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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th September 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st March 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Nath Beaborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
11	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 54 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tareprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	400
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,700
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Sahab Giris Chandra Bagchi	350
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years, and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	3,400
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Khetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	800
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	200
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ..	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	600
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu ; Kayastha.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byahasa O Bantija" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prasad Basu, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 39 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 28 years.	300
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	800
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 61 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-ghata" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ..	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
81	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	690
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad	Weekly	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P) ...	Sentipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
87	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Akinuddin Pradhan ...	.....
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
92	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
96	"Erishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
97	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 50 years.	500
98	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
99	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
100	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 69 years.	200
101	"Mahila Bandhav" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Miss. K. Blair; age 60 years	500
102	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300
103	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
104	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
105	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
106	"Manasi" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
107	"Mardarmala" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
108	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
109	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
110	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
111	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
112	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
113	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
114	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
115	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
116	"Naty Maudir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
117	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	40
118	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
119	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
120	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
122	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Chattercharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
124	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	"Prabahini" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji; Hindu Brahmin, age about 48 years.	4,000
129	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	170
131	"Prasajapati" (P)	Do	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
132	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
133	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala age 42 years.	645
136	"Pratiker" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506
137	"Prativasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo, age 55 years.	5,000
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajdnt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Kasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbans.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	200
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
161	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly ...	Jatindra Nath Datta; Hindu, Kayastha; age 29 years.	About 300
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Sanskar Sahiti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
167	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years. ...	200

N, B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
168	"Serampure" (N)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha"	Mymensingh	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	300
172	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 67 years	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar	300
177	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
178	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	"Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdawn	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 52 years.	16,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N)	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	300
187	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	500
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
198	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kamal Hari Mukherji	100
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years	1,000
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	150
201	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	1,500
202	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	300
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.	900
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.	750
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
210	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta; Hindu, Kayastha; age 52 years.	700
212	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.	6,000
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramesbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
219	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
223	"Saujaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,300
225	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Eibeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	E. G. Phillips ...	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	D. Medonald ...	400
228	"Agraval" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Chuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Do.	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jains, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 6. years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad. Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
248	"Negaro Baam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	
<i>Uriya.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

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Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st March 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Ananda" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya ...	.....
2	"Ananda Sangit Patra" (Hindu) (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prativa Devi ...	.....
3	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Datta ...	.....
4	"Arya Chakita Pranali" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inanendra Nath Guha ...	.....
5	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
7	"Malancho" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
8	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sris Chandra Ray ...	.....
9	"Pratima" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Banerji ...	.....
10	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
11	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Chaudhuri ...	.....
12	"Theatre" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	15,000
13	"Al-Hilal" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
14	"Basumati" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
15	"Resalat" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
16	"Calcutta Samachar" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

* Suspended.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Al-Hilal [Calcutta] of the 9th September says:—

The week.

The night of waiting has long long past, but those who have been waiting for the dawn of the morning of results are still tossing in their beds. The sun of events has long long risen, but the watchers are still watching. But when will they rise? Will it be when the midday will arrive and the sun on reaching the zenith will blind the sight?

AL-HILAL
(Weekly).
Sept. 9th, 1914.

The Russians, who constitute the most precious hope of France in the field of battle, have after all begun getting vanquished by the Germans in East Prussia, and such defeats even the Russians have to admit.

Will not Russia reach Berlin, though unfortunate Germany is making preparations for the siege of Paris at a distance of only 25 miles from it?

If the defeats of Austrians are really what they have been represented to be, then certainly we should despair of them. After Bakht Nasr (who had imprisoned the tribe of Israel in Jerusalem) history has recorded the name of the Czar of Russia who has taken alive 80,000 prisoners from the Austrian army.

Though up to this time no great battle has been fought in the North Sea, attention has been directed towards it by the engagement which took place off Heligoland and in which the British have won.

Russia, France and England have made an agreement to the effect that none of them would be individually entitled to make or accept peace. Perhaps the necessity for this agreement arose as the approach of Germans near Paris had probably created some anxiety in the French mind to accept peace.

Mr. Asquith on the 4th of September made a striking speech at Guildhall, in the course of which he said that if England had not risen up for the protection of Belgium, then it would have been the very depth of humiliation and disgrace for her. Pointing towards the realisation of a war levy by Germany in Belgium and the German incendiarism in Louvain, he said:—"I would rather see our country perish rather than see the triumph of might and barbarism over law and order." This is a very telling and good thing which he said, but the truth is that even outside Germany, might alone rules. England has power, so she can protest against the barbarism of Germany. Turkey had no power, and she could do nothing against Italy in Tripoli. More detailed telegrams are now being received about the engagements in the front, but the essence of all of them is this that in spite of inability and ignorance Germans have been successful in each and every battle, while the Allied forces in spite of all their skill in warfare had to accept defeat.

Well, besides the world of body and matter there is a world of spirit and mystery. What does it matter even if the enemy has succeeded in taking a fort made of mortar and lime? In the blessed field of susceptibilities and sentiments such physical facts could not get even an inch of space, so the Allied forces have got an entire field of virtue and good works in the place of the besieged country of Belgium.

Germany, if even it advances does so in great disorder; but if the Allied forces fall back they do so in good order and without much loss. Have not those men who are waiting with tape in their hands to measure the earth got any instrument for measuring military preparations, skilfulness of the army and moral victories?

THE WAR WEEK.

When the sun is fairly up its light reaches every creek and corner, but for seeing the morning light some point of observation is necessary.

The morning of the results of the European war dawned, but was not seen to dawn outside the field. Very few eyes were yet awake who could see the streaks of light, but now the sun has quite risen up, and has risen up so high that it is impossible to deny its existence.

Alas, vain hopes have kept you in delusion, so much so that even God's command has come down upon you.

Now, however, the times are completely changed and the time has come when even the Anglo-Indian Press in India is giving expression to ideas contrary to those expressed by the Press Bureau. (Here it quotes the opinions of the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*.)

But, alas, neither Germany could be repulsed nor could Russia get an opportunity to enter Germany. All hopes had been based on the advance of Russia on Königsberg, but Germany has completely removed her from that place.

After all it has confirmed our opinion which we expressed last week. Before we had gone to press came the news that the French Government has gone to Bordeaux with their treasury and all.

Then followed close upon this telegrams which contained comments and assurances, giving opinions by Military experts. The essence of these telegrams was that the change of seat was not at all a cause for anxiety. Military tactics is certainly a valuable thing, but it is certainly not very reassuring to those who are unacquainted with the tactics of war. Namur was occupied; this was military tactics, so was the removal of Belgium capital from Brussels. The Allied forces left behind their line at Charleroi. This too was military tactics. They retreated again from Lille and Amiens. This too was military tactics. How long will this continue? Why does not unfortunate Germany leave any place out of respect for military tactics?

Last week Germans were about 80 miles from Paris, but during this week their progress has been so rapid that, every twenty-four hours is creating fresh changes. The greatest centre of hope for the Allied forces was Rheims which is a very strongly fortified place east of Paris and round about the town are eight successive forts. Assurances had been given that the enemy would not be able to do anything, but when Germans advanced beyond that, and as the news to that effect was received, our contemporary the *Statesman* opined that it was a military move. After referring to the continuous advance of the Germans it says who knows the will of God. The events go to show that Germany has passed through all the stages of her journey. Only Paris remains to be occupied. The French attack could not do much. The English army did its utmost to help the French. But how could it correct the mistakes of the French army? The real work ought to have been done by France, not by England. Even then it appears that it is due to the presence of the English army that the German army has been so much delayed in their march on Paris. If France had been alone in the field, then nobody can say what would have been the trend of events and how disastrous it would have been.

2. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 11th September remarks that as expected the tide has now turned and instead of the British army retreating, it is now the turn of the German army to lose ground rapidly.

The turn in the tide. It then goes on to shower praise on the British army and its ability to stand the difficulties of a retreat and at the same time maintain a steady front before the enemy. It is very easy to attack, but it is extremely onerous to withstand an attack.

3. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 1st September writes:—
“The present war and Belgium.” Germany will soon have to atone heavily for the ruthless destruction of life which she is committing. She feels the tightening of England's grip on her neck already; her trade in India and the East is gone; her influence in China is no more; her navy cannot enter Africa and America; Japan is hurling her thunderbolts on her; her friend Italy refuses to help her; Britain, France and Russia are trying to crush her. And crushed she shall be before many days are over.

4. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that the war will not come to an end until Germany is completely crushed, for otherwise peace will never be secured for Europe. Russia will make Poland into a State under her protection, separate Hungary from Austria, raise the status of Serbia and Montenegro, and extend her influence over Turkey. France will extend her power up to the Rhine. England will restore Schleswig Holstein to Denmark, and Japan will drive Germany from China and the Pacific Ocean. It is then that the war will end.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 1st, 1914.

NAYAK,
Sept. 9th, 1914.

And as all this is likely to take a long time, Lord Kitchener has estimated its duration to be three years. We do not mind how long the war lasts; what we care for is the restoration of India's trade.

5. *The Islam Ravi* [Fangail] of the 4th September writes:—

ISLAM RAVI,
Sept. 4th, 1914.

The war.

Now that Japan has also taken up arms against Germany, she will be crushed before long. Germany may have made great progress in science and arts, but since she has been draining India's wealth by selling cheap articles of luxury in this country, and since she is fighting against England, we must consider her as our enemy. Prayers are now being offered by all Hindus and Musalmans for victory to the British arms. We also ask all our readers to contribute liberally to the Imperial Relief Fund.

6. *The Daily Basumat* (Calcutta) of the 13th September says that if the war continues for a long time, every country will

DAILY BASUMATI,
Sept. 13th, 1914.

"Where is the difficulty?"
Good and evil of Germany being
crushed.

suffer enormous losses in men, money, trade and so forth. In favour of the continuance of the war it may be said that if Germany is crushed, India

will profit by the destruction of German trade in it, and, as a matter of fact, it is Germany and Austria, and not England and France, which have by manufacturing cheap articles of inferior qualities been the cause of the ruin of arts and industries in India. There is, however, another side of the problem. If Germany and Austria are crushed, England and Russia will remain the only two great Powers in Europe. France is old and decaying, and so need not be taken into account. Russia has long been trying to weld all the Slav countries into one mighty power, and has been successful in this direction to a certain extent. Her military weakness also will be removed by the lessons she has learnt and will learn from her struggle with Japan and Germany. Under the circumstances the crushing of the Teutonic Powers, which are now effective as great curbs to the ambitions of Russia will set this Slav Power free to quarrel with England over India and Persia. Under such circumstances, the question is, should the war be stopped now? The danger in stopping the war lies in the fact that the German fleet is intact and the German land power also not much humbled. She, therefore, can very soon recoup her losses and be a danger again to England. If, however, she undertakes to reduce the strength of her navy, it will be well to bring the war to an end.

7. *The Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 7th September says that if the war in Europe continues for some time, Germany will see stars. The financial resources ready

The position of Germany.

in her hand can pull on the war for at most six months. Her great creditors were England and France. Hence, she will now have to borrow from her own people, who will, however, refuse to lend her money if she is defeated in even a single battle. Again, the prices of articles of food have risen very high in Germany on account of the war preventing import of such articles from outside. This will create great dissatisfaction among the people of the country and increase the power of the already powerful socialists in it. Germany will thus have to fight enemies both at home and abroad. It is only her enormous military resources which are still enabling her to carry on the conflict. But she is bound to be defeated in the end. No one can fight long against a world of enemies. Not even Napoleon could do so.

NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI,
Sept. 7th, 1914.

8. *Al-Hilal* (Calcutta) of the 10th September has got an article on the Kiel Canal entitled as noted in the margin. (The first

AL-HILAL
(Daily supplement),
Sept. 10th, 1914.

North Sea—Kiel Canal.

part of this article which appeared in the issue of the 9th September contained a description of the Kiel Canal, mainly dealing with its important position. A full translation of that article has been included in the report on the Native papers for week ending the 12th September 1914.) The present article runs thus:—

Regarding these sea embankments there is one point which requires mention. In Havaitina there is not much ebb and flow tide. The sole purpose of these embankments is to protect the canal from storms. But even if these are destroyed, there will not be much harm done. In the Prince Bettel, however, there are always high waves and much roughness of the sea and in that region these embankments are of special importance.

Before the widening of the Kiel Canal and the construction of the Loge the German high sea fleet was quartered at Wilhelmshaven instead of at Kiel, that it to say, the bloodshedding point of the lance was changed from the Russian side and placed pointing towards England. The wonder-striking naval power began the construction of a large number of battleships. The protection of Wilhelmshaven was made in this way. For guarding the entire way from the Elbe to the Jade, fortifications were constructed at Broom and it was made a torpedo station, Heligoland, which occupies the position of a naval sentry and is a torpedo depôt, was also much strengthened. There was one thing wanting in this arrangement, which was the construction of a canal connecting the Jade and the Elbe. Arrangements had been made in regard to this, but its completion had to be put off on account of other important business. The improvement of Borkum had also lessened the necessity for this.

When you will read this after comparing it with a map, then the military position of the German navy will become apparent to you. Its position is in the Wilhelmshaven which is quite free from the fear of an attack. Heligoland is a veritable network of torpedo boats where Germany alone can pass.

In Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven forts have been constructed for purposes of protection, and other major and minor arrangements have been made which a military brain can alone think of. Mind cannot contemplate as to how a fleet can enter this place in spite of so many defensive arrangements and in the presence of so many torpedoes and submarines.

If Germany desires it can send its fleet up to the Baltic alongside this line. This is only 80 miles in length. The Kiel Canal has been so constructed that battleships can pass through it with very great rapidity during the time of war. The whole German fleet can pass from the Baltic Sea into the North Sea in one day and a-half.

If a naval battle takes place between England and Germany it will be in a field which has never been tried before. It can be said without hesitation that if the German fleet does not want to risk the danger of a naval engagement, then it is absolutely useless. Under these circumstances it would be said that just as Napoleon's fleets were blockaded, the German fleet has been likewise blockaded. Though blockading is very important, the dangers of a blockade have greatly increased owing to the improvements in the instruments of war.

In the Napoleonic wars Nelson could carry his fleet to about three miles within the range of the French batteries, but now on account of the presence of mines and submarines the blockading fleet is thrown into great danger. About a third of the Japanese fleet were destroyed by the mines outside Port Arthur.

It is not known to us correctly as to what is the total strength of the opposing navies; but from what has been published regarding them, it appears that the British fleet is bigger than the German one. If the German fleet shows its front the British fleet would not hesitate to show its front also. But if the German fleet is unable to do so on account of other warlike engagements, but only continues to vex (the British), then under that circumstance a very difficult question comes before us as to what the British will then do. Will it continue to bear the troubles of waiting and heavy burdens of preparations? But this will be a sore trial for her and source of untold losses and uncertain results.

The present day naval battle cannot be performed by mere bodily strength and intelligence, but to a great extent it includes a good deal of those hellish instruments devised by modern (arts of) Government and science. A fortunate torpedo boat or a small mine can send down to the bottom the biggest battleship. A German Dirigible by dropping a bomb can create a great furor in all England and put an end to that belief that the arena of war between England and Germany is only limited to the North Sea. If on an open city bombs are dropped from a dirigible airship or shells are thrown from a cruiser, then among the inhabitants of that city panic and fear can well be created.

No doubt by means of this the command of the sea cannot be obtained. If Germany wants to take the command of the sea in her hands, then it is necessary for her high sea fleet to challenge the British fleet.

9. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th September discusses the authenticity of the following telegram:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 12th 1914.

Authenticity of a telegram.

"Reports from Rome attribute an announcement that the German Emperor is going to Metz from Nancy owing to the landing of a large Russian force in France" and says that it does not understand why this telegram was sent from Italy and not from France, because if the Russian army has been landed in France it has been so landed for the purpose of helping France. Great rejoicings were made on the landing of the British army from Dover into France because nobody knew of it before. If Russians have done so, then it is still more creditable to them. No news has been received from the Allies in France, which points to the conclusion that Russian forces have not been landed in France. If Russian forces have been really landed, then by what way did they go there? Both land and sea are closed to them because they are at war with Germany.

There is no doubt about this that there are many errors in this telegram.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th September writes that the Amir of Kabul would have acted like a true friend of England if, instead of remaining neutral in the present war, His Majesty had sent his soldiers to fight for the British.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

"The war and the Amir of Kabul."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

11. While expressing its satisfaction at the proposal to raise the salaries of head-constables and constables being sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the *Mohammadi*

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

[Calcutta] of the 11th September doubts whether this increment in their pay will be able to reform the character of those of this class of policemen in whom dishonesty has become a second nature so to say. The paper, therefore, asks the Government to pass stringent laws for controlling such policemen and to make the institution of complaints against the police easy so that people may not have to submit silently to the injuries which they receive from the police.

12. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th September, referring to the publication and circulation of the seditious leaflets

BASUMATI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

The seditious leaflets and theft of guns and ammunition.

the "*Yugantar*" and "*Liberty*," and the theft of guns and ammunition belonging to Messrs. Rodda and Company, says that although the police has searched some houses and arrested some young men in connection with the thefts, it has not been able to find out the source of the publication of the leaflets, although it is said that these leaflets are circulated in broad daylight in public roads. Government surely knows what such publications are worth. Most probably they are the work of some do-nothings whose purpose is to create a sensation and excite the police. They do not realise that the whole country has to suffer the consequences of their act. However that may be, the police are not showing much ability in the detection of these wrongdoers. They have searched many houses, but as yet to no effect. It is the height of foolishness to publish seditious leaflets at a time when England is engaged in a dangerous war and a little cause may bring danger on India also. It is hoped that considering all this the mischief-makers will remain quiet at least for the present.

13. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September takes exception to the way in which the lives of some Musalman saints have been described in a pamphlet containing

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

advertisements which has been published by H. D. Manna and Company. The characters of these great men have been painted in very dark colours and false aspersions have been cast even upon Mohamed's character. The author of these sketches has in many places perverted the truth. For instance, he says that the poet Hafiz wrote his "*Laila Majnu*" because he was not allowed to marry the girl he loved, and that "*Sadhbabsatak*" is a translation of Hafiz's poems. The paper asks H. D. Manna and Company not to publish such writings and to destroy those that have been already published.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

14. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September writes as follows on the Meredith case:—

The Meredith case. The case was first of all dismissed as false by Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate. Next, when the High Court sent it back to the Police Court for retrial, Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined Meredith Rs. 50, but wove round him such a fine web of arguments that although a stain attached to his character, it did him no harm. The public, however, was dissatisfied at the lightness of the punishment and the expenditure of a large sum of money by the Government in the case. The Government then moved the High Court for a revision of the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and now the High Court has declared Meredith innocent. Now the public mind may rest in peace. Bailiff Meredith is a spotless moon, so that Government has done well by spending money on his defence, however large the sum may be.

(c)—Jails.

SAWJIVANI,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

15. Referring to the report published in the *Bengalee* regarding Atul Krishna Mukerjee, a political convict, who is now incarcerated in the Bhagalpore Jail, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th September says that the Government should enquire into the cause of his insanity.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September learns from the *Bengalee*, dated the 6th *idem*, that three political prisoners are being very cruelly treated in the Bhagalpore prison and that the prisoner Atul Krishna Mukhopadhyaya has gone mad. The Viceroy is prayed to enquire into the matter.

(d)—Education.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] asks if the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Eden Hindu Hostel and the guardians of the students in it know that these students have become prepared to hold a theatrical performance on the stage of the Star Theatre in aid of the Dwijendra Memorial Fund. Is it desirable that students living away from their guardians should be allowed to hold theatrical performances on a public stage where prostitutes regularly play?

MEDINI BHANDHAR,
Sept. 7th, 1914.

18. A correspondent of the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 7th September contradicts the allegations made in a previous issue against the management of the Midnapore College (*vide* report on Native papers dated the 12th September, paragraph 14). A separate Professor of History was appointed in the College only after the University authorities had repeatedly censured the absence of such a Professor in it. Again, the District Magistrate was never before President of the College Committee, save that Mr. Bradley-Birt was appointed as President on account of the signal services he had done to the College and occupied the post for only three months. It is not true that an effort has been made for a revision of the Government's grant-in-aid to the College. As regards a Professor of Chemistry, the College Committee cannot appoint one so long as the College is not affiliated in Chemistry, and the Committee is trying to get it affiliated in this subject.

TRIPURAH HITAIISHI,
Sept. 9th, 1914.

19. The *Tripurah Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 9th September suggests that the Government should take up the management of the Artisan School of Comilla and amalgamate it with the Mymamati Survey School. This will improve the condition of both the institutions and the paper is confident that just a fraction of the money which the Government intends spending on the latter school will maintain

both of them. And as they are both equally necessary for the people of the district, the paper hopes that the Government will accept its suggestion.

20. A correspondent of the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 11th September says "The eastern part of Purneah"—question of education. that the eastern part of the Purneah district, that is to say, the Krishnaganj and Katihar subdivisions, are inhabited mostly by Bengalis. Most of the schools and *pathsalas* in them teach Bengali. The court language is Hindi, but the officers who preside over the Courts know both Hindi and Bengali. But although most of the schools and *pathsalas* teach Bengali, there are Sub-Inspectors of Schools over them who do not at all know Bengali. They have, therefore, to depend solely on Inspecting Pandits in the matter of inspection. The writer, therefore, prays that the administration of this part of the Purneah district, so far at least as education is concerned, may be placed under the Government of Bengal.

SAMAY,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

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

21. The Musalmans of Basirhat, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September, prepared to hold a public meeting to protest against the proposed conversion of a place abounding in graves at Basirhat into a park and tank in honour of Lord Carmichael, but we have dissuaded them from the purpose on account of the undesirability of holding such a meeting at the present time. We hope that the authorities will never do anything calculated to injure the religious feelings of the Musalmans.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

22. After dwelling at length on the faulty procedure and perfunctory work of the Settlement amins and the lax supervision of the supervising officers engaged in the Midnapore Settlement work, Mahendra Nath Karan, writing in the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 8th September, goes on to observe as follows :—
There is ample evidence of utter neglect of duty on the part of the supervising officers. It is inconceivable how such a host of errors could evade detection at the time of independent relaying. Swerving from the path of duty the Survey officers have deemed oppression of the poor raiyats the most essential part of their duty. As for the poor, ignorant raiyats, they did *begar* work for the amins knowing it to be illegal, and propitiated them with various presents and hoped for the best results from it. No one dreamt that those hopes were to be dashed to the ground in this way. The generous Government should rescue the poor distressed raiyats from this labyrinth of the Settlement officers' devising, or there is no hope for them.

NIHAR,
Sept. 8th, 1914.

23. Considering that the stagnation of the jute trade as a result of the war has brought great distress upon the people of Jessore, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 12th September asks the Government to postpone the settlement operations in that district which, the paper understands, will be started after the Puja holidays.

JASOHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

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

24. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 8th September has the following in English :—

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
Sept. 8th, 1914.

A Railway grievance. In an important subdivision like Brahmanbaria the railway station has got no waiting room. We are not so much anxious for ourselves as for our ladies. The rainy season is come with all its vigour and it is easily felt what a trouble it is for the ladies to stand wet in the verandah before hundreds of passengers. Mr. C.A. Radice, I.C.S., the then Commissioner

of the Chittagong Division, addressed the following lines to the editor of the *Nayak*, a vernacular daily of Calcutta:—

"With reference to your complaint regarding the want of a waiting room at the Brahmanbaria railway station, I have the honour to say that I am informed by the Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway that the matter is under consideration."

After this one year has passed away, but our complaint is still unnoticed. Will this matter remain under consideration for ever?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

25. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 10th September complains of the inconvenience which the public have to suffer owing to the only evening train for Calcutta being timed to leave Burdwan at about 5 P.M. There are quite a number of trains for Calcutta in the morning, and the paper suggests that a down local train should be run from Burdwan to Howrah at about 7-30 P.M. or 8 P.M.

A Railway complaint.

(h)—General.

ISLAM RAVI,
Sept. 4th, 1914.

26. In a humorous poem under the marginally noted heading the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 4th September ridicules the persons who support the partition of Mymensingh for selfish reasons. Most of these men are briefless lawyers or touts, and as the partition means more new districts and better opportunities for earning money, they are in favour of the division. These people, says the writer, care more for their petty self interest than for the welfare of their fellow-countrymen.

We are some wise men.

ISLAM RAVI,
Sept. 4th, 1914.

27. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 4th September fails to see how the partition of Mymensingh can possibly help the development of local self-government in the new districts. Bogra has been reduced in size since long ago, but so far local self-government has not received any noticeable encouragement in that district. And so long as District Magistrates continue to rule the destiny of local self-government nothing good can be hoped for it. In the municipalities it is the Magistrates and nominated Commissioners who rule the concerns. Hence it is idle to hope that by merely dividing a district this state of things will improve. If His Excellency the Governor wants to have his noble idea carried out, District Boards must first of all be placed under non-official Chairmen.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September writes:—

"The partition of districts."

The Government is going to partition all the large districts in Bengal and one can easily imagine that what has happened to the people of Mymensingh will happen to the people of other districts. We have all heard about the partition of Midnapore, and Dacca and Bakarganj will, it is reported, be divided also. In these matters the will of the "powers that be" is always paramount for the Government is not seeking the help of public opinion. But considering that works of public utility cannot be undertaken for want of money, is it proper to make the work of administration more costly than it is now by creating new districts and appointing a large number of high-paid officers? May be that the Government of India will be asked to bear a portion of the cost. But that Government is already embarrassed with the expenses of the new Province of Behar. Indeed, we are much concerned at the reckless way in which the Government of Bengal is spending money.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

29. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September, referring to the case of rupture of spleen in the Lido colliery in Assam, says that the Chief Commissioner of Assam should send away from the province all coolies with enlarged spleens.

The Lido colliery case—rupture of spleen.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

30. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September says that everyone feels the necessity of enhancing the pay of clerks and sub-postmasters in the Postal Department. But while Government has kept this matter in abeyance, it has enhanced the pay of constables and head-constables in the Police Department. Government ought to consider this matter.

Police versus Post office—increment of pay.

31. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 8th September has the following in English:—

"Postal matters."

"The mail reaches Brahmanbaria at 8 in the morning. This causes a great deal of inconvenience to the town as well as to the whole subdivision. The problem we are told can be easily solved if the train which leaves Akhaura at 9 P.M. starts from that station three hours later, i.e., just after the arrival of the mail from Chandpur. This arrangement, it is said, will doubly benefit the public, permitting the early arrival of the mail and saving the passengers from Calcutta, Dacca, Assam and other important centres from the trouble of waiting for hours together in nights by the river side.

32. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th September writes:—

War rumours.

Can anybody tell us how the false rumours connected with the war, which are finding currency in Calcutta, can be stopped? No one knows where these rumours have their origin, but somehow or other they spread from mouth to mouth until the whole city is full of them. First there was the canard about aeroplanes which even people, who did not have the remotest idea of what such a thing was like, professed to have seen with their own eyes, and sometimes the testimony of their loving consorts was also cited in support of their statement. Next came the rumour that Calcutta would be depopulated. The fun of it all is that no one cares to believe you if you protest against these rumours, for everyone professes to be omniscient, everyone gives himself the airs of being in the confidence of His Excellency the Governor himself from whom they get their information. And what is the cure for this malady? It creates panic in the city no doubt and will perhaps lead to riots and disturbances. We are confident that some mischievous *goondas* and *budmashes* create and circulate these rumours to serve their own wicked ends.

33. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th September has the following:—

A rumour about the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Another baseless rumour is afloat. It is that Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is under surveillance in England. Some people, again, are saying that he has been shot dead. This also is an altogether false rumour. The British Government cannot and knows not how to kill a man secretly without trial. The above rumours are intended to tarnish the fair name of the British people, and we hear that they have been circulated by Germans.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th September refers to Lord

"The Viceroy's speech."

Hardinge's Council speech in which His Excellency spoke of the sending of an Indian contingent to the war in Europe, of India's share in the cost of the war, of Indian emigration to British Colonies and of Indian loyalty to the British crown, and then makes the following remarks:—

The speech indicates that His Excellency is not opposed to granting to Indians equal privileges with all the British subjects, and thinks that the present war will, to a large extent, narrow the demarcation between white men and black men. We have heard that the Indian soldiers going to France have been equipped with the same kind of arms as is used by English and European soldiers. This is a great privilege to the Indian soldiers. Again, it is rumoured that Lord Hardinge is preparing papers for granting provincial autonomy to Bengal, Madras, Bombay and other provinces. We always know His Excellency to be a very generous and liberal-minded ruler. This was why at the commencement of the war we advised all people to sink all differences and support His Excellency's policy of administration so long as the war would last, and we hope that all our readers will devote their life, mind, property and all to the service of their Sovereign for upholding his rule.

35. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September is extremely

"Government and industries in India."

glad to learn from the *Statesman* newspaper that the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will institute an enquiry as to which of the articles for which India now depends on Germany and Austria can be manufactured in India, and in what quantities. The interest of England is so inalienably connected with that of India, that England should long ago have helped the development of arts and industries in India, instead of imposing duties on Indian goods in favour of Germany and Austria. However that may be, it is

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Sept. 8th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Sept. 9th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

hoped that England will now help the growth and development of industries in India by imposing heavy duties on imports, removing the heavy burdens on Indian goods and even supporting them with bounties. When even a Government like that of Germany can support industries with bounties for the good of its subjects, cannot the liberal British Government do the same for its subjects?

NAYAK,
Sept. 9th, 1914.

36. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th September writes :—

"The poor."

We are glad that the Government is taking steps to revive the trades and industries of our province. But we should like to say a few words which, humble as we are, we hope our great Government will not refuse to listen to. We do not believe that high prices are a sign of a nation's prosperity, and we must say that the prices of the necessities of life should be reduced. In the days of Emperor Shah Jehan India was very prosperous, but rice used to sell then at eight maunds for a rupee. You are at a loss to find money for building the new city of Delhi, but Shah Jehan spent more than twenty crores of rupees over his Peacock Throne and Taj Mahal. The prices of the necessities of life will never be reduced unless the Government revenues and Municipal taxes are reduced. Your attempts to introduce the use of European articles in this country are quite ruinous to the poor people of India who seldom get a full meal. Therefore, you should reduce the taxes and the expenses of the Municipalities. In England you have, perhaps within an hour, raised fifteen crores of rupees for helping Belgium, but even a quarter of that amount cannot be raised in India in a whole year. Is it then possible to introduce costly Western luxuries into such a poor country? It does not do much harm to the country if a few wealthy men buy motor cars, but it means a severe hardship for the poorer classes if the Government or the Municipality purchase such costly things. We would also suggest that the use of machinery should be discouraged as far as possible and indigenous arts and industries should be encouraged. Otherwise, the people of India would be in the same plight as the people of Europe. Indians now accord to wealth the place of a god and consider the making of money as the sole object of life. But they are still new to the vice and may yet be weaned from it. And lastly, if our trades and industries are to be advanced, the advice of our worthless Babus should never be taken.

NAYAK,
Sept. 9th, 1914.

37. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th September suggests that Indian sugar should be protected by a tax imposed on foreign sugar, for otherwise when the war is over

Date sugar and protection. and German sugar again finds a free access to India, the indigenous industry will die out. And it is only if the Government can see their way to protecting Indian sugar that Indian capitalists will risk their money on the manufacture of that commodity.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

38. Referring to the steps the Government is taking to revive the industries of Bengal the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th September writes :—

Swadeshi industries and trade. If the Bengalis help the Government in this noble task a new era will dawn upon the country. But there are some obstacles in the path of the development of our industries: (1) There is a great want of experienced mechanics, and this the Government can remove. (2) It is not easy for the people to procure the raw materials necessary for the development of our industries, and here also the help of Government is badly needed. (3) The cost of transport of these raw materials is very high, and the Government should get the different railways and steamer companies to reduce their fares. (4) There is no dearth of competent businessmen in this country, but they are handicapped for want of capital, for European bankers do not care to advance money to Indians. The Government should, therefore, open credit banks for advancing loans to these businessmen. (5) The Government should encourage the use of country-made articles in their offices and see that their officers may not, as they often do, prevent such articles from being used. (6) The Government should encourage our countrymen to invest their capitals in small industries. (7) There is not a single Bengali firm like Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, or Hall and Anderson for selling country-made articles on commission, and the few Indian firms that

there are are not quite honest. And it is for the Government and our country-men to remove this obstacle.

39. It is very easy, writes a correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th September, to say that, while Germany is engaged

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

in war, the Indians should establish manufactories and capture the German market in India. It should be remembered that even in free countries like Germany manufactories did not spring up and prove successful in a day. Take, for instance, the case of German sugar. The German sugar industry was protected by the German Government by means of bounties so long as it could not hold its own in the world's market. On the other hand, Indian industries have been ruined by free trade. They cannot rear their heads again without the support of protection. Another thing, the war in Europe will not last for ever. Sooner or later peace will be established and the European Powers will be friends and cousins again. And then the industries which Indians may now establish will be again washed off by free trade. Will anybody then care to save them?

40. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th September thinks, with the *Englishman*, that Government should now give up constructing a High Court in Bihar, capitals at Ranchi and Bankipur and a capital at Delhi and by thus economising its resources, help the establishment of industries and extension of railways in the country.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

41. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that if the jute mills in Bengal are closed on account of the stagnation in the export business, a vast number of coolies will be thrown out of employment and make life and property unsafe in Calcutta and the surrounding places. To prevent this they may be sent to their native homes. But what will they live on there? It is only such men as have no lands of their own to cultivate who leave their homes to work as coolies abroad. Something must be done to provide them with means of livelihood so long as the present condition of export business will last. Both the Government and the people of the country should bestir themselves in this matter.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

42. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th September remarks that at the present moment the British Empire is passing through an ordeal. Up to this time various things were being talked about the Empire. Some were of opinion that the Empire has grown so big that at the very first declaration of war the Empire would fall to pieces, others were saying that the colonies would drop off the mother country like ripe fruit. But to-day the Empire is showing a different front altogether. The declaration of war by England at once united all the parts of the Empire. All differences of opinion have been set aside and to-day everybody is trying his utmost to devise means as to how to subjugate the enemy. The British Empire is not merely in name an Empire. Any praise given to the statesmen of England will be too little for them.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 13th, 1914.

Then it goes on to express its gratification for the praise which is being showered over India for the demonstrations and spontaneous offer of help which it has made. There had been some doubts about Indian loyalty on account of the presence of anarchists, but that has now disappeared and given place to confidence.

It then says that after this when the war is over India should be governed more sympathetically and intercourse between the rulers and the ruled should be more intimate.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September is very glad to learn that Indians at present residing in England are being trained for Red Cross ambulance work and that a volunteer aid detachment composed of such Indians will be sent to attend to and nurse wounded soldiers in the war. This, says the paper, will to some extent allay the pangs of disappointment which we feel on account of educated Indians in this country not being allowed to serve the British Empire as soldiers.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

44. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th September, referring to the question of allowing the German firms in Calcutta to carry on their business, says:—

If what the *Indian Daily News* says about the faithlessness of certain big German firms in Calcutta be true, the matter should be seriously considered by the Government. Then, if German firms are allowed to carry on their business and thus earn money, it will mean helping the Germans to protract the war. Again, Government should see how English firms are being treated in German dominions before it decides how it will treat German firms in India.

KHULNAVASI,
Sept. 5th, 1914.

45. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 5th September says that if with the

How the Bengal Relief Fund should be used.

Bengal Relief Fund Government buys jute and gets it turned into gunny by the jute mills for use in the war, the cultivators and coolies will be relieved and the military operations in Europe also will be helped. Besides this, a portion of the Fund may be utilised in helping the manufacture of cloth, salt, sugar, medicines and so forth in this country. The Press should draw the notice of the Government to this matter.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

46. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September asks all Musalmans to subscribe to the Relief Fund. Apart from the

"The Relief Fund."

questions of loyalty and charity, it is to their own interest that Musalmans should contribute to the Fund which is meant to help those who may be in distress on account of the war in Europe. True, Musalmans are generally very poor, but the paper hopes that they will help this noble scheme all the same.

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

VISVAVARTA,
Sept. 4th, 1914.

47. A correspondent of the *Visvavarta* [Dacca] of the 4th September

"The war and cultivators in Bengal."

says that the interruption caused by the war in the sale of jute has created distress among the cultivators throughout Bengal, and that if this state of things continues long famine will appear in a terrible form among them. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JAGARAN,
Sept. 6th, 1914.

48. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 6th September says that the offer of the Boers, who one day fought the English as their

Boer offer of help to England.

enemies, to now fight for the English in the European war proves the greatness and superiority of England. It is inconceivable how Germany dared engage in war with England whose dominions are worldwide and whose power is invincible.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

49. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September hears that Germany is trying to incite Musalmans to rise

Germany's idle dreams.

against the British raj. Musalmans know Germany very well, and the paper warns her against harbouring the least idea of their ever being disloyal to their rulers. They may by mistake commit riots or disturbances at times, but hypocrisy or conspiracy against the British Throne is a thing to which they are total strangers.

AL-HILAL,
(Weekly edition),
Sept. 9th, 1914.

50. *Al-Hilal* (Weekly edition) [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that

Loyalty of India and Ulster.

two weeks more have rolled by over the mighty calamity of blood and fire which has come over the world. For the satisfaction of its hunger for blood, or for quenching its thirst for fire, neither a fleshy heap has yet been piled up of sufficient dimensions, nor rivers of blood have yet flown of sufficient volume. It is like the long famished man who, after taking two or three morsels of food, drinks some water to sharpen his appetite. These were the few commencing morsels which the war took in. Its great hunger is not yet satisfied.

It is better that we should turn away from these sights and have a look at the habitations of peace. The most important event of the past three weeks

is this, while in England there was the noise and bustle caused by the movement of large armies, in India people from every creek and corner in every part of the land took part in huge loyalty demonstrations. What took place in England was what was incumbent upon her to do and what India did was all that she could do. If the present military activity and enthusiasm for the defence of the motherland is such as to have no parallel within the course of a century the great demonstrations of loyalty which have been made in this country are also equally unparalleled. Every caste and creed has taken part in them and in the numberless demonstrations people have declared that they are ready to give their all for England.

The most striking thing in the present war is the internal state of England. A few moments before the declaration of war the question of the revolt of Ulster and of the civil war was passing through the last stages and even the conference which had met at the invitation of the King had proved a failure; but with the declaration of war the apprehensions regarding this dangerous civil war came to an end and England and Ireland united in such a way as if there had been no quarrel for centuries.

Without doubt this is a very striking spectacle. By the cessation of the revolt Ulster has given proofs of stability and statesmanship, but this should not allow us to leave India out of account. If Ulster has allowed her last wrong to be forgotten, then India has also allowed many of her wrongs to be forgotten, even though those wrongs were many, and declared her general confidence in the Empire.

Certainly this declaration has neither behind it the sword of Sir Edward Carson which has now gone to subdue the foreign enemy instead of the enemy at home, nor has it the living enthusiasm born of patriotism for the defence of the motherland which has moved the distant colonies. It is a declaration of an eternal agreement and forgetting of the past.

Alas, India wants to do more than this, but cannot do it; its military zeal could find no expression. It has unfortunately received nourishment in such an atmosphere that it could not develop the strong sentiments of the English citizen. Its mind remained empty of that idea of citizenship and its hands have commenced to die without the sword.

When the Algerian forces have proved to be the best part of the French army and the heir apparent of Tunis has drawn his sword from the scabbard to help France, Hindus and Moslems too could also have remembered their old military traditions and to-day could have also displayed their swordsmanship for the protection of their motherland and for the maintenance of peace. But no opportunities were given to them for this, and their past life has passed through such circumstances that after that their only instrument for showing their loyalty is their tongue, and resolutions passed at meetings. Now that time has come for bravery on the battlefield, all that Indians can do is to repeatedly declare their loyalty and present their drooping hands and spiritless hearts if there is any need for them.

Even then India did not hesitate to do what it could do. It can do this much, so as to create confidence in England in regard to herself at such a delicate moment and create the impression that there need not be any anxiety regarding her.

51. The following is taken from an article under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September:—

"The teachings of the Koran.
Written for the Islam Mission."

Native Christians are not allowed to enter the churches of white Christians, nor even to join the latter in praying to God. In the cemeteries of white men the dead bodies of black Eurasians are not allowed to be buried. Whites and blacks can never inter-marry. Even in the temple of God the distinction of race and colour is maintained. But there is no such distinction among Musalmans. Even if a mehtar embraces the faith of Islam he will be allowed to pray in a Masjid side by side even with the Sultan of Turkey. This feeling of universal brotherhood exists only among Musalmans who are monotheists and not among the dualist Parsis, the trinitist Christians, the ploytheist Hindus, or the man-worshipping Buddhists. None but a monotheist can appreciate the celestial bliss which this feeling of brotherhood confers upon man. It is needless to say that

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

AL-HILAL
(Daily Supplement),
Sept. 15th, 1914.

what little of this feeling exists among certain classes of non-Musalmans, is the result of the influence which Islam has exercised upon their minds. For instance, many educated Hindus now-a-days eat fowls which used to be food of Musalmans before. Similarly, the Musalman's national food, beef, is now eagerly eaten by many of their fellow-countrymen who have received Western education. And that is why the prices of fowls and beef have gone up so high. From all this it will be clear to our readers that the ideas of universal fraternity and equality exist among Musalmans alone and the followers of other religions only try to adopt them in imitation of Musalmans.

52. *Al-Hilal* (Daily Supplement) [Calcutta] of the 15th September has the following:—

Our foremost duty.

Can dangers of the European war affect India?

Causeless anxiety.

magnificent battles have been fought and those which are yet to come are shrouded in such a mystery that it is altogether beyond the range of guess and imagination.

In regard to this a very important question comes before us. Can the danger of this war produce an immediate effect on the length and breadth of India which the billows of the surrounding ocean and the peaks of the highest mountains in the world has kept concealed from the view of the outside world and which is in the possession of the greatest sea power in the world with all her mighty armaments and instruments of defence and protection?

We consider it to be the foremost duty of every son of this country to present before himself the final answer to this question and strengthen the belief of every inhabitant of Hindusthan, because in these terrible days of judgment the betterment of the country, peace and good government is dependent upon this belief. Unfortunately in our country for want of education and knowledge the number of such inhabitants is large who are readily affected by ill-founded rumours, though praise be unto God the effect of such rumours have been almost negligible.

It is our conviction that there is hardly any such ignorant man in India as is for a moment troubled by the ridiculous idea that India is unsafe, and who is so ill-informed regarding the state of the world, and the natural communications of the country, and the state of the war that he entertains the apprehension of an enemy attacking the country. But if there is anyone who is so ill-informed, then it is necessary that his mind should be disabused of all this by the true statement of facts. Leaving aside this fact that the Power which governs India is so strong that in the battle of Europe her might is most effective and that no nation can easily injure the central government at home, if we only study the geographical position of India, then we cannot allow the thought of any danger to cross our mind.

There are only two entrances for an invading army. First is that through which the flood of Islamic forces have always entered. This is the land entrance, which is for the present in the possession of Russia. It is next to impossible for any European Power to set foot on India till he has conquered the whole of Russia and then subdued Afganisthan (which keeps an intimate relationship with England), and the second entrance is by sea. For coming in by this entrance it is necessary to cross the Red Sea, which is completely in the possession in England and on all the naval stations between the port of Bombay and the Island of Cyprus floats the flag of England.

The Suez canal which is the gate to India is in the possession of England on account of its connection with Egypt. Then again these stations are not ordinary stations where only an inferior force is maintained. Among these Malta is a place where there is always quartered a large part of the British navy and it is also a very important naval junction. So only that Power can enter by this way which maintains a national and extensive naval power and which will be able to triumph over the dreadful naval power of Britain, and the whole world is aware that there is no other Naval Power which can equal England.

If there is another Power after England it is Germany, but first of all its collective strength is far inferior to that of the British navy. Yet it has still

to meet the British navy in the North Sea and the Russian fleet in the Baltic. Though Germany may not be thinking much of the Russian navy, drunk as it is with the pride of power, even she has to admit the superiority of the British fleet, and still in spite of anxious waiting had only once the opportunity of meeting and making a trial of its strength.

To sum up, the German fleet is at present under blockade in Kiel. It cannot dream of India till it is prepared to cross the North Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, though under the present circumstance the first will decide her fate.

There may have been an apprehension of danger from the direction of China. In the first place Germany has not a great navy in China and then Japan is ready to meet Germany and Japan has besieged her in Kiao-Chao and the whole of the commercial world is in a state of ruin.

But in spite of this calamity the greatest source of satisfaction for us is this that both our honour and our life are safe and peace and order are well established on all sides. But if such causeless anxieties are allowed to get a hold on people's mind, then even this satisfaction will also disappear not only for the Government, but also for those men this will be indeed a source of trouble.

So to form such injurious ideas and help in any way their circulation is a crime not only against the Government, but even a greater one as against the community. Every lover of the motherland must therefore consider this to be his duty that he should not allow any unrest to prevail among his countrymen and remove from their hearts all anxiety-creating thoughts. Then there is no danger even of that from that quarter. After the land and the sea entrance there remains the field open in the air which is a new field for battle. Regarding this many stories are current among the ignorant. No man who knows even a little regarding air craft can ever apprehend any invasion by Germany by the way of air. At the present moment there is no airship present which can complete even one-fourth of the journey from Germany to India in one flight.

On India has fallen the terrible financial effect of the war. Trade has been stopped, factories have been closed, there is the danger of lakhs of labourers being thrown out of employment. All necessities of life have become very dear. We should also bring this conviction home to every man that there is no apprehension of an enemy attacking India and that there cannot be any danger to India from this war. Let them remain in peace and sleep without anxiety.

If there is peace and order in India, then our internal trade can continue; and if attempts are made then several industries which are at present lying in the throes of death can be revived and they can be turned into means of livelihood.

53. Considering the distress which awaits the people of Bengal owing to the stagnation of trade, especially the jute trade, as a result of the war, the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 7th September asks its readers not to waste any money on luxuries, but to save every pice they can against the dark days which may come upon them if the war lasts for a long time.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Sept. 7th, 1914.

54. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th September considers it a piece of good fortune on the part of the Indian soldiers that they have been sent to the front in the war in Europe. The English are the heaven-appointed guardians of India. The welfare of the Indians is inalienably connected with the maintenance of English rule in India. This is why the Indians pray for the victory of the British arms in the war.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Sept. 8th, 1914.

55. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September has the following:—
"Manliness in war." The present day Germans, though not the most civilised and advanced nation in Europe, are no doubt the equals of the French and the English in point of civilisation. The study of Sanskrit has been encouraged in Germany for a long time and among all the countries of Europe Germany is the greatest admirer of Sanskrit literature and the ancient civilisation of India. So Indians have always had a great regard for the German people. When the German

HITAVADI,
Sept. 11th, 1914.

Crown Prince visited India a few years ago the Calcutta University held a convocation in his honour and conferred a degree on him as a mark of India's respect for Germany. Indians have always been under the impression that Germans possessed manly virtues to a great degree. But the acts of barbarity which Germans are committing in the present war make us think that, in spite of Germany giving birth to many great philosophers and religious reformers, the Germans as a people still retain the brutal instincts of the old times. The burning down of the famous library of Alexandria by Musalmans several hundred years ago is strongly condemned by the people of Europe. But the burning of the Alexandrian library by the uncivilised Arabs 1500 years ago is nothing compared to what the civilised Germans have done at Louvain. It may be said that it is but natural that the English, the French and the Russians should speak ill of the Germans. But this is not the first instance in which Germans have committed acts of savagery. The outrages which German soldiers committed on inoffensive persons during the Boxer rising in China were quite diabolical, and even Austria, who is so friendly to Germany, took exception to those acts. True, Germany has produced many great scientists, poets and philosophers, but they have not been able to mould the character of their countrymen who continue to be the barbarians they were in ancient times. In fact, we are inclined to think that many races which we consider to be savage are infinitely superior to the Germans so far as manly virtues are concerned. The instructions which Lord Kitchener has issued for the guidance of British soldiers show how anxious he is to help the development of manly virtues in them. How different this picture is from that of the German Emperor who alone is responsible for the war.

NAYAK,
Sept. 10th, 1914.

56. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th September supports all that Mr. Eardly Norton has said in a correspondence to the *Englishman* about curtailing German rights and trade privileges in India, and remarks:—

An enemy is an enemy and can never be a friend. Unless the Germans are controlled and their poison fangs broken, anarchism will not be checked in Bengal. The present is the best opportunity for lowering the pride of the Germans. Lord Hardinge ought not to be indifferent to this matter.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 12th, 1914.

57. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that the reported barbarity of the German army is comparable only with the historic barbarity of Mahmud and Nadir Shah, and is attributable only to the Godless civilisation of Europe which gives the highest place of honour to the nation which has the highest capacity for killing.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 1st, 1914.

German atrocities.

58. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 1st September writes:—

The atrocities committed by German soldiers in the present war remind one of the dark ages when the Goths and Huns wiped off the mark of Roman civilisation and Chengis Khan, Tamerlane and Nadir Shah devastated many a beautiful city. The inhuman outrages perpetrated on inoffensive Belgian women, the destruction of the library at Louvain, and the acts of barbarity which are being committed wherever the Germans go, prove that they are a savage people who must be crushed if the world is at all to have its peace secured. So far the progress of the German army has not been successfully checked, and unless the allied forces of England and France can drive them back Paris will soon be besieged. But will not England and France be able to save Paris which is the centre of European civilisation? England has taken up the sword to defend justice and protect a weak neighbour. Hence the whole world prays for victory to her. England has tried her best to maintain the peace in Europe, and it is upon her success that the restoration of peace to that continent depends. Germany is no match for England in her naval strength, for England now truly "rules the waves." We are very happy that an Indian expeditionary force has been sent to Germany. Indian soldiers have so long been disqualified from fighting against white soldiers, but that bar has been removed and we are all grateful to the Government for this. We are confident that our soldiers will render a good account of themselves in the battlefield.

59. In the course of an article headed as noted in the margin, *Al-Hilal* (Weekly) [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that it would be against all journalistic propriety if no attempts were made to arrive at the truth, even if that attempt only led to a few steps towards laying bare the true facts. The sources of information are the warring parties. All conclusions have to be based on the facts supplied by them. It says at the very commencement, news of German defeats were sent and created confidence in Belgian arms and in their ability to withstand German advance. But latterly the agency which had sent the above news began to send in news of the German advance all along the line and of the brave retreat of the Allied forces. It says it praised the Belgians' brave stand, but declares that it cannot look with the same favour on the evacuation of Brussels. It, however, praises in high terms the bravery shown by General Leeman in his attack on Liege.

It then goes on to remark that the German advance created a great gloom. It did so in spite of the rumours which were spread in England and France regarding the famished condition of the German army and the sad state of their commissariat department. The news of that advance totally disappointed those who had formed the opinion that the wall of steel which the Allied forces had created would not allow the German forces to move an inch. But in spite of this, unfortunate Germany pressed forward and broke through the line and the Allied armies had to beat a magnificent retreat.

60. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 12th September expresses a hope that British and French forces will do their utmost to make a brave stand in Paris where they have withdrawn and which they have fixed as the centre of their operations against the German forces.

61. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that all Indians have been highly gratified by Mr. Asquith's appreciative reference to India's loyalty. Loyalty is an inseparable part of Hinduism, and this trait of Hindu character has been marked by foreign travellers even under a mass of discontent. On the present occasion not only Indian soldiers who are bound to fight for their master, but also thousands of Indian civilians are eager to fight for their Sovereign. It is a pity that all politicians do not always remember this loyalty of the Indians. This is why Indians are hated and spurned in the British colonies. It is hoped that the present outburst of Indian loyalty will stand them in good stead in future.

62. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 13th September is highly gratified that Indians are being praised on all sides for their loyalty and the love they bear to the King.

63. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th September has the following:—

"The leopard never changes its spots."
The loyal offer of the entire population of India to serve the British Empire during the present crisis in every way they can, has evoked the hearty applause of the people of England and even Conservatives like Lord Curzon and Lord Lansdowne have expressed their sincerest satisfaction at it. In this country Anglo-Indian papers, such as the *Statesman* and the *Englishman*, have made very flattering references to this mark of the deep devotion of the people of India to the British Throne. The *Englishman* has forsaken its old principle of opposing everything conducive to the welfare of Indians and has on this occasion spoken like a true Englishman. And the fact that this paper, which, for the sake of its own self-interest, has never missed an opportunity to pour forth vitriolic writings upon the Indians, has done so, fills our hearts with great joy and we can now see that it has not altogether abandoned its true English instincts. The newspapers of England are full of praise of the outburst of loyalty which has sprung spontaneously from the Indian heart. Indeed, the entire civilised world has paid to India a high tribute of admiration and praise for her brave offer to fight for the defence of the British raj. But amidst all this harmony there is one discordant note which jars upon the ear. And that has been sounded by the *Pioneer*. This paper describes this generous offer of self-sacrifice as insincere and as the result of the engineering of a few political

agitators who want to fulfil some motive of their own. Truly, the leopard never changes its spots.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 15th, 1914.

64. In an article under the marginally noted heading the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th September writes:—

"The *Pioneer* and Indian loyalty."

The *Pioneer* is of opinion that the Government has not acted wisely in sending out an expeditionary force from India and that Indians should never be trusted. The paper also says that it knows "that attempts have been made within recent years by agitators, including probably men who are now passing resolutions of loyalty, to corrupt the army." We do not know whom the *Pioneer's* accusation is meant for—perhaps it is not known to anybody but that paper itself. There are good and bad men in every country and India is no exception to this rule. But is it never possible for the bad to reform and be good? We do not think that the *Pioneer* has been well-advised in raking up these old stories at a time of crisis like the present. In a country like India, where almost the entire population are devotedly loyal to the British raj under which they live in safety and peace and to which they are grateful in many ways, is it ever possible for a few wicked persons to taint the minds of the whole people against their rulers whose honesty, love of justice and liberal-mindedness have strengthened the foundation of the Empire in spite of the few faults they may possess? Those who believe such a thing to be possible and who want to poison the minds of our rulers against the Indian public are enemies alike of India and England. The wave of loyalty which has been passing over the whole of India ever since the breaking out of the war, the eagerness which every Indian is showing to lay down even his life for the services of the Empire, can never be the result of an artificial agitation engineered by a handful of professional agitators. It is a mark of the sincere attachment of the people of India to the British Crown. India's welfare is inseparably connected with the welfare of England, and so India is anxious to help England in her hour of trouble. If England comes out victorious from the war, if England can crush Germany, India will have her peace assured. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of India's loyal offer or to question the prudence of sending out an expeditionary force from India. It is only the enemies of the Government who are trying to belittle our loyalty and create fear in the mind of the Government. It is not simply for the sake of their own welfare, but also out of a feeling of gratitude that Indians are anxious to fight for the English. Educated Indians owe much to the English; and as for the masses, their feeling of loyalty is born with them; it is enjoined on them by their religion. The *Pioneer's* remarks have elicited a sound rebuke from the *Statesman* which describes them as contemptible. Candour, says the *Statesman*, "is a virtue which is often needed in India, and scepticism has its value; but there are times when no generous mind would hint a doubt or even entertain a suspicion. * * * The hypothesis excites admiration by its silliness." Regarding the *Pioneer's* observations about the wisdom of sending out Indian troops to the war and the doubts expressed by that paper as to their loyalty which, it says, Indian agitators have often tried to pervert, the *Statesman* writes:—"We do not doubt that their conduct in the field will be a complete answer to the slanders so gratuitously flung at them." We are confident that the act of the Government of India, which has elicited the admiration of the entire civilised world, will never appear to be wrong to anybody simply because the serpent of Allahabad has hissed out its venom upon it.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th September 1914.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 19th September 1914.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	200
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
20	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,800
26	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

Notes.—(i) (N.)—Newspapers.
(P.)—Periodicals (Magazine.)
(ii) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

607. The *Indian Mirror* thinks it may fairly assume that the great war in Europe shows signs of coming to an end.

INDIAN MIRROR,
15th Sep. 1914.

The end of the great war. That the Germans are paralysed and demoralised, is plain from the reports which are coming from the front. In France, the enemy have been driven back along the whole line. The British troops have crossed to the north of the Marne and are pursuing the retreating enemy, whose loss has been heavy. The Belgian army is simultaneously attacking the rear of the German army. The German fleet has vanished from the North Sea, and it is pretty certain that its activities in the Baltic will also be soon brought to an end. All this certainly does not show that the enemy have been routed to the point of subjugation, but it is clear that the tide of German invasion has begun to recede as rapidly as it advanced. A little more, and Germany will be completely brought to her knees. Meanwhile, General French's despatch will be read with intense interest throughout the British Empire. It tells a tale of gallantry and endurance on the part of the British troops of which few parallels can be found in the history of the world. It is evident that it is only the pluck and stubbornness of the British army that baffled the German attempt to reach Paris, although the German plan was directed with cleverness. Anyhow, the powerful host is being driven back, and the allied Armies are gaining ground. The financial position of Germany is in a hopeless condition. She is endeavouring to raise a loan of 50 millions sterling, but who is there that will lend her money?

608. The *Hablul Matin* writes that for nearly five centuries Turkey has been one of the States of European policy. The conquest of Constantinople placed her in the most commanding position. The valour of her soldiers and her naval superiority made her a source of terror to the European Powers, and from the beginning she was regarded with jealousy and suspicion. There was always an open or secret coalition against her. She had to fight Venice and Spain for the command of the Mediterranean Sea. Her legions twice appeared beneath the walls of Vienna. It was apprehended that she aspired to the hegemony of Europe. Incessant wars were waged against the Ottoman Empire, which was never allowed to remain at peace. From the beginning of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, a permanent crusade was started against her existence. The Christian Princes thought it a breach of the rules of civilisation to form an alliance with her. Turkey was left alone, with all the other States arrayed against her. Like the English conquerors of India, they found that either they must conquer or clear out of the continent. The Turk made a gallant stand against the enemies of his country and even now he is one of the powers of Europe. Yet Turkey has rendered valuable services to Europe. Before the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco de Gama, the commerce between the East and the West was carried by the overland path. The Turkish Empire was the connecting link between the East and West. Turkey had the power to stop commercial intercourse between Europe and Asia. But, on the contrary, she encouraged it, although Venice, Genoa and other hostile States profited by it. Turkey has always striven by honourable means to remain at peace with Christian Europe. When her resources were exhausted by incessant war, she did not aspire for fresh conquests. She did not make any attempt to profit by the dissensions among the States of Europe. The Reformation divided Europe into two hostile camps. The Roman Catholics and the Protestants hated each other worse than they did the Moslems. The adherents of the rival Christian sects were burning their opponents as heretics. The Turks and other Islamic nations are accused of bigotry and intolerance. They are charged with being persecutors in religious affairs. Yet the annals of Turkey are free from such religious persecution as those presented in the history of the Inquisition of the Catholic Church. Turkey did not burn a Latimer or Ridley. At an age when the most civilised nations of Europe—the English, the French and the Spaniards—were putting to death thousands of people for worshipping God according to their faith, Turkey extended protection to the Christians and the Armenians.

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The Greek Archbishop and the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople were invariably treated with the greatest consideration by the Sultans of Turkey. The wars of the Reformation afforded Turkey a splendid chance to acquire a predominant position in Europe. Turkey did nothing of the kind, and followed a noble policy of aloofness. In the war of the Spanish succession too, Turkey refused to join the conflict. Europe has not done justice to Turkey for her chivalry and forbearance. Russia which is now the most powerful antagonist of the Turkish Empire could have been crushed by Turkey before its consolidation, but how has Russia recompensed Turkey for her generous chivalry? The Turkish Empire would have been one of the most extensive and powerful empires at the present day but for Russian intrigue and aggression. During the wars of the French Revolution, moreover, Napoleon sought her assistance, but Turkey in refusing to be drawn into the conflict, assisted Russia, her mortal foe, in the hour of danger and peril. In return for this Russia invaded Turkey a few years after Waterloo, and wrested some territories from her by the Treaty of Adrianople in 1827. Turkey has maintained good faith with Europe from the earliest times, yet the journal finds that she is accused of sinister motives, simply because she has taken the most necessary steps to maintain her neutral rights in the present crisis. She is accused in some quarters of forming a league with Germany to create troubles for England and her allies. *The Daily Express*, an influential organ of the Liberal party in England, suspects that Turkey is intending to make an advance upon Egypt through Syria, and the railways constructed in recent times will make the transport of troops an easy task. According to the London newspaper, the scheme owes its inception to the Khedive, who is now in Egypt, and Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, who is a pron-German. It is said that a large portion of troops are in Asia Minor, and some two hundred thousand troops are available for the enterprise. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise that a responsible London newspaper should publish such canards. It would be suicidal to remove the Turkish army from Europe when its presence is necessary to preserve strict neutrality. Turkey remained true to her tradition in the past. She will be content to remain neutral in the present war, unless she is forced to draw her sword in self-defence. Those who ascribe sinister motives to Turkey are the greatest enemies of England and France. There can be no doubt that efforts are being made to drag Turkey into this war. She is bound to prove a valuable auxiliary to either side. But the journal is certain, that she will remain true to her traditions in the past. Amidst the universal carnage and destruction, she will stand for peace, humanity and civilisation.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

TELEGRAPH.
12th Sep. 1914.

609. The *Telegraph* is really sorry that at a juncture like this, any one would seek to handicap the Government. The fact is that within the last two weeks not only have two seditious leaflets been circulated and discovered, but a large consignment of guns and ammunition has been stolen. A dakaiti is also reported, which the police suggest might be the handiwork of *bhadralok* dakaitis. Popular leaders like Tiluk even have distinctly and unequivocally stated that whatever little differences there might be between the rulers and the ruled in respect of the internal administration, there should be a united front before an outside enemy. The paper is therefore at a loss to understand what interest is being served by those who are responsible for the above crimes. The journal is not convinced that the recent Faridpur dakaiti was the work of *bhadraloks*, for accumulated evidence has shown that professional robbers have come to take advantage of the police dread of so-called political crimes and assume the dress and arms of political offenders. But the leaflets could not have been the work of illiterate *budmashes*, and though the paper believes they fail absolutely to create any impression on the public mind, it must be a feeling of mischief-making which

must be at their root. As for the loss of the consignment, who can say with any amount of certainty that it is to be attributed to the activity of the reactionaries? It is well known that illicit arms traffic has been in the hands of a section of the Eurasian community, who are exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. Such being the case, may it be safely presumed that the stealing of guns, etc., might have been done by seditionists? The paper, in referring to these cases, urges on its countrymen to desist from such mad follies—mad because their only result might be renewed and undesirable activity of the police, which would cause suffering to many. The paper hopes it does not appeal in vain.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

610. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Maulvi Abdul Mamood, Deputy Magistrate, Khulna, has discharged the accused in what is known as the Kalia police case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
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The complainant was a constable named Radhagir Gossain and the accused are some respectable gentlemen of Kalia. It was an offshoot of the Kalia affair which created sensation owing to the alleged extraordinary actions of the local police; of Mr. Hamilton, the District Magistrate, who went to make an inquiry into the incident immediately after its incident, and of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Narail, who tried the case at the first instance. The result of the case has given public satisfaction. The strong rumour at Khulna is, however, that a motion will be filed against the finding of the Deputy Magistrate. The journal hopes there is no truth in it, for it will serve no good purpose.

(d)—Education.

611. Referring to a characteristic article on the proposed Hindu University in last Sunday's issue of the *Pioneer*, the *Bengalee* remarks that its chief object is to put in some good words for that large measure of

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The proposed Hindu University. official control which it is proposed to exercise over the University and which has made public opinion very much sceptic about its usefulness. The question has been raised at the outset whether the large amount of money collected and promised could not have been devoted to a more useful object than the manufacture of graduates, of whom there are already more than enough. It has been suggested "that a successful polytechnic would be of infinitely greater value than would an Arts College or a University, not only to the student, but also to the community at large." Here of course the paper can join issue with the *Pioneer* as to whether it is the absence of polytechnics alone which is retarding industrial progress in India. Even the proverbial power of knowledge can effect very little in an atmosphere where it cannot be turned to use. So before there is technical skill in abundance the people must foster the spirit of self-reliance in everything which will find use for that skill. This spirit is the first necessity. There is wanting that life-principle in the country which has an inherent capacity to create the necessary surroundings and mould others for its purpose. Those who have so long worked for the good of the country have felt it very keenly that there is not enough patriotic impulse to initiate and sustain various sorts of beneficent activities. The necessary inspiration lies in the desire to rise as a separate race in order to contribute to the sum total of the world's good. This is the secret of what is called national greatness. Every nation that has made its mark on the affairs of the world has succeeded in doing so from this individualistic spirit. A little of intense individualism is essentially necessary at the outset for the benefit of that collectivism which all culture worth the name has as its ultimate end. Present-day India lacks this desire and capacity to be one of the many civilizing influences of the modern world. It is the absence of this necessary egoistic ambition which accounts for her feeble and unorganised efforts in the direction of self-improvement. The bulk of her people

like to be fed rather than to feed themselves, to be led rather than to spring to their feet and start motion with their own efforts. They do not realise the precariousness of a dependent life. With them it is no dishonour to somehow drag their existence with outside assistance. If it is a function of education to remove this weak and servile spirit in man, and make him worthy of his name, then it must be said that the sort of high education which the officially controlled educational agencies has so far given the people of India has not properly and perfectly done its duty. Those who have received English education may have themselves become intelligent and efficient individuals, but they have, many of them, done very little to start on its career a self-determining national existence. There may be a sort of vague desire for it with some, but it is so much overborne by the spirit of routine as to be of little practical value. And as a consequence this life as a nation cannot yet be said to have resumed its course from where it had suddenly stopped. This is where the necessity of a centre of learning in which the young men of India will be taught to feed that they have inherited a particular civilisation and must with their own efforts once again make it a living and working force, comes in. It is a gross misapprehension of its object and purpose to seek to justify official control over such a home of learning. To urge that the people are not capable of conducting such an institution for themselves and by themselves, apart from the truth or otherwise of the contention, is only to emphasise the need of such an institution. There is no sense in saying that Indians must learn self-respect and self-help by persisting in their accustomed course of having things done by others. The people want to learn the secret of self-improvement for themselves, and it is absurd to remind them that they do not know it and so-and-so must come to their help. The *Bengalee* therefore sees no use in the *Pioneer*, inspired from the Allahabad *Leader*, stating that the Hindu community is not fit to be entrusted with the management of a University and that official control is a *sine qua non* for "efficiency and clean and honest management."

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612. The *Bengalee* has reasons to believe that a widespread desire exists amongst the registered graduates of the Calcutta University that their former Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh, should offer himself as a candidate at the forthcoming election of Fellows by that body of electors. The journal hopes Sir Asutosh will see his way to gratify this very natural wish on the part of his fellow-graduates. His present term of office as a nominated Fellow will expire early next year, and the paper unhesitatingly says that it would be a calamity to the cause of higher education in the province, if the services of Sir Asutosh were to be lost to the University. There have already been more occasions than one when Sir Asutosh has demonstrated what useful service he can render the University, though no longer at the helm of affairs. A man of his calibre and attainments, above all, of his "fearless courage" as Lord Minto said in his farewell address to the Convocation, is bound to be a tower of strength to any institution, in whatever capacity he may be there. The paper does not suggest that the Government of India would not reappoint Sir Asutosh as a Fellow in the ordinary course for another term, but it makes bold to say that Sir Asutosh could not fill his seat in the Senate in a worthier capacity than as an elected representative of his fellow-graduates of the University. The journal assures him that he has only got to consent to stand, to be returned at the head of the poll.

(c. Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MUSALMAN,
11th Sep. 1914.

613. As the site selected for the proposed Carmichael Park and Tank in Basirhat in the district of the 24-Parganas contains a graveyard, the *Mussalman* writes that the local Mussalmans are much agitated over the sacrilege which would be perpetrated by the digging up of the graves or otherwise, when the tank will be excavated and the park constructed. It was the Sub-divisional Magistrate who selected the site in spite of the petitions and prayers

of the local Muhammadans, and referred the matter to the Municipality for its approval. The Municipality, as was to be expected, approved the site in spite of the protests of some Muhammadan Commissioners, and now the final sanction for the construction of the park and tank, on the site recommended by the Subdivisional Officer and the local Municipality, is to be given by higher authorities, inasmuch as the land required is to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Basirhat Subdivisional Moslem League and the 24-Parganas District Moslem League have both protested against the acquisition of the graveyard, but so far in vain. Now the local Mussalmans intend to hold a mass meeting to further protest against the acquisition, but the journal thinks they will not be quite well-advised to hold such a meeting at a time when the war is engaging the entire attention of the Government and the people and when all controversies should cease. If, however, the local authorities prove persistent, the Mussalmans may be compelled to hold a protest meeting and move the higher authorities to prevent the impending sacrilege. The paper only hopes that the intervention of the Government of Bengal will make any demonstration unnecessary and that steps may soon be taken to appease Moslem feeling. The question is pending for some months, and the sooner a satisfactory settlement is arrived at, the better for all concerned.

BENGAL, 11th Sep. 1914.

614. Referring to a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal by the residents, *shebais*, and pilgrims of Kalighat, protesting against the unnecessary and unreasonable acquisition of lands near the temple at Kalighat by the Corporation of Calcutta, the *Bengalee* remarks that the memorial may be said to be divided into three parts. The first part deals exhaustively with the uses to which the lands proposed to be acquired are put and their consequent inviolability. The second and the most important part refers to the repeated decision of the Commissioners of the Corporation since the year 1899 not to acquire and sell surplus lands at Kalighat. The decision was adhered to even a year ago, when, in deference to the agitation started against the scheme of wanton acquisition of lands to improve the surroundings of the Kalighat temple, the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox, the then Chairman of the Corporation, in company with Sir Gurudas Banarji and Rai Rajendra Chandra Shastri, Bahadur, visited the locality and admitted the validity of the objections urged by the local public. The last part of the memorial very reasonably points out that the people have no objection to part with as much land as may be acquired for a 20 feet road deemed necessary on the west side of the Kali's Temple, but that the acquisition of surplus lands for revenue purposes is unwarrantable in the extreme. If such an informing and well-argued memorial fails to have the desired effect, the paper cannot conceive of any other powerful appeal to sense and sentiment. The journal also fully shares the hope of the memorialists that His Excellency the Governor will sternly set his face against such unwarrantable acquisition of *debutter* lands.

(h)—General.

HABUL MATIN, 9th Sep. 1914.

615. The *Habul Matin*, in its issue of the 9th instant, declares that since the loyalty of the Indian people to British rule has been made quite clear, there is absolutely no danger of internal disturbances in the present crisis. India, however, like all other countries, must look to her defence, and the journal thinks it is the paramount duty of the British Government to adopt measures to prevent any attack upon India by any foreign Power. In putting aside the question of a naval attack upon India, as also any invasion by the Chinese, as beyond the range of possibility, the paper thinks the only real danger lies in the North-West Frontier, from where an invasion of India could be made through Turkey, the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. If, therefore, England can secure the friendship of these nations, an attack on India would be impossible. The neutrality of Turkey is as vital a question as that of Belgium. But if England wishes its neutrality to be maintained, she must assist to maintain it. This is the crux of the whole question of Indian defence.

616. In considering the King-Emperor's gracious message to India, the *Bengalees* desires, in the first place, to specially emphasise what may well be characterised as its constitutional significance. The message was meant by His Majesty to be delivered to the peoples and the princes of India, not directly through the medium of the Viceroy, as had been the practice hitherto, but immediately through the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which is the legal and constituted spokesman of the nation. This is the first occasion when a session of the Council of India has been opened by a message from the King-Emperor. It invests the relation between His Imperial Majesty and his Indian subjects with a constitutional character that had not been openly and clearly recognized or revealed before. This is the first time that the Sovereign has felt the need and the duty of graciously taking his Indian subjects into his counsel and confidence, and of explaining to them the policy of his ministers, even as he does at the opening of every session of Parliament at Westminster. This is the first message from the Throne to the Indian Council, and the paper hopes and trusts it will not be the last. If the British bureaucracy in India had been gifted with a little more imagination than what usually appears in their conduct, they would at once realize how an annual or biennial message from the King-Emperor, delivered through His Majesty's Council in India, where his Viceroy presides, to the people and princes of the land, would evoke a sense of kinship and a spirit of loyalty among all classes, such as has never as yet been known or felt. Indian loyalty is more or less of a matter of habit and tradition now. In some, it is moved also by a sense of benefits received. In some, it may be due to expectations of favours to come. But valuable as all this undoubtedly is, true loyalty in the present age can only be built upon considerations of enlightened self-interest, and close community of the supreme well-being and ideals of the Sovereign and his people. The Sovereign in a modern State must be, in every sense of the term, the representative of the whole of his people, the vehicle and expression of their collective life and authority. Subjection to the authority of this Sovereign and allegiance to him means, really, the highest form of freedom and self-allegiance. This is what makes the true monarchical or imperial form of State constitution infinitely superior to the republican form, where the President must of necessity be a party man, identified with only a part and really not with the whole of the State in his country. This is why one hears now and again a decided preference for a constitutional monarchy to a republic, even from ardent American and French republicans and democrats. The complete isolation of the British Monarch from all party politics and party conflicts, ever since the days of Queen Victoria, has not only preserved the British constitution intact, in face of the general European ferment following upon the French Revolution, which disturbed more or less every European State during the last century, but has strengthened the foundations of the British Throne more than ever. And the same identification of the King-Emperor with his Indian subjects would equally help to place the Imperial relation upon an enduring basis. His Majesty seems to have clearly realized this ever since his accession to the Throne. This is why he came to be specially coronated in Delhi. This is why the announcement of the repeal of the Bengal partition was made directly by him, in course of his speech from the Throne at Delhi. There is absolutely no doubt that His Majesty's personal influence very materially helped to ease the Indian unrest that followed upon the partition of Bengal. In fact, there was a fairly widespread impression in London, at the time of Lord Hardinge's nomination to the Indian Viceroyalty, that his selection was entirely due to the King. Lord Hardinge's appointment was followed by the announcement of the Delhi Coronation. And all these tend to indicate the extent and nature of the influence which His Majesty has exercised already on behalf of his Indian subjects. And in view of all this it is difficult to take this present departure as a mere accident. Even if it be an accident, it will be wise to make it a regular function at every session of the Indian Council. A message from the King-Emperor delivered to his Indian people, through their accredited representatives, and placing before them a summary of the general state of affairs within and abroad, would at once invest the Council

with a new dignity, and directly appeal to the people as a first step towards the gradual admission of India into the confederacy of self-governing States composing the British Empire.

617. Commenting on the problem of Indian emigration to the self-governing colonies, referred to at some length by the Viceroy in his opening address at the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council,

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India and colonial exclusive-
ness

the *Bengalee* says that it has offered another proof of the superior statesmanship that has all along guided His Excellency's Indian policy. The opening of this vexed question at this critical time is not quite approved of by some of the Anglo-Indian papers, and this only shows what a feeble grasp they have of the inner actualities of the Indian situation. The South African trouble had no doubt been settled for the time being; and the paper cannot forget that the satisfactory conclusion of the struggle of the Indians in South Africa was as much due to the brave stand that they made against the acts and attitude of the South African people and the South African Government, at such immense personal suffering and sacrifice, as it was due to the courageous statesmanship of Lord Hardinge, who did not hesitate to openly extend his sympathy and support to them. It was a very bold stroke of policy, the full significance of which was not clearly understood at the time even by the British press, which had itself condemned the attitude of the Union authorities in this matter. But Lord Hardinge knew how this discontent was affecting the attitude of the Indian peoples towards Great Britain herself; and was lending silent support to whatever anti-British sentiment there was in the country. And His Lordship saw that to stem this rising tide of discontent and disaffection, the Government of India must separate itself openly and boldly from the British colonies, and publicly stand by its own subjects in South Africa. The result was that a compromise had been arrived at, that gave rest to both the parties. There was no need of opening it up at this time. But the same question had arisen in another direction. The *Komagata Maru* affair had raised fresh issues, no less anxious or irritative than those which the South African trouble had raised. From some points of view these issues are far more serious than any that the South African struggle had raised. The action of the Union authorities affected India as a whole, the bacillus of discontent and disaffection which that ferment called into activity was spread over the whole continent. But this new trouble in Canada affected specially a particular section of the community, namely, the Sikhs and Jats. It touched one of the most important sections of the military populations of India. The Indian sepoy is too faithful to his salt to allow any irritation arising out of any real or supposed injustice that may be done to his kith and kin in any part of the British Empire to interfere with his public duties or weaken his allegiance to the King-Emperor whom he is pledged to serve. That is not the question. Yet sound statesmanship cannot view with unconcern even the mere presence of any sense of wrong in the heart of the men who are sent out to defend the Empire with their very life. It is particularly necessary that it should be removed, as far as possible, in view of the fact that these sepoys will have to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with people some of whom so recently refused admission of the Indian emigrants of the *Komagata Maru* into their territories. And in view of all this the Viceroy did an exceedingly wise thing in frankly discussing this vexed question at this crisis. The practical exclusion of the Indian peoples from the self-governing dominions of this Empire, owing to their special colour and culture, tends to weaken the sense of Imperial unity in them. Either these distinctions must be removed, or they must be reasonably explained, if the different parts of the Empire are really to be closely knit together. Every colony has a right, and may legitimately, refuse admission to the citizens of other colonies and even of the mother-country herself, into their dominions. The refusal of any of these colonies to accept Indian emigrants is, therefore, not in itself an exceptional wrong. But the sting does not really lie in the mere fact of such exclusion, but in the evident reason or reasons of it. It is felt that while the exclusion of the other members of the Empire is prompted by purely temporary economic or industrial needs, that in the case of the Indians is due mainly to their different colour and

culture. In the case of Indians this exclusion implies a mark of cultural inferiority. This is why it is so keenly resented. But the real root of this wrong lies in the differential treatment which the colonials receive in India from the Indian Government. While Indians are excluded merely on the general ground that they are Asiatics, the Indian Government not only allows every colonial, whether desirable or undesirable, and without any consideration as to whether his residence here will hurt the economic political, or cultural interests of India to come here, but even gives them special privileges that are not enjoyed by the people themselves. They can enter into all the public services, and can claim preferential treatment in the law courts and receive it in every walk of life. They can possess arms and ammunition without license and carry these about with them as they please, which Indians are not entitled to do. It is these differences in India which make the exclusion of Indians *sui generis* from the colonies so offensive and irritating. The journal would therefore earnestly invite the attention of the Viceroy to these side issues that lend its real sting and complexity to this question of emigration from one part of the Empire to the other, to which His Excellency referred in his speech, and in regard to which His Lordship desires to have the considered opinion of the Indian public. The journal in conclusion hopes, however, that the present pronouncement of His Excellency will clear the ground and remove a lot of misconception that prevails in the country in regard to this question of free emigration from one part of the Empire to the other.

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618. Reverting to this subject, the *Bengalee* writes that there is one feature in His Excellency's speech with which he closed the first meeting of the Legislative Council to which sufficient prominence has not been given. For the first time in the annals of this country a Viceroy made the public declaration that he would proceed with a certain line of policy if the people of India supported it. The journal alludes to the policy of reciprocity in regard to the question of Indian immigration into the Colonies. Lord Hardinge's policy throughout has been one of marked deference to Indian opinion. But never had such emphatic expression been given to it as on this occasion. Indian public opinion will be strengthened and invigorated by the Viceroy's friendly attitude towards it. Many years ago, in the early 'eighties of the last century, Lord Ripon declared from his place as Chancellor of the Calcutta University that the time was approaching when Indian public would become the irresistible and the unresisted master of the Government. The paper has no hesitation in saying that his great successor, who will claim with him a place among the most illustrious of Indian Viceroys, has done more than any other Viceroy since Lord Ripon's time to bring about this great consummation. Let it not be forgotten that the marvellous and gratifying outburst of loyalty which has been manifested from one end of the country to the other is largely due to the policy of conciliation which His Excellency has so consistently followed and which, the journal hopes, he will consummate by repealing some of those measures which are inconsistent with that policy.

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619. Continuing its comments on the constitutional significance of the reciprocity proposal by His Excellency the Viceroy, the *Bengalee* hopes that this solution of the problem of Indian emigration to the British colonies will be carefully noted by the people of India. This scheme of reciprocity, if carried out, would be the first public and practical assertion of the right of India to deal directly with the other members of the Empire, and do unto them just as they would be willing to do unto her. Great Britain has acknowledged the wrong that some of her own colonies do to India. Her ministers had openly and frankly confessed their inability to force these self-governing dominions to deal justly with the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. If the Imperial Parliament could effectively intervene between India and the colonies, and settle the dispute between them, the thing might well be left to them. Indeed, in that case, any assertion of the right of India to deal directly with these colonies would be a violation of her obligations to the Empire. But in face of the admitted inability of the Imperial Parliament and the Imperial Executive to intervene in these matters, the only course left to India was to courageously come forward and assume the same rights of self-regulation, through her own

Government by law established in the country, which the colonies asserted against Indian emigrants seeking admission into their territories. This is what Lord Hardinge proposes to do; and it must be admitted that no better manner of solving this complex and vexed question could be found.

620. Writing on the same subject, the *Mussalman* remarks that His Excellency observed, while speaking on the grievances of the Indian immigrants in regard to the treatment meted out to them in the British colonies, that the principle of free immigration between all parts of the Empire might have attractions and many advantages, but to reduce this principle to practice involved great difficulties, and the course of events had made it more and more clear that there was no hope of its adoption. In formulating their measures for exclusion, the Governments of the Dominions, said His Excellency, are not actuated by any feeling of animosity towards Indians, but they naturally place above all other considerations the interests of their own country as they understand them. This is quite true, and the journal has nothing to say about it. Being self-governing colonies they are able to place, and as a matter of fact they do place, above all other considerations the interests of their own country, and even inhabitants of Great Britain have been occasionally excluded by them. So, as citizens of the British Empire, Indians and, for the matter of that, the inhabitants of any part of the Empire, cannot have free access to any other part, except the United Kingdom, and it would be well if all concerned would know and understand it. This, however, raises a side issue which should be decided by the Imperial Government. While the colonists have the satisfaction of being able to place above all other considerations the interests of their own country, the Indians have not, and the paper asks the Imperial Government whether the Indians cannot legitimately claim to be placed on the same footing with the self-governing colonies; in other words, should not the Indians be given a measure of self-government to protect their own interests and, if necessary, to exclude the members of any other part of the Empire in the furtherance of the interests of their own country?

621. The gracious message of the King-Emperor that he was powerfully moved by India's "passionate devotion" to his Throne, has, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, made a profound impression in the heart of every Indian subject to His Majesty. The journal is equally gratified at the enthusiastic outburst of appreciation of Indian loyalty by the House of Commons when the Viceroy's soul-stirring telegram, conveying "the prodigal offer" by Indian princes and peoples "of their lives and their resources to the cause of the realm," was read in Parliament. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in the spectacle which India is presenting to the world just now. Whenever England had her troubles, India displayed the same selfless attachment towards the ruling nation. During the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny the Indians, even at the risk of their own lives, stood firmly by the side of the English rulers. When the Boers, in the beginning of their struggle with England, rendered tens of thousands of British homes desolate, the Indians felt the calamity almost as keenly as the Britishers did, and they rejoiced heartily as Englishmen at home did when Ladysmith was relieved. The paper is very much gratified to find that, at least on the present occasion, India's loyalty and devotion to the British Throne have been so universally and enthusiastically acknowledged by all classes in England. One cannot but marvel at the way in which the people of India are trying to render financial help to England in this crisis. They themselves are starving. The war has paralysed their jute and other trades, which means that 80 per cent. of the agriculturists, middle class men and landholders have been threatened with something like ruin. Yet not only are princes and nobles, but even poor people like clerks and students are cheerfully contributing their mite to the war fund. These contributions, when counted, will no doubt come up to a pretty huge sum, and poor India is proud of this fact. Needless to say that if she had been in a more prosperous condition, her financial help would have been not a few, but tens, perhaps, scores of crores of rupees. The Government of India have been no less generous. Their opium revenue is practically gone, which means a loss of 6 crores per annum. They cannot meet the increasing demands of the Local Governments in various directions. The dislocation of trade

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11th Sep. 1914.

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PATRIKA.
14th Sept. 1914.

caused by war has seriously affected their only two big sources of income—customs and railway. Every other source of revenue—land, stamps, excise, etc., is also bound to show a falling-off. And their ordinary expenses in carrying on the administration will rather increase than diminish, as the prices of all articles have gone up. And yet the Government of India are going to contribute to His Majesty's Government one million sterling should the war last for six or seven months, and of course more, were it to continue longer. In commenting on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis and unanimously adopted by the Imperial Council, the Viceroy put the matter in this wise. Under ordinary circumstances, said His Excellency, the Government of India could have asked the Home Government to bear the whole cost of the Expeditionary Force, as in the case of the forces sent to China and South Africa, and in this way they could have effected very considerable counter-savings. Indeed, under the Government of India Act of 1858, England cannot throw on India the cost of the employment of the Indian forces beyond the frontiers of India without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. This rule was strictly observed not only in connection with the Boer war and the China imbroglio referred to by the Viceroy, but on every other occasion when Indian troops have been sent out of Indian frontiers for Imperial purposes. The journal may be pardoned for pointing out that, strictly speaking, the wishes of the people were not consulted in this matter, for the Indian members in the Council are not elected by them in a proper way, nor do they always represent their views correctly. All the same, His Excellency was right in saying that, considering the nature of the crisis, no Indian would object to the proposed contribution of the Government of India to the Imperial Government. Lord Hardinge has, indeed, done the right thing in giving up the claim of the India Government to the cost of the Expeditionary Force, though it has yet to be seen whether or not the Home Government, taking into consideration the deplorable condition of the people of India, will not, in their turn, beat down the Government of India in generosity by declining the generous offer of the latter with due appreciation. There are some grave constitutional questions involved in the resolution of the Council. Under the Government of India Act, no effect can be given to the resolution without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. The journal is not aware whether this provision of the law has been complied with or not, and very much wishes that the Viceroy had seen his way to enlighten the public on these points.

622. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that England is not expected

The effects of free trade on India.

to be eternally at war with Germany and Austria, and sooner or later, peace is sure to be concluded between the parties, with the usual economic results. The indigo industry was killed by Germany, whose synthetic or chemical indigo drove the natural indigo out of the markets of the world. Not only Indian but English merchants suffered, but England's economic policy was against protection, and so they had to suffer silently. Indian and English capitalists in India may therefore well ask whether they will be protected against Germany's commercial invasion after the termination of the war. It is not easy to revive an extinct industry, and why should any one run the risk of laying out money on indigo without any guarantee against the import of artificial indigo? The same remark applies to sugar. In Jessore and Nadia, which used to supply sugar not only to Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam, but to other parts of India as well, date trees have been cut down and date orchards turned into jute or paddy fields. Why should the people again take to sugar industry, when they know it well that the present temporary abnormal state of things cannot last long? Germany and Austria will then be friendly with England, and poor India, whose economic policy must be that of England, will be helpless against a foreign invasion, economically speaking. It is not only Indians, but Englishmen as well, who have suffered at the hands of Germany and Austria, whose cheap products have overflowed Indian markets, but as long as England is tied to Free Trade there is no hope for India, and the proposal of reviving old industries and introducing new ones will be looked upon as no better than idle talk. The journal understands that Mr. Swan, the late Private Secretary of Lord Carmichael, has been deputed for investigating the means for reviving old industries, but has

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Sep. 1914.

His Excellency the Governor considered the matter in the light in which traders and capitalists are likely to look at it? Capital is ordinarily very shy in this country, and it cannot but be extremely so, when the chances are that industries that may be started are destined to be crushed again by competition with foreign imports.

BENGALURU.
17th Sep. 1914.

623. The *Bengalee* observes that the Viceroy's recent speech in the Legislative Council is especially significant from the fact that this is the first time that the Government of India has taken up quite an independent attitude in regard to India's relations with the self-governing Dominions of the Empire, and has publicly announced a definite policy in regard to these if it is duly supported by the articulate public opinion of the country. But to understand the true inwardness of this important pronouncement it must be read not by itself, but in the light of the general trend and ideals of the Indian policy of Lord Hardinge. The maintenance of the Empire is an absolute necessity for England. Her present position in world-politics depends entirely upon it. And despite the closer ties of blood and culture that bind her to her colonies, the real British Empire is India. It is a pity that every British politician and publicist, whether here or at "home," does not understand it. But the large statesmanship of Lord Hardinge has all along seen it. And all his acts and utterances have been inspired, ever since His Lordship came out, by this idea, namely, the consolidation of the relations between Great Britain and India. This is the meaning of His Lordship's policy of provincial autonomy, declared in such unmistakable terms in the Despatch of August 1911. This is the meaning of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Provincial autonomy was absolutely meaningless unless it was followed by national autonomy. Autonomy of the parts of an Empire is absolutely inconsistent with autocracy in the central and supreme Government of it. In that case either this local autonomy must be a mere myth or that autocracy must cease to exist. It may be possible in the earliest stages of provincial evolution; but the situation is bound to be utterly impossible when the provinces commence to assert themselves. Lord Hardinge knows it. His Lordship has, therefore, laid the foundations of the future federal government of India, in the transfer of the capital from Calcutta, and the construction of the new metropolis at Delhi, which, like the small district of Columbia in the United States wherein Washington is situated, has been placed directly under the administration of the Supreme Government. The objective of His Lordship's Indian policy is clearly the building up, by slow degrees, a real Pan-Indian Federation, a United States of India, which will gradually be able to take up its own rightful place as an equal among equals, in the Council of the Empire to which she belongs. They are following the same policy in the United Kingdom, and Lord Hardinge's Indian policy is on a line with the policy of the present Government in Great Britain. It is not a question of benevolence or generosity. There is really little room for these noble sentiments in high state-craft. Indian politicians may be occasionally moved by these sentiments, that may do honour to their personal life and character, but the course of history is determined by ruder forces. Expansion of popular rights comes not from the generosity of individual sovereigns or ministers, but from the irresistible needs of particular historic situations. The situation inside India on the one hand, and in Great Britain and the British Empire on the other, and in general world-politics in the third place, all these have created an irresistible necessity for the gradual expansion of popular constitutional rights and privileges in India. The people have acquired a new self-consciousness. The inspiration of the modern political ideal, confined hitherto to a handful of the English-educated classes, has commenced to permeate the general population in every Indian province. The universal commotion caused by this present European war is in itself an evidence of the fact that the Indian masses are no longer the listless spectators of large world-movements which they had hitherto been thought to be. The wild rumours that fly from bazar to bazar, tinged by the fancy touches of successive reporters, and interpreted according to the predilections and idiosyncracies of the different sections of the people among whom these are circulated, are an irresistible proof of the new self-consciousness in the

country. This is pregnant with immense possibilities both of good and evil, as much to the people as to the Government. Sound statesmanship must clearly recognise them.

HERALD,
17th Sep. 1914.

624. The *Herald* has been again and again asking the Government to stop for the present the realisation of settlement expenses and suspend the September kist of the

land revenue. The Government, however, shows no signs of being moved. The date of paying the September kist is not far off, and the landholders are in a fix. They have not been able to realise anything from their tenants and many of them do not know how to meet their *Puja* expenses. The raiyats pay their rent by selling jute, but as they are not expected to derive even the cost of production they cannot of course make any payment to their masters. So the landholders will either borrow at heavy interest or allow their lands to be sold off. If ever they are able to realise something from their tenants, it will be by a great deal of pressure. To ask land revenue from zamindars at such a time is therefore equivalent to compel them practically to oppress their tenants for rents. The same may be said of settlement expenses as well. Settlement expenses are calculated at about six annas in the rupee, and need the journal point out to the authorities, who are so well acquainted with the condition of the people, that in a year like this, this will prove too heavy for them?

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALIAN,
17th Sep. 1914.

625. It is understood, the *Bengalee* writes, that the Universities Bill will not be taken up during this session of the Legislative Council. This is what the paper had already

suggested, and now believes that a representation to this effect was made by some of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. The paper desires to congratulate the Government on this decision. It would have been a pity if amid the universal harmony and unanimity of sentiment which prevails among all sections of the community, a matter of controversy had been placed before the country and a veritable apple of discord had been thrown into their midst. The paper hopes not to hear of this Bill till the war is over—and better still, if it does not hear of it at all.

BENGALIAN,
13th Sep. 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

626. Commenting on an article in the *Pioneer*, the avowed object of which is to bring out the fact that the Government of India is not doing all that lies in its power to help England in putting a sufficient number of men in the battle-field, the *Bengalee* thinks the *Pioneer* has made a side thrust on the outbursts of Indian loyalty which, to put it mildly, is unfortunate in the extreme. This contemporary has considerable difficulty in feeling sure that the unexceptionable speeches in the Imperial Legislative Council represent the sentiment of the country as a whole, and evidently means to throw out the suggestion that the loyal demonstrations held in the various centres of public opinion should not be taken at their face value; and the conclusion which necessarily follows from this suspicious attitude towards the public expression of Indian sentiment is that Government cannot afford to "safely send every regiment, European and Indian, away to fight the Germans, securely trusting the internal peace and order of the country to the volunteers of the Bar Association." And the *Pioneer* boldly declares that neither is this practical politics; or, in other words, India must always be governed on the principle that her people cannot be trusted. No Government can exist unless it rests on the good-will of a very large section of the people over whom it is set in authority. Even a military despotism has to depend on the allegiance and good-will of its mercenary soldiers. It will be living on a veritable powder magazine if its safety mainly depends on the amount of the remuneration which it can give to its fighting supporters. There must be some amount of moral

support from them expressed or understood. The *Pioneer* has gone so far as to categorically affirm: — 'We do know that attempts had been made within recent years by agitators, including probably men who are now passing resolutions of loyalty, to corrupt it (the Army).' The serpent of Allahabad tught not to have put on its crest and hissed out its venom at least for the oime being. There is no greater enemy of the Government of India than those of its advisers who urge them even at such a critical time to take the popular expression of loyalty with a grain of salt. It can be said almost without any fear of challenge that the loyal upheaval which the country has witnessed, since the outbreak of the war, has really its genesis in a feeling of attachment, however vague and undefined, to the British connection. This feeling again proceeds, so far as the majority of the educated men are concerned, from a sense of beneficence of that connection. In a total absence of this feeling and sense no party of manufacturers, however resourceful, can whip up a contiment like India into an almost universal manifestation of loyal sentiments. Moreover, it is not a lip-loyalty of which India has given indication on the present occasion. Non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, whom an ex-proconsul like Lord Curzon has stigmatised as irreconciliables, went so far as to cast aside all constitutional considerations in voluntarily voting money from the Exchequer of poor India to defray the expenses of troops employed outside her borders. If the reward of such genuine, spontaneous, inspiriting and enthusiastic loyalty is an arch smile on the face of the *Pioneer* and of the public opinion it manufactures, then the paper feels bound to assert, in the interests of the very Government of which they pose to be such ~~avowed~~ well-wishers, that they and they alone are responsible for whatever disloyal feeling there may be in the country. Loyalty is a sentiment which, like every other sentiment, cannot come into being uncaused and unconditioned. It has to be evoked, fed and fostered, and there cannot be a more effective means of killing it than to shake the head and pout the lips every time it is publicly expressed and keep on solemnly declaring, "Beware, it is not the genuine brand."!

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1914.

