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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd October 1915.

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INDIAN NEWSPAPER

Work on the 1st of October 1911

OF THE

GENERAL SECTION

The present state of India

HOME ADMINISTRATION

Home of the Indian people
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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Kham	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Hrishah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
23	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
24	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Randdha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhanushan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Baranta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N). ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N). ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammitani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N). ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N). ...	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panohcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52.	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
53	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
54	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satie Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
55	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
56	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
57	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
58	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
59	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
60	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
61	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
62	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
63	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
64	" Gand-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
66	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
67	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
68	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
69	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
71	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
72	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
73	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
74	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
75	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatiudranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Akinuddin Pradhar, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Niher" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kailavarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogez Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
130	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
131	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
132	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajdūt" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan.	783
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chandhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000.
144	"Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
145	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
146	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
147	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	370
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years.	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
156	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch, Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years	500
159	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years ...	300
161	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
162	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
170	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
180	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazzuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
203	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
204	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramesbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippers Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (M)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Dar Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (M)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Dastar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
231	"Manoranjana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Perstan.</i>				
236	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammad- an ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muham- madan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
249	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muham- madan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta"...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Bayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 14th October publishes a summary of the leading article entitled "German conspiracy in Persia" in the *Near East* dated the 10th September 1915.

RESALAT,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October writes that Chittapriya Ray Chaudhury, Narendra Chandra Das Gupta and Monoranjan Sen were at first implicated in the Faridpur conspiracy case, and that after their discharge they were refused admission into all educational institutions. The paper asks, who can say that if these young men had been able to continue their studies they would not have had a different career?

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

3. The *Pallivarta* (Bongong) of the 12th October says that the recent Krishnagar dacoity has disclosed the fact that the people are not in sympathy with the anarchists. They love the Government and are ready to co-operate with the police in checking crime. But unarmed as they are, they are helpless against armed dacoits. The Government should, therefore, relax the rigours of the Arms Act and grant licenses more freely to the people to possess arms. In every village, chaukidars, dafadars, and panchayets should be provided with fire-arms and trained in their use.

PALLIVARTA,
Oct. 12th, 1915.

4. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 11th October also asks for the relaxation of the rigours of the Arms Act as the only effective means of preventing dacoity. It takes Anglo-Indian papers like the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* to task for their silence on the heroism which was shown by the villagers in the recent Shibpur dacoity. These papers are ceaseless in their diatribes on Bengal cowardice; but now that it is conclusively proved that the Bengalis are not cowards but that the dacoits take advantage of their unarmed condition, the Anglo-Indian journals keep silent. The *Statesman* counsels the people to deposit their wealth in the Government treasury as a safeguard against dacoity; but what about the horrible oppressions on women such as have been disclosed in the trial of the culprits before the Punjab and Barisal Special Tribunals? Are the women also to be kept in the Government treasury for safe custody?

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Oct. 11th, 1915.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that "Bengal villages must be armed." not only is the number of dacoits in Bengal increasing, but they are becoming very daring also. Every day their operations are becoming more and more dreadful. This is quite apparent from the Krishnagar dacoity. The Balasore incident resembles a small fight. In the Shampur village in the Howrah district a similar dacoity has been committed and the inhabitants have been thrown into utter confusion. The dacoits are well armed, but thanks to the Arms Act the loyal and devoted subjects of the Government are deprived of the use of arms. This has increased the fearlessness of the dacoits. It is extremely urgent that the Government of India should soon direct its attention towards the helpless state of the people. It is to be expected that Government will provide the people with the means of defence. Even the birds and beasts receive sufficient protection from Government. Those who harm them are brought to book and due punishment is meted out to them. Is it not, therefore, regrettable that the devoted subjects of Government should be harassed by rogues? Under the circumstances, the people ought to be trusted and permitted to keep arms.

DAINIK BHARAT,
MITRA.
Oct. 13th, 1915.

SAFIR,
Oct. 17th, 1915.

6. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 17th October says that in most places the *Bakr-Id* festival is celebrated quietly, but there are certain places where members of certain communities interfere in the performance of the Moslem rites and sacrifices which leads to unnecessary bloodshed. It is the duty of the high officials of these places to see that no disturbances are permitted to interfere with the performance of Moslem religious ceremonies. Last year there would have been severe bloodshed in a certain place in the United Provinces if the Magistrate had not promptly averted a riot under military arrangement. In certain places Hindu Magistrates pass orders, which appear to be directed towards ensuring public safety, but are really intended to stop the sacrifices.

Bakr-Id is near.

When educated and enlightened Hindus consider such prevention of religious rites as altogether blameworthy it is highly regrettable that they do not try to dissuade their ignorant brethren from creating such disturbances. Moslems refrain from hurting the religious susceptibilities of their Hindu brethren by not sacrificing cows in public places and they have never asked them to give up the worship of idols.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

7. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October, referring to Babu Mohini Kanta Gupta's case (*vide* page 1502, paragraph 11 of the report on Indian papers for week ending the 16th October) says:—

An alleged wrongful arrest.

We invite the attention of the police authorities to the matter and ask them to save innocent persons from being wrongfully persecuted in this manner.

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

8. Anent the above, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th October says:—

Ibid.

Who is responsible for this harassment?
Can public honour be safe if the police with impunity harass innocent men like this?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 14th and 15th 1915.

9. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th and 15th October reviews the Bengal Police Report for 1914, which has been recently published. In the first place, it

"Police report."

says that it would have been well if along with the number of the police force and the officers, there was also given the number of those who secretly work with the police and get rewards, so as to enable the people to get a true and comprehensive view of police activity. It then goes on to say that the figures representing the number of police prosecutions and convictions do not really represent the actual state of things. His Excellency the Governor ought to bear in mind that in India people are very much afraid of the police. In spite of oppressions which they suffer, not even one in a thousand dares to bring any charge against the police. There is another point in connection with this. Those who dare to accuse the police cannot bring forward any witnesses to prove their allegations, and there are two important reasons for this. Firstly, police oppression is not conducted in the presence of witnesses and, secondly, even when such witnesses are forthcoming they are reluctant to give evidence against the police. There are instances where fear even makes them give adverse evidence. Referring further to the Government note that the critics of the police should bear in mind the difficulties under which the police have to work, the paper says that if Government does not try to defend the police but also sympathetically views the helpless state of the people, then the people in their turn will consider the difficulties of the police as well. Government itself ought to set an example of non-partisan criticism.

The paper further remarks that the figures representing the total amount of crimes committed by the police are altogether unreliable and should be rejected. For example, when people read that in the whole of Bengal two constables have been punished for accepting bribes it will be difficult for them to restrain their laughter. How can the figures contradict the experience of the people? The same remark holds true in regard to the figures representing other matters in the report. The bribe-taking habit of the ordinary policemen may to some extent be defended on the ground that they are altogether underpaid. The Government is wholly responsible for this state of affairs.

In continuation of the above, the paper in its issue of the 15th October remarks, in reference to the note in the report on the murder of the police officers in Bengal, that the police had arrested several men in connection with

this, but they were all acquitted by the courts. It is indeed regrettable, and the public are led to the conclusion that it was due to the incapacity of the police. The paper does not find itself in agreement with the Government view which does not look things eye to eye with the public at large. It says, "Is it not regrettable that, in spite of so many laws and so much authority vested in the police, the perpetrators of the crime are not arrested?" The paper is unable to make out for what services rendered by the police during 1914 the Government has showered so much praise on them.

The paper concludes by remarking that from the report of the Inspector-General of Police it becomes plain that Government has failed to grasp the psychology of the public criticism of the doings of the police. It has been taken for granted that the people hate the police. But why it is so has not been understood by Government at all. Who suffer at the hands of the budmashes? Is it the people or the Government? Certainly the people. What is the reason then that people educated and ignorant alike are opposed to the police? There certainly must be some deep underlying reason for this, which requires to be probed. Steps should be taken to make the police popular with the public. The day the people will look upon the police as their protector, the day good men will know that they have nothing to fear from the police, the day they will become certain that those who speak the truth will not be harassed, from that day the attitude of the public will at once change. To remove misunderstanding repression is not necessary; repressive laws are not wanted and increase of police force is not required. What is wanted is confidence in the people, i.e., gaining their love and devotion.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

10. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th October refers to a recent case in Purnea, where one Lalji undergoing trial before the Sessions Judge for murder had no lawyer engaged for his defence. The Sessions Judge wrote to the District Magistrate suggesting that Government should engage a pleader for the man. The District Magistrate wrote in reply that the accused had not shown that he deserved any such help. How strange that a District Magistrate should thus defy the Sessions Judge. Government should take notice of this officer's conduct.

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

(d)—Education.

11. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th October narrates how recently the students residing at the Eden Hindu Hostel wanted to get up a farewell party in honour of their retiring Superintendent, Professor Hriday Chandra Banerjee. The proceedings were about to commence and Dr. Sarvadhikari, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, had arrived to preside over the gathering, when Principal James of the Presidency College suddenly countermanded the whole thing and the assembled guests dispersed. This was most discourteous conduct on the part of Mr. James and is calculated to create great ill-feeling in the Indian mind against Europeans.

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

12. Anent the above, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October writes:—
Ibid. Was Mr. James aware that Dr. Sarvadhakari would preside over the meeting? If so, we must say that his behaviour has been quite ungentlemanly.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

13. The Noakhali correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) writes in its issue of the 14th October as follows:—
On Friday, the 24th September last, Mr. West, Inspector of Schools, inspected the local Zilla and Jubilee schools. He adopted quite a novel method of inspection. He

BANGALI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

Vagaries of Mr. West, Inspector of Schools.

examined not the students, but the teachers. The students were thus saved, but their prayer for a holiday in honour of this visit was refused. We hear that Mr. West, while inspecting the Hindu boarding attached to the Zilla School saw a picture of the goddess Kali hanging on the wall by the bedside of a Hindu student and ordered it to be removed. If true, the incident is indeed exceedingly regrettable. We also hear that, taking with him the then temporary Head Master Ramani Babu, he entered the kitchen. Perhaps his object was to see whether the kitchen was kept clean. But it seems that both the European Inspector and the Hindu Head Master forgot this plain fact that the Hindus have not yet abjured the caste-system.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

14. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th October publishes a cartoon under the heading "The carrier of the University," in which Sir Ashutosh Mukherji is represented as a big tusker lying down on the footpath below the steps of the Senate House. A serpent is coiling round one of his legs. A frog with a human face, evidently that of Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, is sitting by his side as if ready to jump on him and two Englishmen are poking and pulling him by the tail. In the letter-press is the following:—

In consequence of conspiracies at Simla, the great carrier of the University has fallen, bitten by snakes, obstructing the path and crushing the enemies. The elephant is fallen. So impatient of delay, the double-doctor frog leaps out in haste.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

15. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 16th October publishes a cartoon under the heading "Doctor Butler's Pharmacy." Dr. Butler stands at the table with certain medicines. In his front are standing one figure representing the Hindu University and another representing the Moslem University. The letterpress says:—"He who gets regrets and he who does not get also regrets."

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

16. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th October says that the difference of opinion which has lately shown itself between the North India and Bombay Moslems is principally due to the Moslem University. It is well known that Moslems collected money with great enthusiasm, but they refused to have a university on the conditions which Government wanted to impose upon them. Great praise is due to them for this. It is a matter of shame and regret that Hindu representatives accepted those conditions and the University Act has been passed. A large number of educated Hindus are dissatisfied with this. Now some short-sighted Moslems are eager to have the university. They ought not to fall under this glamour. At least they ought to wait till the war is over; otherwise they will also be disappointed like their Hindu brethren.

BANGALI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

17. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 13th October complains of the inconvenience which is being felt by all parties concerned—students, authors and publishers—at the delay in the publication of the authorised list of text-books by the Education Department.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

18. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October deplores the decrease in the number of Upper Primary schools in Bengal and accuses the Government of not doing all that it ought to do to encourage primary education in the Province. The paper is of opinion that Pathshalas should be opened in every village for the benefit of the agricultural classes instead of, as is now done in East Bengal, having a few such institutions manned by efficient teachers. The Government does not now, says the paper, spend much money for the spread of primary education, but keeps a host of inspecting officers. Next, as regards high education, it has been made too expensive and many colleges cannot afford to provide themselves with the equipments which the Government wants them to have. This prevents a large number of poor but brilliant boys from receiving high education. Then, again, the Educational Service has a very few officers who really care for the spread of high education in Bengal. Most of the officers behave themselves more as autocrats than as teachers. And, lastly, the modern method of teaching which requires boys to go through a large number of books within a very short time is bad. The paper, therefore, supports Sir Ashutosh

Mukherjee's proposal about a committee to enquire into the whole question of education in Bengal.

(h)—General.

19. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 12th October in the course of a long article asks Government to give up the free-trade policy, which has done so much harm to Indian industries and reduced the stamina of the Indians to meet the onslaughts of a single famine. It appeals to Government to adopt a different policy which will foster Indian trades and handicrafts. The appointment of a Director of Industries will not help India at all. He will be worse than useless. What can help India most is the adoption of a protectionist policy, and the imposition of prohibitive tariff duties which will shut out foreign goods from this country and thus stop the undue competition of the machine-made foreign products with the industries of India. The free-trade policy has a blighting influence on the growth of Indian industries and is therefore unsuited to India altogether.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Oct. 12th, 1915.

20. The *Kalyani* (Magura) of the 13th October says that, owing to Japanese competition, the Jessore Comb Factory is about to collapse, unless Government comes forward to help it. Lord Carmichael paid a visit to this factory and promised to help it. The time has come when this promise should be put into execution. Mere lip-sympathy will no longer satisfy the people. This only shakes their faith in the words of high officials.

KALYANI,
Oct. 13th, 1915.

21. Commenting on the police report of the United Provinces, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says that lawlessness and increase in the number of thefts and dacoities in those provinces last year were due not, as the police say, to the spread of false rumours about the war but to the rise in the prices of food-stuffs. Want makes people desperate and devoid of common sense. If it continues for some time or if the present distress grows more acute, the state of the country will be utterly deplorable. Government is urged to take remedial measures when there is yet time.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 16th October fully supports the telegram which the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji has sent to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the suspension of the Civil Service Examination.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

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

23. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th October has a cartoon in which a skeleton representing famine is standing at the door of India, who says "You are here! Why don't you go to Germany?" The skeleton answers, "My home for the present is in this country."

HINDI BAN AVASI
Oct. 18th, 1915.

24. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October publishes a number of letters containing accounts of distress in Bengal making special mention of the villages within the thanas of Bajitpore, Janidpore, Bhairab, Ashtagram (in the Kishoreganj subdivision), as well as a large number of villages in the Manickganj subdivision and the Midnapore district. In Kishoreganj people have to eat unwholesome food, such as wild herbs, with the result that cholera is raging there.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

25. A correspondent to the *Tipperah Guide* (Comilla) of the 12th October says that famine is raging in Dari-bhelanagar, Muchimnagar, Bhelanagar, Paratali, Rupsadi, Fatehpur, Sarippur, Mirpur, Husseinpur, Asrambad and other adjoining villages within the jurisdiction of

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
Oct. 12th, 1915.

Bancharampur thana in the Brahmanberia subdivision of the Tippera district. The condition of the poor villagers is extremely miserable.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

26. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says that of the eleven lakhs of inhabitants of Bankura eight lakhs are suffering from severe scarcity of food. Scarcity of water has made the situation still more grave.

Scarcity of food and water in Bankura.

In the interior of the district rice has become scarce. Ordinary coarse rice is selling at Rs. 8 or Rs. 8-4 per maund. The Magistrate, the District Board and the public-spirited private associations are trying their best to save the distressed population. There are, however, many wealthy villagers who have kept in stock huge quantities of rice with a view to selling it at a great profit. If the Magistrate compels them to sell rice now, the distress may to some extent be alleviated. If also the Government pays the labourers engaged in relief works in kind instead of in money, they will be highly benefited. But only Government help will not do. Rich men, zamindars and merchants, must co-operate with the Government in this matter. But they are absolutely indifferent. And it does not seem likely that they will bestir themselves unless Lord Carmichael himself calls them to do so. His Excellency is a kind-hearted ruler. It is hoped that he will not hesitate to take all legal steps to save the distressed and the starving people.

BANGALI,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

27. One Babu Ishan Chandra Mahapatra, B.A., writes to the *Bengali* (Calcutta) of the 13th October referring to the prevalence of acute famine conditions in the Nandigram thana (district Midnapur). Only 4 per cent. of the population can be said to be getting two meals a day regularly. The need of relief is urgent. Certain cases of death from starvation are also known to have occurred.

28. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says that famine is apprehended in Manbhum. From the months of *Shravan* to *Bhadra* many people had to live on greens and maize. The *bhadralok* class are becoming ill by resorting to these indigestible things. Owing to the failure of crops this year the money-lenders have stopped advancing loans. So the people cannot procure rice from elsewhere.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

Famine apprehended in Manbhum

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL*
MATIN,
Oct. 11th, 1915.

29. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 11th October says that, as expected, in spite of all the efforts of the Allies, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria

The war of twelve armies.

has extended the hand of friendship to Germany, Austria and Turkey. As is well known, the Bulgarians are divided into two camps. One party is in favour of King Ferdinand's views and the other is opposed to war. The latter says that Russia is the liberator of Bulgaria, France is the second home of the Bulgarians and England is the protector of Bulgarian rights. From this standpoint it is not meet that there should be war with the Allies, as that would mean the denial of all claims of truth and morality. But what can it avail? In the field of politics there is no morality, fidelity and respect for treaties. In the end, King Ferdinand, who is of Austrian descent, could not give up his national leanings and has joined the Alliance Powers. It is also apprehended that the present King of Roumania, who too is of German descent, is also thinking of joining his kith and kin. The latest Petrograd telegram shows that the object of the Austro-German forces is to drive the Russians out of Little Russia and to surround Roumania and force her to do their will. The Roumanians have leanings towards the Allies, but in case the Allies are unable to send them reinforcements they will have necessarily to bow to the Austro-German will. One thing which appeared to foreshadow the changes in the Balkans was the news that Greece was about to join the Allies. But the latest telegrams show that Greece is going to preserve her neutrality at all costs and has sought a plea for declaring the Serbo-Grecian treaty null and void. In plain language, Greece is not prepared to come out in the open field to help Serbia. The resignation of M. Venezelos has affected

the movements of the Allied forces. M. Venezelos' policy gave the Allies the advantage of landing 35,000 soldiers at Salonika. Greece made a formal protest and has notified that she has no objection to the Allied troops landing at Salonika and proceeding to Serbia, but objects to Salonika being used as a base for the invasion of Bulgaria. The result of all this is that the Balkans have become involved in this terrible and bloody war. It is probable that the war may now extend to Asia Minor and Central Asia as well. One of the objects of Germany in seeking the help of Bulgaria is to force a way through to Constantinople and establish uninterrupted communication with Turkey. The Bulgarians have kept an eye on Serbian Macedonia, which commands communication with Monastir and other places. The establishment of uninterrupted communication with Turkey will not only embroil the whole of the Balkans, but may possibly also free Turkey from the responsibility of conducting the war in Gallipoli, which will enable her to send her forces to the Caucasus, North Persia, Bagdad and Egypt. But what may frustrate the Austro-Bulgar-German movement will be the rapid and forward advance of the Allies on Constantinople. The recent Germano-Bulgarian treaty has created a new scheme for the administration of the Balkans.

After referring to the departure of the Allied representatives from Bulgaria, the paper says that the Russians bombarded Reval, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea. The uninterrupted attack of the Allies on Bulgaria depends on this. It cannot be, however, foretold whether Russia will be able to land forces for attacking Bulgaria. It is said the Bulgarian forces number about 400,000, but their supply of munitions does not appear to be sufficient. In our opinion, in face of the determination of the Quadruple Entente to carry on the war at any cost in the Balkans, the area of the conflict is sure to extend and none of the Balkan States will be able to remain neutral. Greece has much to fear from the Italian participation with the Allies. The interests of Greece and Italy are altogether opposed to each other, which will certainly prevent them from foregoing any advantages accruing to them at this critical moment. If Italy had not joined the Allies, Greece might have participated with them and, in our opinion, this would have been of greater benefit to the Allies. Participation of the Allies with Italy is a mistake of statesmanship. Bulgaria would not have joined Germany and Austria if she did not apprehend that the Russian occupation of Constantinople would for ever shut out her ambition in that direction. The thing which may lead to the breaking out of hostilities between all the Balkan States, even with Turkey, will be the publication of the provisions of the treaty which was signed between Bulgaria and Germany on the 17th July of this year. By this treaty Bulgaria has been promised the possession of Turkey, Albania, Salonika, Macedonia and Serbia. If Greece and Roumania are convinced of this fact, they are sure to prepare for self-defence and will naturally join the Allies. It is reported that a copy of this treaty has been handed over by the British Minister to Greece.

Western Front.

This week's telegrams show that the Allies have made some advance and have taken possession of a few thousand yards of trenches. It is clear that this offensive has been directed with a view to compel Germany to divert her troops from the Russian side and give the Russians the necessary opportunity to recoup themselves. It appears that this has been realised, as some of the German prisoners in the west belong to forces which have been engaged in Poland as well. If this offensive continues, it is sure to drive the Germans back, and hopes may be entertained of the advance of the Allies in spring. If this advance had been made before the Bulgaro-German Alliance, Bulgaria would not have joined Germany at all.

Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

During this week no news has been received from this quarter. The landing of the Allied forces in Salonika points to a big offensive and it is to be apprehended that Constantinople may be attacked from this place. This

is a contingency which cannot arise before the Serbian railways are taken possession of. It is on the rapid advance of either party that success will mainly depend.

Italy and the War.

From the Austro-Italian front no important news has been forthcoming and whatever news has been received is merely a repetition of former news. During the last six months that Italy has fought she has not been able to show any important achievements, especially when it is remembered that the greater portion of the Austrian troops are engaged with Russia, and a part in the Carpathians and Serbia. Austria has only brought a part of her army against Italy. It was expected that in the very first encounter the Italians would be able to defeat the Austrian forces and destroy their defences. But up to this time nothing has happened. This has led military experts to doubt whether Italy is fighting at all or is conspiring with Germany, whose crooked policy is well known. Italy can render invaluable help to the Allies, because her army numbers about 2½ million. If Italy joins the Allies in their campaign in the Balkans, Greece will give up her neutrality and join Germany, because Italian and Greek interests in the Black Sea islands and Asia Minor are opposed to each other.

Eastern Front.

This week's telegrams show that the Germans have done nothing important on this side. The Petrograd telegrams indicate that in some of the engagements the Russians have not only forestalled the Germans but have taken the offensive also, capturing prisoners and driving back the Germans. Dvinsk still continues in the possession of the Russians, but the Germans seem to have brought a very large force to operate in that region, which creates doubt as to the ability of the Russians to hold it much longer. The Germans are fortifying their positions and preparing for winter. The telegrams also point out that during this season the Germans will not or cannot, turn their attention towards Petrograd, because on the western front, France and England have assumed the offensive and, on the other hand, the question of Bulgaria, Serbia and the Balkan war has also arisen. The uncertain attitude of Roumania has also led the Germans to strengthen their positions with a view to bring Roumania under their control, and then send German forces to the south to carry on the war in Little Russia, which is close to Roumania and commands the approaches to Kief and Odessa. According to the experts the most important battles in Russia after this will be in Kief and Odessa. The movement of the German forces in the south tends to show that the objective of Germany is Kief. If she takes Kief and Odessa, she will have taken possession of the whole of the Black Sea coast. This appears to be her plan for giving help to Turkey. It is possible that Russia by landing large forces may put Bulgaria into difficulties and thus prevent the invasion of Serbia altogether. Occasional telegrams show the continuance of the struggle in the Caucasus, which is likely to gain in intensity should the Germans be able to establish uninterrupted communication with Turkey. A great danger may also be apprehended for Persia, because her northern frontier has not yet been cleared of her neighbours' forces. Telegrams from Arabian Irak show that the British forces have reached Kot from Amara and the Turks have retreated towards Bagdad.

SAFIR,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

30. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says that the rapidity with which the Allies have replied to the present-day German policy shows that they have learnt a lesson from the conspiracy which Germany entered into with Turkey, and now they cannot be hoodwinked by the false promises of those States which have been enmeshed by the Germans. The Allies now will be found ready to meet Germany and her friend Bulgaria whenever they like. It is quite probable that the Allies may strike the first blow.

The total strength of the Allied forces landed at Salonika is computed to be over a lakh and a half strong. The German papers believe that the Allies

cannot bring a larger force than this on the field. It would be surprising indeed if the Allies, after seeing Germany's cunning, do not bring a bigger force than this to oppose her. It is our belief that Germany and Bulgaria will first direct their attention towards the Gallipoli Peninsula. Perhaps the Austro-German armies may force their way through Serbia and join the Bulgarians. Under the circumstances it will be the natural wish of the Sofia Government to occupy Serbian Macedonia first. But it is not Germany's way to consult her supporters. To attain her purpose she brushes away others. It is extremely necessary for Germany now to checkmate the Allies in the Dardanelles and prevent the Allied forces in the south from joining Russia. If Germany can force her way through Serbia and the Bulgarians can move with alacrity, then it may be expected that the Allies will move their forces to some other safe and advantageous position. Under the circumstances, it will not be expedient for the Allies to insist on campaigning in Gallipoli, when that place ceases to have any strategic value. It is also possible that the contingency of abandoning Gallipoli may never occur. Up to this time Bulgaria has not declared war upon the Allies or upon her neighbours. Russia and Bulgaria have not yet commenced fighting. Of course, diplomatic relations have ceased. A satisfactory reply to the Russian ultimatum has not been forthcoming. The Russian Minister has left and the Ambassadors of the other Allies have demanded their passports. It is known that a very strong party is against King Ferdinand and has strongly protested against the policy adopted by him. It has reminded the King that in 1913 his short-sighted and dangerous policy involved Bulgaria in great trouble. It is possible that this may influence the King and his Prime Minister.

Greece and Roumania have not yet declared their policy. It was commonly believed that their forces were being mobilised to join the Allies. The protest which was made on the landing of the French forces in Salonika was at first considered as merely formal, but subsequent events showed that Greek policy was wavering. At this critical moment the German wife of King Constantine again gave an exhibition of her influence. The King of Greece at first gave his assent to Venezelos' policy, but afterwards withdrew it. The consequence is that Venezelos' party has resigned. It cannot be surmised as to what will be the probable effect of the change of ministry in Greece on the policy of the Allies.

Besides this, as Bulgaria and Germany have formed an alliance, Greece may have after all to join the Allies.

31. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says:—

The war—Greece, Roumania, France and Russia.

The intention of Greece is not yet clear. For some time she showed lip-sympathy with the Allies, but now her enmity is slowly manifesting itself. It was once said that she would observe neutrality and that this neutrality would be in favour of the Allies. She did not object to the landing of the English and French forces at Salonika, but after a few days she declared that the Allied forces might pass through Greece to Serbia but would not be allowed to form a base within Grecian territory. Recent news says that the King of Greece will observe strict neutrality. What the meaning of this "strict neutrality" is we do not know. Will Greece now stop the progress of the Allied forces through her territory? And if she does that, will the Allies forgive her?

There is no news from Roumania. When Greece is keeping aloof from the war, it is not likely that Roumania will take part in it; but there is no certainty about this.

The war is raging furiously both in France and Russia. We get no reports either of victory or of defeat. About 30 lakh soldiers are engaged on either side. But we get very meagre news about their engagements, consisting of only ten or twenty lines.

32. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 15th October makes the suggestion that if the Durga puja is made a national puja throughout India, it will solve the question of national unity.

Durga as the national goddess of India.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 14th, 1915.

33. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th October publishes a Bengali version of Mrs. Annie Besant's recent speech in Calcutta on Home Rule in India and remarks:—
"Home rule."

The expression "Home Rule" is associated with the memories of many other things and we cannot, therefore, support the demand for the same. The Congress is trying for self-government in India, and we do not see the necessity of going beyond that.

J. N. ROY,

*General Press Censor, Bengal,
In charge of the office of the
Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 23rd October 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

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INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 23rd October 1915.

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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 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.E., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Maitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthl	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.B.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The) (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rols and Rayyat" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGALUR,
14th Oct. 1915.

1085. Referring to the case of Dr. Chakrabarti, Honorary Magistrate of Serampur, the *Bengalee* says it learns that proceedings have been instituted against one of

The police and the public.

the constables under section 211 and he is under trial. However, why should not Inspector Sacher be dealt with according to the law? The District Magistrate has evidently taken him under his protection and his subordinate Magistrates dare not go against his wishes. Here there is another illustration of the painful results of the combination of judicial and executive functions and of placing judicial officers under the control of the chief executive officer of the district. The District Magistrate says that he does not consider Inspector Sacher to be "blameworthy." The journal is amazed at this statement. The Police Inspector insults and arrests an Honorary Magistrate who committed no offence, without the semblance of legal authority, and tries to shield himself by telling a lie; and yet the District Magistrate believes that he is not blameworthy. As long as this sort of protection is extended to the police by their superiors, public opinion will view such cases with the strongest disapprobation. It is hoped the matter will not end here.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1915.

1086. Referring to the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the "Report on the Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1914," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it has also received the report

The Bengal Police Administration Report.

itself, which, however, is of so inordinate a length that it is not possible to attempt publishing it even by instalments. There is a clear optimistic vein in the Government Resolution both in respect of what has been done and what might be expected in the future; but it is well known how far this optimism may be relied on. The Inspector-General's report, which has been so much eulogised by His Excellency in Council, however, contains much that demands the serious consideration of both the press and the public,—many statements that on no account should be allowed to pass unchallenged—many insinuations against the people, who certainly do not deserve them. The journal intends to deal with Mr. Hughes-Buller's statements in a future issue.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Oct. 1915.

1087. In the *communiqué* on the Mussalmanpara bomb case, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, it is stated that the "enquiry has brought to light various defects in the procedure and methods in the investigation of

Investigation of serious crime in Calcutta.

serious crime in Calcutta." The journal is glad that the authorities have at last realized this fact. Commenting on the evidence of Inspector Mohendra Nath Sinha, in the well-known case of Nirmal Kanta Ray, the paper observed, so far back as April 1914, that the procedure and methods in the investigation of crime in Calcutta should attract the serious attention of the Government. The Criminal Procedure Code is about to be amended, and the Government would do well in carefully considering the matter at this moment. Most of the sections of Chapter XIV of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), which relate to police investigation, do not apply to Calcutta. The police in Calcutta are governed, it appears, by a number of circulars and orders, of which very few Inspectors are aware. There is no Manual for the Calcutta Police such as there is for the Bengal Police. The public have no opportunity of knowing under what rules or orders police investigation is carried out in Calcutta. Most of the salutary provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to police investigation have no application in Calcutta; for instance, section 154, Criminal Procedure Code. The time has come when the method of police investigation should be made known to the public. A Calcutta Police Manual should be prepared, and Chapter XIV of the Criminal Procedure Code extended to the city, with suitable modifications.

(h)—General.

BENGALIAN
14th Oct. 1915.

1088. The *Bengalee* remarks that the rueful story of its Jessore correspondent about the present condition of the villages of that malaria-stricken district is more

Malaria in Bengal.

or less true of many districts in Bengal. This is not a state of things in which a doctor visiting the schools and testing the spleens and livers of boys or delivering a few lectures on hygiene can bring any appreciable relief to the people. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages is the one thing needful. The journal has cried itself hoarse over the matter. It has shown how good drainage and similar sanitary measures have freed places like Barrackpur from malaria. Only the other day the paper drew special attention to the successful efforts of its distinguished townsman, Babu Sarada Charan Mitra, in the matter of ridding his native village and its surroundings of the pests of malaria and cholera. However, considering the fact that malaria prevails over the whole of Bengal, nothing short of extensive sanitary measures inaugurated by the State can improve the situation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1915.

1089. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it understands the editor of the *Star of Utkal* of Cuttack has received a

The *Star of Utkal*.

reply to his memorial to the Viceroy praying for the withdrawal of the order demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from him. However, the journal is surprised to hear that it has been marked confidential and, therefore, cannot be published! So even official documents must not nowadays see the light of day; and it is said, in season and out of season, that never was India governed more generously by the Civil Service than during this war time. As the prayer of the memorialist has not been granted, one can guess what the reply is like. Either the *mamoolie* procedure of "decline to interfere" has been curtly adopted, or some reasons have been given for the inability of the Government to comply with the request of the memorialist. If the latter be the case, the public would be delighted to know what these reasons are. Judging from the reply of the Bihar Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Das's interpellation on the subject, the following facts can be deduced from the prosecution of the *Star*: (1) The British Government established by law in India means local authorities; and (2) the higher authorities would support the lower willy nilly for the sake of prestige.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1915.

1090. Commenting on the kind wishes Lord Hardinge expressed regarding Indian aspirations in his speech at the United Service Club, Simla, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says about sixty years ago the illustrious Queen

Lord Hardinge's latest Simla speech.

Victoria gave vent to even more generous sentiments. Her Majesty was pleased to declare in most solemn language that England was bound not only to cherish, but to give effect to Indian aspirations by bestowing all the rights of British citizenship on the people of India. All the same they have not made any advance but lost much politically since then. Fifty years ago, they were more free than they are now! No Sedition Act, no Arms Act, no Press Act, no Public Meetings Act, no C. I. D. and Police rule, *et hoc genus omne*, then sat on the breast of the Indian as a grim nightmare and made his life miserable. Will His Excellency be graciously pleased to expunge at least the Press Act from the Indian Statute Book and modify the stringency of the Sedition Act and the Arms Act before he leaves these shores? Addressing the members of the Indian Civil Service Lord Hardinge said:—"The new rôle of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice. For it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the powers you have hitherto wielded." Lord Hardinge has been five years in India; but His Excellency has not discovered one remarkable characteristic of an Anglo-Indian official—he can even part with money, but not with power! The possession of wealth is sweet, but sweeter by far is the exercise of authority, specially when it is irresponsible. The District Magistrate-Collector is overwhelmed with work; he is entrusted with manifold duties. However, if it is proposed to divest him of the most petty of them, for his own benefit, the whole body of executive officials will rise to a man to protest against it. Can any one say why the District Officer, and not

a competent educated Indian, should preside over the District Board? Nay, the District Officer will not agree to part with the power of even dismissing and appointing a village watchman drawing Rs. 4 a month! Lord Hardinge appeals to the Anglo-Indian official—"You must divest yourself of some power." However, he would rather walk on his head or occupy a bed with four people which can scarcely accommodate two, than part with an atom of his power. The millennium for which Indians are hankering is thus far beyond their reach. His Excellency expresses a hope that a time may come when "Indian *may be* regarded as a true friend of the Empire and not merely a trusty dependant;" but lest his meaning may be misunderstood or misinterpreted, he immediately proceeds to make it clear by saying that "the complete fulfilment of this ideal is not yet." What is this ideal? Not that India will be converted into a self-governing country under the British flag, as pledged in the Royal Proclamation of 1858, but "it may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire." The journal prefers plain speaking to smooth promises; it is, therefore, sincerely thankful to His Excellency for laying the future of India so clearly before it. Lord Morley said that at least five hundred years must elapse before one could even think of conferring self-governing institutions on the Indians. Lord Hardinge does not state the time when India may have even the privilege of being "regarded as a true friend of the British Empire." The *Patrika* must confess that it has no conception of what "a true friend of the British Empire" means.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1091. The *Bengalee* writes that at Muzaffarpur Mrs. Besant urged the

Students and politics and
social service.

study of politics by students and the discussion of
political questions by them. The journal is
entirely at one with her in this matter. To shut

out politics from the consideration of students is an insane, ostrich-like policy which stands self-condemned. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with the spirit of political discussions. The student breathes it every moment of his life. At home and in the college, it is an ever-present entity. He can no more dispense with it than he can refuse to breathe the vital air. It is one of the indispensable influences in the midst of which he passes his daily life. The plainest considerations of wisdom, therefore, demand that these influences, of which he cannot divest himself, should be beneficial rather than noxious. The study of politics should not be tabooed or even discouraged, but he should be familiarized with politics of the right sort which would make him a good and worthy citizen. It was this unconscious and irrational dread of politics that led the Calcutta University some few years ago to discontinue the study of Burke and probably accounts for the omission of English history from the curriculum for the Matriculation Examination. The first mistake has been rectified; the second still continues as a memorial of what will soon be a discarded attitude of the official educational mind in Bengal. To seek to understand the literature of a people without knowing their history is one of those absurdities which pedantic doctrinaires can alone be guilty of. The paper thinks that the educational authorities in India are rapidly veering round to the position that the sane and rational study of politics should be an indispensable feature of the Indian educational system, for the mind of the student cannot in these days be left blank. Noxious weeds will grow, if the seeds of useful and healthy knowledge are not planted therein. The journal agrees with Mrs. Besant in thinking that education in the colleges and schools should be supplemented by social service. What splendid material young Bengalis are made of was demonstrated by their work at the *Ardhodaya Yog* and the Burdwan floods. These qualities should be early cultivated by practice in the work of beneficence. This should be an essential part of the education of youth. From a political point of view such service would be of the highest benefit to the State, for it would divert the energies of youth from mischief and employ them in useful works, and so give them a permanently healthy turn. Young men have the spirit of adventure in them. It should find an outlet in healthy occupations; and if it does not, it may work mischief. The journal believes that if such occupation could be found for young Bengalis, there would be an automatic check provided against those acts of lawlessness and violence which all deplore.

BENGALIAN
14th Oct. 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
15th Oct. 1915.

1092. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that, referring to one of its articles on the recruitment of Indians for the army, the *Englishman* calls its view "perverse." May not the *Patrika* return the compliment to its contemporary? The journal, of course, does not approve of dakaities. It abhors them as much as the *Englishman* does. What, however, it says is that the charge of cowardice against the Bengalis is not correct, because many of them perform brave deeds. There is no doubt that these misguided, brutal, and bloodthirsty young men possess the kind of courage necessary to make a soldier. The *Patrika* quite agrees with its contemporary that they would suit a German army better than the Indian army. However, ferocity must be met with ferocity. Some German-like soldiers are necessary on the Allies' side to teach the Germans a lesson. Why not train these young men and set them against the Huns instead of hanging or transporting them? It will be something if they can kill a few Germans: but their execution or transportation does no good. Of course, it rids Indian society of some mad criminals, but that result can also be secured by employing them to kill or to be killed by the Germans.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
16th Oct. 1915.

1093. Continuing its previous article on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that many high-caste men are weakening Hindu society by forsaking it and constituting themselves into separate communities. They should adhere to the former for the sake of a united nationality. Hindu society has now been broadened enough to admit them if they will only marry in their own castes. As regards the depressed classes, tens of millions of them have been either converted forcibly to Islam or have embraced that faith of their own accord. The Christian missionaries are now playing the rôle of the Mussalman proselytisers. Not only have they converted a large number of Sonthals and other aboriginal races to Christianity, but also many low-caste Hindus. This they could not have done if the latter had received only reasonable treatment at the hands of high-caste Hindus. The candle is thus burning at both ends in the case of the Hindus, as both higher and lower castes are leaving Hindu society. Every famine—and famines are the order of the day—adds tens of thousands to the Christian fold. As a matter of fact, famine waifs form a very large section of the Indian Christians in this country. Such a thing would not have occurred if the Hindus had made provision for the protection of those unfortunate men, women and children who are left homeless after every famine.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
16th Oct. 1915.

1094. One cannot fail to be struck by the gloom that seems to rest on the whole country, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, even at a season of such unequivocal and universal joy and merriment as the *Durga Puja*, which has justly been likened to the festival of Christmas in Christian countries. The growing struggle for existence, the want of sufficient means, the gradual circumscribing of holidays, and the dwindling health of village areas have certainly interfered with the pleasures of the season; but the situation was never so bad as it is this year and the present war has much to do with it. Trade is at a standstill, as much for want of imports and exports as of buyers. The greatest sufferers have undoubtedly been the dealers in piece-goods; and their loss is due entirely to want of buyers. What with floods and famine conditions, what with the loss of employment owing to the exigencies of war, what with the dread of dakaities in spite of the tall talk and ready assurances of those who are paid to protect life and property, it is an extremely bad season for the Bengalis. The journal can only pity the woes of its countrymen, but situated as they are, there is hardly any way out of the difficulty. As long as the people do not learn to rely on themselves, as long as the rulers have not confidence in them to entrust them with those duties which are and should be theirs, as long as there is not more of the kernel of self-government and less of the shell, there can be little or no hope of improvement in the situation.

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11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
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