



SAOA  
South Asia  
Open Archives

---

Report on native papers in Bengal for the week ending June 26, 1909

Source: *South Asia Open Archives*, 06-26-1909

Contributed by: Bengal (India). Bengali Translator's Office; Bengal (India). Inspector-General of Police

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/saoa.crl.33177004>

---

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

This item is being shared by an institution as part of a Community Collection.

For terms of use, please refer to our Terms & Conditions at <https://about.jstor.org/terms/#whats-in-jstor>



JSTOR

*South Asia Open Archives* is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *South Asia Open Archives*

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending the 26th June 1909.

#### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>	
The Anglo-Russian programme to the Shah a farce ...	793	Nil.	
Persia to be cleared from Russian forces ...	ib.	<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
The Czar on Persian affairs ...	ib.	The Madras Railway accident ...	802
Dreaded strength of Germany ...	ib.	A platform needed at the railway station at Jhikargacha ghât ...	ib.
Emigration of Indians to Uganda ...	794	<b>(h)—General—</b>	
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		The Arms Act ...	802
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		Copies of the Reforms Act in India ...	803
The Police ...	794	Musalman representation ...	ib.
The police in the Barrah case ...	797	Cotton duties in India ...	ib.
Allegations against the police of Kalmaju Bikrampur, Dacca ...	ib.	Ministerial officers in the mufassil, and their salaries ...	ib.
Police training ...	ib.	Scarcity of food in Bogra, and the necessity of spending money out of the Poor Fund to relieve distress ...	ib.
Prison experiences of Babu Aravinda Ghosh ...	798	Inquiry into the causes of high prices of the food-stuffs ...	804
Punitive police in Barisal ...	ib.	The Midnapore inquiry ...	ib.
Punitive police at several villages in Midnapore ...	ib.	An inquiry demanded into the Bighati case ...	805
Punitive police at Tilakhudi ...	ib.	The deportations ...	ib.
Kidnapping of infants in Tangail ...	ib.	Treatment of the deportees ...	807
The Marwari Brahmin's death ...	ib.	Lord Morley's speech at Oxford ...	ib.
Alleged illegal impounding of cattle in Nadia ...	ib.	Lord Morley's speech at the Press Conference ...	808
Mismanagement at the Puri temple ...	799	Abolition of unpaid Press messages ...	ib.
Cow-slaughter in a Hindu locality ...	ib.	Complaint against stamp vendors ...	ib.
Frequent occurrence of theft within the jurisdiction of Thana Khajuri, in Contai ...	ib.	Rural Banks ...	ib.
Dacoities in the two Bengals ...	ib.	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
Prostitutes in respectable quarters of Calcutta ...	ib.	Nil.	
Theft in a shop in Bow Bazar Street ...	800	<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Prohibition of a public meeting in Bombay ...	ib.	Nil.	
Bogus bombs ...	ib.	<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS, AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
The Titagarh riots ...	ib.	Insect-pest in Athara Khada and other places in the Magura Subdivision ...	809
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Nasik Sedition case ...	800	Anxieties about India ...	809
A decision of the Court ...	801	Lord Curzon and Sir B. Fuller at the Colonial Institute ...	ib.
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		What more to offer ...	810
Decline in the health of a prisoner ...	801	Caricature of <i>Englishman</i> ...	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		Dr. Mukherji on the Muhammadan population ...	811
The University Law College ...	801	Muslimans and Hindus ...	ib.
The Matriculation Examination and Musalman students ...	ib.	The Moderates ...	ib.
A complaint against a University Examiner ...	ib.		
A boy refused admission into the Presidency and the Scottish Churches Colleges ...	ib.		
Mrs. Annie Besant's proposed University ...	802		
Compulsory education insisted upon ...	ib.		
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>			
Government and water-scarcity in Bengal ...	802		



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

Presidential address at the third Session of the		
Khulna District Conference	...	811
Mr. Aravindo at Beadon Square	...	812
Murder of the brother of the approver in the Naria	...	
Dacoity case	...	ib.
Statue of Lord Clive	...	ib.
Englishmen's love of <i>swadeshi</i>	...	ib.

## URIYA PAPERS.

The necessity of an additional College in Orissa		
pointed out	...	813
Price of rice in Balasore	...	813
A fire in Balasore	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Balasore	...	ib.
Irregularities brought to light in the Midnapore	...	
Bomb trial	...	ib.
The repair of the Jhaleswar tank in Balasore	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Balasore	...	ib.
Prospects of successful candidates in the last	...	
Entrance Examination	...	ib.
The proposed Minor school at Satyabadi in Puri	...	ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thanked	...	ib.
Cholera in Puri, and the adoption of preventive	...	
measures	...	ib.
The bath ceremony of God Jagannath	...	814

## URIYA PAPERS—concluded.

Water-difficulty in Berhampore station on Bengal-		
Nagpur Railway	...	814
Thefts in Talcher on the increase	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
Public health in Talcher	...	ib.
The property of God Bhubaneswar mortgaged	...	ib.
An open letter to the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.,	...	
on the preservation of the interests of the Uriyas	...	ib.
Liberality of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad	...	815
The weather and agriculture in Jajpur	...	ib.
A proposal on behalf of the plucked Entrance	...	
candidates	...	ib.
Spread of science through the agency of Indian	...	
vernacular	...	ib.
Reflections in connection with the Midnapore bomb	...	
case	...	ib.
The proposed Nayapatna-Chasapara road not	...	
approved	...	ib.
Settlement attestation work troubling people in	...	
Balasore	...	816
Distress of debtors under the Agriculturists Loans	...	
Act	...	ib.
Price of rice in Kendrapara	...	ib.
High price of rice in Jajpur	...	ib.
A word on behalf of the deteriorating cattle in	...	
Orissa	...	ib.
A thunder-stroke in Puri	...	ib.
The Star of Utkal versus the Uriyas	...	ib.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Anusilan" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendro Lall Mukerjee, age 27, Hindu.	1,000
2	"Bangabandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gets contributions from different writers.	600
3	"Bangabhumi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, age 25, Karmokar	100
4	"Bangaratna" ...	Ranaghat ...	Do.	Behari Lal Sarkar, age 52, Kayastha ;	15,000
5	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin ; and Durga Das Lahiri.	
6	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L. ...	713
7	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Radhika Prosad Ghose, age 37, Hindu	13,000
8	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	
9	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Rajranjan Sen, age 34, Baidya	300
10	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, age 36, Brahmin.	800
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar	950
12	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dinanath Mukerji, age 42, Brahmin	650
13	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	...	
14	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, age 37, Kayastha, ...	200
15	"Dharma-o-Karma" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	...	
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L. ...	1,500
17	"Ekata" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nafur Chandra Sarkar, age 35, Kayastha.	1,250
18	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu, Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandragore, and Manindranath Bose of Chitta.	30,000
19	"Hindusthan" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
20	"Howrah Hitaishi" ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Gishpaty Kabyatirtha, age 36, Kayastha.	3,500
21	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 45, Kayastha ; Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 35, Brahmin ; and Monmotha Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	600
22	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	500
23	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin ; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
24	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, age 50, Brahmin.	300
25	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 36, Kayastha.	300
26	"Matribhumi" ...	Chandernagore ...	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basirhat, age 35 ; and Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad of Kareya.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brahmin.	100
29	"Nadia" ...	Krishnagar ...	Do.	Susil Kumar Maitra, age 28, Brahmin.	800
30	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Tri-Weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	300
31	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily and Bi-Weekly.	...	500
32	"Nihar" ...	Cenai ...	Weekly	Madhu Sudhan Jana, age 49	200
33	"Nivedan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	...	
34	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Ch. Roy, age 35, Kayastha	400
35	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, age 42, Brahmin	600
36	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	...	
37	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43 ; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38 Goals.	500
38	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, age 90, Brahmin.	100
39	"Prava" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Mahendra Nath Chakravarti, age 39, Brahmin.	300
40	"Prabhat" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sailendra Nath Chatterjee, age 26, Brahmin.	300
41	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	300
42	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin ; and Gopal Chandra Mittra, age 26, Kayastha.	500
43	"Samaj Darpan" ...	Salkia ...	Do.	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brahmin.	1,300
44	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Brahmin	800
45	"Sanmitani" ...	Serampore ...	Do.	...	



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI—concl'd.</b>					
46	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Purna Chandra Ghattak, age 45, Brahmin.	50
47	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramananda Chatterjee.	7,000
48	"Sevika" ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Monthly ...	Moulvi Muhammad Monirazzam of Chittagong.	1,500
49	"Sultan" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Baikunta Das Gupta, age 35, Baidya	3,000
50	"Sonar Bharat" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,000
51	"Sri Sri" Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda-Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	S. C. Lahiri, Pat. Lovett and Pundit Baijnath Bidyanidhi.	500
52	"Swadesh" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Sita Nath Mondal, age 26, Hindu ...	500
53	"Tamalika" ...	Tamluk ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, age 26, Kayastha	500
54	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do. ...		
<b>HINDI.</b>					
55	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mahabir Prosad, age 35, Vaisya; and Amrito Lal Chakravarti, age 48, Brahmin.	3,200
56	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Nanda Kumar Sharma, age 35, Kayastha.	500
57	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, age 35, Kayastha ...	500
58	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly ...	Rev. E. Muller, Superintendent, G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.	1,000
59	"Gyanodaya" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Printed and Published in the United Provinces.	
60	"Jain Gajet" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly ...		
61	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...		
62	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, age 30, Khettri	4,000
63	"Hitavarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, age 29, Mahratta Brahmin.	3,000
64	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly ...		
65	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	R. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agarwala.	500
66	"Marwari Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...		
67	"Narsingha" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...		
68	"Siksha" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Gohkaran Singh, age 38, Babhan ...	250
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
69	"Roznama-i-Mukaddas-Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Syed Jalaluddin Ali Husaini, Muhamadan.	
<b>URDU.</b>					
70	"Ayini-i-chatar Gupt" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...		
71	"Al Panch" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...		
72	"Bihar Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Murad Ali Khan, age 42, Quazi Abdul Latif, age 35, Muhamadan.	250
73	"Dar-us Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...		200
74	"Khawah Mokhab Panch" ...	Gaya ...	Do. ...		
<b>URIYA.</b>					
75	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Do. ...	Bhagi Ruth Misra, age 40, Brahmin.	
76	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do. ...		
77	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, age 31, Punjabi	600
78	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Padhan ...	600
79	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sadgop.	700
80	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Raja Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamuli ...	
81	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur ...	Do. ...		
82	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 75 ...	500
83	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...		
84	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moni Lal Moherana, age 45, Hindu Karmakar.	500

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

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
6A	"Bangla" ...	Santipur ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
	<i>Hindi.</i>				
64A	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
68A	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Jaganand Kumar ...	.....
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
74A	"Najmul Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	S. M. Nazim Husain ...	.....
74B	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Zahurul Haque ...	.....
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
47	"Sandhya" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ceased to exist ...	.....





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

In giving the text of the Anglo-Russian programme of Reforms presented to the Shah, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th June says that the programme is a mere farce, as is proved by Russia's subsequent policy of armed intervention in the affairs of 'Tabriz. The Shah's declaration for the reorganisation of the Constitution is not the result of this programme, but it is the outcome of the Royal favour extended towards the Persians, who showed themselves inexorable in their demands and received help from the Turkish and the Austrian Consuls to some extent.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
June 14th, 1909.

2. The same paper of the 14th June lays stress on the advisability of forcing the Russians to withdraw their forces from Persia, on the ground that their presence is detrimental to the Constitution, peace and order and the integrity of the Islamic country. To free the country of this incumbrance, says the paper, depends mainly on the determined efforts of the Shah himself, who should at once declare that he has already accepted the Anglo-Russian programme of Reforms, but so long as the foreign forces are not withdrawn from the country, he would not be able to command the confidence of the Persians who may mistrust even the Constitution itself.

3. In noticing the proclamation of the Czar in connection with the armed intervention in Azerbaijan, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th June, although calling it impertinent to question the sincerity of the Royal statement, cannot help pointing out that a spirit of insubordination to the orders of the Czar prevails among the Russian officials, as is fully proved by the unwarranted movements of the General of the Russian forces at Tabriz. The paper advises the Russians that if they are desirous of obtaining a larger share in the rightful interests in view of their being the close neighbours of Persia, they should try to promote good-will, union and sincerity between themselves and the Persians, and content themselves with what awe they have already infused into their hearts lest the Persians may be compelled to snap off the fragile thread by which, they think, they are at present bound.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
June 14th, 1909.

4. The English were once held in alarm by the Russians, says the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June. Those times have now gone by. The Germans have now struck terror into the hearts of the English deep enough to make them startle even at the very dream of their formidable strength. Labouring under this alarm, the English have been making endeavours to sever their connection with the Germans inhabiting this country. The Germans have now taken up the construction of the Baghdad Railway, which is to run up to Koweit on the Persian Gulf. As soon as this port will come under the subjection of the Kaiser, he will find it easier to attack India by landing his forces at Karachi. Further the English have to fear the enemies on the other side of the Himalayas. So long as the English will not place full confidence in the Indians, so long they will have to live in constant anxiety as to how to retain India.

BIR BHARAT,  
June 20th, 1909,  
etc.

In the course of an article on the expansion of Germany in the recent years and the support it gave to Austria in annexing the Turkish Provinces of Harzigovina and Bosnia, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st June observes:—

Is not one justified in saying that this support obliged Russia and England to yield and bow down before Germany? By supporting Austria Germany has not injured Russia so much as England: she has shown the world that she is not the least afraid to provoke England.

It is well known that Russia has ever been an inveterate enemy of England. Germany is going to make friends with the former for which an interview between the two monarchs has been arranged. An unfortunate incident occurred just about the time of the interview. A Russian man-of-war fired at an English ship disabling her engine and wounding a stoker. Is



this a sign of good-will between England and Germany? Who knows how far further Germany's ambition would carry her when warlike preparations are so vigorously pushed on in time of peace?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 20th, 1909,

5. Referring to the proposal made by the Governor of Uganda for sending Indians to that country for improving its cultivation, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th June says:—

Emigration of Indians to Uganda.  
The Governor is of opinion that Uganda is quite fit for being inhabited by Indians, and that it will be most beneficial for the country if they be imported there. Such esteem for the Indians by the authorities is seen whenever their services are needed; but as soon as the work is done, they are considered as a set of bad people as is seen now-a-days in South Africa. If there were Labourers' and Farmers' Associations in this country like those in Europe, there would certainly have been some remedy for this action of the authorities in first favouring the Indian labourers and then oppressing them.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 16th, 1909,  
etc.

6. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading "Police Raj," which appears in the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th June:—

The Police.

To use a current Hindustani expression, India may now be said to be under a Police Raj; in other words, the predominance of the police has become so great that the police are practically ruling the country. Whatever the police tell them, is now accepted by many English rulers as gospel truth, and they do whatever the police say. The police can, as it were, do anything they like (literally is they can commit seven murders with impunity); the police do not care for high or low, rich or poor, respectable persons or insignificant men; they can insult anybody they like, and can lock up in *hajut* anybody they choose.

So long as Lieutenant-Governor Fraser had charge of the administration of Bengal, and Sir Francis Maclean as the Chief Justice of the High Court supported the doings of the Executive, so long could everybody feel the indomitable nature of the police and know the police to be the masters of the situation. Those days are no more. There is a change in the *personnel* as well as the *morale* of the English Government. Sir Edward Baker is now the Lieutenant-Governor, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal. The result is that the predominance of the police has been greatly curtailed, and no one now hides their faults. The failures of the prosecution in the Barraha, the Bighati and the Midnapore cases have led the authorities to institute fresh inquiries into the affairs; wicked Police officers are being dismissed, and it has even been hinted that many such will be prosecuted. We must say that this change of the policy of the English will make us subjects happy for a moment at least. On the other hand, nearly all the police-officers are our own countrymen. It is only for the sake of their livelihood that they are serving in the police regardless of the hereafter. None of them are so bold as to commit oppression and persecution on the people of their own accord. It is surely a hint from the authorities which made the police so unruly. But this much we admit that if the Indian lords of the police are asked to seize a man they bind him. This is a characteristic of the police as well as of the canine species—they ruin a person whom they are set upon.

If you want to listen to some plain speaking, we will say whether in the breaking up of the Provincial Conference at Barisal, the smashing up of the image of the goddess *Vasanti* at Jamalpur, the looting at Dewanganj, the riot at Kesur and Ekdala, the disturbances at Sirajganj, the oppression at Comilla, the salt case at Jhalakati, the disturbances at the fair at Mihar, the fighting at Beadon Square in Calcutta, the repression of boys, the oppression at Midnapur, and in fact, in everything that has taken place, the insolent nature of the police was manifest. We should think that the Bengalis would not



have learnt to manufacture bombs if all this police *subberdust*, the looting by Musalman *gundas*, the brutal outrages committed upon Hindu widows, and other dreadful incidents had not taken place. The Government have understood this to a great extent, and that is why they have started fresh enquiries for the purpose of repairing the mistakes they made before. If, moreover, these enquiries have been instituted for the purpose of re-establishing impartial justice, if the Government be anxious to fall back on the old policy of good administration and the protection of the people, every Bengali ought to co-operate with the Government in these inquiries. We know that a certain Musalman Inspector of Police used to apply very filthy language towards the respectable men who were accused in the Alipur Bomb case. Sir Edward Baker would do well to turn his attention to this matter.

Now the question is, how long shall we have to be tossed up between the good and the bad? Sir Edward Baker is now the Lieutenant-Governor, and so we can draw a breath of relief; but if another Fraser comes we shall again have the old order of things. Hence we are led to ask, are the English getting us accustomed to sufferings? By far the larger number of Lieutenant-Governors is of the Fraserian type, and so our measure of oppression is bound to be greater than our measure of ease. Is this the object the Government have in view? It would be well if the Government were frank with us in this matter, for that might remove many of our misconceptions.

In continuing its article on the subject of the Police, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 15th June writes:—

The police of India can do whatever they like. They can harass even vastly influential Rajas. For example, take the instance of the Midnapore case, where the police could harass and insult a big Raja. The police possess unlimited power. They can save even murderers by simply making them approvers. Notorious persons are greatly loved by the police, and are their best friends. But the Judge of Alipur did not consider the evidence of those friends of the police as infallible in the Bomb case. The principal witness of the police in the Midnapore Bomb case was also disbelieved by the Chief Justice. With the help of such notoriously bad characters who form their satellites the police officers can do whatever they like,—they can concoct cases and prove a thing to be what it is not.

What is the real import of the phrase "Full of sports" as applied to the police? Surely, the sins committed by the police are not sins at all, because sins are sins only in the case of men, and the police are above them. Hence it is said in popular parlance: "In the case of gods it is called sport, while in the case of men it is said to be sin." No one has the courage to say that the police is oppressive, because one is then sure to incur the displeasure of the Government.

Then, again, Lord Curzon has reformed the police, but such a reform was never seen before by any one. What is the result of the reforms? It is true that salaries of officers in the Department have been increased and a few youths having University qualifications, have entered the service; but as a result of all these, more refined, crafty and inhuman men, given up to deceit, have entered the department. Those officers are very good outwardly, but inwardly they are most selfish, and they can declare even the worst form of administration good for getting promotion. With the increase in their salaries, have also risen their demands in the way of illegal gratification. Then, again, the Secret Police that have been formed to uproot unrest and anarchism, are most terrible things to deal with. The people of India tremble at its very name. Sir Charles Dilke has mentioned their misdeeds, to hear which one's hairs stand on their end in anger, fear and hatred for them.

An impression has been prevailing in the minds of the people that the Government and the Police are one and the same thing, and the Government ought to dispel this idea from the minds of the people by severely punishing the police where necessary.

The Government ought to form Committees in every district, consisting of rich men as well as those persons who may be called the leaders of the people, in order to check the police. It is a matter of great regret that most of the men who belong to the police are Indians. But they are not much to blame; they only follow their white leaders. However, every one will be glad if the Government directs its attention to police reform in the true sense of the word.



In reviewing the latest official report of the working of the Police Department in Bengal, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—

The number of Police officers, superior and inferior, punished for offences rose to 1,705 and 1,306, respectively, during the year under review, as against 1,209 and 1,001. Sir Andrew explains that this increase in the number of men punished is due to greater strictness adopted on the recommendation of the Police Commission, though this greater strictness had been better dispensed with. The ruler who is not ashamed of such misdeeds being done by men entrusted with the keeping of the peace, and can speak thus, can only be described as an enemy of Government. The Inspector-General says that 110 policemen were punished under the Penal Code during the year under notice. This number is smaller than that of the previous year, but it is impressive enough as it is. But still the Inspector-General finds consolation in the thought that "active" oppression by the police is decreasing, though it is enough that oppression should only decrease. The Inspector-General ought to hang down his head in shame.

It is certainly not creditable to the police, and it marks His Honour's sense of the tendency on their part to monopolise all power, that Government should find it necessary to warn them not to encroach on the functions of the panchaits.

The number of thefts appear to have gone up; cases are shown to have been adjourned far too frequently at the instance of the police for prosecution of enquiry, and in only 40 per cent. of the cases they sent up were convictions obtained. All this bears out the view that the police still stand in need of reform, genuine efforts in that direction not having been made in the past, or if made not having proved successful. It behoves the Government now to try to get offenders among the police publicly punished and punished severely.

The same paper also refers to the Mymensingh Fish Robbery case, the Harinakulia Murder case, the Pirganj Thana Murder case and the bribery case against Head-constable Ramani Mohon Chakrabarty of the Dacca Police as glaring examples of police misdeeds, and concludes thus:—

These incidents prove that truth and justice are things from which the police are utterly divorced. Police reform is the first question which should receive Government notice. There is no doubt whatever that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark." Giving up all false ideas of prestige, Government should take up police reform sincerely; else, this will in time affect body politic at a vital part, when it will be too late to reform.

The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June in an article headed "Who is at the root of the abuses"? writes:—

After pondering over the matter, one is inclined to say that the Government is at the root of the mischief done by the institution of false cases. The Government has all along been giving indulgence to the police, who were openly praised in the Administration Report of Eastern Bengal and Assam, though the police of that Province were responsible for several concocted cases, following in quick succession. The whole world seemed to smile with derision and entertain a feeling of hatred for the Government of Eastern Bengal on the result of the Comilla Shooting case. It then appeared as if everyone was pointing to the Government the finger of scorn. We cannot accuse the Government of concocting cases; but no one can deny that it is ultimately responsible for false cases. The matter would have stood on a different footing if the Government had consulted impartial people. The *Daily News* has justly said:—

"A very small amount of investigation by an impartial adviser must have shown them the falsity of the whole thing."

May not the same doleful tale be told of the Midnapore case as was told of the Comilla affair? An inquiry is being held after all; but, alas, the mischief would have been averted, if it was only held just at the beginning of the whole affair. Much of the mischief done in India now-a-days is due to such error.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June says that an example of how expert the police are in extorting confessions of guilt from innocent persons is furnished by the police of Ferozepur, as reported by the *Punjabi*. It is said the police obtained confessions of the murder of a woman, who



was alive and was produced before the Court by one of the non-confessing accused.

The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 21st May observes that even after acting up to the suggestions laid down by the Police Commission, the Government has not been successful in bringing about the reform in the police with which mischief is simply natural, and cites the judgment of the Madras High Court in the Trivandrum riots appeal case, in which Mr. Justice Hunt has severely criticised the conduct of the police. The paper thinks, that if all the trying Magistrates would make it a point to notice in their judgment the conduct of the prosecuting police the mischief would abate to a certain extent.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 19th, 1909,

7. After remarking that the ways of the Bengal Police are more mysterious than those of God himself, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June proceeds to refer to the statement made recently by a correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that about 12 hours were allowed to intervene by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police at Dacca between the time they received telegraphic report of the Barrah Dacoity and the time one of them started to make a local inquiry. In commenting on this statement the paper calls on Government to ask for an explanation from the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police for this dilatoriness, and asks what the use is of keeping up highly paid District Superintendents of Police, if they entrust the inquiry even into cases of importance like this to subordinates like Chandra Kanta Dam?

8. Referring to an accusation made against the police by a young prosecution witness named Jatindra Mohan Choudhry, in a case in which two persons have been accused of concealing arms in a *garh* in the village of Kalna in Bikrampur, Dacca, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 19th June says that in these days when misdeeds of the police are being exposed even by the highest tribunal in the land, the statement of the boy cannot be ignored as totally groundless. It may be hoped that the authorities will not hesitate to properly investigate into the truth of the serious allegations against the police by him.

HINDUSTHAN,  
June 19th, 1909,

9. One Ambica Charan Gupta, continuing his article headed "Why is the police abused?" in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, writes:—

BANGAVASI,  
June 19th, 1909,

The police should assume a fierce appearance when punishing the wicked, and they should be calm when protecting the good. The present Police officers lack these qualities. The ten months' instruction to them in the Training School is not sufficient, and they do not get sufficient training to form their character. It is not known whether they are trained how to investigate cases. It is more probable that they are not. They should however be trained in the methods of investigation adopted by the Detectives in the Western countries. The special diaries of the leading Police officers of this country in the important cases which they had investigated successfully should also be printed and circulated among the cadets in the Training School, in order that their inquisitiveness may be roused by them. The Sub-Inspectors should mix with the people, and should know everything about them, even about the most trifling matters about them, such as how they earn their livelihood, and how one among them treats another. They should also know who are strong and who are weak among the people. To attain success in this matter is not a very difficult matter, only a little endeavour will be quite sufficient. There are some women among both the respectable and low classes of people in every village who are well informed even about the most secret matters concerning each household in their localities. The Sub-Inspectors should get themselves acquainted with these women, who will be able to render them great help at the time of investigating cases. If these women be approached only at the time of any occurrence at the villages, no help may be expected from them.

People are influenced more easily by good treatment than by oppression. As an instance, the case of the Excise Police may be cited. They are perfect strangers in the villages they visit, and yet they are able to get the services of informers and find out the most secret places where wines are illicitly distilled.



It has been said that it will be much better if the system adopted in Calcutta be put in practice in the Bengal Police. Some may object that to say this is to declare the Calcutta Police irreproachable in conduct. It is not meant to convey that idea. But there is a vast difference between the town and the mufassal, and the system adopted in the Calcutta Police will be most beneficial if adopted in the Bengal Police. At least the Sub-Inspector being relieved of writing big diaries twice over, will be able to devote much more time to investigating cases.

Again, several light offences described in the Indian Penal Code that are included among the offences cognizable by the police, ought be excluded from such a list.

BANGAVASI,  
June 19th, 1909.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June reproduces from the *Suprabhat* an account of the jail experiences of Babu Aravinda Ghose as related by himself, in which the following passage occurs:—

“Though I did not see it with my own eyes, I heard that a certain brave white man presented a pistol at my sister’s breast. I was then sitting upon my bed still in a half-drowsy condition when Cregan asked: “Are you Aravinda Ghose?” whereupon he ordered a Police officer to arrest me. Then on a certain most ungentlemanly expression proceeding from Cregan, an altercation went on between both of us for some time.”

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1909.

11. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, in referring to the posting of a punitive police force in the village of Harinakulia in Barisal, writes that the police in a recent murder case here failed to bring forward sufficient evidence against the men they hauled up. So they now accuse the villagers of failing to co-operate with them in hunting down the offenders. Their own incompetence and recklessness are thus made the justification for burdening the villagers with a new tax.

BANGAVASI,  
June 19th, 1909.

12. Referring to a petition submitted by some inhabitants of the villages of Kalaberia, Dharmabari and five others in the subdivision of Contai in Midnapore, in which a punitive police force has been quartered, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—What is the necessity of retaining the police, as the people of those places are loyal, and as no unlawful act has been committed by them during the last five years? Will Sir Edward Baker listen to the prayers of the humble subjects?

KHULNAVASI,  
June 19th, 1909.

13. Referring to the punitive police force which has been quartered at the village of Tilakkudi the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 19th June writes:—

A year has passed since the disturbances, and we therefore importune the authorities to remove the force from the village, specially as the rioters of the neighbouring villages will remain in jail for a long time to come, there being thus no chance of any fresh disturbance taking place.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
June 18th, 1909.

14. A correspondent of the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June reports that infants are being kidnapped almost every night from the villages of Palima, Bagundali, Maijbari, Paikpara, Kayera, Bhadrabari, etc., in the Tangail Subdivision, and that about thirty infants have disappeared within a short time.

MARWARI,  
June 18th, 1909.

15. As so many versions about Mannu’s death (noticed in paragraph 60 of the Report for the week ending the 19th June 1909) are afloat, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 18th June hopes Government will have a sifting inquiry made into it and the report published to remove mistaken notions about it.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
June 19th, 1909.

The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes [that certain men in the employ of Babu Rampada Sen, the *patnidar* of the villages of Rautara, Santipur, Mohanpur, Chota Atki and Bara Atki (in Nadia) are in the habit of forcibly carrying away cattle from the fields and send them to the pound. They do this under orders from the zamindar; and if anybody tries to oppose them, they threaten to take his life. The police do not seem to be inclined to take any action against the zamindar, and the Government is requested to help the poor raiyats in their distress.



17. A correspondent writes to the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June to warn female pilgrims from visiting the Jagarnath temple at Puri for the present, until certain grievances he sets out are remedied. These grievances

*BASUMATI*,  
June 18th, 1909.

Mismanagement at the Puri temple.

relate to the absence of lights at the four gates to the temple enclosure, where stone steps have to be ascended; and to the extortion committed by the Temple Police on the pilgrims when the latter seek admission into the inmost sanctuary of the god, at the time when the doors are thrown open after the recess for the *dhup* ceremony; pilgrims who seek to enter without submitting to this extortion, are mercilessly caned by the men on duty, regardless of age or sex. In order to prevent a crush inside this inmost sanctuary, pilgrims should be made to pass in and out by two different doors. The policemen on duty violating this rule, admit pilgrims by both the doors and then set about freely belabouring them, unless their palms are greased. Lately, on the occasion of the *Snan Jatra* an old woman being pushed by a temple policeman fell and broke her head, whereupon the Inspector in charge had her put in a *palki*. These *palki*-bearers, instead of taking her to the hospital, left her on the verandah of the temple-rooms and went away.

18. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st June writes:—

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
June 21st, 1909.

Cow-slaughter in a Hindu locality.

A place has been selected for slaughtering cows in the small village of Sthirpara, within the estate of Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore and the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Ganguly, all the places in the immediate vicinity of which are inhabited by Hindus. The Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore was appealed to by the people objecting to the site, but to no purpose, the said officer replying: "That has been settled, Babu." Though it is very painful to leave one's birth-place, yet if the annoyance continues all will be obliged to leave their hearths and homes.

19. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 15th June reports that thefts are rife at Bahargunj, Kamarda, Serkhanchak, Kalagecha and other villages within the jurisdiction of Thana Khajuri, in the subdivision of Contai, and that house-breaking by the thieves has now become too

*NIHAR*,  
June 15th, 1909.

Frequent occurrence of theft within the jurisdiction of Thana Khajuri, in Contai.

frequent, the informations lodged with the police being of no avail for the detection of those crimes. The paper accounts for the frequency of those crimes by saying that the said villages being situate on the canal of Talpati, the persons who commit thefts there escape scot-free by simply crossing over to the other side which is under the jurisdiction of thana Nandigram, pargana Gumar, in the subdivision of Tamluk. Moreover, the villages being situated at a distance of about 14 miles from the thana of Khajuri, it takes about two or three days to send information there, the thieves in the meantime crossing over to the other side of the canal, where the police of Khajuri have no jurisdiction at all.

20. In referring to to several cases of dacoity in the Bhanga police-station of the Faridpur district as well as at Singur in the Hooghly district and at Brahmanberia in the Tippera district and other places, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th June writes:—

*SANJIVANI*,  
June 17th, 1909.

Dacoities in the two Bengals.

At the time of partitioning Bengal Lord Curzon argued that, as a result of the measure, the two Provinces thus created would be administered better; but ever since the Province was divided into two, both the Bengals have been passing through unrest and oppression, which, if continued, will reduce the Provinces to the same condition as at the time of the Marhatta raids, and the life and property of the people will be unsafe although they are under British protection.

21. Referring to the residence of prostitutes in some respectable quarters of Calcutta, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th June writes:—

*NAYAK*,  
June 16th, 1909.

Prostitutes in respectable quarters of Calcutta.

For the last few years, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, the pest was being removed; but the Police seems not to be so careful about the matter now. It is reported that the Commissioner of Police has passed orders for the removal of prostitutes from Simla Street, but



his order is not being carried out properly, as only some of those harlots have been served with notices of removal, while others have received none at all.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 16th, 1909.

22. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th June reports that a theft of valuable clothes, worth about three or four hundred rupees, was committed in the shop of Roy Mukerjee and Company, of Bow Bazar Street, on the night of Saturday last. The paper reports similar thefts committed in 3 or 4 shops in the same street within the last month and-a-half; and concludes by asking the Commissioner of Police whether such occurrences, happening in a public road like Bow Bazar, redound to the credit of the Police.

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1909,  
etc.

23. Commenting on the recent action of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in prohibiting a meeting at that city to congratulate Mr. Aravinda Ghose on his release, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—

The authorities are showing far too much narrowness and short-sightedness in interfering with the right of holding public meetings. The law, as it is, has ample provisions for the punishment of men who transgress it at public meetings.

Seeing that the meeting which was going to be held in Bombay on the 13th June, in order to express rejoicing at the release of Mr. Aravinda Ghose, had to be postponed on account of the Police Commissioner's orders prohibiting the holding of any meeting between the 13th and 17th June without his previous permission, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June says that the officials are giving way to their short-sighted policy of forbidding public meetings. They are possessed of effective legal weapons to hurl against those who transgress the bounds of law, and they have already despatched many people with them. Why, then, should there be any cause for alarm?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 22nd, 1909,  
etc.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes:—

Bogus bombs.

The advent of bomb outrages has furnished wicked persons with a convenient opportunity for putting to trouble men against whom they may have any grudge. Cases are not rare in which an old and useless pistol or some materials for making bombs are quietly buried in a person's garden or courtyard, and an anonymous letter then sent to the police. We have heard that the bomb discovery at Gopalnagar, near Diamond Harbour, was the work of some mischievous persons. Luckily Sir Edward Baker is now the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the days of police oppression are almost over. But are the police at all justified in taking action upon anonymous letters sent by cowardly men?

The same paper of the 19th June looks to Government in the interest of all parties concerned to make a public statement as to the facts of the alleged discovery of a bomb factory near Diamond Harbour spoken of by the *Statesman* the other day.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
June 16th, 1909.

25. The results of some of the recent bomb and political dacoity cases, writes the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June, have made the public lose all faith in the

The Titagarh riots.

police. We are of opinion that the police and the Magistrate of Barrackpore were responsible for the riots at Titagarh which has ended in the unjust punishment of some Musalmans. The Titagarh affair was more serious than even the one at Midnapore, for at Titagarh the bazar was looted Musalmans were fired upon, and their Musjid desecrated. It is a pity that no inquiry has been instituted into the matter by the Government, and nobody knows the results of the non-official inquiry either. The appeal which the eight Musalmans who had been convicted preferred in the District Judge's Court at Alipur has been rejected, although the appeal of the Hindus has been admitted. Why has this been so? What can be the hidden meaning of this? We can see a marked difference between the justice dealt out to Hindus and that to Musalmans.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1909,  
etc. etc.

26. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th June, and the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th

Nasik Sedition case.



June characterise as excessively severe the sentence of transportation for life lately passed on Srijut Sarvarakar of Nasik by Mr. Kennedy.

27. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June approves the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Ranjiter Jivan Yagnya, which it calls fair, as the accused were let off with a fine of Rs. 10 each.

*BNARAT MITRA*,  
June 19th, 1909.

A decision of the Court.

(c)—*Jails*.

28. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th June describes the state of the health of Achyut Balbant Kolhatkar removed from the Nagpur Central to an unknown jail.

*BIHAR BANDHU*,  
June 19th, 1909.

Decline in the health of a prisoner.

(d)—*Education*.

29. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes depreciatively of the attainments of the tutorial staff of the new University Law College. The Principal of the institution, although a successful University student, is immature in years. Mr. Golap Chandra Sastri should have been the Principal, but probably he declined to give up practice and devote all his time to college work. In that case, however, he might have kept himself away from the business altogether. Mr. Haradhan Nag again is an old man, who having practised all his life at Berhampore is now in Calcutta for domestic reasons, and finds a Law College Professorship a happy windfall in his way. The other Professor and the Assistant Professors are not men who can claim to be superior to the staff of the other Law Colleges, and one of them, Babu Biraj Mohan Mazumdar, is notoriously asatellite of Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee's.

*BASUMATI*,  
June 19th, 1909.

The University Law College.

30. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June says that the Calcutta University has made its Matriculation standard very costly for Musalman students, most of whom are too poor to buy the large number of books prescribed for that examination. Besides, by making one of the vernacular languages a compulsory subject the University has handicapped Musalman boys. They cannot take up Urdu, owing to the stiffness of that language and its grammar. Besides, it is not their vernacular language, which is Bengali. Many students take up Persian as their "second language," and under the new Regulations they have to read Arabic as well. If then such students take up Urdu or Bengali, they have practically to study three languages. If, again, as some do, they take up Sanskrit, they have to give up studying Persian which was always the favourite language of the Mogul Emperors. Thus the Matriculation Examination is coming to be something beyond the reach of Musalman students.

*MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR*,  
June 18th, 1909.

The Matriculation Examination and Musalman students.

31. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th June refers to a case in which candidates at the last Entrance Examination holding first class marks in other subjects got plucked only in Bengali, in consequence of the whims of a certain Examiner. The paper says that the matter ought to be investigated, and asks the Vice-Chancellor whether he will institute an inquiry into the case. Examiners of this type ought to be kept under due check by the University.

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
June 16th, 1909.

A complaint against a University Examiner.

32. In reporting the case of a boy who is alleged have to been recently refused admission into the Presidency College and the Scottish Churches' College, because he had passed the Entrance Examination only in the third division, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd June asks what right the authorities of these colleges had to deprive the boy of the privilege of studying for the Intermediate Examination which the University had duly granted him. The paper invites the attention of the University authorities and of the Director of Public Instruction to the matter.

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
June 22nd, 1909.

A boy refused admission into the Presidency and the Scottish Churches' Colleges.



HITAVADI,  
June 18th, 1909.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th June doubts whether any real good will be done to Hindu society and Hindu religion by the proposed University of Mrs. Annie Besant's. The religious training which this University is intended to give, says that paper, is likely to be more of the nature of a pastime than anything else, and the Hindu and the Musalman communities should do well to consider whether such a training is at all necessary.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 19th, 1909.

34. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th June regrets that the Government does not introduce the salutary system of compulsory education in India as they have done in China.

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

PALLIVASI,  
June 16th, 1909.

35. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 16th June, in an article on "Water-scarcity in Bengal," writes:—  
Many rich men deposit with Government vast amounts of money to allay water scarcity in the country, and as a result some wells are sunk at different places with the interest accruing on the money. It would, however, be much better if those gentlemen excavate tanks under their own direction or supervision, instead of entrusting the Government with the money which is totally misspent by it. Some people have made endowments of more than one lakh of rupees, which are capable of bringing more than one lakh of tanks into being. Even if we make allowance for tanks which entail more expenditure, fifty thousand such may fairly be excavated with one lakh of rupees; but, as it is, all this money now goes to fill the coffers of the Government, the people getting only a small benefit. The Government collects vast amounts of money in the shape of the Public Works cess every year, a portion of which only would be sufficient to allay water scarcity. But not a single pie is given out of it, and even the donations of others are spent only in the manner aforesaid.

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

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 22nd, 1909.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd June says that it is a disgrace that in cases of railway accidents very little attention is paid to the passengers who are wounded. Sometimes such men lie for eight or ten hours before they receive any medical aid, the Railway officials in the meantime busying themselves in removing the wrecked carriages and clearing the line. A few days ago there was an accident on the Madras Railway, but as yet no correct information can be obtained as to the number of persons killed and wounded. Bodies of persons wounded and killed are still being extricated from the debris, and there is no doubt that many valuable lives would have been saved, if timely assistance were forthcoming. Government attention is invited to the matter.

JASOHAR,  
June 17th, 1909.

37. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 17th June complains that the passengers suffer greatly at the railway station of Jhikargacha ghât for the want of a platform. People are known to have broken their limbs and destroyed their goods as a result of having missed their footing when alighting from the carriages in these rainy days. Women and children particularly suffer indescribable inconveniences.

(h)—General.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 22nd, 1909.

38. Nowhere in the civilised world, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd June, is there such a barbarous law as the Arms Act, excepting only in a few Provinces of Russia and in India. Its existence in Russia may have some justification in



the fact that that country has long since been a hot-bed of anarchy. But its presence in India can be explained in two ways only: It may be that the English do not dare trust Indians with weapons, lest they prove too strong for their rulers; but no Englishman is prepared to confess to such cowardice. The English boast of having conquered India by the sword, though, however, everybody knows that it is by setting the people one against another and with the help of the sepoys that they won it. Secondly, some Englishmen are of opinion that if Indians are allowed the use of arms, they will kill each other just as did the aborigines of Central America. But there is nothing to show that there was ever such internecine warfare amongst the Indians when they had the privilege of possessing arms. It is also urged that, the English having taken upon themselves the task of protecting the people of India, the people themselves have no need for arms. The recent cases of dacoity, however, prove how unjust it is to deprive the people of the use of arms, and thus leave them to the tender mercies of armed dacoits. Dacoities have become very frequent of late, but thanks to the Arms Act, the people are quite helpless to defend themselves. The police are powerless, and it is a disgrace to the civilised English Government that a barbarous law, which deprives the people of the power of self-defence, is allowed to exist. If the rulers cannot keep the promise they made, when passing the Arms Act, they should allow the people to defend themselves.

39. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th June says that the Indians are not very anxious to have a copy of the Reforms Act expected here by the next mail, as the Act is likely to do harm rather than good.

HITVARTA,  
June 17th, 1909.

40. Referring to the election of Maulvi Rahamatulla to the Chairmanship of the Serajganj Municipality by the support of most of the Hindu votes, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 19th June asks whether the attention of those who clamour for separate electoral colleges for Muhammadans will be drawn towards it.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
June 19th, 1909,  
etc.

The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June is grieved to find that there is not a single Musalman Commissioner in the Howrah Municipality, and ascribes the fact to the machinations of the Hindus. The paper is not prepared to believe that there are no competent Musalmans available who can serve as Commissioner, as there are many Musalmans in Howrah who are better qualified than some at any rate of the elected Hindu Commissioners. Nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of Howrah is composed of Musalmans, and the absence of any Musalman Commissioner in the Howrah Municipality is a glaring example of the evils of combined election.

41. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June gives a history of the abolition of the import duties in India on English piece-goods, and remarks:—

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1909.

The reader will see that it is Manchester which has dictated the imposition of the cotton goods import duties in India. Not to speak of others, even Lord Curzon himself has admitted as much. "Two of a trade even can never agree." On this principle, Indian cotton manufacturers will always find natural enemies in Lancashire cotton manufacturers, and to entrust the fate of the former into the hands of the latter is to leave a lamb in the hands of a wolf.

42. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June thanks Government for the considerateness and mercy it has shown in increasing the salaries of clerks in Government service in the mufassal in Bengal.

BASUMATI,  
June 19th, 1909.

43. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June reports that great scarcity of food has been prevailing in the district of Bogra, and that the local Relief Society is giving food to many people. The paper publishes a letter from a correspondent to the effect that though there is a Poor Fund in the district under the management of the Collector, which amounted to Rs. 1,709 in the month of March last and must now amount to more than Rs. 2,000, yet not a pice out of this fund is paid to the Relief Fund. The journal concludes by asking why should it be so; whether the Collector is not bound to relieve the sufferings of the

BANGAVASI,  
June 19th, 1909.



distressed people in the district; and what was the real intention of establishing the Poor Fund.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 5th, 1909,  
etc.

44. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June asks why the authorities should make so much delay in passing orders for an inquiry into an important question like the one of the prevailing high prices. Inquiry into the causes of the high prices of food-stuffs.

Probably they anticipate an unsatisfactory result from such an inquiry.

Ament the same, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—

Many people have become very anxious and desperate to find the authorities lethargy in a matter affecting the life and death of crores of people. If the matter has become so important as to require an investigation orders ought immediately to be passed for that purpose.

The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 18th June expects no good from any enquiry into the causes of the dearness of food-stuffs in the country, as Government will neither be able to restrict the export, nor stop the speculation about the market rates.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 19th, 1909,  
etc., etc.

45. The suggestion lately made by the *Englishman*, that such part of the evidence which is being tendered at Mr. Macpherson's inquiry at Midnapore, as is favourable

The Midnapore Inquiry. to be police, is being kept back for fear of persecution by the Extremists, and that accordingly Government should interfere to stop such one-sided evidence being published, is scouted by the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June as an insane one, the adoption of which by Sir Edward Baker would expose him to severe public censure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Duke's reply to the question asked by the Maharaja Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan regarding the Midnapore inquiry, leads the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June to think that the Government is of opinion that, although the High Court has decided the case once for all, there is yet something in the matter which Mr. Macpherson is to find out. This may, says the paper, serve to keep up the Government's *aid*, but it certainly means disrespect towards the High Court.

The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 16th June writes:—

Many of the doings of the police have been exposed by the impartial trial of the Midnapore case by the High Court. It is reported that the Government will form a Commission of enquiry into the case, but such a Commission is useless. The High Court has condemned the police methods in clear terms, and the Moulvi, Lal Mohan and others ought to be tried in open courts charges being framed against them.

From the way in which Mr. Macpherson is conducting the Midnapore inquiry, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th June has hopes of his being successful in finding out the truth.

Referring to the enquiries now being held into the Midnapore Bomb case and the Barrah Dacoity case, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th June remarks that if instead of instituting inquiries into particular cases, the working of the Detective Departments of both the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal be thoroughly enquired into, the blemishes may perhaps be soon removed.

According to the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th June, the people cannot be blamed for calling the inquiry ordered to be conducted in the Midnapore case a farce, for Mr. Macpherson was the Commissioner of the Division when the magisterial inquiry was proceeding, and his advice must have been taken, in conducting it. Hence he is responsible for the arrests.

Although the inquiry, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June at Midnapore is held *in camera*, certain statements of the witnesses have leaked out, from which it appears that Surendra was tortured to confess, that one Mr. Mittra, Bar-at-Law, obtained money from people on the pretext of using his influence with the police, and that the police approached certain prosecution witnesses with a view to induce them to make statements favourable to it before the Commission.

Similar things are said by the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th June and *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June.



HITAVADI,  
June 18th, 1909.

46. The revelation of the misdeeds of the police in the Barrah and Midnapore cases, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th June, leads the public to think that a similar revelation may be made if a sifting enquiry be instituted in the Bighati case, in which the police most probably succeeded in the prosecution, simply because the accused were not given sufficient facilities to defend themselves. We ask His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to order an inquiry into the affair.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th June says that the replies given by the Under-Secretary of State for India to the series of questions lately asked in Parliament regarding the deportations, have made the public all the more suspicious. No one ever knew that Lord Morley could be so mean as to describe the persons who are asking for a repeal of Regulation 3 of 1818 as the enemies of the Government. Lord Morley also thinks that to ask for any repeal or reform of that barbarous law is as good as proposing a vote of censure on Lord Minto and himself. One never expected such narrow-mindedness from a Liberal like Lord Morley. So low, however, has Lord Morley sunk, that in his recent speech at Oxford he felt no hesitation in quoting a passage from a speech of Mr. Gokhale's such as would suit his own purpose. In that speech Mr. Gokhale expressed his strongest condemnation of the deportations, but Lord Morley quoted just a line or two, and tried to make his audience believe that Mr. Gokhale supported the deportations. Then, again, Lord Morley told his audience that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had made inquiries, and had been satisfied as to the guilt of the deportees. This Lieutenant-Governor was no other than Sir Andrew Fraser, the "friend of the police." He placed implicit faith in the information supplied by the police, and Lord Minto accepted his advice, and Lord Morley in his turn did just as Lord Minto told him. But, considering that Sir Andrew Fraser supported even what the Moulvi and Lal Mohan were doing at Midnapore, was it at all just to place reliance on the information upon which he advised the Government to act? After the disclosures of Barrah and Midnapore, it is simply disgraceful for Lord Morley to detain the deportees any longer.

HITAVADI,  
June 18th, 1909,  
etc., etc.

The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—

We fail to see how Lord Morley could say, in his speech at Oxford, that Regulation III of 1818 was as good as any law that was on the Statute Book. In no civilised country is there a law under which a man can be arrested and detained without trial. We do not also agree with his lordship when he says that the Regulation is a necessary weapon in the hands of the Government at times of crisis. Is not Martial Law quite an effective weapon which the Government can use at such times? But even under Martial Law no one can be imprisoned or deported without trial. We are not prepared to admit that the events of 1908 were such as the ordinary laws of the land or even Martial Law were powerless against. Patriots were sent to jail indiscriminately, and made to suffer the most cruel treatment in *hajut*. And was not all this enough to put down the disturbances which took place in 1908? With remarkable ingenuity Lord Morley says that the idea got hold of the minds of the people of India that they could defy the Government with impunity. This rendered it necessary for the Government to have recourse to repressive measures, and the action taken by them has made the path of the Reforms easy. But does Lord Morley mean to say that the rulers are at liberty to do anything they like, and that the people are submit to everything without a protest? To prevent the Government from committing wrongs, cannot imply any defiance of its authority. We tried prayers and petitions, and when we found that you did not realise the sorrow and the anger which lay deep in our hearts, we took to the Boycott. But your blind selfishness prevented you from seeing the true state of our minds. Then, again, Lord Morley says that the bomb, the knife and the pistol were at work till the deportations put an end to them. This sort of logic is as sound as that of the scientist who deduced that rain would cease if a large number of umbrellas were unfurled, because on a certain occasion there was a cessation of rains in London as soon as several umbrellas were seen in the streets. Lord Morley has not got the courage to say plainly that the deportees



had anything to do with bombs and pistols. Lastly his lordship says that the Government are convinced of the guilt of the deportees. Why then have they not been put on their trial?

The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, in commenting on Lord Morley's defence of the deportations in his Oxford speech, observes:—

What is the harm in making public the evidence which has been collected against the deportees, and the manner in which it has been collected when Government is so sure of its correctness? In quoting Mr. Gokhale in the sense that Viscount Morley did, he made a serious error. Mr. Gokhale praised him and Lord Minto for their share in work of reforms, and not of deportation.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June takes Lord Morley to task for opposing Mr. Mackarness's Bill about deportation, and says that he has misinterpreted Mr. Gokhale by quoting passages from his speech in another connection as applying to the deportation which in fact Mr. Gokhale severely condemned. Lord Morley should give plain answers to the questions about these deportations now that the police has been thoroughly exposed.

The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th June writes:—

We could not restrain our laughter on reading the arguments advanced by Lord Morley to support the barbarous measure of punishing people with deportation. Does not Lord Morley clearly state while he says: "For even Mr. Gokhale had stated that Lord Minto and himself (Lord Morley) had saved India from chaos", that Mr. Gokhale is of opinion that India was saved from internal disorder as a result of the deportations? We ask all our contemporaries in Bengal to question Mr. Gokhale on the subject: and we request the people to hold meetings in every district and even in every hamlet in Bengal to ask Mr. Gokhale whether he supported the deportation of the nine gems of Bengal, including Babus Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar, and whether he told the Secretary of State that India was saved from chaos and unrest by the measure. The people of Bengal should lose no time; they should bestir themselves at once.

Referring to the answers given by Mr. Hobhouse in the House of Commons to several questions put about the deportations on the 25th May last, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes:—

We have been surprised to read the report of the statements made by Mr. Hobhouse. We feel ashamed even to think how Mr. Hobhouse, who is an intelligent, old and liberal politician, could give such a reply. It is a matter of surprise how he could have the cheek to make those untrue statements on the floor of the House of Commons. He was assailed with so many questions, that if the Speaker had not stopped the interrogators, he would have fainted away.

The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th June refers to a letter published in the *London Times* by its Simla correspondent who, while contradicting the statement of the *Englishman* about the release of Babu Subodh Chandra Mallik, says that the Government adopted the measure of deportation after carefully considering the fact of the deportees having been connected with political agitation, as a result of which the peace of the country was being disturbed. The paper remarks:—

The same correspondent said before that the deportees helped the terrible anarchist propaganda in the country; and it is not known why the former accusation against them has been changed; and it is being now erroneously said that they were punished under the Regulation of 1818, because of their leadership of the *swadeshi* agitation. It is a matter of pleasure to hear from the correspondent that the deportees have been exonerated from the former accusation but one is surprised to see this mark of the moral deterioration of the officials. Everyone ought to notice how, as a result of continual agitation, the charge has been altered.

The *Daily Mitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, in discussing the question of the deportations, says that Government may choose not to disclose its reasons in the present case, but people all the same form their opinions about these reasons, and these guessed reasons being most likely false, the popular ill-feeling is only aggravated.



48. Referring to the portion of Lord Morley's speech at Oxford dealing with the treatment of the deportees the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th June writes:—

Treatment of the deportees.

The present heat of Lucknow is most scorching, and Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, who is a diabetic patient, is passing restless days there. His health having broken down of late years, he could not bear the heat even of Barisal, which necessitated his removal to the hills during summer; but he is now made to suffer in the sultry weather of Lucknow. Again, we learn from the heart-rending letter of Sachindra Babu to his sister, that he has been receiving a treatment which is far from satisfactory. All the deported gentlemen are kept locked up in their cells. Where then is the truth of Lord Morley's statement at the banquet at Oxford? No doubt, the deportees are not being subjected to hard labour and the other inhuman punishments of jail like ordinary prisoners, but the condition in which they are made to live is in no way better than that of those criminals. The authorities have been treating notable men of the country in this barbarous fashion, men whom they never had the courage to accuse openly of having transgressed the law in any way. Not only that, but over and above treating them barbarously, the Government have been speaking of according them quite different treatment. Whatever may be the views of Government about them, the deportees are innocent and blameless in the eyes of the people and whatever explanations may be put forth by the Government and Lord Morley, the people will never admit that there is any difference between deportation and imprisonment. We tell the Government in a firm voice that the gentlemen who have been deported will always be adored by the people, no matter whether they are released or not. Moreover, this sort of sentence passed upon them, and their treatment like ordinary prisoners in jail, will always strike the hearts of the people as with poisoned darts. The powerful Government is now trampling under foot the opinion of the public, quite disregarding it; but a day will come when it will repent of thus losing the esteem and confidence of the people.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June notices the letters of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and Sachindra Prasad Bose, in which they complain about the extreme heat in the jails in which they are confined, the latter adding that the restrictions put on his movements in the jail might tell seriously on his health.

The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June also publishes the letters from the above two deportees.

The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June refers to a letter published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* written by Babu Sukumar Dutt, nephew of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, the purport of which is as follows:—

"Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt is given *chapatis* to eat which in the opinion of all is not a very pleasant diet for old men. It is especially so in the case of Aswini Babu who has been suffering from dental trouble. Diabetic patients generally have increased appetite, but Aswini Babu, who is also old, is not allowed sufficient food at night: he is given only a few oranges.

Again, he is locked up in his room from sunset to sunrise."

The paper concludes by asking whether Aswini Babu is a political prisoner under the Regulation of 1818, or is accused of murder as defined under the Penal Code.

The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June is glad that Mr. Subodh Chandra Mallik has been removed to Almora, and asks that Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and Monoranjan Guha, both victims of diabetes, and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, whose present quarters are most troublesome to him, should be similarly removed to hill stations.

49. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th June says that Lord Morley has upheld the truth in his recent speech at Oxford.

Lord Morley's speech at Oxford.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
June 18th, 1909.

Referring to the same speech, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th June writes:—

Our first question to Lord Morley is to ask about the meaning of the words "India is the only real empire you have," uttered by His Lordship. Why



should India and not the colonies be the only real empire? Is India considered so because it is being directly administered by England while the colonies are self-governing countries not under the direct control of the mother-country? And has Lord Morley the liberal politician been asking the people of England to take more interest in India, simply in order that the country may for ever form the "real empire" of Britain? Lord Curzon, too, spoke in the same strain the other day, thus showing that there is no difference between Lord Morley and himself.

While speaking about the deportations Lord Morley has asked: "Was the Government to be defied with impunity?" but His Lordship may himself be questioned as to who among the deportees defied the Government. Even if anyone of them did defy the Government, all difficulties would have been settled if only their names had been openly published.

Lord Morley has taunted Mr. Mackarness and certain other M. P.'s by calling them "Better Indians than Indians themselves." If Lord Morley means to say that only Mr. Mackarness and his friends object to the deportations while the Indians themselves are silent on the matter, then His Lordship must be said to have either misunderstood the Indians or has disregarded the truth. His Lordship has declared that the Government did not deport anyone on mere police report, but it is desirable that the names of the informers, if there was any Indian among them, and the nature of their reports should be published. Reports submitted by secret informers, whose credibility has been revealed fully within the last few months, can no longer be relied on.

In the face of the contradictory news from Simla touching the deportees, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st June is unable to explain the significance of Lord Morley's statement at Oxford on the 12th June which runs thus:—"The cases (of deportation) would come up for consideration shortly and that consideration would be conducted with great regard to justice, firmness and resolution."

NAYAK,  
June 19th, 1909.

50. Referring to the speech delivered by Lord Morley at the Press Conference, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th June writes:—

Lord Morley's speech at the Press Conference.

Almost all the members of the British Ministry spoke a word or two on the respective departments under their charge, Lord Morley being the only exception. His Lordship contented himself only with touching upon literature and the general duty of newspapers, not speaking at all about India. Lord Morley has no resource but to do so, in view of the many blemishes in his administration of it, specially the deportations and the partition of Bengal.

NAYAK,  
June 19th, 1909.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June protests against the abolition of the system of allowing telegraphic Press messages to be sent unpaid, and of realising the cost afterwards, on the ground that this would entail some hardship on the poorer section of the Press.

Abolition of unpaid Press messages.

STAR OF INDIA,  
May 21st, 1909.

52. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 21st May says, that it has received complaints against certain stamp vendors who have been attracting the purchasers to themselves by offering illegal gratification in order to take advantage over their fellow-professioners, and warns them to desist from this bad practice, otherwise it would be compelled to publish their names and draw the attention of the Treasury officer and the Collector of the district.

Complaints against stamp vendors.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 18th, 1909.

53. Babu Lalit Mohan Banerjee writes to the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 18th June that Rural Banks

Rural Banks.

should be made popular among cultivators: first by the spread of free primary education, which would enlighten their minds; secondly by making zemindars exert themselves for the establishment of such Banks; and thirdly by the circulation of leaflets written in easy language and in the form of dialogues.



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

54. In referring to the appearance of a kind of insect pest in the fields of Athara Khada which destroy paddy crops extending over 2 or 3 miles in a single day, the *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 16th June publishes a letter from a reporter, in which he says that such insects have appeared also in the fields of Bhayena and Nathpur, as well as in several fields in the jurisdiction of the thanas of Magura, Mohammadpur and Salkia.

KALYANI.  
June 16th, 1909.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th June has an article headed "Anxious thoughts about India" which is in substance a reproduction of the article published in the *Hitavadi* of the 8th June already noticed in paragraph 4 of the Report for the week ending the 12th June 1909.

HITVARTA.  
June 17th, 1909.

56. Reviewing the speeches of Lord Curzon and Sir Bamfylde Fuller before the Colonial Institute the other day, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June says that both have spoken something which is useful. The latter is reported to have spoken that Englishmen should trust the people, and for these remarks the journal is grateful to Sir Fuller, but asks if the administrators will act up to the advice. The answer is in the negative on the ground that had the case been otherwise the rulers would not have passed the Arms Act and deprived the people of the means of protecting their life and properties.

BHARAT MITRA.  
June 19th, 1909.  
etc.

As to Lord Curzon's statement that the people of India in general have no political aspiration, the paper says that his Lordship is right but he forgets that the Indians like a peaceful and quiet life which is possible only when the land is free from famine and pestilence and the people are happy and prosperous: it is for his Lordship himself to say if during his administration he did anything to bring about this state of things. The present unrest in the country is due to the high-handed policy of a ruler like his Lordship. If the rulers are anxious to see the people live quietly and peacefully let them have good government and if it not be expedient to give them self-government, let them be ruled by the Parliament instead of by a bureaucracy.

In referring to Lord Curzon's recent expression of opinion that the people of India are without political ambitions, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes that if abstinence from participation in political agitation is a sign of the absence of political ambitions, and if the absence of such ambitions among the majority of the population is to be a justification for the refusal of political rights to the entire population, then, verily, all nations on earth should go without political rights.

Anent the same, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th June writes:—

Lord Curzon has said that the people of this country like to pass their days in silence and do not entertain high ideals of politics in their mind. Then how can it be that those very persons will be able in the near future to raise a storm which will shake the foundations of British rule? Why should the tie which binds India to England be so weak? It has rather been strengthened by the good administration, training and the thousand other good things associated with Englishmen. If Lord Curzon now comes forward to declare that the tie is weak, and if it snaps on the conferring of self-government on India, then it will be a matter of deep regret no doubt. But truly speaking it will be no disgrace to England if India gets colonial self-government; on the other hand such a consummation will be recorded in characters of gold in history.



BIR BHARAT,  
June 20th, 1909.

57. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June has the following under the heading noted in the margin :—  
What more to offer.

We know not how to please you, Anglo-Indians. We have ceded all that was in our power to do. We have recourse to the Court for the settlement of disputes between husband and wife. Even the disputes about the expenses incurred on account of the devotees attached to the temples and worship of the gods are decided by the English Magistrates and Judges. We have adopted your manners, customs, usages and the style of your dress. But, after all, we have not been able to please you—you did never regard us as your associates or favour us with even a fraction of your power. We have expended our wealth and energy in studying English at the sacrifice of our religions, scriptures as well as the mother language. Verily, we are a conquered race, but the way in which we have been doing you homage is without a parallel in the history of subject-races. As a result of this our servile attachment to the English from Lord Macaulay down to the meanest amongst you have spoken ill of us and have abused us! Filthy torrents of their vituperations are yet found flowing in the streets and lanes of the towns and villages of this country. In imitating you we are lost to both sides. As you turn us out from your society by the neck in contempt so, too, the people (abroad) look down upon us with contempt. Our sycophancy could not please you; we know not what more we should offer you in order to gain your good-will.

We have remained your constant companions in disregard of our life and property; where ever you have gone, we have followed you; we have sold our head to you for a salary of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. After all this service we know not why we are regarded as disloyal, and being persecuted on a charge of dacoity, etc. We are astonished to notice the political blunders committed by you, and the more so to find you doing nothing to atone for your past sins. It is your mistakes that have made the Indians quite sick of them. The free use of kicks and buffets by your treacherous foudlings has created uneasiness among them.

Our question is—What more do you want of us? Do you wish that we should sit silent in our place like a clay-doll? Do you wish that following the precept of Christ we should turn our left cheek to you with request for a blow on it when you have smitten on the right one? Do you wish that we should desert our homes as well as our relatives and friends and open our purse for the purchase of foreign articles? Do you wish that we should praise you even while you are engaged in shaping the country according to your own whims, calling us liars and effecting changes in the system of our education?

Do you remember that Mr. Justice Bright had awarded capital punishment to George Mayors, a seaman, for the murder of a cooly, and for that he was excommunicated by your caste-men? Do you remember the day when you pelted Mr. Ilbert with brickbats at the Esplanade for his draft of that Bill which took its name from him; when you abused Lord Ripon and dared spit at his Lordship's carriage? Do you mean to say that you will not reap the consequences of the oppression committed by you since 1881. India is one with other countries so far as the law of nature is concerned: what is possible in other countries must be possible in this too.

BIR BHARAT,  
June 20th, 1909.

58. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th June reproduces the caricature about the *Englishman* from its contemporary, the *Basumati*.  
Caricature of *Englishman*.

The letter-press is as follows :—

The *Englishman* fell down terrified on the acquittal of the accused in the Midnapore case. Alas! the legs lost their strength and the chest doubled. He cried out: "O father! we can no longer save the State; the anarchists will snatch it away (from us) and turn us out beating."  
Hear! Englishmen! Expel Sir Jenkins. He is born a disgrace to his race; he will bring down annihilation on us.  
This barbarian is a great destroyer; send him home. This old man issues (new) laws to spoil the finished work.



59. The *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 18th June continues Dr. Mukherji's letter (*vide* paragraph 58 of the Report for the week ending the 19th June), in which the doctor argues that the causes of the rapid increase of the Muhammadan population in Bengal are facilities in conversion to *Islam*, the system of bigamy and widow remarriage. Dr. Mukherji has also tried to prove from his own life-long experience that love and poverty have in many instances led Hindus to embrace Muhammadanism.

DARUS SULTANAT.  
June 18th, 1909.

Dr. Mukherji on the Muhammadan population.

60. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
June 18th, 1909.

Musalman and Hindus.

We ask our Musalman brethren not to allow themselves to be taken in by the policy of "divide and rule," and stand in opposition to the Hindus. They should keep this fact in mind, that it is only the rams, and not the men who set them to fight with each other, that get their heads broken. We are much pleased to find that there has been a national awakening among the Musalmans, and that they are trying hard to keep up their national and religious glories. But we never find the Moslem community exert itself to control and restrain those who sow in the minds of Hindus the seed of hatred towards Musalmans. Stewart, Elphinstone, Mill, Lethbridge and Marshman, and in fact almost all the English historians, have painted the Musalman rule in India in very dark colours. While cunning politicians like Lord Curzon try to foment ill-feeling towards Musalmans by erecting the Holwell Monument, Bengali writers such as Srejuts Akshay Kumar Maitreya, Girish Chandra Ghose and Dwijendra Lal Ray do their best to remove the popular misconception about Muhammadan rule in India, and to establish kindly feelings between Hindus and Musalmans. Before going to parade their superiority to Hindus, our Musalman brethren ought to undo the mischief done to them (Musalmans) by English historians. We would ask the Musalmans to have the Howell Monument pulled down by constitutional means, before taking exception to the name of this or that drama.

61. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes:—

NAYAK,  
June 22nd, 1909.

The Moderates.

There are two classes of men among those who are commonly known in India as the Moderates. The first are the Loyalists who think that whatever the English do is always right, and that their laws, regulations, justice and even oppression are all for India's future good. These people are of opinion that Indians are yet too uncivilised to deserve any share in the administration of their country, and that they should ever remain grateful for what little their rulers kindly give them. The other party busy themselves with political agitation, and think that however kind-hearted the English may be, they never yield anything until they are importuned. They ask for Colonial self-government under British suzerainty, which they hope to get by persistent agitation. Their policy is to get what they ask from their rulers, in the same way as a child gets from its mother a thing it desires by crying hard. The difference between the two parties is that while the first would rely absolutely on the generosity of the English, the second would try to convince the rulers of their fitness to get what they ask for by untiring agitation. That is why the Moderates prefer carrying on their agitation in England, where they hope to get the ears of the British public more easily.

62. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 19th June publishes the presidential address at the third Session of the Khulna District Conference, in which the following occur:—

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,  
June 19th, 1909.

A longing for independence is common in all living beings. Leaving aside human beings, even the lower animals and birds are seen to entertain an eager desire to enjoy freedom, and it is in the power of none to root out this natural tendency from the heart.

A King or his officers take entire charge of one only when one is of immature understanding, mad, an infant or a minor; but there is no reason why the people of this country should be considered so. Why should we then be content to live in our own country like strangers?

The colonies under the British Empire all enjoy the rights of self-government, and they themselves manage all the affairs of their own countries, the



British Power looking over all merely as a figure-head. Why should we then be devoid of similar rights?

The late Queen of Britain took over the government of the Indian Empire by promising to confer the same rights on, and to rule equally, all British subjects. Her successors are also bound by the promise. Why should we then fail to secure the rights promised to us?

We cannot say whether those people who do not feel ashamed to doubt our loyalty to the sovereign only for the fault of our refusing to forget that both Englishmen and ourselves are fellow-subjects, are more to be hated or pitied. It can be said, however, that an Indian, whether he be a Hindu or a Musalman, considers the King to be the representative of God, and their aim is to attain the salvation of their souls in after life and that of their nation in this life by not deviating from the path of religion. In whatever way may the salvation be attained, the eagerness to attain it cannot be said to be revolt against God or the King.

We have realised that the improvement and spread of *swadeshi* is impossible, unless foreign articles be boycotted; and England is our pioneer in this respect. It is not unknown to those who have read history that in the infancy of their trade Englishmen were not content with imposing a tax even of 80 per cent. on Indian cotton goods.

We do not possess sovereign power, and the interests of those who have it now clash with ours. Therefore we have no alternative but to depend upon social and moral force.

We may say in reply to those who from bad motives are eager to find out seeds of discontent in our determination to boycott foreign made articles, that boycott is not at the root of discontent, but it is only a remedy for a great downfall.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 19th, 1909.

Mr. Arabindo at Beadon Square.

63. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th June gives a substance of Mr. Arabindo

Ghose's speech delivered at Beadon Square.

SANJIVANI,  
June 19th, 1909.

Murder of the brother of the approver in the Naria Dacoity case.

64. Referring to the murder of the brother of the approver in the Naria Dacoity case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th June declares it is quite natural for the people of the country to entertain feelings of hatred and anger at the commission of such an atrocious murder.

HITVARTA,  
June 17th, 1909.

Statue of Lord Clive.

65. So at last, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th June, the desire of Lord Curzon is about to be fulfilled, inasmuch as a statue of the forgerer Lord Clive is going to be erected in Calcutta. The paper asks why this effort to revive the misdeeds of the past by erecting the statue of Lord Clive—a man who by committing fraud and forgery obtained the deposition of Siraj-ud-doula and the execution of Ami Chand.

BHARAT MITRA,  
June 29th, 1909.

Englishmen's love of *swadeshi*.

66. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June notices the agitation caused by Mr. Asquith's permitting an exhibition of French goods in his house, and thus contrasts the love of Englishmen for *swadeshi* with their annoyance at the boycott of foreign goods by the Indians.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
June 9th, 1909.

The necessity of an additional College in Orissa pointed out.

67. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th June regrets to point out that though 150 students passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University last year, they cannot all prosecute their higher studies in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, which under the new Regulations can admit only 50 students. The authorities of that college will therefore be compelled to give preference only to those students who passed in the first division, and who appeared from the school attached to that college. Thus the door of higher education will be closed against 100 students, which is not at all desirable. This will create disappointment both in the minds of those students and their guardians, and disappointment may lead to discontent. The writer



therefore suggests the necessity of another college in Orissa, and sounds a note of warning, advising the public to do the needful in time.

68. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th June states that paddy sells at 24 seers, and rice at 9 seers per rupee at Akhuapada, in the Balasore district.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
June 9th, 1909.

Price of rice in Balasore.

69. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th June states that about 15 houses were destroyed by fire in mauza Kalana, in the Balasore district.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
June 9th, 1909.

A fire in Balasore.

70. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th June states that it rained almost every day last week. In some places the quantity of rain-water is so large as to put a stop to all agricultural operations.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
June 9th, 1909.

The weather and agriculture in Balasore.

71. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th June observes that during the hearing of the Midnapore Bomb case in the High Court, the following irregularities came to the notice of the public:—

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
June 10th, 1909.

Irregularities brought to light in the Midnapore Bomb trial.

- (1) That the under-trial prisoners are kept in solitary cells.
- (2) That the jail regulations, which ought to be the property of the public, are kept as official secrets, and that they are not even within the easy reach of the Advocate-General.
- (3) That the *Police Gazette*, Memorial Rules, etc., which are public documents, are not within the easy reach of the public.

72. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th June supports the application of the Committee appointed at Balasore to repair the Jhareswar tank for aid, and exhorts the public to subscribe liberally towards this noble object, as the tank is situated near the Balasore Collectorate, and is used by a large number of men and women in the Nayabazar.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
June 10th, 1909.

The repair of the Jhareswar tank in Balasore.

73. A correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th June writes to say that excessive rain in certain parts of the Balasore district has greatly interfered with the sowing operations, and that the agriculturists are not in a position to sow any more lands.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
June 10th, 1909.

The weather and agriculture in Balasore.

74. After comparing the results of the last Entrance Examination as shown by the different schools in Orissa, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th June finds that among Government schools, the Cuttack Collegiate School and the Balasore Zilla School, and that among other schools, the Peary Mohan Academy, the Mayurbhanj, the Khurda and the Kendrapara Higher English Schools, have shewn good results. The writer hopes that some of the successful students will join the Weaving, the Agricultural, the Veterinary and the Medical schools, and the Commercial class in the Presidency College, as the number of junior scholarships is very limited, and as the Ravenshaw College can admit only a limited number of students for higher education.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
June 10th, 1909.

Prospects of successful candidates in the last Entrance Examination.

75. Referring to the proposal of establishing a Minor school at Satyabadi, in the Puri district, the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 11th June admits the necessity of such a school in that place, and suggests that the school should sit at Jaypur, a central place, which, on the one hand, will attract a larger number of students, and on the other, being near other Government institutions will enable all sorts of Government officers to have an eye on it.

NILACHAL  
SAMACHAR,  
June 11th, 1909.

The proposed Minor school at Satyabadi, in Puri.

76. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 11th June thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for putting a check on the exodus of Government officers from the plains to Durjeeling during the summer season, and thereby saving a good deal of public money.

NILACHAL  
SAMACHAR,  
June 11th, 1909.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thanked.

77. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 11th June states that cholera has made its appearance in the Puri town, and that already some deaths are attributable to that disease. Already ten thousand pilgrims are in Puri town; and as the *Rath Jatra* festival is very near, a larger number of pilgrims is expected very soon. It therefore behoves the Puri Municipality to

NILACHAL  
SAMACHAR,  
June 11th, 1909.

Cholera in Puri, and the adoption of preventive measures.



look after their conservancy and sanitation arrangements carefully, and to examine the condition of food sold in and outside the Puri temple.

NILACHAL  
SAMACHAR,  
June 11th, 1909.

The Bath ceremony of God Jagannath.

78. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 11th June states that the Bath ceremony of God Jagannath passed off quietly and successfully, though the number of visitors and pilgrims was very large. The Gods were conducted to *anasara room* (waiting room) in the temple, whence they will proceed to ride their cars, that are nearing completion.

GARJATBASINI,  
June 12th, 1909.

Water-difficulty in Berhampore station on Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

79. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of 12th June states that there is a great difficulty in procuring water at the Berhampore station, in the Ganjam district, and requests that the Railway authorities should take immediate steps to remove the want.

GURJATBASINI,  
June 12th, 1909.

Thefts in Talcher on the increase.

80. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 12th June states that thefts are on the increase at Talcher, and that the Talcher town police has failed to bring the offenders in two important cases to justice.

GARJATBASINI,  
June 12th, 1909.

The weather and agriculture in Dhenkanal.

81. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 12th June states that the sowing of paddy seeds in Dhenkanal is nearing completion, and that a seasonable rainfall greatly helped the sowing operations.

GARJATBASINI,  
June 12th, 1909.

Public health in Talcher.

82. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 12th June states that the health of Talcher town is good.

UTKALBARTA,  
June 12th, 1909.

The property of God Bhubaneswar mortgaged.

83. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th June states that the servants of the Bhubaneswar temple have mortgaged the Marichkunda for a sum of Rs. 1,000, and that this misbehaviour on the part of some of the temple-servants has greatly offended the members of the Hindu community. The temple-servants have no right to alienate the property of God Bhubaneswar without the consent of the entire Hindu community. The attention of the Hindu public is drawn to the matter at once.

UTKALBARTA,  
June 12th, 1909.

An open letter to the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., on the preservation of the interests of the Uriyas.

84. Some correspondents of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th June, calling themselves "distressed Uriyas," have addressed an open letter to the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., that is published in full in its columns. The letter tries to make out that the Uriyas are a calm and quiet people, having no aptitude for political discussions. They think that what Government does for them must be for their good. The new Parliamentary Statute, which promises to grant certain privileges to the people of India, will be soon brought into operation. Under this Act the Uriyas will be required in time to send their representatives to the Bengal Legislative Council. The correspondents point out that the preponderance of the Bengali element in Orissa will prevent the true representation of Uriya interest in the said Legislative Council. It is therefore necessary that Mr. Das as the leader of the Uriyas should take the help of the authorities in removing this difficulty.

The Uriyas, as an unadvanced race, require separate treatment at the hands of the authorities. Though unadvanced they are very loyal. Like the Muhammadans they desire special privileges. They have uniformly supported the Government in all its measures. This was specially marked during the agitation caused by the Consent Act.

The correspondents urge that the Bengalis must not be permitted to share the privileges with the Uriyas. Sheer want has compelled the Bengalis to emigrate to different parts of India, where they are to be seen in numbers. If they are not permitted to share in the privileges granted to the natives of other parts of India, why should they be permitted to take a share in those privileges, which belong strictly to the Uriyas? The Uriyas and the Bengalis are two distinct races. Their languages, manners, customs, histories and political objects are quite distinct from one another. The Bengalis cannot become Uriyas by calling themselves Uriyas. The tactics of the Bengalis are quite strange, for in Orissa they call themselves Uriyas, in Bihar Biharis, and in the Punjab Punjabis, and they thus claim a share in those privileges



which belong to those races. Truly the Bengalis are not chameleons, that can change their colour wherever and whenever they like.

Orissa is being gradually turned into a Bengali colony. The Bengalis are monopolising the few Government posts in Orissa that are open to the natives of that province. Government is forgetting the rules and regulations which Mr. Ravenshaw, the late renowned Commissioner of Orissa, had framed in the interest of the Uriyas. One Bengali, when he gets a situation in Orissa, draws many other Bengalis in his train. Nay, the difficulty in certain departments has become so great that the Uriyas dare not become contractors under the Public Works Department. The Uriyas should at any rate have Government employment in proportion to their numerical strength.

Those Bengalis who settled in Orissa before the advent of the English, may require some special consideration; but those Bengalis who have flocked into that province with a view to deprive the Uriyas of their legitimate dues, must be treated as foreigners and must not be permitted to take any share in the privileges that strictly belong to the Uriyas. As an illustration, the correspondents point out that the son of a Bengali pleader in Cuttack posed himself as a native of Orissa, and was made a Deputy Collector, though that post strictly belonged to the Uriyas.

After bringing these facts to the notice of Mr. Das, the correspondents request him in piteous terms not to betray the interests of the Uriyas in any way. They further request him to remain true to the Uriya interest, even at the risk of offending his Bengali friends. They conclude by exhorting him to bring the matter to the notice of Government, and to secure a favourable decision on the subject, thereby leaving an indelible mark in the history of Orissa, to be cherished with love and affection by the future generations of Uriyas.

85. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th June thanks the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad for his liberality in granting 20 scholarships for the benefit of Muhammadan students. May the Nawab Bahadur live long!

UTKALBARTA,  
June 12th, 1909.

The weather and agriculture in Jajpur.

86. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th June states that excessive rain in the Jajpur Subdivision of the Cuttack district has prevented many agriculturists from sowing paddy seeds in their lands.

UTKALBARTA,  
June 12th, 1909.

87. As the new regulations governing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University will come into force in 1910, the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th June requests the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University to permit those candidates, who were plucked in the last Entrance Examination, to appear in a Supplementary examination.

UTKALBARTA,  
June 12th, 1909.

A proposal in behalf of the plucked Entrance candidates.

88. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June supports the statement of Mr. Mahes Chandra Sen, that science can be made familiar to the natives of India only through the agency of leaflets written in Indian vernaculars. The writer therefore has every sympathy for the Company, which Mr. Sen has established at Allahabad with a view to distribute leaflets on scientific subjects, written in the Hindi language.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
June 12th, 1909.

Spread of science through the agency of Indian vernaculars.

89. Referring to the decision of the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court on the Midnapore Bomb case, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June points out that the way in which the judgment of the Hon'ble Chief Justice has been written must help Judicial officers, barristers and pleaders to learn a great deal from the same. Government will also profit by the lesson, which it imparts, namely, that it is not safe to enact repressive measures and to give unlimited powers to District Magistrates. The writer regrets that, though Rakhal Chandra Laha, the police spy, has been justly punished, Abdur Rahman, another spy in the pay of the police, has been permitted to retire untouched.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
June 12th, 1909.

Reflections in connection with the Midnapore Bomb case.

90. Referring to the proposal of constructing a road between Nayapatna and Chasapara in the Cuttack district, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June observes that as the estimate for this road covers Rs. 1,360, the District Board of Cuttack should stop it for the present and pay their attention to the construction of more important roads that are on their list.

The proposed Nayapatna-Chasapara road not approved.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
June 12th, 1909.



UTKALDIPIKA.  
June 12th, 1909.

91. The Basudebpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June states that the settlement attestation work in that thana of the Balasore district is interfering very much with the agricultural work of the people, who are compelled to attend the Settlement Courts very often.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
June 12th, 1909.

92. The Basudebpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June states that money advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act to the distressed people in that thana is being realised without any attention being paid to the present condition of debtors. Doors of houses, cows and bullocks belonging to the debtors are being sold off indiscriminately with a view to liquidate the debts. It would have been far wiser on the part of Government to realise half of the loan in the present season.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
June 12th, 1909.

93. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June states that paddy sells at 20 seers and rice at 9 seers per rupee in Kendrapara.

UTKALBARTA.  
June 12th, 1909.

94. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June states that coarse rice sells at 5 seers per rupee in Jajpur, and that this is due to the influx of a large number of pilgrims into that town.

UTKALBARTA.  
June 12th, 1909.

95. Mr. Wajedulla, a correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June, points out that a brisk trade in hide is going on in the districts of Orissa and in the Tributary and Feudatory States of that Province. Both Hindus and Muhammadans have very little regard for their cattle. As a necessary consequence, milk, butter and *ghee* will deteriorate in time, while the agriculturists will suffer for want of bullocks. The correspondent therefore exhorts the public to adopt some effective measures, with a view to protect the bovine species from further deterioration in the future.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
June 12th, 1909.

96. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th June states that a portion of the Emam Math, in the Puri town, was destroyed by a sudden stroke of thunder. Fortunately no life has been lost.

STAR OF UTKAL.  
June 12th, 1909.

97. The *Star of Utkal* having attacked the Uriyas in its columns, a correspondent calling himself "self-defence" defends them in the columns of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 11th June. To the charge brought forward by the *Star of Utkal* that the Uriya pleaders neglected to attend the evening party, held in honour of the late Judge, Mr. Platel, the correspondent answers that the members of other communities, though invited, did not attend the evening party. Why should then the Uriya pleaders be blamed for not attending a ceremony, which they were not bound to attend? As regards the appointment of Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Mukherji as Government Pleader of Puri, the correspondent contends that the claims of Babus Brahmanand Das and Ganapati Das, two Uriya pleaders senior to him, were overlooked. As regards the charge of depravity brought against the Uriyas, the correspondent points out that the political, religious and social ideas of the Uriyas cannot always agree with those of the Bengalis. The correspondent attributes the present peculiar position of the Uriyas to the combined effect of—(1) the Mahratta depredations and recurring famines; (2) their coming in contact with the Western civilization and education long after their Indian brethren elsewhere; (3) of the system of temporary settlement of revenue, instead of permanent settlement; (4) the want of such institutions as the Presidency, the Medical, the Engineering Colleges and other similar institutions manned by distinguished European scholars in the Orissa Province; and, (5) the absence of advantages due to the proximity of the head-quarters of the Local and the Imperial Government.

BIDHU BHUSAN MUKERJEE,  
Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 26th June, 1909.

B. S. Press, - 26 6-1909-73X-99-J. A. M. & others.



## REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th June 1909.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch ...	225	(f) - Questions affecting the land—	
		Nil.	
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		(g) - Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.		The Railway Board ...	229
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION</b>		(h) - General—	
(a) - Police—		The Reform Scheme ...	230
The Kodalia suspect ...	227	Mandate to Mr. Macpherson ...	ib.
The alleged police zoo/loom ...	ib.	Midnapore enquiry ...	ib.
"Pity the poor police" ...	228	Lord Morley beside himself ...	231
"Indian Police Series, No. I" ...	ib.	A social problem ...	232
		The coming Congress ...	ib.
		District Conferences ...	233
		The Premier and the deportations ...	ib.
		The Midnapore enquiry ...	234
(b) - Working of the Courts—		<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
"Midnapore enquiry" ...	228	Nil.	
District Conferences ...	ib.		
Mr. Kirwan's murder ...	ib.	<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
The Midnapore case ...	ib.	Nil.	
Bringing out the truth ...	229		
(c) - Jails—		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
Jail administration in Bengal ...	229	Nil.	
(d) - Education—			
Nil.		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
(e) - Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Press Conference or "War Council" ...	234
Nil.		Babu Sachindra Prasad Bose ...	ib.
		The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Barisal ...	235







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

[As it stood on 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 40, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 38, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 40, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
7	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 45, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
8	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 60, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
9	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	N. N. Ghose, age 58, Bar-at-Law	500
10	"Indian Tit-Bits"	Ditto	Do.	Satis Ch. Mukerjee alias M. Suttie, age 27, Brahmin.	300
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 36, Kayastha	500
12	"Moslem Chronicle"	Calcutta	Do.	Abdul Hamid, B.A., age 37, Muhammadan.	700
13	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 58, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
15	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 68, retired Head master of a Government College.	400
16	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 31	3,000







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

496. Referring to the account of Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharji's experiences, published in its Wednesday's issue, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th June 1909.

"The narrative is worthy of careful study and attention, not merely because it consists of a graphic delineation from personal experience of the harassing and spirit-crushing way in which the police deal with those who may have the misfortune to incur their suspicion. It is chiefly of value, as the experience depicted in it, is, thanks to the prevailing police raj, pretty common now-a-days and may befall anybody at any moment."

"If arresting, house-searching, starving, pressing, etc., are possible in the Presidency district of 24 Parganas, within a very short distance of the metropolis, one can imagine what might be happening in out-of-the-way and comparatively remote places."

"It is hoped the narrative will receive the attentive consideration of the higher authorities."

BENGALUR,  
18th June 1909.

497. A letter under the marginal heading appears in the *Bengalee* of the 18th June 1909, over the signature of Muhammad

The alleged police *zooloom*.

Ilyas of 79, Boytakhana Road, Calcutta, in which the writer starts by discoursing upon the means and methods adopted by the police "in securing convictions of the so-called accused persons," and in extorting confession by means both cruel and objectionable and, at times, by tutoring. The writer brings to notice the fact that "the educated community have become the eye-sore of the police since the ill-starred partition of Bengal, in the teeth of all opposition, was carried into effect in a manner unparalleled in the history of British Government. If there is any dacoity, the educated community must be responsible for it! If there is any murder, the same educated community must be at the bottom of it.....What with the prospect of promotion and what with the glory of unearthing a conspiracy against Government, the police would be only too glad to connect the educated Bengali with any daring crime.....Fortunately for the Government, as well as for the public, these mischievous machinations of the police are frustrated as these cases go before the High Court. All the same, the harassment and the trouble that under-trial prisoners are subjected to cannot be underrated." Confining himself to pointing out the immensely cruel treatment that many uneducated shop-keepers and illiterate men in the street receive at the hands of constables and head constables, the writer remarks that it is precisely these people who, of all others, stand most in need of help from the police, but the police make these people butt of their tyranny, and take advantage of their helpless position to victimize them in order to gratify their rapacious demands. The writer then mentions a couple of instances which he alleges to have witnessed of cases of extortion on the part of the police, and concludes: "Are the unscrupulous, cruel, hard-hearted constables and head constables to rule the land? Are they to perpetuate the reign of terror that they have established? Is there no one to curb the power of the police so that they may not be able to play the freaks that they have so long been playing? It will not be very wide of the mark, perhaps, to say that the real enemies of the empire are not the bomb-makers (for they, if they exist, are infinitesimally small in number) nor the political agitators, although their number is legion, but the police. The police are sapping the very foundation-stone of the British Empire in this country by sowing seeds of discontent throughout the country. It is they who deserve to be deported. It is they who deserve to be imprisoned. If the Government have eyes to see and ears to hear they will be convinced of the fact that those whom they count as their enemies are their real friends. Before I conclude, I should say, that the sort of corruption referred to above applies to the vast majority of the subordinate police. It is far from



my intention to say that there are not exceptions to the above ; but they are in a microscopic minority."

BENGALIEE,  
19th June 1909.

498. "Pity the poor police."

498. Remarking on the comments of the Chief Judge of Burma on the judicial indiscretion in the case of the murder of Mr. Kirwan, the *Bengalee*, while bringing to mind Sir Lawrence Jenkin's denunciation of police incompetence in connection with the Barraah and Midnapore cases, observes: "Rather a nice thing to say of our glorious police, and the judiciary who blindly accept the lead of the police. So long as the judiciary lean upon that fragile reed, so long there will be no real reform of the police." It adds that Sir Charles Fox's denunciation of judicial indiscretion conveys an obvious lesson to all whom it may concern.

BENGALIEE  
20th June 1909.

499. The *Bengalee* advises the compilation and publication of a book which should be called the "Indian Police Series, No. I." It should be published from the texts of the recent judgments of the courts, when a fairly good-sized booklet can be made, in which the vagaries of "our highest glorious police" could be fully exposed.

The booklets should be moderately priced for sale in India, and every member of the House of Commons should be sent a copy.

Such a publication, writes the paper, should do more to further the cause of the separation of judicial from executive functions than tons of learned essays.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALIEE,  
19th June 1909.

500. Commenting on the Midnapore enquiry, the *Bengalee* deprecates the exclusion of the press from the court precincts, and questions whether it would be to the interest of the police officers concerned to have their evidence withheld from the public while the evidence of other witnesses is published. It suggests that the best thing the Government can do, in the circumstances of the case, is to allow the press to report the proceedings of the enquiry, and adds that this is all the more incumbent upon the Government in view of the scope and nature of the enquiry that is being held.

BENGALIEE,  
19th June 1909.

501. "District Conferences."

501. Commenting on the opening of the Barisal and Khulna District Conferences, the *Bengalee* writes:—"It is therefore necessary to measure our strength as well as the strength of the opposition that may be offered to us, and to proceed with caution but fearlessly to the goal. \* \* \* Added to courage, it makes the efforts of a people or of individuals as invincible as anything could make them. We have no doubt we are on the eve of a kind of activities in all departments of life—certainly in politics—which will be as cautious as they will be inspired by courage, and will be even more fruitful than our past activities were, because they will be more conscious."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
21st June 1909.

502. Commenting on the rescue from the gallows by the Chief Court, Rangoon, of the four Pathans who had been sentenced to death on the charge of murdering Mr. Kirwan's murder.

Mr. Kirwan, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the satisfaction at the escape of four innocent fellowmen from a horrible and unmerited doom must soon be swallowed up by an abiding feeling of horror at the cold callousness with which the police "manufactured" (to quote the Hon'ble the Chief Judge) the evidence to bring the murder home to men who were as innocent as the babe unborn, and that in this case, too, as has happened again and again in so many other cases of most serious offences, while the police were using all their energies to weave their meshes around innocent victims, those really guilty escaped, and a heinous crime remains untraced.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
21st June 1909.

503. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that the addresses of the defence Counsel and Vakil in the Midnapore case, which came up before the Chief Justice and Justice Mukerjee, ought to have been fully reported, considering the grave importance of the case, and that the Chief Justice's epoch-making judgment supplemented by the speeches of the defence Counsel and Vakil, would



have formed a formidable indictment against the administration of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, so far as Midnapore was concerned.

504. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a lengthy article, eulogizes the Chief Justice and Justice Mukerji, acclaiming them as

Bringing out the truth.

Daniels come to judgment, on their decision in the Midnapore case, in which the three accused were acquitted on appeal to the High Court.

It states that thus the real truth is brought out as to where the wrong lies; that the Chief Justice's expression of his opinion of the utter untrustworthiness of police evidence should open the eyes of the public as to the rotten basis upon which so much of the boasted British justice in India is built; and considers the Calcutta High Court as a protection to the public against a powerful executive.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
21st June 1909.

(c)—Jails.

505. The *Bengalee*, in commenting on the treatment accorded to political

"Jail administration in Bengal."

and semi-political prisoners in jail, as shown by "the recent revelations," and the consideration of the methods and ways of the jail authorities, considers it imperative that if the incarceration of educated gentlemen is going to be the order of the day, no time should be lost in modifying the jail rules in order to adapt them to the habits and modes of life of this class of prisoners. Commenting on the overcrowding and the corresponding increase in the death-rate, it remarks that in any other civilised country the appalling increase in the death-rate in a single year would have raised a storm of indignation, while in this country it has evoked only sympathy such as is felt for those who are swept away every year by plague, cholera, malaria, etc.,—an inevitable doom which has to be put up with.

Defect in diet is the next point touched upon as calling loudly for remedy. "The experience of many an under-trial prisoner goes to show how unworthy of the name of food is the stuff which is given to this class of prisoners..... The wonder is that the death-rate is not higher than 30·9 per mille with such food and such accommodation..... In cells 5 to 6 cubits long and 3 to 4 cubits broad, with grated doors but no windows, in which they were confined, they had to obey nature's calls. It is no excuse to say that the cells were cleaned twice a day. Living in a close cell, devoid of a current of air, in company with such foul things and in such a temperature as that of our country, is a punishment to which an orthodox Hindu would sometimes prefer the extreme penalty under the law. Yet men of recognised position in society had to live under these conditions from day to day and for days together." In appealing for a modification of the existing conditions of incarceration, the *Bengalee* concludes: "The inhuman treatment which is now meted out to them is hardly worthy of our civilized Government."

BENGALAH,  
18th June 1909.

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

506. The *Indian Mirror*, in a leading article, criticises the efficiency and

The Railway Board.

utility of the Railway Board, and regards it as scandalous that a whole Presidency should have to suffer loss and inconvenience in travelling, while the Railway Board—"an outcome of Lord Curzon's policy of efficiency"—looks passively at the whole affair and does absolutely nothing to relieve the sufferings of the travelling public. The journal admits, however, that it is not any individual member of the Board who is to blame with regard to any particular railway grievance, but that so long as the functions of the Board remain what they are the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue, and that the question which the public must now ask the Government to consider is, whether the Railway Board is to remain a mere gilded appanage of the administration, for, if it cannot do more than it is doing at present, it assuredly fails to justify its existence.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
18th June 1909.



(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th June 1909.

507. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is surprised to find Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee stating that Lord Morley's scheme of reforms had received "whole-hearted support" from the Indian press, when he had already joined the other Bengali leaders in condemning it as an emasculated measure which grossly wronged the Hindus and would promote racial bickerings and remove all chances of a united Indian nation. The journal advises all Indians who are public men to be extremely guarded in their expressions when making public pronouncements in the name of India.

"As a matter of fact, the Reform Scheme as finally settled has not only created keen disappointment in India, but much resentment in certain quarters. Bengal has been given an Executive Council, but no other Provinces are governed by Lieutenant-Governors. Can the latter be blamed if they take it as a slur."

Lord Curzon promised that the people of new Bengal would never be treated less liberally in any respect than the inhabitants of old Bengal, and as an honourable English gentleman he is bound to redeem his pledge. If the new Province is to be kept out of the advantages of an Executive Council, then "with what justice can it be contended that the new Province is being or will be administered exactly in the same way as old Bengal is."

BENGALURU,  
18th June 1909.

508. The *Bengalee*, in reviewing the lines of procedure in the Midnapore enquiry, suggests that the question of the illegality practised in connection with the Midnapore bomb case should be kept distinct from the question of the existence of any conspiracy which in course of enquiry may be discovered to implicate others than those who recently stood on their trial. The combination of the two questions might, it apprehends, result in some such inferences being drawn as to indicate the existence of a conspiracy and lead to the conclusion, "according to official logic," that the police acted *bona-fide* on information received, which went to show there was a "genuine" case of conspiracy, and that the police displayed "honest zeal" in the prosecution of the enquiry. "And is a District Magistrate to be blamed or an efficient police to be censured because they acted with 'honest zeal'?" Proceeding in this way it is not difficult to arrive at 'general conclusions' like these—

(1) There was a genuine case of conspiracy (*vide* the *Statesman* of the 17th June: "The almost universal opinion is that some conspiracy was formed, though the police were unable to trace the conspirators, and that another effort should be made to bring the offenders to justice").

(2) The police acted with honest zeal but with some little impropriety.

(3) But the police were systematically thwarted (*vide* Mr. Smither's judgment).

(4) In the result, there are dangerous combinations possible against the police and the law should be amended, or Regulation III of 1818 incorporated in the Police Act, so that the police may 'remove' from a locality whomsoever they believe to be acting against the zealous guardians of the law and the State.

We are very reluctant to believe that Sir Edward Baker really thinks' conclusions of this kind can serve any useful purpose or would satisfy the public."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
25th June 1909.

509. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wishes the Government had hastened the publication of the instructions in reference to the Midnapore case as it would have saved the press the disagreeable position of offering adverse comments on the action of the Government in this connection, which apparently it did not deserve. The Government of Sir Andrew Fraser is held responsible for not having nipped the Midnapore scandal in the bud. Instead of taking any action on Mr. Dutt's communications, it preferred to snub the people and give an excellent certificate to the police in general and the investigating officer Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Huq in particular. The result was that Midnapore and, for the matter of that, the



whole of Bengal was turned topsy-turvy, the police believing that they could arrest any man at their sweet will, and the people being under the impression that they were absolutely at the mercy of an irresistible and irresponsible police. A reference to the reply of Government, which was signed by the Chief Secretary, Mr. F. W. Duke, will show the threatening attitude of the then Government.

What seems most astounding was that the Government admitted "this is no case of sudden invention." That is to say, the investigation was undertaken after due deliberation, when the Government had been satisfied that there were very substantial grounds for believing in the existence of a conspiracy. And yet it is now judicially found that "the information that has long been reaching Government from different directions as to the course of events in Midnapore", relying on which it had ordered the prosecution of the pick of the Midnapore public, was absolutely false!

"What a revelation! We do not mention this with a view to cast any reflection on the late Government but to point out that the responsible authorities cannot be too careful in acting on the information supplied by the police and others, specially when it involves the life, liberty and honour of the King's subjects. The nine Bengali gentlemen have also been deported on the information supplied by the same 'police and others,' and we are confident, if an enquiry were held in that matter, it would transpire that the Government of India was served by its informants in the same unworthy manner as the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser."

Mr. Duke's reply promised an enquiry if one was found necessary, but "as the Government had already come to the conclusion that the conspiracy was a stern fact, no justice was expected from it."

"Remember the nature of the indescribable sufferings to which innocent men, holding foremost positions in the district, were subjected, and the amount of money they had to spend to save themselves from transportation for life, simply because the police were pleased to report that they were rebels! So what the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser told the people of Midnapore when they appealed to it for protection may be put thus: 'Since the police have reported against you, you must rot in solitary confinement like hardened convicts so long as the trial goes on; but in case you are found innocent, we shall afterwards make an enquiry into the conduct of the investigating officers!' What a mountain load of unutterable misery would have been lifted and needless mischief avoided had an enquiry been instituted on the receipt of Mr. Dutt's telegram and letter."

The learned Judges of the High Court have already convicted particular officers of gross illegalities, and no amount of explanations on their part can whitewash their conduct. His Honour should therefore see that the conclusions of Mr. Macpherson do not clash with the decision of the High Court, and the journal hopes that the former will not attempt to exonerate any of the officers on the ground that they acted from honest zeal. It is surprising that, after such a thorough exposure, His Honour should still entertain the notion that there might be 'rebels' yet lurking in Midnapore, and suggest that Mr. Macpherson should take evidence in regard to the existence of a conspiracy. There is no objection as to the extent of the enquiry, but in place of Mr. Macpherson a regular representative Commission, consisting of independent and unbiassed persons should be appointed for the purpose. As those who know anything of Midnapore are fully convinced that there is absolutely no conspiracy there, this part of the Lieutenant-Governor's order may be taken as a dead letter.

510. It is a pity, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that Lord Morley fails to realize that he must rise superior to all personal feelings and act up always to his higher sense of duty. Mr. Mackarness' Bill is not intended to censure him, but to expunge an un-English measure, and instead of losing his temper over it like an irresponsible person, Mr. Morley should thank Mr. Mackarness for his noble efforts to remove a deplorable wrong which is a source of deep discontent in India.

If the deportation transaction were set aside, the Indians would not regard it as a censure upon the authorities, but, in their opinion, it would prove that if British rulers occasionally committed a blunder, they were just and fair-minded enough to correct it the moment they came to realize its true nature.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th June 1909.



Indian opinion, however, does not count, and even Mr. Gokhale, whom Lord Morley quoted in this connection, is thrown overboard when he differs from the authorities. The deportees are styled evil-doers, but is there any proof in support of the allegation? His Lordship himself has frankly confessed that, beyond a mere suspicion, he has not an iota of evidence! Such being the case, is it befitting His Lordship's exalted position that he should hurl the emergency weapon against those who, though suspected by the officials, are absolutely innocent in the estimation of those who know them intimately? Can this be justice? Every case of deportation was, it is said, "fully investigated." But how could this be the case when the deportees were condemned on *ex parte* statements and allowed no opportunity to defend themselves by being confronted with their accusers and meet their charges? Not a single Indian gentleman of position who knew the deportees well and also enjoyed official confidence was asked as to whether the information supplied to Government was in accord with what they knew about the deportees. The Government apparently accepted as unimpeachable the statement of the "police and others," without testing their accuracy by independent and unprejudiced testimony; and the result is that the Government finds itself in a most embarrassing position.

BENGALIEE,  
20th June 1909.

511. The *Bengalee*, in a leader, discusses at great length, under the title of "A Social Problem," the rights and dignity of man as man, and dwells particularly upon certain rights

inalienable from humanity in any form or shape or colour. It attempts to portray the fact of the existence of an indissoluble union in the individuality of mankind—no matter in what station of life—and of humanity being daily proved to be more and more a whole. It tries to show by a comparison of European and Oriental civilization that the civilizations of the different peoples, to whatever continent they may belong, are largely interdependent, and that interdependence grows as humanity advances. It points out that many of the thoughts and conceptions which are the pride of Europe to-day are now known to have had an Asiatic origin, while the political institutions of Europe have already begun to profoundly influence the thought and life of Oriental nations. It questions whether it should not be inferred that each man is linked to every other by ties and bonds of fellowship—of community of effort and aspiration—which are absolutely indissoluble, which he cannot indeed break asunder if he pleases. It asserts it to be an instinctive consciousness of this truth which has brought about the striking development in the present time—the practical recognition of the brotherhood of man—the human enthusiasm. It discourses upon the indebtedness of man to man, of the manner in which the thoughts, emotions and aspirations of the present age have been moulded by their brothers and of the corresponding obligation which this knowledge inspires of the necessity of eliminating pride in coming into contact with the weaker members of one's race, and of replacing it by a chastened feeling of humility. To say that this human enthusiasm characterises the majority or even a powerful minority of our fellowmen to-day would be, it remarks, to make a palpably false assertion. The most enlightened European is often as proud of his colour and his racial superiority as of his political institutions or his military strength. It explains the many imperceptible ways in which human enthusiasm is the means of modifying men's lives, institutions and legal systems, and hazards the prediction that the more self-conscious a nation will become in the future, the more will it make it its supreme concern to elevate the common people and to efface the social and other distinctions that are at present a bar between these people and their betters. It recognises the difficulties attached to the "social problem" when applied to India, owing to the rigidity of caste system, but hopes that the new-born self-consciousness of the community will regard this problem as the most pressing and be urged to seek for it a prudent solution.

BENGALIEE,  
20th June 1909.

512. The *Bengalee* is glad to learn that preparations on a befitting scale are going on at Lahore for the ensuing Congress, and agrees thoroughly with all the doings of the Congress Reception Committee. The paper states that, during the last 16 months or so, misfortunes on a gigantic scale have befallen the country. Many of the leaders, some of them veterans in the country's cause, have either been deported



or lodged in jail. In its choice of persons upon whom its wrath should fall, the bureaucracy has made no distinction of parties. If the respected leader of one party has been sentenced to several years' imprisonment, one of the most respected leaders of the other party has now for several months been detained—away from home and in a couple of solitary compartments under the operation of an old and antiquated regulation—the lawless law of 1818. In matters of this kind, the paper writes, short-sighted officials teach the people a lesson which they can ill afford to ignore. Those who have always been anxious to divide the people have now united them by ties of common misfortunes and common sufferings. The paper, therefore, urges the people to stand as one man and fight their constitutional battles with their united strength. Then will success be theirs.

513. The *Bengalee*, in a leading article, says that the instrument to be employed in bringing about the organization of this country, is not the Congress or the Provincial

District Conferences.

Conferences, but District Conferences and Associations.

The duty of these district organizations should be fourfold—(1) to express their own opinions on public questions, whether for the purpose of impressing the Government or educating public opinion, (2) to frame rules of procedure for themselves, subject to the general rule laid down by the Congress and the Provincial Conferences, (3) to deal with local questions peculiar to themselves, and (4) to give effect to those resolutions of the Congress which call upon the country to organize itself in definite ways.

The highest duty of the District Conference is to study the condition of the people in the district, their needs and requirements, their wants and grievances, their strength and weakness, and to improve it so far as in it lies, and this is the object to which the District Conference should first give attention.

The article concludes with the remark that all the efforts of the people should be inspired by the single-minded desire of making the district a unit of the nation; a unit which may be depended upon to act as one man whenever the nation will require its services, whether in the constitutional battle for constitutional liberty, or in the assertion of national individuality and realization of potentialities in any of the manifold regions open to the country.

514. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a lengthy leading article, condemns

The Premier and the deportations.

Mr. Asquith's assertions that the deportations had "very much abated" the "elements of mischief" in the country, and that the interpellations "would

only encourage the revival" of these mischievous elements; and endeavours to explain that if there was panic and excitement in the country last year, it was mainly due to the overzeal and the gross misrepresentations of the police. It admits that a bomb factory was discovered in the Manicktola garden; but says that if the authorities had only kept their heads cool and dealt with the matter without showing nervousness, they would have found out in a very short time—what the results of the Alipore and Midnapore cases have subsequently proved—that there was no anarchist conspiracy in Bengal, or anywhere in India; that the Manicktola bomb affair was in itself a very tiny thing and the work of only a dozen or so idiotic and fanatical youths of no position, and that there was absolutely no necessity to make a mountain of a molehill.

Continuing the paper says that it will be seen that the "mischief" to which Mr. Asquith alluded had thus nothing to do with the deportations, and was caused, as is well known, not so much by the doings of half a dozen anarchists connected with the Manicktola garden as by the indiscriminate arrests and house searches by the police. Now that the Manicktola men have been accounted for, and the police are no longer allowed to play ducks and drakes with the liberties of the people, the sources of the "mischief" have disappeared, and consequently Mr. Asquith sees "so much abatement" of the mischief in question. Thus, the deportation, instead of being a blessing, as Mr. Asquith would have the people believe, is a veritable curse, and the sooner the wrong is righted, the better for all parties.

BENGALEE,  
20th June 19

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
21st June 1909.



The paper goes on to point out that strenuous attempts to stick to a wrong, which is not only a sore point with the people of India but which no Englishman can honestly defend, is calculated to increase the number of discontented people, and hopes that the King-Emperor's Birthday, which is coming soon, will be chosen as a liberation-day for the deportees.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
21st June 1909.

515. The Midnapore correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, writing on the 18th instant, states that a general impression prevails that the object of the enquiry is to simply whitewash the police officers. This impression has to be removed, and so he submits certain suggestions which, he hopes, will attract the attentive consideration of the Government:—

- (1) The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Moulvi Mozharul Huq, and Inspector Lal Mohan Guha should be suspended pending the enquiry.
- (2) Those from whom bribes were extorted should be given an assurance that they will not be prosecuted or in any other way harmed by telling the truth.
- (3) A general notice should be issued, inviting people to come forward and depose regarding facts within their knowledge.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
17th June 1909.

516. Commenting on the result of the Press Conference in England, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is disappointed to find that instead of preaching peace and goodwill to mankind, elevating British character by introducing a better administration in India and appealing to Anglo-Indian officials to follow a liberal policy in governing the Indians, the Conference resolved itself into a War Council and its promoters concentrated their attention and energy in concerting measures for circumventing the "wily" German. Lord Rosebery announced that every citizen of the Empire was personally responsible for its defence, but the *Patrika* fancies that he does not include the Indians, for it is doubtful if they are regarded as citizens of the British Empire. "A considerable portion of the three hundred millions in India might have been, however, converted into a tower of strength to England in her trouble, if the feeling of citizenship of the Empire had been fostered in them and they had been given a military training. And for lack of it India in her present condition is the weakest point in the British Empire, for even her educated men are suspected as rebels, and so a large number of British soldiers are kept confined in India."

Lord Rosebery's confession that Europe was "rattling into barbarism" shows, says the journal, that the civilization of the West is a delusion, a myth. It is based on utter selfishness and ungodliness, and follows the principle of might is right.

BENGALURU,  
18th June 1909.

516. The *Bengalee* publishes a letter received from Babu Sachindra Prasad Bose, a deportee, by his sister, in which the writer describes the sufferings endured by him, owing to the intense heat of the season, which has compelled him to abstain from all forms of animal food and to live on milk and fruits. He further describes the severity of his incarceration in being confined to his prison the whole day, when the walls of the cell are "heated like a living furnace," and only allowed a little walk at about 5 P. M., when the heat is so oppressive as to render it useless to leave his prison-house. Commenting on the information conveyed in this letter, the *Bengalee* remarks:—

"Yet we must be told that deportation is not a punitive but a preventive measure, and that the deportees are treated with all possible consideration. If what the Government wanted was to prevent these gentlemen from exercising their influence in a way which it regarded as prejudicial to its interests, all that was necessary was to detain them . . . . . Fancy, Babu Sachindra Prasad has to keep a wet towel always about him and another round his head! Why should the deportees again be locked up as soon as darkness sets in? Surely this is not the treatment which men who have never



been charged with any definite offence, who have never been tried or found guilty, and in respect of whom the Government itself says that it is no part of its intention to punish them, have a right to expect. We should think in view of Lord Morley's recent declaration at Oxford that Indian opinion should assert itself in the matter. Public meetings ought to be held in every part of the country to condemn both the deportations and the manner in which the deportees are being treated."

517. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* gives a brief description of the progress of the Swadesh Bhandab Samiti of Barisal since its inauguration, and considers that nothing but misinformation could have been at the bottom of the action of the Supreme Government in bringing its career of useful activity to an abrupt end. The work of the Samiti is obviously of the kind which calls for support and encouragement, instead of compulsory stoppage.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th June 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH,  
41, PARK STREET,  
The 26th June 1909.

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



