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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd August 1914.

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Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nil.

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 Bezborua, 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 46 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 38 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.	Taraprasanna 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	Kansai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	400
25	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bancura Darpan" (N)	Bankura ..	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

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.	12,000
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 Giria Chandra Bagchi	250
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.	Kahetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
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 Mulliek, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 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.	680
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	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	300
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikita Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Hirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	300
52	"Chikita Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikita Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<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.	1,000
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 ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisy; 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 Naziruddin 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)	Santipur	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 Mitta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	250
96	"Erishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
97	"Eshristya 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" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss. K. Blair; age 60 years	500
102	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
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" (P)	Do.	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
107	"Mandarmala" (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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<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	"Nitya Mandir" (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.	400
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 80 years.	500
122	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	350
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" (F)	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	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506
137	"Prativasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 33 years.	500

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	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasha 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, Rajbansl.	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	"Sansochai" (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.	600
165	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	350
167	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200

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.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 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. ...	Revd. 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, Subarnabanik; 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.	200
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	600
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

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 ...	900 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afzuddin Ahmad ...	1,000
201	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
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 Guba 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.	5,000
<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. Ramsbotham, 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	"Srujaya" (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. ...	1,200
225	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Bibeng" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	D. McDonald	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.	2,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dar Pataka" (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	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	550
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>Parsi.</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 61 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	"Negara Baam" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	
<i>Urdu.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

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	"Aryya Chhitta Pranali" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Guha ...	...
5	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	...
6	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	...
7	"Malancha" (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. ...	.....	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that the mobilisation of the Turkish army and the placing at its head of a German General will not in the long run keep Turkey out of the war.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

Turkey and Persia and the war
—England's duty.

Over and above this the arrival of the German cruisers in the Dardanelles in search of ships shows the German leanings of Turkey. If Turkey also joins, the map of the war will be changed a good deal and the Moslem population of the world will be roused and it is quite possible that the Russian Moslems may rise against Russia. To England also which has millions of Moslem subjects and has close connection with Turkey this state of affairs will not be favourable. All these would come to pass in the event that Germans and Austrians are successful; but in the event of their defeat much loss would have to be suffered by Turkey at the hands of France and Italy. Over and above this Turks are much in want of money for the betterment of their administration, which they can obtain only from England and France. Germany has an ambition to be a world power and it is therefore not improbable that she may keep an eye on Constantinople, which may cause heavy losses to Turkey ten years hence.

It is therefore the duty of England to make her connection with Turkey more close and keep Turkey away from war. If England makes treaties with Turkey and Persia there would not occur any changes in Asia. If England takes such a step neither Russia nor Germany would be able to object to it. Even if after the war such a step is taken it would be favourable, because it is not conceivable that Persia and Turkey have sufficient strength to combine and cause any damages to England. But England can under her protection allow the rise of another nation which will do her good like Japan.

2. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that some were of opinion that Germany and Austria have made Italy declare her neutrality to keep England out of the war. But England has declared war. Others think that this step has been taken to keep the Mediterranean free from attacks by the English and French fleets to the prejudice of Germany and Austria.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

The paper goes on to say that if Italy has really declared her neutrality she will have to suffer a great loss after the war is over.

3. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 17th August takes exception to the report published in the *Novos Vremeya's* untruths. *Novos Vremeya*, the semi-official Russian paper, that Persia has requested Russia not to remove her forces from North Persia. It says that there cannot be a greater falsehood than this. Persia has never made such a request. Russia is anxious to keep her under her control. The only crime of Persia is that she has re-awakened to a sense of her rights.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

4. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 12th August has an article which is as follows :—

AL-HILAL,
Aug. 12th, 1914.

The War Week.

THE WAR WEEK.

The appearance of a sea and land war among men.

The sport of flesh and blood which has commenced with the force created by wicked souls and by wickedness and savagery is in full swing and rapidity. The thirst for blood which arose in quest of red oceans and the hunger for destruction which made its appearance in the search for human bodies are quite deep in their quest. The flames of fire are appearing over the oceans (red) like the roof of the oven, and the beauty of the world has been hid under the clouds of blood. All this has taken place and continues to do so. Like the flash of lightning the scenes of this bloody and fiery sport are hourly changing. But still the thirsty gullet of bloodshed and the stomach of death and destruction are empty. These flames are the first sparks of the brightening up oven, these small wavelets are presages of the coming storm.

The Turkish army was not allowed to pass through Egypt in spite of the fact that it was the part of the Turkish Empire, but when this did not succeed the Turko-Balkan war was started and through the agency of Kiamil Pasha Italy obtained the internal autonomy of Tripoli. When Italy declared the annexation of Tripoli England was the first Power to recognize it. If England had not done so Italy would never have succeeded in this.

So the present neutrality of Italy is the return for those precious generousities showered upon her by England. How was it then possible for Italy to advance as a foe against that England which recognized her memorable brigandage in Tripoli; that England which nipped in the bud the new budding life of liberty in Turkey; that England which did not hesitate from shutting Egypt against the Turkish armies, and thus to rebel against the greatest lord of all the bounties which she enjoys? Italy's aloofness has changed the face of the naval war. Italy has become the naval Power in the Mediterranean as in the Adriatic. If she had not remained neutral then, as in the North Sea, there would have been a battle in the Adriatic as well. Then the British fleet would have had to split into two portions.

Now the Adriatic will remain calm and the British and the French fleets will meet in opposition against the German forces. Austria and Germany are jointly bringing pressure on Italy, but up to this time Italy is insisting on her neutrality.

The Highspirited Germany.

We may not be able to praise Germany's foresight but we cannot but admire her Alexander-like valour, and Napoleon-like bravery. On one side she is devastating Belgium, on another she is in battle array against France, and yet on the other side she is measuring strength with Russia and, lastly, she is threatened with an attack from the greatest Power, namely, the British Navy. But the charm is that on every side she is authoritatively mustering her forces and not cowing down. Whatever may be the result of this war there is no doubt that in the contemporary history the selflessness of Germany will be remembered with honour and respect. She has once more awakened (the world) to the truth of the historical dictum that the real strength belongs to the head and the heart and the real power to sentiments. Valour should be stronger than iron-clad ships and in the place of the precious cannon there should be room for the growth of determination.

The Battle in the North Sea.

Up to this time in the incidents which have taken place both the parties have been equal. If the German ship *Koengin* has been sunk, so has also the British *Amphion* gone. The sinking of two German cruisers and of a submarine has also been reported. But in these days when the capture of 19 ships and the flight of the German fleet are being published who can believe in these non-official telegrams. But even if this be accepted that two German cruisers and one submarine have been sunk praise must be showered upon the high and splendid courage of Germany. In spite of this she has again attacked the British squadron, though it has been said that this attack proved fruitless and one German submarine has gone down.

Germany and France.

In this week there was land and sea fight between Germany and France. From Reuter's messages it appears that taking altogether Germany has been unsuccessful in the naval and land fights. The *Daily Chronicle* in its height of gladness has added this much to the news sent by its correspondent that France has captured *Goeben* and *Prescilla*. But they had very soon to contradict this because both these ships are still in the possession of their original owners and as usual are carrying on war.

Alsace and Lorraine are two provinces which Germany had wrested from France in the struggle of the seventies. It has been notified that French advances on this side have proved successful and the French have got an opportunity for advancing before the German mobilisation.

In Lorraine French have occupied Wull and Mavanenk. They have also entered Alterech. France herself has praised the amazing gallantry and bravery of French forces in Alterech.

Russian and German forces have been also arrayed against each other this week. An obscure telegram from St. Petersburg states that at a certain particular place the Germans have been defeated and that they have retreated after burning several villages, but a London telegram of the 17th August states that Russian losses have been heavy and the Russian forces have attacked Warblun and taken possession of Kabrai.

Austria and Russia.

Austria had directed its entire forces on Russia by stopping its attack on Serbia but it has again diverted its attention towards Serbia and Montenegro which have combined together. Servians have taken possession of Vasigurd and Sanjuk Bazar. The Montenegrins have also occupied Espezza on the Adriatic and two other towns near this post. On the other hand the Austrians have several times attempted to cross the Danube but though they have not succeeded in this they have begun the cannonading of the Montenegrin town Antivadi which they had besieged before the commencement of the war.

The latest news regarding Russia and Austria is that the former has entered the Austrian frontier through the forest of Astira.

The fresh changes.

From the telegrams of the 11th August it appears in the map of war there are going to be certain changes. Serbia has also declared war against Germany and Austria is rapidly sending armies on the French frontier. The Japanese fleet under Admiral Dewa has got itself ready and it won't be surprising if it attacks German and Austrian ships on behalf of the Triple Alliance and takes part in the war, when there is an attack on them in the Indian and Yellow Seas.

The Austrian and English relationship has not yet been broken off. If it is broken off Italy will have to descend in the arena of war either through the insistence of Germany or in response to the call from the nation.

The example which the present-day Greece is showing in the beautiful arrangement of her military forces will ever remain memorable in history.

On the declaration of war by the great Powers a new movement took place in Turkey and orders were issued to send military forces on to European frontiers, and from the telegram of the 11th August it appears that the Turkish army has passed through the stage of mobilisation and is gathering at Dedagitch in the Bulgarian territory.

5. *Al-Hilal* (Daily Supplement) [Calcutta] of the 14th August says:—

AL-HILAL
(Daily Supplement),
Aug. 14th, 1914.

The first stage of the European war is the north of France; because up till now all the skirmishes have taken place in that region.

It says that the frontiers of all the three States, namely, France, Germany and Belgium, converge into Luxemburg. Luxemburg is a neutral territory. Germany has disrespected her neutrality because it is necessary for Germany to subdue this tract and make it the first step in the conquest of England and of planting the Eagle on the Cathedral of St. Paul. This is the first stage in the journey which Germany has proposed to herself. It is not simply out of enthusiasm for getting the treaty respected, nor merely for the purpose of saving a small nation from being trampled under foot and for the redemption of pledges that England has plunged into war and is throwing her sons into the flame. The bones of a white man, in the language of the *Times*, are more precious than the liberty of Persia.

Now let us ask why England is trembling under the idea that Belgium has been attacked. Look at the map of Europe. How near is the Peninsula of Dover from the Belgian coast! This is the same Dover regarding which Napoleon used to say that if he became master of this Peninsula for even six hours he would conquer the world. Near this is the river Thames and the magnificent London. If then German forces pass through Belgium and her fleet does not meet the Belgian fleet first then how easy it would be to attack the Capital of England. The question of the neutrality or the non-neutrality of Belgium is not a new question but has been existing for a long time.

It was a cause of great disquiet to England that the coast of the Anewerep in Belgium pointed towards England. Belgium did not show much readiness in strengthening the fortification of the Meuse nor of the river Dali.

But how strange it is that when the time came Belgium proved not only neutral but also a partisan of England!

It then goes on to deal with Belgium and her army, her inhabitants, and as to how England freed Belgium and Holland from the bondage of France and how she considers herself as their protector and as to how Germany has been preparing for war for a long time.

6. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th August in the course of an article dealing with battleships in which it gives a description of dreadnoughts and also refers to the secrecy which is observed in naval and military matters, says:—The way in which the European Powers had been increasing their armaments for a long time had already betokened a spirit of unrest among the European Powers which is now manifesting itself.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

7. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 11th August says:—The deluge which was apprehended by political wiseacres has now arrived. The political sky of Europe was overhung with clouds, the peal of whose thunders were at times shaking Europe, and the flashes of whose lightning were at times brightening the skies. Germany and Austria also had previous to this been struck by lightning. It also says that Europe does not follow Christ and his gospel of peace.

BIR BHARAT,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

8. Referring to the letter which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bengalee* regarding an alleged case of insult offered to three Bengali ladies by some soldiers at Darjeeling, the

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

"Soldiers' impudence."
Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 14th August writes:—We are deeply grieved to hear of the incident. Such an act of rudeness only shows the cowardice of those European soldiers. We hope the military authorities will take proper steps to prevent such incidents.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th August also publishes an account of the incident referred to above.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1914.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th August also says that the complaint is very serious and it draws the attention of the commanding officer of the forces at Darjeeling to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

11. While approving of the prudence shown by Maulvi Leakat Hossain and Babu Syamsundar Chakravarti in desisting from holding any procession on the 6th August as had been proposed by them, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August fails to find any justification for the police prohibiting them from holding such processions. The police order in connection with the matter was against the holding of meetings and processions on the 7th August as such things might lead to a breach of the peace. The paper, therefore, cannot understand why the Swadeshi procession proposed to be held on the 6th August has been prohibited, especially as the police authorities themselves profess not to be against Swadeshi.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

BANGAVASI,
Augt. 15th, 1914.

12. Referring to the above matter, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th

Ibid.

August says that in a circular issued a few days ago the Inspector-General of Police proclaimed that Government did not consider as unlawful the Swadeshi agitation, the object of which was to further the cause of Swadeshi industries. Why then was Maulvi Leakat Hossain prevented from holding his Swadeshi meetings, the object of which was to further the cause of Swadeshi industries?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PABNA BOGRA
HITAISHI,
Augt. 12th, 1914.

13. The *Pabna Bogra Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 12th August says that the

A case of rioting against the police in the Serajgunge subdivision and non-payment of diet-money and so forth to witnesses.

witnesses for the prosecution in the Bagbati Police Riot case at Serajgunge have not yet received their travelling expenses, diet-money and so forth. There were zamindars, medical practitioners, and even day-labourers among these witnesses who had to attend Court day after day from their native places, 10 or 12 miles distant. The well-to-do among them may afford to give up their claim to their dues. But not so the poor daylabourers, many of whom have even incurred debts in order to be able to attend Court.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
Augt. 13th, 1914.

14. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th August writes:—

The Bethune College.

Who is responsible for this—Mr. Hornell or Mr. Wordsworth? A committee has been formed for managing the affairs of the Bethune College. We ask, does Mr. Hornell want to ruin the College? Is it to be shorn of all its glory? Mr. Wordsworth has proved himself unequal to the task placed in his hands on more than one occasion. So Mr. Hornell had better keep the management of the Bethune College in his own hands, or else he will have to repent afterwards.

BANGAVASI,
Augt. 15th, 1914.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th August, referring to the statement made by Canon Brown in a recent meeting of the Oxford Mission in London to the effect that the

Christian Hostels.

Government of India would render pecuniary help to the Mission to establish a Hostel for Indian students in Calcutta, says that the Government ought not to render such help to the cause of the spread of Christianity among Indian students.

BASUMATI,
Augt. 15th, 1914.

16. Referring to the appointment of a European gentleman as senior

Babu Jadunath Sarkar.

Professor of History in the Patna College, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th August writes that an injustice has been done to Babu Jadunath Sarkar, who has not been given the post simply because he is an Indian. A similar act of injustice, says the paper, was done many years ago to Rai Pramada Das Mitra Bahadur, when a European was placed over his head in the Queen's College of Benares.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

17. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th August says that

Mr. Stapleton and high schools in Mymensingh.

Mr. Stapleton requested the authorities of the Mymensingh City Collegiate School and the Mrityunjaya School, through the District Magistrate, to convert the lower four classes of the schools into minor schools. It was a nice plan on the part of Mr. Stapleton to reduce the number of students in the schools and bring their lower classes under his own control. It is rumoured that similar efforts are being made regarding all other high schools in Eastern Bengal. The authorities of the Mymensingh City and Mrityunjaya Schools are reported to have rejected Mr. Stapleton's proposal. Is it good policy to irritate the minds of people in these troublous times? Is it Mr. Stapleton alone who is responsible for this policy of throttling education? Or, is the policy approved by the Government? People do not believe that Government is not at the bottom of this affair. However that may be, Government ought not to allow Mr. Stapleton to sow seeds of discontent and excitement in the country. No independent-minded person will support the educational policy which he is pursuing.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1914.

18. Babu Kumudbandhu Das, Head Master, Duptara Central Coronation High School, writes as follows to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th August, contradicting the allegations made in the letter headed "A letter from Narayanganj" (vide Weekly Report, dated the 8th August, page 811, paragraph 27):—

Mr. Stapleton has not written any letter to the Secretary of the Duptara School as alleged by your correspondent. I have been working in the Duptara School for two years and can emphatically say that the institution is making steady progress under the kind care and sympathy of Mr. Stapleton. Babu Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, additional Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, visited the school on the 8th July and remarked that he would report the school to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for affiliation. I wonder what makes your correspondent think that Mr. Stapleton has not forwarded the report. The Managing Committee of the school asked for a monthly aid of Rs. 150 from the Government but Mr. Stapleton has of his own accord increased the amount of the grant to Rs. 175. Thanks to Mr. Stapleton the Director of Public Instruction has kindly promised to bear the expenses of building the remaining portion of the hall of the school. Mr. Stapleton has also given proof of his sympathy for the school in various ways, and the school authorities are more grateful to him than to Messrs. Birley and Bartley. I must, therefore, say that the allegations made against him are all false and mischievous.

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

19. Viswanath Maiti writes as follows in the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th August:—

NIHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

"A model village—Karanji." The decision of the Contai Local Board to convert village Karanji in the Ramnagar thana into "a model village" and the sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 950 for the purpose raised high hopes in the public mind, hopes that have been cruelly belied by the result. The contractor's bill for the full amount of Rs. 950 has sure enough been passed although the work done will appear to the uninitiated eye to be worth no more than 400 rupees or, making allowance for contractor's profit, 500 rupees. Ugly rumours are afloat in connection with this matter and a sifting enquiry is needed.

Another curious circumstance in this connection is that the Local Board paid Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per every thousand feet of earthwork although the Khasmahal authorities paid only Re. 1-2 for the same amount of similar work in connection with the repair of embankments of Karanji village.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

20. Writing in the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th August, Mahendranath Karan mentions the following specific instances of inaccuracies in settlement maps:—

NIHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

"Settlement disorders." The distance from the common boundary stone "t" of the three mouzas Abdulla Chak, Garania and Lakshman Chak to the immediately next station "a" as given in the Abdullachak map is found to vary by 20 links from that found in the Garania map. This error led to the institution of a civil suit by Jharu Das of Abdullachak against Duryodhan Das, the owner of the adjacent land. But it has since been found out by careful enquiry that the position of the stone has been marked wrongly in the Abdullachak map. The case has therefore been compromised. The station immediately next to the common boundary stone of the three mouzas Arakbari, Chak Arakbari and Bhangamari is evidently situate on the boundary of *dag* 113 and the distance of the station from the position of the stone as marked on the plan can never exceed 8 chains and 50 links. But in the Traverse Circuit Field Book of Arakbari

mouza the distance as measured is 8 chains and 68 links. Not even by persistent efforts could the missing 18 links be found out. The owner of the Chak Arakbari mouza instituted a suit claiming these 18 links on the strength of the above measurement and the claim was conceded by the Commissioner. Though the case has since been compromised it led to much waste of money. The question now arises whether people are to be guided by field-books in such cases or by plans.

The allegations by the correspondent as to the non-coincidence of common theodolite stations of adjacent mouzas, non-marking of the positions of stone prisms, substitution of stone-prisms for pegs and *vice versa*, the wrong position as marked in the plan of the Khajuri District Board road and the non-marking of the interlying boundary lines of certain *dags* are identical with similar allegations made by Ashutosh Jana in the *Sanjivani* newspaper (see Report on Native Papers for 15th August, paragraph 27).

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

PALLIVASI,
Aug. 5th, 1914.

21. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 5th August complains of the inconvenience which the frequent delay in the arrival of the 22 Down train at Bandel causes to

A railway inconvenience. the public. Passengers from Katwa to Howrah have to change from this train into the 16 Down train at Bandel, and as that is the last train for the day the failure of the 22 Down train to arrive at that station in time compels them to miss the 16 Down train and to spend the night on the station platform. The paper also takes exception to a similar unpunctuality in the case of the 43 Up train which often arrives at Bandel too late for passengers to catch the 21 Up train. The paper, therefore, suggests that the 21 Up train and the 22 Down train should be run through between Howrah and Katwa, or, if it be not convenient to make the former train a through one, it should be arranged not to start the 21 Up train from Bandel until the arrival of the 43 Up train.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

22. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th August mentions two cases in

Theft of goods in transit on railways. one of which the station-master of the Kaliganj station on the Jessore-Jhenida Railway was dismissed on account of the frequency of theft of goods under him and in the other a goods clerk of the Sahebbazar Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of theft, and draws the attention of the Railway Board to the frequency of theft of articles in transit on Indian railways.

(h)—*General.*

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Aug. 13th, 1914.

23. Speaking about the newly constituted State Faculty of Medicine, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th August remarks that this will firstly lead

State Faculty of Medicine. to the concentrating of the medical education directly under the control of Government which in its opinion is not good; secondly, it will further increase the influence of the Medical Council which is mainly a committee of Indian Medical Service officers and which will ultimately reduce the status of Indian practitioners; thirdly, the private colleges will never enjoy the privilege of sending up students to the University examinations like the M.B. or B.S. examinations.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1914.

24. Referring to the resolution moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazlul Huq regarding the locating of some offices of the Government at Dacca, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th August writes:—

"Government offices should be located at Dacca."
We fail to see why the Government could not see its way to accepting the resolution. Offices like those of the Director of Agriculture, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration, Sanitary Commissioner and

Inspector-General of Prisons can easily remain at Dacca permanently. In this way many of the houses built there before the annulment of the Partition of Bengal can be put to some useful purpose instead of becoming the haunts of owls and bats. Besides, the location of some offices of the Government at Dacca will attract people from various parts of Bengal to Dacca and thus foster the growth of friendly feeling among them. The Government has not fulfilled our hope, but we must agitate over the question persistently till we gain our object.

25. A correspondent of the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 10th August says that considering the prevalence of high prices the salaries of postal clerks and peons should be improved by the authorities. In these days it is simply impossible for a *bhadralog* to support himself and a family, however small, on Rs. 15 or 20. On such poor pay they and their families have, consequently, to literally starve. It will, under such circumstances, be a modest prayer to ask the authorities to make Rs. 30 the lowest pay of a clerk in the post-office. The allowance of paid probationers also should be increased. At present this allowance is Rs. 15 per month, a sum quite inadequate to defray the expenses of a man at a new place having generally no official quarters to put up in. Again, there are two classes of paid probationers. Members of one class have passed the Entrance examination and are telegraphists while those of the other class have none of these qualifications. The allowance, however, of both is the same. This is surely unjust. The attention of the Postmaster-General, Bengal, is drawn to the above matters.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 10th, 1914.

26. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th August says that the people of Mymensingh are unanimously opposed to a partition of the district. If Lord Carmichael comes to Mymensingh he will be able to know how the question of partition in the district has created deep discontent in the people's mind. If Government partitions the district in spite of the opposition of the people, of what value then is public opinion? If, nevertheless, Government is determined to make the partition and a new district is formed with the Jamalpur and Tangail subdivisions, its headquarters should be established at Madhupur or Gopalpur.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

27. Considering that the failure of paddy crops and the falling off in the jute trade have brought severe distress upon the people of Mymensingh, and that all the money available should now be spent to give them relief, the project of partitioning Mymensingh should be abandoned. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th August thinks that the project of partitioning Mymensingh should be given up. The paper asks His Excellency Lord Carmichael to consult public opinion in the matter instead of relying on the advice of the members of the Executive Council who ought not to be taken by His Excellency as his only counsellors.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1914.

28. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th August hopes that, as prayed by the Mymensingh Association, Lord Carmichael will not take any decisive step towards partitioning Mymensingh before he has heard the leaders of public opinion in the district on the subject.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August hopes that considering that His Excellency has declared himself in favour of consulting public opinion in all administrative matters he will not refuse to grant the prayer of the Mymensingh Association.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

30. Referring to the retrial of the Meredith case, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th August says that, when according to at least one Judge there is a *prima facie* case against Meredith, Government ought to have withdrawn from his defence, thus leaving him to defend himself. If, however, Government thinks it its duty to defend him on the idea that he simply did his duty as its servant, it should also consider that Sanjivani Dasi, as a subject, stands in the relation of a daughter to the Government and thus can justly claim help from it in the case.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 6th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August writes:—

Bengalis in Bihar.

Their selfish instincts have made the Biharis enemies of the Bengalis who are domiciled in Bihar. If the Bengalis were inferior to the Biharis in education and accomplishments the latter would not have been jealous of them. These Bengalis have lived in Bihar generation after generation and they are, therefore, practically Biharis. But unfortunately the officials of that province do not care much for the interests of the domiciled Bengalis. We are glad to find that the Bengalis of Bihar have formed an association for the protection of their interests, and we hope that His Honour Sir Charles Bayley, who is just and liberalminded, will remove their grievances.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

32. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August has the following:—

The war and India.

We cannot afford to stand as silent onlookers of the war in which the great Powers of Europe are now engaged. Our interests are vitally connected with those of Europe and we have a duty to Europe which we ought to fulfil. First, Europe supplies us with most of the necessities of life, and we also send out to Europe large quantities of raw materials from our country. Then, again, we live under the kind protection and rule of England, one of the great Powers of Europe. England is our preceptor and it is to England's benign rule that India owes her present progress and it is upon that rule that her political liberty in future depends. And that England is now involved in a great war for the maintenance of the glory and honour of the British Empire. We should not at a time like this remain idle. It is in the hour of danger that one can find out one's friends and enemies. The danger with which the British Raj is now confronted will put the loyalty of the people of India to the test. Will they not be able to stand the test? Certainly they will. The loyal people of India are grateful to the British Raj for all the benefits they have derived from it and consider the present situation as a calamity which has befallen them. And we can most confidently say that they will stand by the British flag for good or for worse. It is not, however, a mere lip-sympathy expressed in a dramatic fashion that the British Raj expects from us now. We should now give our all, even our money and our lives, for the good of the Empire. We may take this opportunity to say a few words about a matter which affects the interests of the people of India. Our rulers are well aware of our wants and our aspirations. We have in the Press and on the Platform told them again and again that we want the full rights of British subjects. It was only lately, when the Indian subjects of the British Crown were being persecuted in the British Colonies, that this demand was reiterated from one end of India to the other. We shall now have to prove by our deeds that we deserve the same place in the great British Empire as its white subjects, and that the attempts made by white officials, who gave evidence before the Public Services Commission, to belittle the merits of Indians were all groundless. If we can do this the stain on our good name will be removed. And from the eagerness which all classes of the Indian people, from the prince to the peasant, are showing to serve the Crown we can confidently hope that our rulers will be able to see for themselves that the people of India are second to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Throne. One of our Anglo-Indian well-wishers has expressed a fear that the present war may bring about political troubles in India. It is but natural that those whose fertile brains produce newspaper articles dealing with imaginary dangers that threaten British rule in India should try to create such a panic in the minds of our rulers; but, so far as we can see, there is not the least foundation for such a panic, though, of course, the men who will be thrown out of employment owing to the closing of mills and factories may be led to commit thefts and dacoities and breaches of the peace. We all know that the police are incapable of repressing dacoities. Any new trouble will make the situation quite impossible for them to combat with. Unless, therefore, the people co-operate with the Government, life and property will not be safe. We may here repeat the prayer, made by Mr. B. Chakravarti in the last Bengal Provincial Conference, regarding the granting of fire-arms licenses to respectable persons and the formation of volunteer corps for the prevention of dacoity and similar crimes

If the Government can trust the people so far as to accede to Mr. Chakravarti's prayer the maintenance of the peace in villages will be assured. We are not prepared to admit that the mutual trust and good-will which used to subsist between the rulers and the ruled during the days of Musalman rule cannot be thought of now, and we hope that the Government will not be slow in accepting Mr. Chakravarti's suggestion.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August fully approves of the ordinance in respect of war news issued by the Government and hopes that it will be faithfully obeyed by everybody, for it is for the good of the Empire that the Government has taken the step. Secrecy of counsel is absolutely necessary in times of danger, and the paper asks its readers to be very careful as to what they say or do and to see that no panic is created among the ignorant masses.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

34. Every one, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th August, will support the Government in its efforts to prevent a rise in the prices of food-stuffs in India on account of the war. But the authorities should also remember that a rise in the prices of necessary foreign articles such as cloth and so forth will compel the cultivators of food-grains to raise the prices of these stuffs in order to find money for buying those foreign articles at enhanced prices. It is this fear of having to buy food-grains at enhanced prices which has led middlemen to already raise the prices of the stocks they have in hand.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

35. The following appears in the *Prabahini* [Calcutta] of the 15th August:—

PRABAHINI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

The war. If the war lasts for a long time newspapers will suffer, for there will be a scarcity of paper, most of which comes from Germany, and copper-plates for engraving pictures will not be available. Many clerks working in mercantile firms will be thrown out of employment because of the reduction of business. There will be a severe distress among the cultivating classes owing to the failure of the jute trade. And, lastly, the inordinate rise of prices will inflict a serious hardship on middle class people most of whose necessities of life come from Europe. It will not be possible for them to buy swadeshi articles at their present high prices either. These circumstances are causing great anxiety to the Indian public.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th August is surprised at the statement, made by His Excellency Lord Carmichael at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, regarding prices not having gone up in Calcutta. The prices of food-stuffs have gone up so enormously as to require the intervention of the police, and articles such as Horlick's Malted Milk, barley powder, arrowroot, soap, biscuits, etc., are selling at very high prices. Even potatoes cannot be had for anything under 3 annas-6 pies a seer, though the usual price is 2 annas 3 pies. These high prices, says the paper, may not cause any inconvenience to His Excellency the Governor but they are inflicting no end hardship on poor folk.

37. The *Basumati* (War edition) [Calcutta] of the 18th August quotes

BASUMATI
(War edition),
Aug. 18th, 1914.

"Cannot Indians bear arms?" a Madras correspondent who asks if the desire of the Indians to help the British in the war will not be given an opportunity to take a practical shape. It is true that educated Indians do not always practise the use of arms, but there is no ground for supposing that if occasion arises they will not be able to use them. About twenty years ago, continues the correspondent, I and a few friends of mine among whom there were clerks as well as pleaders entered a volunteer corps at Coimbatore. It was then proved that we were not worse marksmen than Feringis. Can we then not be allowed to make some sacrifices in this line for our country and Government? Will not our leaders like Mr. Gokhale try to get this privilege for us?

38. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th August says that the

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

The war and its effects. consequence of the war will be very hard on the Bengal raiyats who will not be able to sell their jute crop. In Mymensingh the zamindar and raiyat are both ill off this year. The condition of trade also is bad. Distress has already made itself felt in the mufassal. Malaria is ruining Tangail. It now behoves the authorities and the

people to co-operate with each other, combating these evils. The settlement operations under sections 105 and 106 of the Settlement Law should be postponed. The present times are not surely suitable to litigation between landholders and their tenants. Many people have become so panic-stricken that they are withdrawing their savings from the Savings Bank and are refusing to accept currency notes. They are highly mistaken. The people's money is more safe with the Government than with the people themselves.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

39. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th August, referring to the outbreak of the great war in Europe, says that the Indians heartily pray to God for the victory of the English, for in the victory of the English lies their good and in their defeat their harm. The Native Princes of India have offered military help to the British Government. The Indian subjects of England are, however, deprived of all martial training and are weak. They are now desiring to be enlisted as volunteers. Will not the Government fulfil this desire on their part?

The war and the Indians.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

40. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th August fully supports all that His Excellency Lord Carmichael said on the subject of the war in the recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council and is glad that the Indian members of the Council, on their part, gave a hearty expression to the allegiance and loyalty of the Indian people to the British Raj. It is to the English that the Indians owe their present enlightenment and safety and security of life and property. In conclusion, the writer requests the Government to enlist Indians as volunteers and maintain internal peace with their help.

The duties of the Government and the people in the war.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

41. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th August is confident that England will come out victorious in the war because justice is on her side. The entire population of India are praying that their great sovereign may gain success in this conflict, and everywhere in this country are people eagerly offering to serve as volunteers. The deep loyalty of the Indian people is evoking the admiration of the whole world. Germany thinks that brute force can always win the day, but she will be disillusioned of this idea and see for herself how powerful the British Sovereign is.

The war.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

42. In an article under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th August Babu Dhirendranath Mukerji describes the distress which will be inflicted on the people of India by the war in Europe owing to the rise in the prices of the necessities of life most of which come from Europe, especially from Germany. The writer says that as Germany is now an enemy of India, for she is fighting against England, it would be proper for Indians not to use German articles even after the war is over. The writer suggests that Indians should take the present opportunity to produce such articles at home. And if they succeed in doing so the war will be rather a boon for this country.

The war and Indian industries.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

43. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that dearth of news from the field at the time of war is very disquieting to the public mind. Just as it is bad to circulate a lot of exciting news among the people so it is equally bad to supply no news to them. The latter course affords wicked people an opportunity to fabricate false news and create immense mischief by circulating them. The *Pioneer* actually says that the *Banias* of Allahabad are turning the present agitated state of the public mind on account of the dearth of war-news to their own advantage. In fact, this state of things prevails everywhere. Wicked men are circulating false and alarming news with a view to serving their mean self-interest. Government is, therefore, requested not to instruct the Press censor to suppress all sorts of news.

Publication of news of the war in Europe.

NAYAK,
Aug. 18th, 1914.

44. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes :—

We do not know who is responsible for it but there is a rumour that aeroplanes fly over Calcutta every evening like kites. Large crowds assemble at almost every street-crossing to have a look at these aeroplanes.

The war.

It is a pity that the *Basumati* should publish this rumour—a thing which it ought not to have done. The paper seems not to have realised the mischievous consequences of such a rumour which may lead to serious breach of the peace. Does it not know that some persons have recently been arrested by some Hindustani Parawallahs for having spread this rumour?

The cause of the creation of idle rumours like this is the failure of the Government to furnish the public with sufficient news. It is in vain that we contradict such rumours in the Press. Our readers perhaps think that it is the fear of the law which makes us express such views. It is not educated and respectable gentlemen but low-class people who circulate idle rumours which are afterwards utilised by *goondas* and *badmashes* for working up a panic. This mischief can be stopped if the police keep a sharp eye on places like Barra-bazar, Geratola, Raja Bazar, etc., for our poor attempts will not be of much use.

45. *Al-Hilal* (Daily Supplement) [Calcutta] of the 17th August has an article on Germany in which it gives a description

AL-HILAL
(Daily Supplement).
Aug. 17th, 1914.

Germany. of her inhabitants, of her Royal family and of her income and expenditure and of her colonies. It also adds that, though relationship exists between the German and other Royal households, yet this has not prevented them from starting on a career of bloodshed. This relationship does not count where the administration of a nation is concerned. In this Europe is one with the East.

46. The *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 3rd July says that Japan is helping England in the present war. Britannia who rules the

SANJAY
July 3rd, 1914.

The war and India. waves and on whose dominions the sun never sets is now the favourite of the gods and it does not lie in the power of Germany to injure her. The Indians are happy in having Emperor George V as their sovereign and they ever pray to God for the welfare of his Empire. Under British rule the Indians are living in perfect safety and steadily rising in prosperity. The appointment of a Press censor in India at this time of war has been very wise.

47. Whatever Lord Carmichael may say in the Legislative Council, the

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1914.

The war and high prices.

Nayak [Calcutta] of the 13th August does not think that it will at all be possible to check the rise in

prices unless the Government legislate in the matter.

48. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th August has the following in an article under the heading "Volunteers":—

NAYAK,
Aug. 13th, 1914.

"Volunteers."

We ask you Babus—Bengali Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys—whether or not it is mere luck which helps you to earn your livelihood. Have you not the least amount of commonsense? You have sacrificed everything—caste, family, honour, religion and all hope in this world and in the one to come—you have dressed yourselves as black Feringhis, you have abandoned the golden land of Bengal and adopted England as your home, but still the English have not admitted you into their society or entered into bonds of relationship with you. Nay, the English do not place the least amount of faith in you. We hear that detectives prowl about and watch the houses of Sinha Saheb, Chakravarty Saheb and other Bengali Sahebs. Is it then likely that the English should trust you with rifles just because you have offered to serve as volunteers? The English cannot possibly have any faith in the sincerity of those who can forsake their society and religion so easily, and who can, after but a three months' sojourn in England, be so far forgetful of their lifelong habits and racial traditions as to become Sahebs. The English are not a nation of fools, their keen intelligence has won for them the highest place in the world, whose destinies they now rule. The English are, on the plea of making you educated and civilised, making you dance like so many monkeys, decking you in any garb they choose, and making you say whatever they like. They know you for your real worth and will not be taken in by your plausible offers of volunteer service, though, of course, they will, in consideration of the present situation, please you with sweet words.

Then there is another thing. Bengali youths have since the last Ardho-daya Yoga been practising the work of volunteers, and have acquired some aptitude in that direction. But do you know what they have had to suffer in order to gain that aptitude? Do you know how many young men have, since 1914, been sent to jail or otherwise ruined for trying to introduce volunteering

among Bengalis, and how many of them have been driven by the harassment of detectives into committing the offence of sedition and being punished therefor? It is you who from your place in the High Court gave birth to the agitation against the Partition of Bengal, started *swadeshi* and the "boycott," organised volunteer bands, and then, when troubles faced you, quietly cleared out of the whole thing. Is it proper to forget all that so soon? You may forget things but the Government and the English will not. Hence when you trumpet forth your loyalty they may smile but will never trust you. If you be really loyal direct your attention to things that may lead to the peaceful working of the administration. Do what you can and know and co-operate with the Government. Read the letter which appears in the *Statesman* over the signature of "An Irishman," love truth, give up all silliness, and you will find that the English will also trust you. Why do you try to do a thing which it is beyond your power to do? Show your loyalty, but do not be making fools of yourselves.

NAYAK,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th August asks why the principle under which soldiers, suffragettes and many other classes of prisoners in gaols in the United Kingdom have been released on account of the war should not be extended to India. Considering the present perilous situation, the Government would do well to release the Indian political prisoners and thus turn enemies into friends.

NAYAK,
Aug. 14th, 1914.

50. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th August advises the Indians to utilise the opportunity of the present war in Europe to resuscitate their lost industries, especially their sugar and cotton industries. God willed this war to come and it has come on a most flimsy ground. And God has His purpose also in this war. Inscrutable though this purpose is, one of its bearings undoubtedly is on industrial revival in India. There is no lack of raw materials or artisans in India, nor is there any want of intellect or funds to work them. What Indians lack are honesty and perseverance in business. It is useless, however, to dwell on those points now. So long as the war will continue the demand for jute will surely remain low, and, consequently, its cultivation will be less extensive than now. The lands which will thus be taken out of the cultivation of jute and every other available piece of land should be utilised in growing sugarcane and cotton, especially sugarcane, which is more easily grown than cotton.

NAYAK,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

51. Considering that justice is on the side of England and that she has taken part in the war in order to help the weak against their powerful and unjust oppressors, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th August has every hope that she will be victorious in the conflict. England has still much to do in India—India must be under British rule so that her children may become real men. And God will ever protect this rule.

NAYAK,
Aug. 18th, 1914.

52. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—
"The thought of impending danger."
We know that England will be victorious in this war, but still it is time we thought of the effects of this contest in Bengal if it lasts for the next three months. A continuation of the war will necessitate the closing of all the mills and factories on either bank of the Hooghly. A large number of coolies will thus be thrown out of employment and will take to stealing and dacoity. We would suggest that parties of volunteers should be formed in Calcutta as well as in the neighbouring villages for maintaining the public peace and also for providing the unemployed with food. We invite His Excellency Lord Carmichael's notice to this suggestion.

NAYAK,
Aug. 12th, 1914.

53. We hear, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th August, that His Excellency Lord Carmichael is going to hold a conference of the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta in order to decide about the best way for preventing any undue rise in prices. We are not much in favour of such a conference, in which we fear there will be more talk than actual work. Besides it is a characteristic of our countrymen to look only to everybody's individual interest. We would ask His Excellency the Governor to do

whatever he thinks best himself, and we assure him that we shall obey his command implicitly.

54. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th August heartily thanks the Government for the pensions they have granted to the late Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose's family. It is

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1914.

"Well done." such kind acts of the Government which can encourage police officers to sacrifice their lives in their service. Inspector Nripendra Nath knew that his life was in danger but he never cared for it. His father had served the Government during the Manipur War and he (Inspector Nripendra Nath) used to say that he would not grudge to lay down even his life for the Government. Nripendra Nath has left a large circle of friends and the *Nayak* says that they are all grateful to the Government for this gracious act.

55. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th August writes :—

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1914.

"Our loyalty to the English." We have always said that anarchism and sedition are the outcome of English education which has denationalised the people of India. Indians can never be disloyal so long as they remain true to the traditions of their race. Our interests are intimately connected with those of the English. Upon the maintenance of British rule in India depends the welfare of our country. It is, therefore, our duty to stand by our rulers at the present moment and obey them implicitly. We are glad to find that our countrymen are eager to serve the British Throne during the war. This war will, therefore, be a boon to us because it will bring ourselves and our rulers into intimate touch with one another.

56. The following is taken from an article written in English, which appears in the *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 11th August :—

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

The war. One of the redeeming features of the great war is the enthusiastic manifestation of loyalty of our people of all sections to the British Throne. Yesterday the local Bar Association held an extraordinary meeting in which the members of the Association expressed their profound devotion to the Emperor and asked the Government to enrol the Indian youths as volunteers. A similar public meeting is going to be convened this evening at the Comilla Town Hall under the presidency of our distinguished leader the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Hossain Haider Choudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Comilla. These meetings and manifestations prove beyond doubt how every one of us deeply feels at heart for the well-being of the British Raj. The voice of the public is the voice of God, and we pray that the sincere and pious wish of the Indian subjects will reach the Providence and He will shower His benign blessings upon our beloved King-Emperor and his vast Empire in this hour of emergency.

57. Considering the enormous naval strength of England and the fact of her fighting for a just cause, the *Samay* [Calcutta], of the 14th August, is quite sure that she will win

SAMAY
Aug. 14th, 1914.

Ibid. victory in the present war. It can never be possible that success will come to Germany who is acting like a hotheaded and insolent person. The paper cannot, however, help feeling sorry that a country like Germany, where Sanskrit literature is held in high esteem, should be ruined by her own recklessness. Germany's increasing naval strength and her growing commerce have for a long time been causing anxiety to England, and the present war has afforded the latter a splendid opportunity for crushing her rival. It would indeed be a pity that it should be so for Germany's ruin will inflict a heavy blow on the arts, literatures and science of the whole world. All the same, writes the paper, as subjects of the British Raj, to which we owe everything and on whose welfare our own welfare depends, we consider Germany as our enemy and pray for victory to British arms.

It is certainly the duty of every Indian to serve the Government and help them in maintaining the internal peace in the country and protecting it against foreign enemies. But we must say that the offer of the barristers and vakils of the High Court to serve as volunteers is rather ridiculous. There is not the least chance of Germany invading India, and so there can be no necessity for Indian volunteers taking up arms.

The paper also regrets the serious hardship which the war is inflicting upon the Indian public owing to the enormous rise in prices, but it hopes that

since the Government's attention has been directed to the matter the grievance will be removed before long.

MOHAMMADI.
Aug. 14th, 1914.

58. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August has the following :—

The war and Indian loyalty.

We Indians are now eager to give proofs of our steadfast loyalty to the British Throne and are ready to lay down our lives in the service of our beloved Sovereign. But we do not think that the English would grant our prayer to be enlisted as volunteers. It is a great pity that the English should for various reasons decline to allow Indians to serve as volunteers and hesitate to let them carry arms. In fact we are not considered fit to be volunteers, nor do the English care to trust us with firearms. It is this policy of distrust which we are anxious to see given up. We are eager to wash with our blood the stain that has been cast on our good name by the thoughtless acts of a few hotheaded young anarchists. We appeal to our English rulers to bear in mind the fact that trust begets trust and distrust begets distrust. If the English do not neglect the Indians and harbour a feeling of distrust towards them, they can without any trouble or expense raise an army, millions strong, in India. Whenever we think of your indifference to and distrust for us we are overcome with grief. It is by no means proper or statesman like for the English to allow this state of things to exist. We do not know whether or not our proposal will be rejected by the English with the usual outward expressions of sympathy, though behind them all is a feeling of mockery and contempt. But we are always ready to do our duty.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Aug. 12th, 1914.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th August says that it is

War and the duty of the Indians.

the duty of every Indian to stand side by side with their fellow English brethren and lay down their lives for saving the honour of their Empire. This is their foremost duty but there is another duty which they ought to discharge and which is to offer help and assistance to those Indians who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the war.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI.
Aug. 14th, 1914.

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th August takes exception to Her

"A Rani's amusements."

Highness the Maharani of Kapurthala's taking part in the tableau held at Simla and says that in spite of her being a European lady she ought not to have done a thing which is repugnant to Indian ideas. The paper does not think that the Maharaja's subjects will view the Maharani's act with approval, and it fears that if Native Princes forget the ancient glory of their race so far as to become addicted to Western luxuries and pleasures they will lose their prestige.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd August, 1914.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 22nd August 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 Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian" ...	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" ...	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East" ...	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	200
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald" ...	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" ...	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 61	650
20	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry" ...	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" ...	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim" ...	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" ...	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger" ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" ...	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

519. In an article entitled "Turkey and the War," the *Hablul Matin* expresses the earnest hope that Turkey will observe an attitude of strict neutrality. The paper

Turkey and the war.

observes that Turkey is at present engaged in the pacific work of organising her administrative machinery and in developing her material resources. If she is obliged to keep her army in a state of preparedness the precaution is prompted not by any aggressive desire or lust for conquest; but simply with the sole aim of self-preservation in the present crisis. The article then goes on to dwell on the immense and far reaching influence wielded by the Sultan, not as the Sovereign Ruler of his own Empire where his authority is limited to his own dominions but as the spiritual head or Caliph of the entire Moslem world, which brings under his spiritual banner eighty millions of the loyal and law-abiding Mussalman subjects of the King-Emperor. An everlasting political alliance between Turkey and England is strongly advocated to serve the mutual interests of both countries and the fact that England and Russia are at present in alliance is referred to as a happy augury for the future. Great benefits accrued from the Anglo-Turco alliance at the time of the Crimean war, the writer considers that incalculable good would result from an alliance between Russia and England on the one side and Turkey on the other, guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

HABULU MATIN,
19th Aug. 1914.

520. Commenting on the text of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, the

Amrita Bazar Patrika remarks that the former knows how to take full advantage of a favourable situation and, of course, Germany will in all probability be reduced to the Hobson's choice of complying with the "advice" of Japan, or her squadron will be courting sure disaster. In either case the result will be that Japan will become the mistress of the Eastern Seas as her great ally is mistress of the Western Sea. Japan drove Russia from Port Arthur, she now seeks to drive Germany from Kiaochau, and thereby establish her undisputed supremacy in Japanese and Chinese waters. That is evidently the meaning of her ultimatum. Till, however, matters are smoothed down in the Eastern Seas, the hope that India has been entertaining of making up for part of her lost trade with Europe by an increased trade with America and Japan through these waters, will be a hope deferred.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Aug. 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

521. The *Bengalee* would have thought that Government would use the present opportunity to make friends with all

Mr. Tilak and police precautions.

sections of the people and forget all about the past. Whether or not they show any positive good feeling towards those who have incurred their suspicion this at any rate was expected that nothing would be done to add to the pinpricks with which these so-called suspects have hitherto been pursued. But this was not to be. The journal has heard from many respectable persons that they feel that their movements are being more keenly watched than ever in these troublous times. In view of the spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the British connection which is being reported from every nook and corner of the country the paper is really sorry that this unwise step on the part of the authorities should tend to mar the universal feeling of sympathy and devotion. The paper makes a special mention in this connection of the punishment at the hands of the executive which Mr. Tilak is undergoing after serving out in his old age the full term of the judicial sentence. Technically he is out of jail, but to all intents and purposes he is still in it. He has passed six years of confinement in Mandalay, but the rest of his life, it seems, he will have to spend as an exile in his own home at Poona. He has been restored to liberty after having sufficiently atoned for what he may have done. But he is not to mix with his fellowmen; he must be shunned as poison;

BENGALIAN,
15th Aug. 1914.

the students are not to see him; the pensioners and title-holders are to boycott him; all who want to stand straight with the Government must not cross his shadow. There are police stations about his house to note down the names of those who may cross his door. Are not these annoyances calculated to harden antipathy into bitter hatred? Is ill-feeling, supposing there is any, to be cured by eternal suspicion and suppression? The paper cannot congratulate the Government of Bombay on the cavalier fashion in which they are treating Mr. Tilak after his release. He has an immense hold on the affections of the people. And alas for the statesmanship which seeks to permanently disqualify such a man for the duties of a free citizen. Mr. Tilak has a history and tradition in the Deccan, not to speak of his own city of Poona where he is the idol of the people; and to seek to ostracize such a man from a society in whose interest he has worked and suffered all his life is the very height of unwisdom.

(c)—*Jails.*

BENGALIAN,
19th Aug. 1914.

522. The *Bengalee* writes to call attention, as it has done before, to the case of the political prisoners now confined in Coimbatore Jail in the Madras Presidency. Whatever their offences may be, and the journal has not the slightest sympathy with them, they are clearly entitled to that humane treatment which distinguishes the administration of British jail in India. These prisoners, the paper is given to understand, are given rice mixed with gruel, while wheat is the food to which they have been accustomed. And further more the quantity given is insufficient. One of them is subjected to solitary confinement and the paper hears he has lost in weight from 128 to 116 lbs. Books are not allowed except on Sundays. The paper is quite sure the higher authorities cannot be cognisant of these facts, and so desires to call the attention of the Government of India to them and earnestly appeals for the humane and considerate treatment of these prisoners.

(d)—*Education.*

MUSALMAN,
14th Aug. 1914.

523. The next session of the Bengal Presidency Muhammadan Educational Conference was invited, writes the *Mussalman*, to Murshidabad and that it was to be held during the forthcoming *Puja* holidays. The *Puja* is approaching and only a month and-a-half intervenes. The journal regrets that it does not yet find any activity either on the part of the Murshidabad people who invited the Conference or on the part of the Standing Committee of the Conference, about the holding of the session. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Momen evinced considerable earnestness in persuading certain members of the Nawab family to invite the Conference to Murshidabad and the paper hopes that he will not allow his enthusiasm to be compared with the effervescence of sodawater? The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri is the present Secretary to the Standing Committee. At the last Dacca Conference, when, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, it was resolved that the next Conference would be held during the *Puja* holidays (1914), he showed his reluctance to accept the proposal, though, of course, he did not oppose it. He wished the next Conference to be held during the *Puja* holidays of 1915. If he shows supreme activity at this moment, the inference would be that he is having recourse to questionable tactics to frustrate the resolution adopted at the Dacca Conference to hold the next session during the coming *Puja* holidays. May the paper hope that the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri will not give the Moslem public an opportunity of bringing such a charge against him and that he will try whole-heartedly, in loyal compliance with that resolution to hold the next Conference during the forthcoming *Puja* holidays. The time is very short and there is not a moment to be lost. The paper trusts everybody concerned will be up and doing.

524. Now, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fails to see the *raison de etre* of a separate Christian department of a purely academic institution like the Dacca University. Already the scheme for a special Muhammadan department, which is to be such a prominent feature of that University, has given rise to the most severe public criticism. And certainly the addition of another special department for the Christians is not the best way of meeting that criticism. If the new scheme eventually materialises, the public impression will be that the Dacca University is intended to perpetually emphasise and remind the public of that diversity of creeds and cults that is often held to be one of the chief banes of India. There is no doubt that the missionaries have rendered yeomen's services to the cause of the spread of education in the country. But that is no reason why their money and the public money should be brought into hotch-potch for the purpose of starting and rearing up colleges exclusively for the benefit of persons following a particular cult. Indeed, why should the Government pay lakhs of rupees out of the public exchequer, contributed by all classes of His Majesty's subjects, towards an object intended to benefit only forty male Christians and thirty female Christians? The impolitic and objectionable nature of the arrangements suggested is thus self-evident, and the paper hopes that the authorities will drop it, especially at a time like the present when it should put the strongest curb on all avoidable expenditure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
17th Aug. 1914.

525. The *Bengalee* writes that the Executive Committee and members of the Calcutta University Institute gave an entertainment to Sir Ashutosh Mukharji on Saturday evening, the 15th August, apparently in recognition of his splendid services to the cause of high education in Bengal. Amongst those present at the function were Sir Guru Das Banerji, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh and the Hon'ble Dr. Deva Prosad Sarbadhikari. Sir Ashutosh took this opportunity to reply to his critics who accuse him of having looked more to surface than depth in dispensing high education. Sir Ashutosh observed, and very rightly too, that it was the duty of the examiner to test useful knowledge and not to lay a trap for the examinee. It is a curious idea with which the enemies of high education in this country seem to be obsessed that number and efficiency cannot go together. Be that as it may, Sir Ashutosh let fall one remark in the course of his speech which is calculated to cause some alarm in the country. He warned his hearers that there was likely to be a great and protracted struggle for the maintenance of high education and he called upon the young men assembled to rally round the banner of the University. Sir Ashutosh is not a man to speak without the card, and he of course knew what he was about. The ominous future of high education which has cast its shadow before through his words is sure to fill the country with dismay. Nevertheless the journal believes that educated India will prove quite equal to that educational crisis, if any should arise.

BENGALUR,
18th Aug. 1914.

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

526. The announcement of the partition of Mymensingh into three districts at a time when loyal feeling is sweeping over the country will fall, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* declares, like a bombshell on the people of Bengal and go straight to their hearts. The journal submits that there was absolutely no hurry about the matter, for the administration of that district was not falling to pieces. On the other hand, the projected big railway through Mymensingh would put an end to the official argument that it was a too heavy district for one Magistrate to manage. The decision of the Government shows that public opinion in this country is a myth even under a sympathetic and enlightened Governor.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
10th Aug. 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

527. The *Herald* thinks, from the administration report just to hand, that the Tipperah State is in a high state of efficiency and that Bengal may well be proud of it. All the departments appear to be carefully looked after by His

HERALD.
10th August 1914.

Highness and his ministers and officers; and it is no surprise that the State is gradually advancing towards progress. One most notable feature of the year under review was the holding of a Conference of the leading officials of the State in which as many as 73 subjects of importance were discussed and conclusions arrived at thereon. His Highness is right to hold that nothing but unalloyed good can accrue to the State from an institution like this. His Highness says that whenever his trusted officers make a common cause and by their conjoined efforts try to solve the knotty problems of administration he is always deeply moved—reminded as he is, by the noble spectacle, of his position as the happy head of a family, the members whereof—all devoted to his person and to the family—are eager to further the common cause. Noble words these and nobler the ruler who can utter them. The first test of the efficiency of a State is the condition of education in it. So far as this is concerned the journal notices a rise during the year under review in the number of school-going children in the State including those belonging to the non-Bengali classes of the population. The number of State schools was stationary, but that of private *pathshalas* increased with a corresponding rise in the number of pupils attending them, a fact that seems to indicate a growing demand for education among the people. There was only one Municipality in the State, that at Agartala, the capital city. The health of the town was on the whole satisfactory; and this was perhaps due to the care of the Municipality in preserving drinking water pure and free from contamination. His Highness the Maharaja, Prince Brajendra Kishore, the minister and other officers of the State deserve well of the people for keeping the State in a state of efficiency; and the paper wishes them fresh success every new year.

MUSALMAN,
14th Aug. 1914.

528. The *Musalman* has never been able to reconcile itself to any unconstitutional methods on the part of public men, specially in cases in which individual members of a public body come forward to speak for it without being authorised by that body or without even consulting it. This is more or less an autocratic method and is generally resented in this democratic age. The leading men, in the latter part of the last century and even during the first few years of this century, followed this policy, and this is, to a large extent, responsible for the slow growth of public life in this country. The journal was under the impression that the days when this practice could be followed, were gone by, and judging from the events of the past few years, the paper thinks it was not mistaken; but it does not know why the old policy should now be revived. The other day the journal came across a notice calling a public meeting of the Muhammadans at the Calcutta Madrassah on Wednesday, the 12th instant, to assure the Government of the loyalty of the Musalmans at the present crisis, over the signatures of some thirteen prominent Muhammadan citizens of this town, three of whom signed on behalf of the Central National Muhammadan Association, and two on behalf of the Bengal Moslem League. So far as the paper is aware no meeting of the Moslem League or of the Central National Muhammadan Association was ever held to consider the question of holding the said meeting, and if this be so, the journal should like to know who authorised the gentlemen in question to sign the notice on behalf of the two bodies. Nobody could have any objection if they signed it in their individual capacities. They must know that it is most irregular and unconstitutional to do anything on behalf of any public body without being authorised by it and that in this case their action is strongly disapproved by all right-thinking and democratically-disposed men. The journal mentions here that it has nothing to say about the objects of the meeting which they called, and if the matter was placed before the League and the Central National Muhammadan Association, they would have surely sanctioned the calling of the meeting, but what the paper, in common with those who are scrupulous about constitutional methods, take exception to is the policy of acting on behalf of a public body without consulting it. It is time that such a practice should cease and that the public men should cultivate a better sense of their duty and responsibility.

BENGALER,
16th Aug. 1914.

529. The *Bengaler* writing on the last Town Hall Meeting in connection with the war observes as follows:—"Truly the *Statesman* says that Friday's "meeting was a historic event." It was one of the most influential, one of the most representative and one of the biggest gatherings ever

The War and the Town Hall
meeting.

assembled in the Town Hall. It was a national demonstration in which the entire Indian community of our Province, Hindu and Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Marwaris who have become naturalized in Bengal, took their part and share. The whole of Calcutta and the entire Province were gathered together through their chosen representatives in the historic hall which has so often witnessed great patriotic demonstrations. Patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the empire were the key-note of the meeting. "We are loyal," said one of the speakers, "because we are patriotic." That indeed was the dominating tone of the demonstration. Seeing is believing, and Friday's meeting gave the lie direct to the aspersions which are sometimes cast upon the genuineness of India's loyalty. If the revolutionaries can be counted by the handful, the loyal population may be reckoned by millions; and the most striking evidence of the fact was offered by the great gathering assembled at the Town Hall and the immense enthusiasm which it displayed. When a speaker addressing the vast audience, and especially the young men, asked "how many of you are prepared to give your all to the service of the country and the Empire," the Hall rang with the cries "all, all." The loyalty and devotion is there; it has to be utilized in the service of the Empire. No more splendid opportunity has occurred than now. A little of trust, a little of courageous statesmanship is what is needed to deepen and accentuate the feeling and to dissipate the last traces of that unworthy suspicion which has done so much as to retard the cause of Indian advancement. One of the prayers of the meeting was that Indians should be enrolled as volunteers and that they should be associated in the work of medical relief. The sense of the great meeting, consisting of all sections of the community, was strong and unanimous on these points. We feel that we are not enlisted as volunteers, because we are Indians—we feel, with a sense of increasing oppressiveness, the colour-bar which is so conspicuously in evidence in this matter. We want this bar to be removed. Pick and choose, lay down what conditions you like regarding the enrolment of Indian volunteers, you may even fix the maximum number if you please; but let us not be excluded because of our race or colour. We have given abundant proof that we may be trusted. Grasp the right hand of fellowship now extended by us and deepen and secure for ever the enthusiastic loyalty of a grateful people. The offer of participation by our countrymen in the work of medical relief stands upon a somewhat different footing, and we are glad to note that His Excellency the Viceroy has conveyed his warm acknowledgements to Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, the President of the Medical Association, for his offer of medical volunteers for field service, and has expressed his readiness to accept their services in cases of need. The great meeting was presided over by the Maharajadiraj of Burdwan, the premier Hindu nobleman of the Province. Young in years, the Maharaja carries an old head on his shoulders. His speech was in every way worthy of the dignity of the occasion. It was intensely loyal, but it was also truly patriotic; and he voiced in no uncertain terms the national feeling when he said amid ringing cheers that India "aspires to be a part of that Greater Britain to which Australia, South Africa and the other great Imperial Federations belong." Bengal has nobly done her duty on this occasion.

530. The statement that in the war between England and Germany

BENGALUR,
10th Aug. 1914.

The terms of peace.

the former will dictate the terms of peace requires, the *Bengalee* thinks, authentication, and it is certainly premature. It must not be forgotten that the dearth of news is most marked as regards naval affairs about which no news will be published except by the new Press Bureau. That being so, what justification is there for the announcement that England will have no mediation between herself and Germany and will dictate the terms of peace? That may be the mood of Englishmen at present, but their feeling will cool down; and the affairs of a great Government are not guided by passion. It is true that England has taken possession of certain German colonies, but no great naval engagement on a large scale is reported. Assuming that the German navy is defeated it will not spell the extinction of Germany as a great land Power. The issue will hang in the balance until the power of Germany on land is broken and then it will be time to speculate what terms should be dictated to her. Of

course, England, France, Russia and the minor allies will act in concert, but it is too early to speak of the terms of peace or to declare that they will be dictated by this Power or that Power.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
19th Aug. 1914.

531. The diminution of imports and exports during the war means, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a proportionate diminution in Customs revenue and Railway earnings. Possibly there will be a heavy deficit in the budget

Possible effects of the war on Indian finance. estimates of the coming year. Besides, a diminution of exports means India's temporary inability to pay her debts to foreign countries, notably Great Britain, to whom India owes annually about nineteen million pounds sterling to meet what are called the "Home Charges." These charges consist of the following items:—Interest and management of debt; payment of interest and annuities on account of railways and irrigation works; payment in connection with civil department in India; India Office expenses; Army and Marine effective charges; prices of stores purchased in England for India; furlough allowances, pensions and gratuities. This huge amount of 19 million pounds every year is paid by the excess of the exports of India which exceed the imports in normal peaceful years by about 19 million pounds sterling, so that merchants in England have constantly to remit very large sums of money to India. These sums, it has been found, are about equal to the amount which the Government of India have to remit to England to meet the Home Charges (i.e., expenditure in England on behalf of India). Hence the arrangement was effected under which the Government of India on the one hand and the importing and exporting merchants on the other, should balance each other's liability through the mechanism of what are known as the "India Council Bill," thus obviating the necessity of sending cash either way. The above is the normal arrangement in peaceful times when the balance of trade is in India's favour, i.e., when the value of the exports into India exceeds that of the imports. The question then arises, what would take place when the balance of trade is against India or when her trade—both import and export—is practically at a standstill? Well, the Home Charges will then be met from the Gold Standard Reserve of about 25 million pounds sterling which has been accumulating mainly in England and partly in India since April 1st, 1900, and profits on the coinage of the silver rupee whose face-value is more than the metallic value by a little more than one-third. This reserve is capable of meeting the Home Charges for 14 or 15 months: should the war last longer than 14 or 15 months, India will have to send shiploads of gold to England, and the century old course of the inward flow of gold will for once be reversed. But as her gold mines have been exhausted and her pagoda trees no longer bear golden fruits, she will, of course, be not in a position to do such an extraordinary thing. So the financial prospect is anything but cheering. The paper trusts the war will be short-lived and that peace will again be established in the world at no distant period. The Indians should hope for the best and prepare for the worst and the first thing they should do is to live as economically as possible. Their rulers also should observe strict economy and avoid all costly and unnecessary schemes. If the jute trade fails, Bengal will find herself in a terrible plight. A hopeful feature of the present situation, so far as Bengal is concerned, is that the price of rice and other food-grains may become cheaper in consequence of the export of these commodities to Austria and Germany being stopped. The above two countries purchased over 36 crores of rupees' worth of rice in this province, mainly for the purpose of making liquor, and this large quantity of rice which thus went out of the country would remain here. On the other hand, Germany and Austria imported raw jute to the value of six crores of rupees. This huge amount of money will thus be lost with the result that the raiyats will be thrown into a state of utter destitution.

BENGALER,
19th Aug. 1914.

532. The appeal issued over the signature of His Excellency the Viceroy for funds for the relief of the families of the Indian soldiers who are being sent out to take part in the war will, the *Bengalee* is sure, elicit a ready and generous response. It has been decided to send an expeditionary force from India to augment the land forces of England. The journal was under the impression that only white troops would be employed as was the

case in the Boer War but the paper is proud and gratified to learn from the Viceroy's appeal that "the force will include a very considerable number of the brave Indian regiments as well as some of the Imperial Service troops from the Native States" These troops seek nothing better than to be employed against the enemy anywhere in the world and against any race or nation. The paper cannot yet exactly anticipate how these troops from India will be employed. They may be placed in the colonies which have been wrested from Germany, though the paper thinks this would be scarcely necessary so long as Germany cannot land fresh troops in those colonies and so long as the sea is commanded by the British fleet. Indians as a nation would very much prefer that the troops from India should be employed against the German army conjointly with the French and Belgian forces. European troops would then have an opportunity of witnessing for themselves the powers of the Sikh and the Gurkha, men who have never turned their back on the enemy and who are inferior to no army in the world. The moral effect would be tremendous as the whole of Europe would be able to realize the martial resources of England in her great Indian Empire. While therefore the journal pleads for a generous and abundant response to Lord Hardinge's appeal it prays that the Indian expeditionary force may be given an opportunity of distinguishing itself on the battlefields in Europe.

533. A British expeditionary force under Sir John French has landed at Boulogne in France and must be well on its way, the *Bengalee* thinks, to join hands with the

BENGALIAN,
20th Aug. 1914.

French and the Belgians. The absolute secrecy in which the whole affair was arranged is regarded as one of the most extraordinary feats of modern history. It would be more precise to say modern European history, for Japan accomplished far more extraordinary feats in the great war she fought against Russia. Here also one sees how Europe has profited by the example of Japan. Lord Kitchener has rightly thanked the Press for giving no information about the movements of the expeditionary force and undoubtedly the successful landing of the expedition was due to the patriotic conspiracy of silence. The rage of newspapers to publish all news regardless of consequences is the bane of modern life and a source of grave danger in times of stress. When British troops embarked for France the object was to quietly reach the destination without any trouble on the way. If the German fleet had known what was going on, it might have with or without success attempted to cut off the transport ships and to capture or sink them. The English troopships must have been well escorted but a naval engagement was most undesirable and this has been well avoided. The paper can now understand the object of Lord Kitchener raising the army so rapidly. If half a million or even two or three hundred thousand British troops can be landed in France within the next two or three weeks and united against the Germans with the French and the Belgians at their back the war would be won and lost in no time and Germany would be suing for peace in a month's time. The German navy has so far been kept out of action without a shot being exchanged, and it is obvious that it has been showing a lack of enterprise which must spell disaster whenever there is a naval engagement on a large scale.

534. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that news has just arrived that His Excellency the Viceroy has warmly approved

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23th Aug. 1914.

Bengal's present of jute. of the suggestion that Bengal might contribute a present of jute to the army. His Excellency says that a supply of gunny bags up to 20 lakhs in number would be acceptable. It will be remembered that this offer was made sometime ago by certain Indian gentlemen. Who these "certain gentlemen" are has not yet transpired, but the journal doubts not, that as they made the offer in all seriousness, they are all gentlemen of long purses and that they will now come forward to make good their words. This course has at least two recommendations. In the first place it will keep the mills going for some time, which means that the wolf of hunger will be kept from the doors of both the jute-cultivators as well as the mill-hands though their number may not be very considerable. Secondly, it will at the same time be useful to the expeditionary force that will be sent out from India. By the way, is this contribution in kind to be over and above, or in partial substitution for, the cash contributions Bengal is to make to the Imperial Defence Fund started by the Viceroy?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Aug. 1914.

535. One of the most remarkable facts in modern history is, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks, the more than generous treatment which England has extended to all aliens and sundry, however undesirable they may be.

Preferential treatment in gun-licenses. "Slaves" or aliens, political refugees, not to speak of the scum of Europe and Asia—all are free the moment they touch English shores, and receive equal treatment with the children of the soil. It seems that there are or were before the war broke out over 150,000 Germans in London and the number of Jews is legion, and the East End of London is practically held in bondage by the latter. Russia, to protect her own people against this evil, cleared the country of all Jews and the Germans have no footing there; and one has only to look around to see how England alone has kept her arms open and given a home to the vagabonds of the world. The paper has nothing but praise for such treatment, but it is natural to feel resentment when the homeless Armenian, the wandering Jew, the South African and other non-descripts receive preferential treatment here in India. Driven to this country for reasons it is unnecessary to enquire into, they soon take firm root, and so far as Indians are concerned, pose as their betters though, if the truth be told, they are not, their only pretension to superiority being based upon the appellation "Sahib" by which they are called. They have from time to time done something for their own community, but like those who have received benefits or upon whom benefits have been conferred, their ingratitude is notorious. And yet while the best in the land is required to take out a license before he can possess a fire-arm, these homeless wanderers receive preferential treatment in that they are treated just like Englishmen and are free to buy and possess fire-arms and weapons of all descriptions with impunity. How many of the weapons in the hands of anarchists may have passed through this source is probably known to the authorities who are powerless owing to difficulty of proof to punish the delinquents. If, on no other ground, certainly on this they should be put on the same footing as an Indian. The whole of India to-day is throbbing with an impulse to serve His Majesty, deep-based on devotion and loyalty to the Throne, and yet the answer will probably be—"Thank you—but not yet"—for an indefinite time. And who swell the ranks of volunteers but many of these undesirables? The best asset of the Throne is the confidence and loyalty of India. Let it not be lightly treated by those who are responsible to His Majesty for the peace, prosperity and good-will of his Indian subjects.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1914

536. Commenting on the statement of Mr. J. H. Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the jute trade, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the statement

Jute and the War. is very reassuring and ought to dispel all gloom about the jute trade. How is it, then, that, in spite of the facts stated by Mr. Kerr, jute business is absolutely at a standstill? What is quite inexplicable is that the owners of jute mills here, who make gunny bags and gunny cloths and who are all Europeans and no doubt fully acquainted with the real situation, should cease buying raw jute. The result is disastrous to those ryots who have already harvested the crop, for there is very little storing accommodation at their disposal, and jute is a perishable commodity. Information is also to hand that many ryots have been compelled to sell their jute at a nominal price, which hardly covers even the actual cost of its production. Not only should the authorities proclaim by beat of drums Mr. Kerr's statements in every village, but the mill-owners and exporters should remove all anxiety on this score by purchasing raw jute as briskly as they are accustomed to do in the jute season. The journal does not see why they should not do it when an authoritative declaration comes from the Government of Bengal that "the British Admiralty has no apprehension as to the safety of the trade routes of the Empire, and the British Government has taken special steps to guarantee marine insurance." It is their apparent nervousness and inaction which have caused such a panic among the jute-growers and others who are in the jute business.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1914.

537. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that in response to Bengal's offer of services in any capacity in connection with the present European war, the Government is

Ambulance corps. willing to avail itself of the services of an ambulance corps from Bengal for service overseas. The journal is glad to find that the proposal has found a ready and enthusiastic response in the country. Scions of noble houses, young men of prominent position in the various professions and the

magnificent band of young men who distinguished themselves in the Burdwan Flood Relief work and the Adhodaya Joga, are eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of going to the scene of war. They have offered their services unconditionally to serve and follow the army in any part of the world. Arrangements are in progress for recruitment all over Bengal. Having regard to the wide area of the presidency and the short time for recruitment it will not be possible to send agents for the purpose all round. Already six centres have been opened in the town of Calcutta. People from the mufussal willing to join the corps should at once send in their names to any of the recruiting centres at Calcutta. The journal request its countrymen, leaders and workers in the cause of the country, to co-operate with the Town Hall Committee and open recruiting centres in every district and its subdivisions and enlist those who are ready to offer themselves as forming the corps. The paper appeals to its countrymen, especially young men, to show to the world that what others have done, Bengal and the Bengalis can also do.

538. Referring to Lord Crewe's reply to an offer of unconditional service made by Mr. Gandhi the *Bengalee* says:—"Lord Crewe suggests that the Committee should be formed to raise an Indian Voluntary Aid Contingent, and

BENGALIE,
21st Aug. 1914.

The war and the Indian Voluntary Aid Contingent.

His Lordship expresses the opinion that the contingent would be one of the most efficient in the kingdom. Lord Crewe says that it is not advisable for Indian students to volunteer for military duties. For our part we are not prepared to accept this advice. For the defence of the Empire, for the protection of our hearths and our homes it is the supreme duty of all, students or no students, to offer themselves as volunteers. Nevertheless a point is gained. Our countrymen are to be permitted to form themselves into an Indian Voluntary Aid Contingent. They will be in the line of battle under the protection of the banner of the Red Cross Society, helping the wounded and the dying, and bringing them away from the zone of fire. It is a task that requires courage of no mean kind and it is task in which consideration of humanity will find a predominant place. Those employed in this work will be soldiers to all intents and purposes, exposed to the fire of the enemy, but soldiers of mercy and humanity who will not draw their swords or fire their pistols at the enemy. We can conceive of no nobler errand on the field of battle. Let us take advantage of this opportunity and show the stuff that we are made of, and it follows as the night follows the day that our aspirations to serve our country in other capacities will have to be gratified. We shall have established an irresistible claim thereto by a service in this errand of humanity. We understand that the Government is willing to accept the service of a number of medical men and two thousand able-bodied persons from Bengal as a Volunteer Aid Contingent. We hope our young men will come forward and join this contingent and vindicate their character for courage and humanity."

539. Immediately on the declaration of war there was a rapid and marked slump, the *Bengalee* observes, in the jute market in Calcutta. The export trade came to a

BENGALIE,
21st Aug. 1914.

Mill-hands in Calcutta.

standstill almost at once and there were no buyers. Afterwards the position improved slightly, but still the outlook is very depressing and a heavy loss in jute appears to be inevitable. Several of the jute presses in the neighbourhood of Calcutta have been closed and a large number of mill-hands have been thrown out of employment. Want of employment and the consequent want of food have driven a number of these people to acts of violence and reports have come to hand of some instances of the looting of shops in Cossipore. The journal thinks the authorities should take action at once to put a stop to any lawlessness among unemployed millhands. If work cannot be found for them they should be sent home until such time as the mills are re-opened. When hunger drives, a man stops at no crime and the presence of a large number of idle mill-hands in the vicinity of Calcutta at the present time is altogether undesirable.

540. The *Bengalee* writes that Mr. A. K. Chanda, son of the Hon'ble

BENGALIE,
21st Aug. 1914.

No Indian booked to London consequent on the war.

Mr. Kemini Kumar Chanda, wanted to know from a firm of passenger-agents in Calcutta whether any steamship could take him to London by the 7th of October, and was told in

reply that only P. & O. Company booked passengers to London *via* Gibraltar, but they had decided not to book any Indian gentleman to London at present. This is an astounding piece of information. If the P. & O. Company have not discontinued passenger service, then why should they refuse to book Indian passengers? Cannot the authorities of these British Companies realise the harmfulness of such decisions in the present critical time?

BENGALIN
21st Aug. 1914.

541. Reverting to this subject the *Bengalee* remarks that out of evil often good cometh, and Indians will be forced to rely upon *swadeshi* goods. That will be in accordance

Swadeshi and the war.

with their vow, and the journal is quite sure with their most cherished desire. The advocates of *swadeshi* should take the fullest advantage of the present opportunity of propagating their views and stimulating the sale of *swadeshi* articles. The journal understands that there are large stocks of *swadeshi* articles in some of the mills. They should command a ready sale. A little organization, a little brisk canvassing ought to secure this end. There are the young men who did such splendid service in connection with the Burdwan relief works. They can be utilized for this service, than which nothing can be more patriotic or more calculated to stir their warmest feelings. There are ups and downs in the life of public movements. Let Indians take the fullest advantage and do their duty by their country. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that owing to the dislocation of shipping Manchester is unable to supply the goods within the time contracted for and has appealed to the Government of India for an extension of time for two months. The Government of India have associated themselves with this appeal. They have endorsed the appeal and have invited the Indian Chambers to comply with the request of the Manchester Chamber. The difficulty of the situation however lies in the fact that an extension of two months' time means that the goods will arrive in this country after the *pujas* which will be celebrated in the last week of September. The goods were probably ordered in view of the *pujas*, and if this surmise be correct, they will arrive a little too late.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th Aug. 1914.

542. The Bankipur Bengal Settlers' Conference that has just terminated its sitting, though marking an epoch in the history of the domiciled Bengali community, has not aroused, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks, the amount of public interest which it would otherwise have, owing to the all-absorbing interest appropriated by the war. From the tenor of the Presidential speech as well as the sympathetic co-operation some Bihari leaders are reported to have extended to it, one may hope that the inauguration of this important movement was marred by no feelings of racial bitterness. On the other hand, there seemed to pervade an atmosphere of amity and fellow-feeling. From the reports received it could not be gathered to what extent Bengalis from the various districts of Bihar as well as from the parent province could join it. The resolutions seem to have been confined exclusively to the political and quasi-political grievances of the community, but none, so far as the journal could see pointed to any solicitude for improving its own internal organization.

The Bengal Settlers, Conference,
Bankipur.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1914.

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