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# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th September 1908.

### CONTENTS.

|   | Page. |   | Page. |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| <b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>   |       | <b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>  |       |
| Friendship with the Amir, a wise stroke of policy ...               | 1685  | Nil.  |       |
| Persia falling into the clutches of Russia ...                      | ib.   | <b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>                              |       |
| <b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>                                     |       | Irrigation in Kandi (in Murshidabad) ...  | 1692  |
| <b>(a)—Police—</b>  |       | <b>(A)—General—</b>   |       |
| Oppression by shop-keepers at Barsa Barar, Calcutta ...             | 1686  | Mr. Weston and the Statesman's reporter ...   | 1692  |
| House-searches in Calcutta ...                                      | ib.   | Bad impression of Mr. Weston ...  | ib.   |
| The police and the Midnapore bomb case ...                          | 1686  | The affairs at Midnapore ...  | ib.   |
| "Cataclysm at Midnapore" ...  | ib.   | The affairs at Midnapore ...  | 1693  |
| Humiliation of the Raja of Narajole ...                             | 1687  | The incidents at Midnapore ...  | ib.   |
| Alleged insult to the Raja of Narajole by the police ...            | ib.   | Bail for the Raja of Narajole ...   | ib.   |
| Alleged hurt caused to a venerable lady by the Midnapore Police ... | ib.   | Order of the High Court disobeyed by Mr. Weston ...   | ib.   |
| Enforcement of the Explosives Act in Midnapore ...                  | ib.   | The detention of the Raja of Narajole in Ajid after grant of bail by the High Court ...               | 1694  |
| Midnapore affairs ...   | 1688  | Age rule in the High Court ...  | ib.   |
| The Midnapore proceedings ...                                       | ib.   | Age limit for High Court Judgeships ...   | ib.   |
| Punitive Police at Lobagara ...                                     | ib.   | The sixty years' age limit for High Court Judgeships ...  | ib.   |
| The police in Eastern Bengal and Assam ...                          | 1689  | The case of Babu Basanta Krishna Bose ...   | ib.   |
| Alleged police <i>sala</i> in the Mymensingh district ...           | ib.   | Proposed appointment of an Indian to the India Council ...  | 1695  |
| Proposed police out-posts in the 24-Parganas ...                    | ib.   | Sir Lancelot Hare's return ...  | ib.   |
| <b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>                                   |       | Energetic Governors in the different provinces ...  | ib.   |
| The High Court blessed for granting bail ...                        | 1689  | The Anglo-Indian Association's protest against the separation of Judicial and Executive functions ... | ib.   |
| <b>(c)—Jails—</b>   |       | Creation of race hatred by Eastern Bengal and Assam Era ...   | 1696  |
| The Alipore Jail murder ...   | 1689  | Durga Charan Sanyal ...   | ib.   |
| Treatment of Charu Chandra Ray in jail ...                          | 1690  | Capital and Durga Charan Sanyal ...   | ib.   |
| Food for the Raja of Narajole in jail ...                           | ib.   | A prayer to Sir Charles Bayley ...  | ib.   |
| <b>(d)—Education—</b>   |       | Mitigation of Tilak's sentence ...  | ib.   |
| The "Risley Circular" ...   | 1690  | Grievances of Bengal Secretariat Press compositors ...  | ib.   |
| A Hindi chair in the Presidency College ...                         | ib.   | The Government policy where Europeans are assaulted by Indians ...                                    | 1697  |
| Miss Sophia Kazi's prayer to Government for a scholarship ...       | ib.   | <b>III.—LEGISLATION*</b>  |       |
| <b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>      |       | Nil.  |       |
| Sir John Hewett and Sanitary Committee ...                          | 1691  | <b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>   |       |
| Sir John Hewett on sanitation ...                                   | ib.   | Nil.  |       |
| An insanitary plot of land in Calcutta ...                          | 1692  | <b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>   |       |
|   |       | Nil.  |       |



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PAGE.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Lord Ampthill on the Transvaal Indian question ...                                     | 1697 |
| The Amir's famine policy ...   | ib.  |
| Congratulations to the Sultan of Turkey ...  | ib.  |
| The Sultan's birthday celebrations and the Turkish Constitution ...                    | ib.  |
| Kanai Lal commended for his courage ...  | 1698 |
| Kanai Lal Dutt, a B.A. of the Calcutta University ...                                  | ib.  |
| Dadabhai Naoriji's birthday ...  | ib.  |
| Mr. Dadabhai Naoriji's message to his countrymen ...                                   | ib.  |
| The sword theory ...   | ib.  |
| Will sedition increase or decrease? ...  | ib.  |
| "We are yet alive" ...   | ib.  |
| "The prophet of Kolaghat" ...  | ib.  |
| The suggestion to appoint Sir John Hewett as Viceroy of India ...                      | 1699 |
| Murder of Mr. Glass by a coolie ...  | ib.  |
| Lepers in India ...  | ib.  |
| The causes of the prevalence of leprosy in the Manbhumi and neighbouring districts ... | 1700 |
| Babu Devendra Nath Goswami's letter ...  | ib.  |
| The crisis in Manchester ...   | ib.  |
| An unalterable vow ...   | ib.  |
| The Governor of Madras and the Industrial Conference ...                               | 1701 |
| The <i>Yugantar</i> again ...  | ib.  |
| Subramanya Iyer's release ...  | ib.  |
| "The loyalists" ...  | 1702 |

## URIYA PAPERS.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Revision settlement opposed ...  | 1702 |
| High price of rice in Ganjam ...   | ib.  |
| Want of rain urgently felt in Ganjam ...   | ib.  |
| The proposed amalgamation of the two girls' school in Cuttack ...  | ib.  |
| The election controversy in Orissa ...   | ib.  |
| A meeting of the Uriya in Calcutta ...   | 1703 |
| High prices of rice in Orissa ...  | ib.  |
| The <i>Annachhatra</i> at Barakhamundi ...   | ib.  |
| Relief measures adopted in Kanika ...  | ib.  |
| Miss Gilbert on her philanthropic tour ...   | ib.  |
| Cholera and fever in Cuttack ...   | ib.  |
| The weather and agriculture in Ganjam ...  | ib.  |
| The weather and agriculture in Cuttack ...   | ib.  |
| The <i>Jaulan</i> festival in Puri and Cuttack ...   | ib.  |
| The celebration of the anniversary of the <i>swadeshi</i> at Puri ...  | ib.  |
| Reflections on the Police force ...  | 1704 |
| The tone and writings of papers whether conducted by Indians or Englishmen need equal examination ...                | ib.  |
| Observations on the execution of Khudiram ...  | ib.  |
| The tone and writings of papers in Bengal ...  | ib.  |
| Opinion on the Darjeeling mail assault case ...  | ib.  |
| The separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions of a District Officer ...                                | ib.  |
| The small Industries Development Company, Limited ...  | 1705 |
| The celebration of the anniversary of the <i>swadeshi</i> at Cuttack ...   | ib.  |
| Liberality of Syed Mukram Ali in Cuttack ...   | ib.  |
| Cholera in Angul ...   | ib.  |
| Cholera in Soroda ...  | ib.  |
| Cholera in Bargarh ...   | ib.  |
| Cholera in Bamra ...   | ib.  |
| The state of the standing crops in Bamra hopeful ...   | ib.  |
| Recommends Mr. Gokulananda Chowdhuri as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in case Mr. M. S. Das refuses ... | ib.  |
| An action of the students of the Hooghly College and its attached institution not approved ...                       | ib.  |
| The Utkalya Samaj in Calcutta, a tottering institution ...   | 1706 |
| An inconsistency in the character of the Raja of Dharakota ...   | ib.  |
| Teaching of English in Tibet approved ...  | ib.  |
| Relief to the famished in Nimapara by the volunteers ...   | ib.  |
| The election controversy in Orissa ...   | ib.  |
| A slight sympathy with Khudiram ...  | ib.  |
| Mr. Buchanan on constitutional and administrative reforms in India ...   | ib.  |
| The Indian Budget discussion in Parliament ...   | ib.  |
| The feeding of the poor at Dacca by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, approved ...                          | ib.  |

## URIYA PAPERS—continued.

PAGE.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| The respectable poor need special care ...  | 1707 |
| To save the famished in the Orissa Garjats is the bounden duty of the Orissa Chiefs ...                         | ib.  |
| The resolution of the Cuttack monster meeting supported ...   | ib.  |
| The seventh meeting of the Calcutta Utkalya Samaj nicely mild ...   | ib.  |
| The demise of Mrs. Gupta mourned ...  | ib.  |
| The election controversy in Orissa ...  | ib.  |
| Confidence in Railway administration in India shattered ...   | ib.  |
| A Postal complaint ...  | 1708 |
| Babu Baidyanath Misra, the popular Deputy Magistrate of Angul ...   | ib.  |
| The Boarding-house attached to the Middle Vernacular School in Bhingarpar in a dilapidated condition ...        | ib.  |
| Relief work in Hindole ...  | ib.  |
| Floods in the Brahmani doing injury to crops in Talcher ...   | ib.  |
| An accident resulting in the death of 31 persons in Dhenkanal ...   | ib.  |
| Cholera figures for Bhingarpar ...  | ib.  |
| The <i>beati</i> crop in Bhingarpar ...   | ib.  |
| The demise of Babu Raghunath Das mourned ...  | ib.  |
| The utility of the Indian National Congress questioned ...  | ib.  |
| Useful instructions offered by the Calcutta Landlords' Association fully supported ...                          | 1709 |
| Mr. Buchanan's statement in the House of Commons ...  | ib.  |
| The Govindpur-Jatni Road in Khurda needs an additional bridge ...   | ib.  |
| Two deaths in Jajpur due to lightning ...   | ib.  |
| Miss Gilbert distributing rice and cloths to the famished in Kanika ...   | ib.  |
| High price of rice in Dhenkanal ...   | ib.  |
| The educated Uriyas standing in need of Government patronage ...  | ib.  |
| The proposed location of the Cuttack Civil Court near the Commissioner's and Collector's compound ...           | ib.  |
| A bright example of self-exertion shown by the residents of Damarpur ...  | ib.  |
| Bomb outrages near Shammagar and Chandernagore ...  | 1710 |
| A side issue to His Honour's visit to Bihar ...   | ib.  |
| The Annual Administration Report on the Orissa Garjats for 1906-07 reviewed ...                                 | ib.  |
| The sanitation tax bitterly opposed ...   | ib.  |
| The tenants in Kanika in a good way ...   | 1711 |
| <i>Beati</i> paddy in Ghanteswar being harvested ...  | ib.  |
| Mr. Tilak, a popular Marhatta leader ...  | ib.  |
| The election of Mr. M. S. Das recommended to the notice of the District Boards in Orissa ...                    | ib.  |
| The present deplorable condition of Orissa ...  | ib.  |
| Cholera in Bamra ...  | ib.  |
| Ivory buttons in Talcher ...  | ib.  |
| Inability of the Industrial Association in Calcutta to provide work for trained young men bitterly lamented ... | ib.  |
| A Ferry complaint ...   | ib.  |
| A river accident ...  | 1712 |
| Constant floods in the Belasore rivers likely to injure crops near the seaboard ...                             | ib.  |
| The <i>swadeshi</i> thriving and expanding ...  | ib.  |
| Madras volunteers not permitted to work at Kumbha Mela in Rajmahendri ...                                       | ib.  |
| The election controversy in Orissa ...  | ib.  |
| Babu Prafulla Kumar Ghosh, M.A., exchanging one service for the other ...                                       | ib.  |
| Babu Rajkisor Das, the philanthropic Manager of the Puri Temple ...   | ib.  |
| A Postal complaint ...  | ib.  |
| An exhortation to the religious bodies in Bengal ...  | 1713 |
| Harvesting of <i>mandia</i> , <i>kangu</i> and other crops ...  | ib.  |
| A man shot at Khandpara ...   | ib.  |
| Liberality of the Manager of the Bhingarpar State ...   | ib.  |
| High price of rice and <i>mung</i> in Kalahandi ...   | ib.  |
| The tiger scare in Kalahandi ...  | ib.  |
| Liberality of Chaudhuri Ramhari Das ...   | ib.  |
| A peculiar kind of fever in Barapali ...  | ib.  |
| The weather and crop in Kalahandi ...   | ib.  |
| The weather and crop in Barapali ...  | ib.  |
| An accident in Talcher ...  | ib.  |
| The demise of Mrs. Gupta mourned ...  | ib.  |



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

NOTICING the fighting strength of the Afghans by which they can put forward ten lacs of soldiers in an emergency the Friendship with the Amir, a wise stroke of policy.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

strong neighbouring ruler, really displays great wisdom on the part of the English.

2. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th September has the following under the heading "The Shah assigns Persia to Russia":—

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
Sept. 14th, 1908.

Persia falling into the clutches of Russia. Whereas the Shah has lost his confidence with the Persians on account of his despotic measures resulting in the subversion of justice and liberty of the people, he should now depend only on the help of the Russian Cossacks and officials who will naturally try to further their own interests in Persia leading by steps to its colonisation by Russia.

The Shah will be obliged to follow the old routine in the exercise of his administrative functions, and will thus become a mere puppet in the hands of Russia who will gradually bring the whole of Northern Persia under her sway. The English too will not lag behind in finding an excuse for the colonisation of the southern portion of Persia.

The state of affairs will then have only two alternatives, viz., either the Persians, who are at present unable to concentrate their power, will refuse to accept the (formal) partition of their country and rally round their strong leaders who coming forth from Azarbaijan and Gilan, will establish the Parliament and restore the Constitution or, if they will find themselves too weak to do so, they will calmly submit to the English and the Russians and try to preserve the Constitution. The two Powers would consider this wilful submission of the Persians as a great blessing, inasmuch as they will be able to carry on their object without incurring the displeasure of the Persians in the least.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. A correspondent writes to the *Sonar Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 19th September, that the fruit-sellers, shoe-makers, cobbler and shop-keepers on both sides of the Harrison Road, between Manohar Das's Chawk and the Strand Road, are regular robbers. Gentlemen are often insulted by them, and their oppressions have become unbearable. They do not allow purchasers to make their choices and compel them to buy bad things from their shops.

SONAR BHARAT,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

The hawkers in the locality are regular badcharacters. Under the law they cannot obstruct the foot-path, but they are doing so in broad day-light by giving bribes to the constables. The correspondent gives some instances of insults offered to respectable gentlemen who happened to be there for marketing. Though there are *parawallas* in Bara Bazar, they all accept gratification from the hawkers and shop-keepers, and do not interfere in the interests of the purchasers. The authorities are very clever in discovering crackers and persons who shout "*Bande Mataram*," but they do not take note of the actual robberies committed in day-light at Bara Bazar. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Halliday, is an able and generous man. He will, it is hoped, promptly suppress the oppressions by the shop-keepers of the locality.

4. Referring to the house-searches made by the police in Calcutta on the 20th September, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st September says:—

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

House-searches in Calcutta. Sir Andrew Fraser has but two months more to serve out his term of office, and yet His Honour will not let any one have peace even now. We do not get angry any more, but only look on and laugh. How Providence is turning everything upside down!



DARUS SALTANAT,  
Sept. 18th 1908.

5. Referring to the action of the police in the Midnapur bomb case, the *Darus Sallanat* [Calcutta] of the 18th September says that there can be no complaint against the extortion of the police. They were justified in arresting the accused in the case, for information is the only thing on which they can make arrests, and this they had in plenty. It is absurd to believe that the District Superintendent of Police has committed oppression on the Hindus through malice for there was a Bengali Inspector also engaged in the case. Both the officers are honest and above suspicion.

As the case is still *sub judice* it is sufficient at present if we say that the police are actuated by pure motives, and that there can be no complaint against the way in which arrests were made by them. The offence committed by the accused is non-bailable, and although the Magistrate has power to grant bail in such offences it is entirely left to his discretion to do so.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

6. Under the heading "Cataclysm at Midnapur" the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September writes:—

"Cataclysm at Midnapur."  
Nobody had ever thought that incidents like those which have of late been happening at the small town of Midnapur were possible within the British Empire. If the allegations made by the accused against the police be true, police oppression must have reached its highest point at Midnapur. The two bombs that have been discovered appear to be ordinary fire-works, and the Government Inspector of Explosives is of opinion that they are dangerous to human life at close quarters. But so also are all sorts of fire-works, and it has still to be proved that the Midnapur bombs were manufactured with a murderous intent. Then, again, both the bombs were found in rooms which had broken windows, and in fact in both cases they were found just under the windows. It is not impossible, though of course the police is not prepared to accept the view, that some mischievous persons placed the bombs in the rooms where they have been discovered. The police have arrested several respectable gentlemen, simply on the strength of the statements made by some men who had been arrested before. The police say that they possess satisfactory evidence as to the guilt of the gentlemen whom they have arrested, but the public has not yet been allowed to know what the evidence is. Now the statements mentioned above have all been retracted, and the men who made them say that they had done so under compulsion. Counsel for the accused said before the Magistrate that the police were manufacturing evidence. The applications which the first batch of the accused made to the Magistrate withdrawing the statements they had made before, suddenly disappeared from the records, and were found again after a time. What can this mean? The police say that the applications were tampered with by the party of the accused; and time alone will show which of the two versions is true. We fail to see why bails have been persistently refused to the accused, some of whom, such as the Raja of Narajole, are highly respectable men. The Lieutenant-Governor, who is the friend of the police, is unwilling to interfere with the action of the police, as such a thing is in His Honour's opinion likely to handicap them in their investigations. Mr. Weston is firmly convinced that there was a conspiracy to assassinate him, and he has therefore caused 154 persons to be placed under arrest. But does any assassin ever make his intention so widely known, and is it, again, likely that men like the Raja of Narajole and the accused educated lawyers should mix themselves up in a murderous plot? The police have given ample proofs of their skill at Etawah, Kankinara and Bankura; and now at Midnapur they are perhaps trying to add another laurel to their crown. We would ask, is it at all proper to let the Maulvi and Inspector Lalmohan Guha conduct the enquiries at Midnapur, considering that very grave allegations have been made against them? Is it also desirable to keep Mr. Weston in charge of the district, seeing that he is the person who is most vitally interested in the case? If the accused be guilty, let them be punished by all means. But why lock them up in *hajat* for an unusually long time?

Certainly the peace of the country, which the Government is anxious to maintain, is not to be preserved by following a repressive policy and by persecuting innocent people.



7. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 15th September writes, that when the trial was going on, the Raja of Narajole wanted to go out. The Magistrate gave the permission, but very unwillingly. As the Raja was crossing the threshold, the Magistrate asked him to stand, and a Police Sub-Inspector at once caught the Raja by the neck and pulled him inside the Court. What a humiliation!

MANBHUM,  
Sept. 15th, 1908.

8. Referring to the alleged insult offered to the Raja of Narajole by the police on his way to Midnapur after his arrest at Narajole, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says:—

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

There can be no doubt that the police committed this act of meanness, only to deprive the Raja of public esteem and to insult him. But is this one of the duties of the police? Have the authorities paused to consider what may be the consequences of such insult and humiliation heaped upon the benevolent Raja?

9. Referring to the report sent by a correspondent of the *Bengalee*, that the venerable mother of Santosh Das and Ashu Das was violently pushed aside by the Midnapur Police while the latter was arrested, and that in consequence the lady was severely hurt, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says:—

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

Sedition and conspiracy must be put down no doubt. But is it necessary for that purpose to shed the blood of an old, distracted mother? Verily the Midnapur Police are overstepping all bounds. Will not the Lieutenant-Governor interfere?

10. Under the heading "The Explosives Act," the *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September strongly criticises the enforcement of the Act in connection with the Midnapur bomb conspiracy case. The paper is half inclined to give credit for good intention to Government in all that they do or the laws they enact for the people of this country. But it is distinctly of opinion that the best intentions of the Government are frustrated by the actions of the officials, and the working of the Explosives Act is cited as an illustration in point. The paper thinks that the crack-brained youthful bomb-makers form a microscopic minority, and it was as a safe-guard against the mischievous freaks of these men that the Explosives Act was passed into law. It points out that Sir Harvey Adamson, from his place in the Supreme Legislative Council, observed that sub-section 7 of the Act was inserted with the express purpose of protecting innocent persons from prosecution, inasmuch as it was stipulated in this sub-section that no one can be proceeded against under the provisions of this Act without the previous sanction of the Local Government, and that if any innocent person is arrested but can give satisfactory explanation of the grounds of his arrest, all proceedings against him will be quashed. The paper then observes, subject to correction, that the wording of the sub-sections makes it doubtful whether its spirit will be observed in practical working. There is no provision against the self-willedness of the police or their power to put in *hajat* anybody under the provisions of the Explosives Act, a contingency which has actually happened in the Midnapur case. Speaking of Mr. Weston, the paper says he believed all that the police said, and made his report accordingly; and how could the Lieutenant-Governor, the journal asks, disbelieve the Magistrate? It also observes that one whiteman is believed against the statement of a hundred respectable Indians, and the authorities are found in the present case to disbelieve the evidence of respectable persons against the police. It speaks of the incapacity and bad reputation of the police, and observes that the police by their actions are on the point of frustrating the objects of the Explosives Act. The writer concludes by saying that the people have not yet lost all faith in the higher authorities—though the Midnapore affair has shaken it to a degree—and hopes that Sir Andrew Fraser, the "*Ma Bap*" of the police, will not mar his reputation on the eve of his retirement, but will send his Chief Secretary to Midnapur to enquire into the affair and do the needful.

ANUSILAN,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

Enforcement of the Explosives  
Act in Midnapur.



ANUSILAN.  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

11. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September speaks very highly of Mr. Cornish, the present District Superintendent of Police, Midnapur, and relates an incident which goes to prove that this particular police official possesses qualities of head and heart. Mr. Cornish was persuaded to believe that the police was obstructed in the discharge of their duties when they went to Babu Peary Mohon Dass' place to arrest his son Ashutosh Das—both by Peary Babu and his wife. Mr. Cornish went to ascertain the truth of this allegation, and was allowed to see Peary Babu's wife in her house. She assured Mr. Cornish that neither she nor her husband had the courage or audacity to obstruct the police. Mr. Cornish was so much moved at the sight of the injuries received by the lady, that he could not restrain his tears. The police further wanted to proceed against Peary Babu under section 353, Indian Penal Code, but Mr. Cornish could not see his way to sanction this prosecution, and thereby he has incurred the displeasure of higher authorities. The paper adds that rumour has it that Mr. Cornish will be transferred. In fact the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Moulvi Huq, has cast Mr. Cornish into the shade, and himself is now the glory of Midnapur!

ANUSILAN  
Sept. 18th, 1908

12. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September has it that a perusal of the statements of Santosh Das, on the strength of whose confession the Midnapur authorities arrested respectable persons and men in high places and refused them bail, of his brother Ashutosh Das and his father Peary Mohan Das, sends a thrill of horror through the body. These men have plainly stated that it was through police extortion and in obedience to police instructions that they made false confessions. It is also stated that the Deputy Superintendent of Police beat the accused to extort confession. The paper does not understand why Mr. Cornish, the District Superintendent of Police, has not taken any important part in so serious a case. The journal does not entertain a very high opinion of Muhammadan officials generally, and in support of its contention it goes back to the days of Muhammadan rule. The writer finally observes that Maulvi Mazr-ul-Huq may be a very good man; but having regard to the serious nature of the accusations against him, he ought not to have any concern with the case and the authorities should conciliate public opinion by transferring him from Midnapur.

JASOHAR,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

13. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 17th September, writes:—

Punitive Police at Lohagara. The Lohagara Bazar, situated within the jurisdiction of the Narail subdivision, is the principal mart of the Jessore district. Some time ago the traders and shop-keepers of the bazar received a threatening notice that their shops and godowns would be burnt to ashes. Subsequently a fire actually broke out, resulting in great loss and damages to the traders. As a consequence, the Secretary of the local school, Babu Bidhu Bhushan Banerjee, and another man and accused of incendiaryism were, convicted and had to suffer imprisonment; add this regrettable incident was to cause for locating a punitive police force at the place. It is superfluous to add that during these three years of scarcity taxes have been realised from gentlemen at exorbitant rates. The people do not know how to maintain their family and yet they must find money to pay taxes for the punitive police. There is nobody to come to their rescue; and the fact is that people who use foreign articles and are enemies of *swadeshi*, are exempted from the tax or asked to pay very little. The gentleman who had a performance of the Barisal *swadeshi* Jatra party at his place, and those who have school-boys in their houses are heavily taxed. The number of the punitive policemen is thirty and extensive quarters were erected for their residence. The trades people brought in large quantities of articles, thinking that they would be able to make a good bargain by extensive sales during the stay of the punitive police among them. The result has been quite the contrary. Purchasers are not forthcoming, and the bazar is on the point of extinction. The established police rule has made it impossible to have fish and milk in the Bazar. We are crying in the wilderness. No one knows how the fire broke out in the bazar, and it may have been the result of pure accident. But all the



same, the consequence was that two respectable gentlemen had to undergo sufferings, and in these days of scarcity great hardships are being inflicted on poor men unable to maintain their families.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 19th, 1903.

14. Referring to the resolution of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the report on the work of the police in that Province during the year 1907, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September

The police in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

writes :—

There has been during the year 1907 a considerable increase in the police force in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and this fact the Government places before the public with evident satisfaction, and expects the people to welcome the joyous tidings. But we fail to understand what there is in the matter for either the people or the Government to rejoice at. The strengthening of the police force shows nothing but that in spite of its rule over India for a century and-a-half the British Government is not yet strong enough to maintain order and peace among the people, and all the education it has given to the people of India has been in vain. It is a pity—nay a disgrace—that at a time of famine and pestilence the Government thinks more of wasting the good money of the people on a thing which only exposes its own weakness. The statistics published in the report show that there has been an increase of crime in that Province. And this is an eloquent testimony to the excellent work done by the police! During 1907 the police of Eastern Bengal and Assam made 5,834 persons execute bonds for good behaviour; and of these, 5,304 were men of the Dacca Division. We do not know whether the police did this in order to allay the unrest that had been growing in the minds of the people of that Division, on account of the severe scarcity which caused an increase in the number of crimes. The excesses committed by Gurkha policemen are also too well-known to require telling again. We must say that those who think that the peace and prosperity of this country can be promoted only by strengthening the hands of the Executive, are following a short-sighted and selfish policy; and it is a pity that the Government does not realise this fact.

BARUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1903.

15. Referring to the report published in the *Dacca Gazette* that the Police Sub-Inspector of the Barhatta Thana with a posse of constables surrounded the house of Babu Ananda Kishor Mazumdar, of Burtollah village, with the object of arresting one Prafulla Mukerjee of Kisoreganj, in the Mymensingh district, suspected to be hiding in his house, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says :—

Babu Ananda Kishor has been subjected to needless harassment and humiliation. Who is responsible for this? Is there no remedy for this state of things?

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,  
Sept. 19th, 1903.

16. The *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 19th September says that Government has resolved to establish two large police outposts at Jagatdal and Titagar, respectively, in the 24-Parganas district, and hopes that this strengthening of the local police will work as a wholesome check on the local bad characters.

Proposed police out-posts in the 24-Parganas.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts.

17. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st September says that the innumerable poor are blessing the High Court Judges from the core of their hearts for their order releasing the Raja of Narajole on bail.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 21st, 1903.

The High Court blessed for granting bail.

#### (c)—Jails.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September holds the authorities of the Alipore Jail and also the Government responsible for Narendra Nath Goswami's murder; for if proper precautions for his safety had been taken, he could never have been assassinated. The paper says that Goswami should not have been taken from the Court-house to the Jail sitting on the coach-box of the prison-van as he used to do, for that exposed him to the attacks of his enemies, and that

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 18th, 1903.

The Alipore Jail murder.



he should never have been allowed to see Satyendra quite unprotected. Evidence shows that there were armed sentries near the place where the murder took place, and the paper is surprised that none of the sentries came to Goswami's rescue. The revolvers again could not have been smuggled into the jail compound, unless there was something very lax in the supervision in the jail; and for this the paper thinks all the Jail officers, from the Superintendent downwards, are responsible. Two Bengali officers have been suspended, and the paper has nothing to say to that, for they must have been punished because they have been found guilty. But the matter should be very carefully enquired into, and the mystery about the third revolver—a mention of which was made during the preliminary inquest held just after the murder—cleared up.

SONAR BHARAT,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

19. Referring to the petition made to Mr. Birley, the District Magistrate of Alipore, by Charu Chandra Ray of the Chandernagore Dupleix College, who is an accused in the bomb case, the *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah]

Treatment of Charu Chandra Ray in jail.

of the 19th September sarcastically remarks that the reply given by Mr. Birley is quite in keeping with the kindness which his countrymen often display when they see cruelty practised upon animals. It is known that a fish-woman was once punished for breaking the claws of crabs. In pursuance of this sort of monstrous sympathy, Mr. Birley said that he could not do anything in Charu Chandra's case. The accused informed Mr. Birley that if he were kept in solitary confinement for some time more and given bad food, he would soon be in the grip of death. But the District Magistrate treated the petition with indifference. Similarly respectable persons, educated and delicately nurtured are kept in lock-up at Midnapur without the least evidence against them. Accused persons who are not in any way connected with the murder of Noren Gossain should not be subjected to excruciating tortures. They may be placed under careful watch, but it is improper that they should be kept in solitary confinement and given bad food. Even Political offenders in England are not punished in this way. Here the prison is but another name for hell.

RATNAKAR,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

20. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 19th September has learnt that the Raja of Narajole, being an orthodox Hindu, does not touch any other edibles offered to him in the jail except milk, on which he is chiefly living there. The authorities have objected to food being sent to the Raja from his home. If he is not let out on bail, it is hoped that the authorities will kindly permit food from home being given to the Raja after examination by the jail doctor.

Food for the Raja of Narajole in jail.

#### (d)—Education.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th September applauds the noble courage of the authorities of the Bholu School (near Barisal) in refusing to submit to the "Risley Circular" as required by the Calcutta University, and exhorts all the schools of Bengal to do the same. This will no doubt make the schools liable to disaffiliation, and hence boys passing out of them will not be eligible for Government service. But considering the small number of posts under the Government which are available to Bengalis of respectable classes, they will not be worse off if they are shut out from Government service altogether. The Bengalis should engage themselves in commercial enterprises like the Parsis, instead of seeking employment in Government service. Then again, if all the schools turn against the University, it is bound to give in or be abolished. The paper also questions the right of the University to enforce a circular which is not authorised by, nor mentioned in, the University Regulations.

The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September quotes the above remarks made by the *Sanjivani*, and observes:—The *Sanjivani* is mistaken. He who lives in water cannot afford to quarrel with the crocodile. Dr. Ashutosh is

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.



ruining the University. In a country where an educated man like Mr. Ashutosh does not hesitate to abuse the power entrusted to him by Government, the present is deplorable and the future enveloped in darkness. The Government ought to be made convinced that it has placed its trust in an unworthy individual. The University has become arbitrary, and is being dominated by flatterers whose one object in life is self-aggrandisement.

This paper also commends the moral courage shown by the authorities of the Bhola School in refusing to submit to the Risley Circular.

22. Referring to the memorial submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the *Ana Nagri Pracharini Sabha* for the founding of a Hindi chair in the Presidency College, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says that every one having any concern with the subject should leave no stone unturned in agitating over the matter. Of course people have of late been disappointed at the result of many such agitations, but so long as one and all of them do not prove completely unsuccessful, it is no good turning away from them altogether.

The marginally-noted paper, while deploring the Government reply given to the Hon'ble Babu Gajadhar Prasad's question on this subject, especially criticises that portion of it which refers to the number of Hindi-speaking students in the Presidency College, and says that when the examination in Hindi has been made compulsory, to make no provision for its teaching is just like pushing down a man into a well.

To illustrate its meaning, the paper takes the case of M.A. students, and asks if Government does not provide for a Professor if the number of such students is small. The paper then calls upon the Biharis to continue a brisk agitation about the matter, and memorialise the Government after obtaining as large a number of signatures as possible, for, says the paper, it is not even a month since the Lieutenant-Governor being pleased with their expressions of loyalty, promised to redress all their grievances.

23. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says that the prayer made to Government by Miss Sophia Kazi, the Muhammadan girl who passed the Entrance Examination last year, for a scholarship to enable her to prosecute her studies, deserves to be granted, as she is the first Muhammadan girl who has passed the Entrance Examination.

*BASMATI*,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

*BASUMATI*,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

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

24. Referring to the speech of Sir John Hewett on the occasion of his appointing a Sanitary Committee the other day, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September remarks, that considering the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor is said to be a man who loves his subjects, it is constrained to say that so long as the people do not get a full meal, no sanitary scheme however expensive will be able to prevent the outbreak of diseases.

25. Even the *Pioneer*, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September, has been forced to admit that there is some sort of connection between railway extension and the ravages of malaria. The attention of the authorities seems to have recently been drawn to the increased mortality from this fell disease, as appears from the action taken by the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces. Sir John Hewett said at Naini Tal that the people of India did not know how to make a united effort to combat unhealthiness. But the truth is that the poverty of the people prevents them from making any attempt in that direction. The authorities may admit it or not, but the fact is undeniable that the unhealthiness of the country is increasing with the increase of poverty in the country. The bread problem must be solved, drainage arrangements must be made, good drinking-water must be provided, before the question of sanitation can have a satisfactory solution.

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

*BASUMATI*,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.



Without these, no Sanitary Commissions or Committees will be able to do anything.

Sir John Hewett said that in effecting sanitary improvements, the people should co-operate with the rulers. His Honour is perfectly right. But if the rulers would do nothing except making the people pay an additional tax, what can the poor people do?

*SANDHYA*,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

26. Babu Kartick Chandra Das writes to the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st September complaining of the dirty and insanitary condition of the plot of land to the west of the Bethune College of Calcutta. The plot has of late been converted into a dumping ground for all sorts of refuse, and is as such a menace to the lodgers of the College Boarding-house and to the residents of the locality.

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

*SANDHYA*,  
Sept. 17th & 18th, 1908.

27. In the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 17th and 18th September Babu Jagatprasanna Ray complains of the bad condition of the many rivulets in the Kandi subdivision (in Murshidabad) which serve to irrigate the surrounding tract. All these rivulets, as well as the Mayurakshi river, are being gradually silted up, and are causing no end of hardship to the local cultivators. The writer invites the attention of the Government to the circumstance, and says that something ought to be done to restore the rivulets to their former condition.

*SANDHYA*,  
Sept. 22nd, 1908.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 22nd September draws attention to the decadence of the Kandi subdivision, owing to the silting up of the Mayurakshi river which flows through it. It has now degenerated into a small channel, and the tiny nullah below Panchthupy has been converted into a broad channel. Cultivation in the Kandi subdivision is suffering from want of tide-water, which cannot find its way into the main channel owing to the mouths of the feeder channels being silted up. The only means to save the Kandi subdivision from ruin is to excavate the mouths of the Lakur, the Sarupkhali and the Kure rivers, which will restore the Mayurakshi to its former condition. The Berhampur District Board and the Local Board of Kandi should devote their special attention to this matter.

(h)—*General.*

*PALLIVARTA*,  
Sept. 15th, 1908.

28. Referring to Mr. Weston's conversation with the reporter of the *Statesman* regarding the affairs at Midnapore, the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 15th September remarks:—

It is clear from what Mr. Weston has said that he has implicit faith in the police, and disbelieves the charges of corruption brought against them. Under the circumstances it is desirable that the District Magistrate should at once be removed from the station.

*SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA*,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

29. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th September says that from the perusal of the conversation which Mr. Weston had with the reporter of the *Statesman*, it can be inferred that Mr. Weston has lost his reason. He believes in the existence of a secret society for assassinating the Europeans, but he cannot say anything as to the foundation for his belief. It is surprising that the Government have still kept such a nervous man at Midnapur.

*SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA*,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

30. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th September refers to the Government's reply to the memorial submitted to it by Mr. K. B. Dutta and others, with regard to the Midnapur affairs and remarks as follows:—  
It appears from the reply that the Government have been for a long time receiving information about Midnapur from different sources, and the



first confessions of the accused merely go to support the information which the Government received. But the names of the persons who supplied the information are not disclosed. This being so, will the Government explain why respectable men are being put to so much trouble before the information gathered by the police has been sifted and ascertained to be reliable?

31. Referring to the statement made by Ashutosh Das, one of the accused in the Midnapur bomb case, accusing

ANUSILAN,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

The affairs at Midnapur.

Mr. Weston, the District Magistrate, of improper conduct, inasmuch as the latter insisted on Ashu's making a statement corroborating what the Magistrate had in his note-book, the *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September, without entering into the question whether or no the allegations are true, asks for the transfer of Mr. Weston as well as of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The paper is of opinion that as long as these two officials are at Midnapur, the real truth about the Midnapur affair cannot be ascertained, and that because the people there are in dread of them.

32. Referring to the sensational incidents at Midnapur, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September writes:—

The incidents at Midnapur.

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

That in a little town all respectable men from a Raja down to the humblest individual have formed a nefarious conspiracy to murder Europeans no sane man would believe without the strongest evidence. The accused, Santosh Das, Ashutosh Das and Surendra Mukerjee, in retracting their previous confessions, have made startling statements. They said that Maulvi Mazr-ul-Huq, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, made them rehearse the false statements which they had been compelled to make. Such a charge against a high Police officer is indeed very serious. The officer against whom such a charge has been brought, ought not to be entrusted with the enquiry into the case, but if the authorities lose all sense of duty and decorum, what can be done?

Nobody knows what other evidence there is against the accused. Mr. Baxter, the Counsel for the Crown, is reported to have said that the confessions, though retracted, will be very good evidence against the accused. Even granting that the subsequent statements made voluntarily and without any pressure being put on them, by Santosh, Surendra and Ashu are false, what guarantee is there that their first statements also were not so? And yet it is upon the strength of such statements that so many highly respectable gentlemen have been kept so long in *hajat*. Can anything be conceived more outrageous than this?

It appears from Mr. Baxter's statement to the effect that the retracted confessions will be good evidence against the accused persons, that there is no other reliable evidence in the case. For, had there been any other evidence, then, like a drowning man catching at a straw, Mr. Baxter would never have clung to the retracted confessions. Confinement in jail of under-trial prisoners is not meant for their punishment. Why, then, were the prisoners, none of whom was likely to abscond, not granted bail?

Mr. Weston, the Magistrate of Midnapur, firmly believes that a gigantic conspiracy was hatched to murder him. As yet there is no evidence to prove this. Mr. Weston places implicit faith in whatever the police say. We therefore think he should leave Midnapur at least for some time.

33. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st September condemns the way in

Bail for the Raja of Narajole.

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

which the Magistrate of Midnapur is delaying the granting of bail to the Raja of Narajole. The paper says that Mr. Weston is doing all this simply with a vindictive spirit.

34. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st September regrets to

Order of the High Court disobeyed by Mr. Weston.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

remark that now-a-days the order of the High Court is very often disobeyed by inferior Courts. The order for enlarging the Raja of Narajole on bail was given by the High Court, but the District Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. Weston, has not released him on the plea that he has not been able to make police arrangements for guarding the Raja's house. Delicately nurtured as the Raja is, his pitiable condition has attracted the sympathy of his countrymen, but the authorities are quite unconcerned. However, it is most deplorable that the order of the High Court should be thus set at naught.



The Raja is neither a homicide nor a thief that his house requires to be closely surrounded by police constables. Will the authorities enquire into the matter as to why Mr. Weston has not released the Raja?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1908.

35. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September writes:—

The detention of the Raja of Narajole in *hajal* after grant of bail by the High Court.

Which is the greater, the High Court or the Magistrate of Midnapur? Such is the question which people are now asking.

Mr. Weston said that no less than 20 constables and some Police officers were required to guard the Raja of Narajole's palace. Such an argument in support of the detention of the Raja in *hajal* after the High Court's grant of bail is indeed astounding. Has not Mr. Weston disobeyed the High Court by not releasing the Raja within two days? Will the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court silently submit to such indignity? We have said again and again, and we repeat, that if the English wish to be known as a great nation, they should not depart from the path of virtue and justice. Everybody sees through the artifice which Mr. Weston has made use of in disobeying the order of the High Court. Have the authorities ever cared to think why their prestige in this country is vanishing?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 15th, 1908.

36. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 15th September is thankful to the Government for the age rule under

Age rule in the High Court

which the High Court Judges are obliged to retire at the age of sixty. The rule, however, operates to the disadvantage of Vakil Judges. The High Court Judgeship is open to the Civilians, Barristers and Vakils. The Civilians, for however short a time they may occupy the bench, generally retire with a yearly pension of Rs. 15,000. But no such rule holds good in cases of Barrister and Vakil Judges. The Vakils are generally elevated to the High Court bench at an advanced age, so that under the present rule they are often compelled to retire without pension. Will the Government remove this disability of the Barristers and Vakil Judges, and place them in the same category with their Civilian brethren?

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

87. The *Englishman* suggests, writes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the

Age limit for High Court Judgeships.

17th September, that when a Vakil has to be appointed a High Court Judge, his University age at the time of matriculation, or at least the University rule relating to age at the time of matriculation (if the University records of his age be not available should be ascertained. If such a rule be enforced, Judges like Mr. Lal Mohan Das of Calcutta and Mr. Keramat Hossain of Allahabad will have to retire at once. We know that when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Das passed the Entrance Examination, the minimum age for matriculation was sixteen years. How old can he, therefore, be now?

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

38. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 19th September takes

The sixty years' age limit for High Court Judgeships.

exception to the sixty years' age limit in the case of the service of High Court Judges in India, on the ground that while it does no harm to Civilian Judges, it makes Vakil Judges, who cannot in most cases serve for more than three or four years on the bench before they are sixty, liable to lose their pension.

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 22nd, 1908.

39. Referring to the resignation alleged to have been tendered by Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 16th September writes:—

The relation of a master to his servant is like that of a father to his son, and a good master can always expect to have filial devotion from his servant. Here in India the officials are not the servants of any individual, but of the Government. From the Viceroy down to the petty *chaprasi*, every one is a servant of the Government; only some persons are superior to others, and make the latter carry out their wishes. Now there cannot be the same sort of personal relation between the Government and its officials as there is between a private individual and his servants. Hence the Government is nothing but a machine so to say, which makes a number of laws and regulations work. Some of the officials who are of a superior order lord it over the rest, and it is these big officials—these higher servants of the Government—who do a lot of mischief now and again, and thus give rise to trouble. Besides, those of the high officials who belong to the ruling race, can do almost



anything without being punished or found fault with, while the black officials are nothing but slaves pure and simple.

It is said that Babu Navin Chandra Sen had his promotion stopped, because when he was the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat he caused many a law-suit to be settled by arbitration thus bringing about a fall in the stamp revenue. Mr. C. C. Stevens did the same thing many a time, but he rose to be the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. No black Deputy Magistrate can hope to get a lift, unless he can show an increase in the revenue which the Government gets from the Income-tax and Excise duties. But Mr. Bolton, who never failed to reduce a person's Income-tax, and even exempted him from payment if he found him to be really unable to pay it, became the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Babu Basanta Krishna Bose tried to inflict a nominal punishment on an unmannerly Police Inspector, and the result has been that the authorities have ordered Basanta Babu to apologise to the Inspector. Basanta Babu has, however, thought it better to resign his post. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Porter, Mr. Williams, and many other *sahibs* went so far as to kick certain Police Inspectors, but none of them had to find it necessary to resign their posts. On the contrary Messrs. Taylor and Porter rose to the bench of the High Court, and Mr. Williams became the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division. What is a sin for the black is pardonable in an Englishman. And if this idea gets a firm hold of the people's minds, the Government will suffer and not any individual Englishman. Every English official thinks only of serving out his term of office as best he can, but cares nothing for the welfare of this vast Empire which belongs to the entire English nation. That is why we often see so much injustice and so much illegality done in this country. Disloyalty or sedition crops up not only in the newspaper press, but it flourishes in the house of every Indian, whether he is an official or non-official. The heart of the supple-kneed and unctuous loyalist is not a shade less black than that of the patriotic journalist. In fact many of the so-called loyalists who are in Government service, are more bitterly seditious at heart than non-officials, for the former know many of the Government's secrets, and their numerous disappointments sour their feelings against the Government. If a paper abuses the English, it sells well. Why is this so in a country where even ghosts and beasts are worshipped? People are saying all sorts of things about the affair between Basanta Babu and the Police Inspector. Could this have been the case if the English knew how to be good masters?

40. Referring to the fact that Mr. Morley is going to appoint one more Indian to the India Council, viz., Mr. B. M. Malabari, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th September observes:—

The appointment of an Indian to the India Council is not only useless, but mischievous. Are all the reforms of Mr. Morley to be like bottomless vessels? It is something like giving and not giving.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September does not approve of the administration of Eastern Bengal and Assam being placed again in the hands of Sir Lancelot Hare, who has failed to govern the province with tact and statesmanship.

42. Referring to Max's article in *Capital*, praising His Excellency Lord Minto for his judicious selection of energetic officers for the Governorship of the different Provinces, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th September asks:—"After all this, what benefit has been reaped by the country?"

43. The Anglo-Indian Association has protested against the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September, on the ground that Bengali jurors and Bengali Judges always have a bias for their own countrymen, and that the people at large do not wish for the proposed separation. We do not know whether the Anglo-Indian Association thinks white jurors and white Judges absolutely free from any such bias, but we can confidently say that the Association does not approve of the scheme as it is sure to put an end to *zulm* and despotism.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.



**SAMAY.**  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

44. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th September expresses itself strongly on the writings of Anglo-Indian papers like the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Englishman*, and notably the *Eastern Bengal and Assam Era* of Dacca. The paper publishes a translation of a certain portion of a recent article originally published in the Dacca Anglo-Indian journal and re-published in *India*. Speaking of the Dacca paper's vituperation, and specially that portion in which the Anglo-Indian journal advocates the lynching of Bengalis by Europeans, the paper bitterly complains of the invidious distinctions that are made between Indian and Anglo-Indian journals, and illustrates its point by citing the prosecution of the *Punjabee* and the warning given to a Urdu journal of Allahabad by the local Magistrate. The writer asks if section 153A of Indian Penal Code, has been enacted only for the Indians.

**HITAVADI.**  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

45. Referring to the statement made by the Government of Bengal that nothing can be done regarding Durga Charan Sanyal without consulting the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September says, that the case should be left entirely to the decision of the Government of the new Province; for if the two Governments are to settle the matter in consultation with each other, the thing is likely to drag on a weary course for a very long time.

**HOWRAH HITAIISHI.**  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

46. The *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 19th September says that *Capital's* remarks on the Bengal Government's reply to the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose's interpellation on the case of Durga Charan Sanyal are quite pertinent, and hopes that the authorities will soon arrive at a decision in the matter.

**SANDHYA.**  
Sept. 22nd, 1908.

47. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September agrees with the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in recommending that the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years passed upon Babu Durgamohan Sen, editor of the *Barisal Hitaiishi*, should be commuted to simple imprisonment, and the fine of one thousand rupees should be remitted, as has been done in the case of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Will Sir Charles Bayley be pleased to do this act of grace?

**DAILY HITAVADI.**  
Sept. 23rd, 1908.

48. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd September, in expressing its pleasure at the mitigation of the sentence passed on Tilak, says:—The authorities have given evidence of their political wisdom and foresight by showing mercy to Tilak. Of course he will not be let off entirely, but will have to suffer simple imprisonment. We hope, however, that the Government will give an instance of British justice and generosity by releasing the old leader Tilak.

**AKASH.**  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

49. The *Lkata* [Calcutta] of the 21st September publishes the following grievances of the compositors of the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

The hand-book used in the India Press has been introduced into the Bengal Secretariat Press also, but Mr. Johnston has ordered that for some composition in nonpareil, compositors will be paid only the rate for compositions in bourgeois. In Mr. Johnston's opinion these compositions might be made in bigger type than nonpareil. But why was no instruction given to compositors to that effect; and are these poor men to suffer for this omission on the part of their superior? Indeed, want of type sometimes compels compositors to compose in types other than the desired ones, and in cases of such difficulty the authorities have times out of number advised them to do so.

The men who have been placed in charge of the store of the Press (who, by the bye, are leaders of strikers returned to work) behave very badly towards compositors, and make them wait long for articles required by them.

The conduct of section-holders also towards compositors is very high-handed.

The paper advises the compositors to join the Printers' Union, of which it is the organ, and carefully peruse its columns.



50. Common assaults and disorderliness are, according to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September, ordinary offences; but what an importance is attached to them by Government when they are committed by Indians against Europeans will, says the paper, be evident from a single example viz., the Dinajpur Railway Station assault case, in which some students of the local National School were alleged to have assaulted two Europeans. The Government have spent no less a sum than Rs. 18,000 in prosecuting the offenders.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

The Government policy where Europeans are assaulted by Indians.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Referring to Lord Amphill's remarks on the Indian question in the Transvaal, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September asks if these will have any salutary effect on the attitude of the Transvaal authorities towards Indian immigrants. The Transvaal authorities know perfectly well that the authorities in England will never enter into a serious quarrel with them for the sake of Indian niggers. It is this sense of security which has made their conduct towards Indians so oppressive and arrogant.

SOLTAN.  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September writes that Lord Amphill, as a true friend of the British Empire and a far-sighted statesman, is the only man who is fighting on the side of the Indians. Under the circumstances it seems clear that unless the Imperial Government of England brings pressure on the Colonial Governments, they will not listen to the words of good counsel. Mr. Bhowmagree is trying to impress on Mr. Smart and his followers the obnoxious character of the policy of hatred which they entertain towards India. But his efforts are likely to prove abortive, for who can arouse a person who is only feigning sleep?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

52. Referring to the orders of the Amir of Afghanistan forbidding export of grain from his country during the present scarcity as learnt by some English newspapers, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September observes, that even the most barbarous Afghan Chief knows what should be done during scarcity in his country to protect his subjects.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

The marginally-noted paper contrasts the above policy of the Amir with that of the British Government, which is so indifferent in the matter while the country is threatened with a terrible scarcity of food-grains.

HINDI HANGULYARI,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

53. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th September publishes congratulatory poems written by correspondents from Rainagar (Sylhet) and Satkhira (Khulna), and also accounts of meetings held at Sasipur (Baraset), Cooch Behar, Pabna, Dhanbaid (Manbhum), Balarampore (Midnapur), Sarai, Rambhadrapur and Bahadurpur (Mymensingh), Pragpur (Nadia), Kareya (Calcutta), Sri Bardia and Sambhuganj (Mymensingh), Nanupur, Magura (Jessore), Nowapara (Nadia), Chandipur (Nadia), Garadob (Nadia), Khali Sakunti (Nadia), and Basirhat (24-Parganas), in honour of the Sultan of Turkey for granting a constitution to his subjects.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

54. Referring to the all-world celebration of the Sultan's birthday, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 18th September says that the best way of showing honour to His Turkish Majesty is not to eat and play; sing and dance on his birthday, but to follow, practise and try to establish the high political tenets which he has promulgated. The Sultan has sacrificed his self in granting a constitution to his subjects. But what sacrifice are the merry-makers on the occasion of his birthday prepared to make on behalf of their country and countrymen?

SOLTAN.  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

Some years ago the Emperor of Japan lowered himself in order to raise his country and his people, and to day the Sultan has done the same thing.



The step taken by His Moslem Majesty has struck terror into the heart of Christian Europe, lest the career of oppression pursued by their aggrandising Christian rulers should thereby be checked, and their endeavours to divide between themselves the carcass of Turkey fail in the end. In Morocco, Egypt and Persia also, indeed everywhere in the world, the heart of the Musalman community is vibrating to the tune of *swaraj*. The Bengali Musalman alone sleeps. Bengali Musalmans, do you not want self-government and *swaraj*? Have you no faith in the self-government inaugurated by the Sultan? If you have, follow his foot-steps and try to have self-government and *swaraj* established here in Bengal. What is right and good, ought by all means to be done.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

55. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September gives a translation of a letter giving details of an interview between two brothers, said to have been written to the *Bande Mataram* by the brother of

Kanai Lal Datta, the accused in the Alipore Jail murder case. The accused's elder brother saw him in jail the other day. The paper speaking of this interview between the brothers, seem to be in a mood to commend Kanai Lal, the condemned man, for his cool courage and strength of mind.

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 22nd, 1908.

56. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September has the following about Kanai Lal Dutt, who has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death:—

Kanai passed the B.A. examination with honours. The result was published when he was in *hajat*. We hear that the authorities of the *golamkhana* (slave house) have not sent his diploma. It is enough that Kanai will not have to end his days as a *dagi* of the *golamkhana*. Let the people of the *golamkhana* keep the diploma with themselves and do what they please with it. The effulgence of the diploma with which Kanai will ascend Heaven will never be extinguished.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

57. Referring to the 84th birthday celebration of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, founder of the National Movement in India, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 18th September

says:—

If the people really mean to celebrate the birthday of this great man, they should abide by their duty to the country. They should pray to the Almighty to give them strength to do this duty to their country, inspite of the sufferings they have to encounter, and also pray for the liberty of the great Mr. Tilak as well as of those who have been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment simply for serving their country.

BARUMATI,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

58. Referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's message to his countrymen on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday, the *Barumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says that mere agitation will not suffice. Self-help is the sovereign remedy for the present malady. The nation that looks to others for everything, is fore-doomed to destruction. Education, sanitation, arbitration, etc., are subjects in which the help of Government is not necessary. The fittest will survive: this is the law of nature.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

59. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th September strongly protests against the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that India has been won by the sword and must, be held by the sword, etc., and asks that journal to read Professor Seeley's work entitled "The Expansion of England."

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

60. Commenting on the expulsion of an M.A. student from the Agra College for the offence of his being found reading a newspaper which has been alleged to be seditious, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September asks whether wisdom so artful as that displayed in matters like the above will increase or decrease sedition.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

61. "We yet are alive" is the heading of an article in the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th September, under which the paper discusses the vitality of the Indian nation which it is astonished to find outliving the oppressions of foreigners who have been ruling over them for more than a thousand years, and considers the fact



to be a unique phenomenon in the history of subjected nations. Comparing the Muhammadan with the British rule, the paper says that under the Musalman Emperors the drain of wealth from this country had ceased since the rulers adopted this country as their own, and settled while the English merchants are carrying away 150 crores every year to foreign lands, and although there is no direct attack on their religion now the old faith of the people has been greatly shaken under the influence of Western education. The growing materialism of the people under it has in a way forced God to leave them, but the fact of the people being still alive in spite of so many adverse circumstances, is a positive proof of their wonderful vitality, and following the natural law that what lives must grow the Indian nation cannot but grow in due course. What has so far stood in the way of its growth is the stupor that has come over it and taught it to lose all confidence in its own strength. Who even thought at the time that the boycott movement, started by the Bengalis ever known as a cowardly people, would grow to such proportions, but it is an accomplished fact to-day. The movement has not only spread far beyond Bengal, but has threatened the English merchants trading in a country of which they are the rulers with a total destruction of their business. A quarrel is already impending between the labourers and the mill-owners of England on the question of wages. On the other hand *swadeshi* has ruined many industries in this country. So with the vitality still left to us, what is wanted for our growth is to remove the veil regarding our incapacity from before our eyes, and to be up and doing at once.

62. In the issue of the *Englishman* of the 18th September, writes the "The prophet of Kollaghát." *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 19th September, the following passage occurs :--

*SANDHYA.*  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

"If we might venture to prophesy we should say that at least five of the accused, including the Raja of Narajole, will be allowed bail."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* enquires, will not the remarkable fulfilment of his prophecy naturally lead the public to enquire how the *Englishman* could know the minds of their Lordships? That this prophecy had its origin in no supernatural source, can well be imagined. Is it telepathy or thought-reading or *mahatmaism* or some other occult process? Will Sir Andrew Fraser, the Christian Lieutenant-Governor, tell what has actually happened? The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the *Englishman* has committed contempt of Court. The Judges had certainly read the *Englishman* before they went to court. They would have taken immediate steps, if they considered that contempt of court had been committed. The writer says he hears all sorts of rumours, but cannot print them for fear of Rai Saheb Lahiri and Inspector Gupta—the would be Rai Bahadur. But the truth is that the administration of justice now-a-days is a ridiculous farce; you are at liberty to say what you please, but you must not write it.

63. Referring to the suggestion made by the *Indian Daily News* that a strong-minded ruler like Sir John Hewett should be made Viceroy of India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says that even if Sir John Hewett were appointed Viceroy, the Indians would not be benefited by it. For so long as the present policy remains unchanged, the Viceroy must conform to it. From the Secretary of State downwards every official is a slave of the old, unalterable policy. Such being the case, a mere change of Viceroys will not mean much.

*BASUMATI.*  
Sept. 19th, 1908.

64. Referring to the murder of Mr. Glass by a coolie in a tea-garden, the *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 19th September says that the murderer is going to be tried for committing wilful homicide. It is true that Mr. Glass's heart was pierced by an arrow shot by the coolie, but will the Government graciously enquire whether the provocation he received was serious or not? Mr. Davis almost escaped with impunity after murdering a *punkah* coolie. The reason for such light punishment was that the murderer committed his crime under serious provocation. Will such like arguments be put forward in the case of this unfortunate coolie? It is to be regretted that he will not have any assistance from any pleader or barrister.

*SONAR BHARAT.*  
Sept. 19th, 1908.



MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

65. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th September says that leprosy is a contagious disease, and everybody should keep himself aloof from a leper. There are thirty lakhs of lepers in India. It is said that the Government of India have arranged to keep their patients in segregated places, but practically the rule is not observed. Large numbers of lepers are seen in the streets and in front of Masjids on Fridays. Khalifa Olid, a Muhamadan Padsah, was the first man in the world to found a separate hospital for the lepers. The attention of the Indian Government is drawn to this matter.

PURULIA DARPAN,  
Sept. 21st, 1908.

66. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 21st September assigns the following reasons for the unusual prevalence of leprosy in the Bankura, Manbhum and Birbhum districts and some parts of the Burdwan district :—

(1) The peculiar climate of these districts, which are formed of terrace lands between well-watered and verdant low land and rocky and woody high land, seems to favour the growth of leprosy.

(2) A thorough disregard of all rules and restrictions of hygiene, dietetics, etc., by the Bauri, Kumrhi, Bhumji and other low-class people inhabiting these districts. It is among these people that the disease is most prevalent, and they spread it among other classes of people. Most Bauri women live by prostitution and thus help in the dissemination of the disease.

(3) The general belief prevailing in these districts that leprosy is not a contagious disease, which makes people mix freely with lepers and thus constantly expose themselves to the danger of contamination.

(4) The want of wholesome drinking-water. Even where there are good wells, the local people would, by a perversity of nature, drink the unwholesome water of ditches which are freely resorted to by lepers.

(5) The fact that the villages in the Manbhum district are composed of houses built very close to each other, and these houses have generally no drainage of their filthy water.

(6) The eating of all sorts of bad things, such as snails, crabs, etc., by the low class people of Manbhum.

(7) The want of any arrangement for segregating lepers. In private houses, in school-rooms, in shops, etc., lepers mix freely with healthy people.

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

67. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 18th September takes Babu Devendra Nath Goswami to task for the letter which appeared in the *Bengalee* over his signature, and in which he vouches for the truth of all that his son, the late Narendra Nath Goswami, confessed. Narendra Nath implicated Aravinda Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh and several others in the Anarchist conspiracy, and now his father comes forward to support him. This, however, is a case of contempt of court, for Devendra Babu has no business to assume the guilt of persons who are under trial. The *Sandhya* is also surprised to find the *Bengalee* allowing a thing like this to be published in its columns, and says that if the Government wishes to maintain justice, it should order Devendra Babu to be arrested and detained in prison. Devendra, says the paper, may not have made any allegations himself but he has tried to corroborate Narendra Nath Goswami's statements. What indeed are things coming to?

HIT VARTA,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

68. The prophecy of the late Kavyavisharada, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th September, is about to be fulfilled. When the words were first uttered, the wise laughed at the speaker. They asked themselves if the time would ever come when through the energy of the Indians a cry for food would be created in Manchester, the head-quarters of the millionaire manufacturers of England. The task looked at the time like that of a dwarf upstretching his hands to catch the moon. Indeed the *swadeshi* movement has made a scarcity of food in Manchester very probable.

Should the present state of the market of the English goods continue till winter comes on, misery of the labourers in England would know no bounds. The idea to see an individual or a community in trouble cannot rise in the mind of a good man; but seeing the antagonistic nature of the *swadeshi* and European industries, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the prosperity of the one indicates a heavy loss to the other. Consequently we are



compelled, says the paper, to put Manchester to trouble simply for the sake of our self-preservation. So long we had not understood this, and hence the present miserable condition of our trade.

The opponents of the boycott have not understood it even to this day. England and India are now engaged in a deadly conflict in the field of industry. A sharp eye will have to be kept on the attacks and counter-attacks at this time, for mere effort to improve our own industry will not do. We shall have to put down our rival, and for this boycott is very necessary. Without the help of the boycott, our industry will have no chance before a foreign competition. Of course we shall have recourse to boycott for a number of years only; for at the end of that time we shall be in a position to compete with foreign manufactures.

In independent countries commercial industries flourish under the protection of the ruling powers. Such was the case in England, and such is the case in Japan. But the case of India is different, for the interest of the rulers is altogether opposed to that of the ruled. Say what they may, they cannot lay the axe on their own feet. Government can help us in such things as will cause no loss to England. She is our great rival. How can we cope with her, except by boycott. We cannot impose a duty on imported things, but it is quite in our power not to purchase them, and of this power we shall make a good use.

In order to improve our industries, we shall have to make use of boycott. Good feelings towards others in this matter will not do. We shall have ample time to show them when we have grown strong.

English merchants did not show them when they were making efforts to ruin our weavers. They are not thinking of our interest even to-day. Not a single merchant of Manchester makes the least effort to lay our grievances before the Parliament, even after seeing us so much oppressed by the self-willed officials. We shall have therefore to take a lesson in selfishness from the English.

We would once more warn those who want to serve their country, that the time of reaping the fruit of our neighbours is approaching. There should therefore be no slackening of the efforts to spread *swadeshi* by means of boycott, and other constitutional methods.

No Indians should purchase any foreign cloth during the Durga Puja or the Dewali festival.

69. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 19th September exhorts the people to observe the *swadeshi* vow with redoubled energy. It goes on to say that the

An unalterable vow.

Indians will never take away the protection they have extended to *swadeshi* goods, and they will never use anything but *swadeshi* articles, whatever obstacles may be put in the way of such use.

70. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st September agrees with His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in so far

The Governor of Madras and the Industrial Conference.

as he said in his address to the Industrial Conference held at Otacamund the other day, that honest *swadeshim* instils into the minds of the real well-wishers of the country a spirit of progress and prosperity, as well as a desire for peace, whereas those who are actuated by malice, hatred, excitement and disloyalty are never true *swadeshists*, but like evil spirits are ever the enemies of their country though in a *swadeshi* garb.

No doubt, says the paper, that some inexperienced men out of undue excitement pour poison at the root of *swadeshi*, but it is as well true that some shortsighted officials sow the thorns in its way. If the Governor of Madras has given expression to both sides of the question, he has shown the full moon of his unbiased mind without a dark line.

71. The recent issue of the *Yugantar* under the name of *Lokantar* has been noticed along with its libelous writings by the

The *Yugantar* again.

*Hilvarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th September, which says that in spite of all their vigilance the police have not yet been able to catch hold of the libelous.

KHULNAVASI,  
Sept. 19th, 1906.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 21st, 1906.

HILVARTA,  
Sept. 17th, 1906.



HITAVARTA,  
Sept. 17th, 1908.

72. Referring to the rejoicings of the people of Madras owing to the release of Mr. Subramaniya Iyer, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th September says :—

I do not understand the reason for this shameful (public) rejoicings. The other day Mr. Iyer was not being enlarged on bail under several of the pretexts, and now when he has been released his face has been blackened. He has lost the respect of his countrymen by his shameful conduct. He has now become useless, and no weight can be attached to his words in this country now. I am of opinion that Mr. Iyer has acted very unwisely in asking for the pardon of the Government. If he had not preached sedition in the country, there was no need of his showing his teeth. The Government released him after his executing a bond for good behaviour. Did not all this wound his sense of self-respect which he has sacrificed for his bodily release. He must now pass his days in repentance and singing hymns. His countrymen can no longer attach any value to his words. Other men who love their country, should take a lesson from the conduct of Mr. Iyer. The way to the service of one's country is full of thorns. One must think of all this before he enters into the service of his country.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 18th, 1908.

73. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September agrees with "Max" in thinking that the overdone loyalty of the people who are issuing loyalist manifestoes is making

"The loyalists." many a civilian laugh in his sleeve. There is nothing wrong in being loyal, but some men are stretching their loyalty even far beyond fulsome flattery, and can see no fault in anything that the Government does. These men think more of flattering officials than of their own self-respect, which is not required to be sacrificed if one has to be loyal. In fact, the very persons they flatter, hate them and think them mean people.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALVARTA,  
Aug. 14th, 1908.

74. A correspondent of the *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August writes to say that the annual revision settlement, which is going to be introduced into Orissa, will lead to the oppression of the tenantry by the low-paid Amins and other Government menials; that the tenants themselves will be involved in litigation, and that they will thus be put to unnecessary trouble and harassment.

UTKALVARTA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

75. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August states that in Ganjam rice sells at 6½ seers per rupee.

UTKALVARTA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

76. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August states that in Ichapur and other villages in the Ganjam district transplantation and other agricultural operations cannot proceed for want of good rain.

UTKALVARTA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

77. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August is sorry to learn that Mrs. Reba Rai of the Model Girls' School, Cuttack, is unwilling to amalgamate her school with the Ravenshaw Girls' School, which is an older institution, and which is at present well-housed and well-equipped, though she was advised to do so by the friends and supporters of both the institutions. The writer fears that this imprudent act on the part of Mrs. Rai may induce guardians in Cuttack to withdraw their girls from her school, and place them in the charge of the authorities of the Ravenshaw Girls' School. The result may prove injurious, and may lead to friction. Uriya girls are generally attached to the older school, and Mrs. Rai cannot expect to make her institution permanent by drawing Bengali pupils from Calcutta or other distant stations. It is not a matter of *cid*, but a matter of devotion to public cause, which generally requires conciliation and self-sacrifice.

UTKALVARTA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

78. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August advises the District Boards of Orissa to elect Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, for he is the best candidate available at present.

The election controversy in Orissa.



Babu Radha Charan Das, a zamindar of Balasore, and Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur are now contesting the same seat in the Legislative Council. Babu Radha Charan Das is no doubt a qualified and wealthy man, but he is not of ripe age: he is no doubt an important zamindar of the Balasore district, but the Legislative Council requires an amount of experience, which he does not possess. Raja Baikuntha Nath De is no doubt a good rival of Mr. Das in the field of competition, but unfortunately he has lost the confidence of the Uriyas. The writer therefore exhorts all the Uriya members of the District Boards to elect Mr. Das with a unanimous voice.

79. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th August gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the Calcutta Uriyas, held on the Panti Math, in Thanthania in Calcutta, under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.,

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

A meeting of the Uriyas in Calcutta.

to hear whom about ten thousand Uriyas had assembled at the place of the meeting. Mr. Das's speech electrified the hearts of the hearers. He was followed by Mr. Bhola Nath Samantra of Balasore, who expounded the old theory that the King was God incarnate; consequently, to revolt against the King was to revolt against God. The Uriyas should learn to respect their King just as they respect God. After this brief exposition of the divinity in Kings, the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close by the national cry "Glory to Utkal"

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that rice sells at 7 seers 14 chittaks at Cuttack, 7½ seers at Balasore, 6 seers at Angul, 7 seers 3 chittaks at Puri, and 9½ seers per rupee at Sambalpur.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

High prices of rice in Orissa.

81. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that about 360 persons take their meals every day at the *Anna-chhatra*, started by the Raja of Barakhemundi.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

The *Annachhatra* at Barakhemundi.

82. The Ganjam correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that the Proprietor of Kanika is giving *tiacavi* advances to his own tenants, and distributing rice to the poor in select places in his own estate.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

Relief measures adopted in Kanika.

83. The same correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that Miss Gilbert paid a visit to Ganjam and that after distributing rice and cloths to the poor people and inspecting the Middle English school and the Sanskrit *tal* in that station, she went towards Aul.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

Miss Gilbert on her philanthropic tour.

84. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that six persons died of cholera in Cuttack town last week, and that fever, vomiting and purging are troubling the residents very much.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

Cholera and fever in Cuttack.

85. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August learns from its contemporary of the *Ganjam Gunadarpan* that though it rained in Barakhemundi in the last week transplantation and other agricultural operations cannot go on for insufficiency of water.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

The weather and agriculture in Ganjam.

86. The Mahanga correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that excessive and continuous rain for three days last week has injured the newly-transplanted paddy plants in many places.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

The weather and agriculture in Cuttack.

87. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that the *Jhulan Jatra* of god Jagannath at Puri and of the gods in the *maths* in that town was celebrated with great *celat* in spite of the heavy showers of rain that fell on that day. The *Jhulan Jatra* of god Gopal Jiu and of other gods in the Cuttack town was celebrated as usual with devotion and fervour, though the heavy showers of rain that fell on that day caused some inconvenience to the spectators and shop-keepers.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

The *Jhulan* festival in Puri and Cuttack.

88. The Puri correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that a meeting was held at Jagannath Ballabh Math in Puri town with the object of celebrating the anniversary of the *swadeshi*. Babu

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

The celebration of the anniversary of the *swadeshi* at Puri.



Gopabandhu Das, B.L., presided and delivered an edifying address, which kept the audience spell-bound. About 50 gentlemen attended the meeting.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

89. Referring to the dacoity committed at Basirhat in Bengal, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August observes that such crimes, when not detected, do not speak well of the Police, that has recently been re-organised with offer of higher emoluments to its members.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

90. Referring to the reply which the Secretary of State gave to a question of a Member of the British Parliament regarding some seditious writings said to have been published in the *Era*, a paper conducted by an Englishman in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August is not at all satisfied with the answer, and observes that the Government in India watches the tone of papers conducted by Indians, and does not pay any attention to the writings of Englishmen in that country. This is not as it should be. The tone and writings of all the papers, whether conducted by Indians or Englishmen, should be watched with equal care.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

91. Referring to the execution of Khudiram at Muzafferpur, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that he met his death with a happy countenance, and that he had no fear of death. The infliction of capital punishment in the case of such culprits is not advisable. He should have been kept in imprisonment for a large number of years, whereby he would have found time to repent for his misdeed and to reform himself thereby.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

92. Referring to the observations made on newspapers in the last Annual Report on the Administration of Bengal, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August points out that the opinion of Government regarding them is not good. It is said that the papers are wanting in able and honest criticism of public affairs, and that they make statements that are not always correct. The means of improving the papers should have been pointed out. Government should always communicate its intention in a simple and correct form to the papers, and by this means the papers will be able to read the heart of Government. Government may correct the statements of the papers regarding its policy or action, whenever that is practicable. A great deal of inaccuracy may thereby be removed.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

93. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August is of opinion that as the Judges of the Calcutta High Court gave different opinions regarding the guilt of Durga Charan Sanyal in the notorious Darjeeling Mail assault case, and as the jurors differed in opinion from the Sessions Judge, the benefit of doubt should have been given to the accused. The writer hopes that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will exercise his prerogative in reducing the sentence passed on the accused, who is a respectable pleader of many years' standing, and who is far advanced in years to survive his incarceration.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

94. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that the Orissa Association has already formed its opinion on the subject of the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions of a District Officer.

The transfer and appointment of the Judicial officer must not remain in the hands of the Commissioner, who is a superior Executive officer. Like the present Munsifs and Sub-Judges, their transfers and appointments should remain in the hands of the Sessions Judge and the High Court. The Deputy Magistrates should be placed under the Sessions Judge, who will look after their transfers and appointments, while the Deputy Collectors may remain under the District and Divisional Officers. The Orissa Association has also proposed that cases under sections 107 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should come within the jurisdiction of the Judicial officers, and not placed before the Executive officers for disposal. The new scheme should not only have a trial in those districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal where there is great unrest, but also in the quieter districts of



both the Provinces. The writer fully endorses the views of the Orissa Association, and hopes that the Government will pay what attention they deserve.

95. Referring to the Small Industries Development Company, Limited, started at Calcutta, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August states that the Company has not proved as successful as it was anticipated at first. This is due to the fact that the Indian has not as yet learnt to transact business, and that he has no faith in his brother Indian.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

96. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 15th August gives an account of the celebration of the anniversary of the *swadeshi* at Cuttack last month. Owing to foul weather, the attendance was small. Still the hall of the Town Library was almost full. The first speaker, Mr. Prafulla Chandra Roy, M.A., B.L., pointed out that the *swadeshi* has an economical, a moral and a political side. He spoke nothing on the political side of the question. He expatiated much on the other two features of the movement. He was followed by Mr. Viswanath Kar, who delivered a stirring speech, pointing out the degraded condition of the Indians. He was sincerely of opinion that the industries of India can be revived only by the help of the *swadeshi*. The proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close by the chanting of national songs. The audience was requested to renew the *swadeshi* vow and to stick to it with firmness and consistency.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

97. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August thanks Syed Mukram Ali of Cuttack for his liberality in paying donations to poor Muhammadan widows in Cuttack, at the rate of Rs. 3 per widow per month. The Syed is a real benefactor of his community.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

98. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August states that about 10 persons died of cholera in Uparbisa pargana, in Angul. The disease is on the increase. As the residents in the interior of Angul do not know the proper treatment of cholera patients, it is desirable that Government should send a doctor with medicines to the affected parts of the district. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Angul, is drawn to the matter at once.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

99. The Sorola correspondent of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August states that about 120 persons were carried off by cholera in that part of the Ganjam district.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th 1908.

100. The Bargarh correspondent of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August states that cholera prevails in Bargarh.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th 1908.

101. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August states that cholera has assumed serious proportions in the villages surrounding Deogarh, the capital of Bamra.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

102. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August states that the prospects of the standing crops in that State are hopeful, and that if rain does not fail in the ensuing two months, a bumper harvest may be expected.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

103. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August observes that if Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., be unwilling to accept all the responsibilities attached to the position of a Councillor in the Bengal Legislative Council, Babu Gokulananda Chaudhuri may be selected as a member of that Council.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

104. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August does not approve of the action of the students of the Hooghly College and its attached institution, who went to their college and school without shoes, thereby showing their respect for Mr. Tilak, who, according to them, sacrificed himself for the sake of his country.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.



SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

105. A Calcutta correspondent of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August points out that the Utkaliya Samaj at Calcutta is based on weak foundations, and is almost tottering for want of support. There are about 20 educated Uriyas in Calcutta who find it difficult to educate the views of their coolie brethren, who number about 50,000. What is still more lamentable is the fact that even these twenty leading gentlemen are divided into two opposite parties, who can hardly agree on any question of importance. Thus the prospects of the Samaj are not very hopeful.

The Utkaliya Samaj in Calcutta, a tottering institution.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

106. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August publishes a letter from one of its correspondents in which it is pointed out that though the Raja of Dharakota waxed eloquent over the question of female education in his annual address to the Utkal Union Conference, he has hardly done anything to promote the cause of that education in his own State. Princes and gentlemen of such inconsistent character can hardly promote the cause of national good.

An inconsistency in the character of the Raja of Dharakota.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Aug. 15th, 1908.

107. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August appreciates the intelligence of the Tibetan authorities, who have resolved to introduce English into the curriculum of studies prescribed for their schools.

Teaching of English in Tibet approved.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 19th, 1908.

108. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 19th August states that some volunteers, under the leadership of Babu Gopabandhu Das, visited Nimapara in the Puri district, with a sum of Rs. 300 to distribute the same amongst the famished people there.

Relief to the famished in Nimapara by the volunteers.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 19th, 1908.

109. The Cuttack correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 19th August opposes the candidature of Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., and suggests that Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, of Balasore, is more competent to occupy a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. To a thorough and accurate knowledge of zamindari matters, he adds an experience of the District Board and the Municipality, which extends over 30 years. He was the first native of Orissa who served in the Bengal Legislative Council and did much useful work in that capacity. It is not understood why he should be considered inferior to Mr. Das, whose views on many public questions are not the views of the public.

The election controversy in Orissa.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 19th, 1908.

110. Referring to the untimely death of Khudiram, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 19th August points out that Khudiram had no fear of death, and that he followed the example of the Rajput ladies of olden times, who sacrificed themselves when life was found unbearable. Khudiram was a minor, who might have been punished with transportation for life. That he had something uncommon in him is evident from the fact that many young men in Calcutta were in mourning and wore signs of sorrow on the day he was hanged.

A slight sympathy with Khudiram.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
July 30th 1908.

111. Referring to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, the Under-Secretary of State for India, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August observes that though the speech is good, sympathetic and intelligible, it does not detail the reforms that are in contemplation. The Indians are required only to wait and hope.

Mr. Buchanan on constitutional and administrative reforms in India.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 30th, 1908.

112. Referring to the Indian Budget discussion in Parliament, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August states that there were many Indians and Anglo-Indians in the Strangers' Gallery on that day. The Indians were disappointed to find that the Budget discussion led to no substantial good.

The Indian Budget discussion in Parliament.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 30th, 1908.

113. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August approves of the sympathetic action of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, who fed about four thousand poor men and women at Dacca, where His Honour was present for some time. The work of feeding

The feeding of the poor at Dacca by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, approved.



the poor should have been entrusted to non-official hands, as the procedure adopted by the Police and Government officers, who were in charge of the work, resulted in confusion. It is said that some poor men were beaten severely for breach of discipline.

114. A Cuttack correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August points out that the respectable middle classes in the Orissa Garjats are in great distress; some of them are so poor that they have nothing to eat. At the same time they are determined not to beg in public or to resort to *annachhatras* or other places of public charity. Such respectable poor people should be sought out and aided: otherwise they will die a silent death. It is a noteworthy fact that the Raja of Talcher has understood the situation correctly, and is trying to help such poor men by various means. The correspondent hopes that the Chiefs of other States will follow the example of the Chief of Talcher.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 20th, 1908.

115. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August observes that the charitable gentlemen residing in the Mogulbandi side of Orissa should make it a point to help and relieve those who belong to the Mogulbandi, and must not bother their heads about the poor and famished residing in the Orissa Garjats, to save whom it is the duty of the Rajas of those States. The Rajas spend incredible sums in marriages, *fetes* and other unimportant matters. Why must they not spend a good sum to save their own subjects?

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 20th, 1908.

116. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August supports the resolution of the monster meeting held at the Cuttack Town Hall to petition Government on the subject of re-opening law classes in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and hopes that as the Uriyas are backward in point of education, it should be the duty of Government to help them by all means in its power.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 20th, 1908.

117. A Calcutta correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August points out that the seventh meeting of the Calcutta Utkaliya Samaj "nicely mild." The seventh meeting of the Calcutta Utkaliya Samaj "nicely mild."

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 20th, 1908.

118. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August mourns the death of Mrs. Gupta, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, a Member of the India Council. The sad occurrence took place in London in an unexpected manner. She was only 55 years old, and her health was indifferent. She was an Indian lady of many a virtue, and was an example to other Indian ladies in many matters. May God bless her departed soul!

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 20th, 1908.

119. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 20th August strongly recommends the claims of Babu Radha Charan Das, a public-spirited zamindar of Balasore, to the notice of the District Boards in Orissa, and observes that the District Boards should elect him to represent their interests in the Bengal Legislative Council. A list of his qualifications is given for the edification of the public. It is said that his services in the Bengal Legislative Council will prove very useful, as the Land Records Maintenance Bill is on the Legislative anvil.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

120. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August is sorry to note that the railway collisions in India are on the increase, and that the number of dacoities and thefts, assaults and other crimes committed in railway carriages or on railway lines is also large. Thus public confidence in the administration of railways in India has been shattered to a large extent. Railway passengers do not feel themselves safe. It is therefore advisable that the Railway Board

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.



and Government should do something substantial to allay this feeling in the public mind.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

121. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August hears that the Postal authorities have resolved to establish a branch post-office at Kharga Prasad in Dhenkanal, and

observes that the post-office should be opened without any more delay. The attention of the Superintendent of Post-offices, Cuttack, is drawn to the matter at once.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

122. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August states that the

Babu Baidyanath Misra, the popular Deputy Magistrate of Angul.

rumour of Babu Baidyanath Misra's transfer from Angul to Puri as a Settlement Officer has made the people of Angul very uneasy; for he is a very popular officer, who is both accessible and fair-minded. The

people of Angul want his services for a few years more in that district.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

123. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August is sorry to learn that

The Boarding-house attached to the Middle Vernacular School in Bhingarpar in a dilapidated condition.

the Boarding-house attached to the Middle Vernacular School in Bhingarpar is in a dilapidated condition and needs urgent repairs. The attention of the local authorities is drawn to the matter at once.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

124. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August states that relief

Relief work in Hindole.

work is going on in Hindole in a satisfactory manner. After a week the *beali* paddy will be

harvested, and it is hoped that it will improve the staying power of the people in that State.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

125. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August is sorry to state that

Floods in the Brahmani doing injury to crops in Talcher.

unusual floods in the Brahmani river overflowed its banks on the 17th of last month, submerging the standing crops on both sides of the river for a large number of hours, and thereby doing them great injury. This is no doubt a great misfortune.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

126. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August states that 66 poor

An accident, resulting in the death of 31 persons in Dhenkanal.

men and women, after receiving rice from the Adipur Relief centre in Dhenkanal, attempted to cross the river Brahmani at Garudapal Ghat with a

view to repair to their respective villages. The boat on which they were carried was overturned by the forcible current of the river, and as a consequence all the passengers were suddenly thrown into the river. It was found on enquiry that out of 66 persons, 31 were missing. All the dead bodies have not as yet been recovered. The remaining 35 persons saved themselves by swimming as far as the banks. The living refugees were utterly destitute and naked. Babu Madhusudan Misra, the Agent of the Raja in charge of the relief centre, supplied rice and eatables to the living persons, who warmed themselves with fire for which a liberal supply of fire-wood was granted. The matter is under police investigation.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

127. The Bhingarpar correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of

Cholera figures for Bhingarpar.

the 22nd August states that out of 150 deaths 120 were due to cholera in that part of the Puri

district. The Bhingarpar State should spend something on public health there.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

128. The same correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd

Aug.

The *beali* crop in Bhingarpar.

August states that the *beali* paddy is nearing harvest, and will prove very useful to many.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

129. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August mourns the death of

The demise of Babu Raghunath Das mourned.

Babu Raghunath Das, M.A., B.L., a zamindar and pleader in Midnapore, who served as Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality and as Vice-Chairman

of the Midnapore District Board for a considerable time. He was a public-spirited gentleman and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and sympathisers.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

130. Referring to an attempt of the Madras leaders to hold the next

The utility of the Indian National Congress questioned.

annual meeting of the Indian National Congress at Madras, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August observes that it should be explained clearly to every Indian what good the Congress has been doing to him all these years.



131. *The Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 22nd August supports the advice which the Landlords' Association in Calcutta is giving to the people in Bengal viz., that the people of Bengal should learn to be quieter, that writers and speakers should be more moderate in their writings and speeches, that students should mind more their lessons than the politics of the day, and that the machinations of the revolutionists should be avoided by all means.

GARJATBASINI.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

132. *The Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August is of opinion that the statement of Mr. Buchanan in the House of Commons, to the effect that the tenants and good landlords in Orissa value the revision settlement highly, comes as a surprise to the people of Orissa, who look upon such settlement as a source of many troubles.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

133. The Puri correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August brings the condition of the Govindpur-Jatni Road in Khurda to the notice of the Puri District Board, and points out that the rivulet which crosses this road should have a bridge constructed over it to enable passengers to proceed to Jatni without any difficulty.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

134. *The Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August states that two men belonging to Jajpur, while working in the fields, were killed by lightning; and that one man belonging to the same subdivision, while sleeping in his outward verandah, was bitten by a jackal.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

135. *The Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August states that Miss Gilbert visited Gaya on the 27th of July, and distributed rice and clothes to a large number of men and women, including their children. Her sympathy for the poor was very great. She also inspected the Ganjam school and the Ganjam *tal* on her way to Aul.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

136. *The Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August states that rice sells at 6 seers per rupee in Dhenkanal.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

137. *The Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August states that the number of educated Uriyas available for Government service in Orissa is very small. Consequently, the educated Uriyas have to compete with the educated Bengalis, whose number is larger, when a vacancy occurs. In this competition the Uriyas generally go to the wall, because the predominance of the Bengali element in all the Government offices is very great. The writer hopes that His Honour will extend his patronage to the Uriyas, just as he has done in the case of the backward Biharis.

UTKALBARTA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

138. Referring to the acquisition of land adjacent to the Orissa Commissioner's office compound by the Government for the accommodation of the Cuttack Civil Court, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August observes that the location of the Cuttack Civil Court near the Commissioner's compound, which also borders on the Collector's compound, will prove not only convenient to the *amlas*, pleaders and muktears, but also to the parties to suits.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

139. *The Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August states that the Government embankments, situated round mauza Damarpur, in thana Patamundai, district Cuttack, were breached in several places by the Brahmani floods, last year, and that the village ran the risk of being submerged by the present year floods of that river. The residents of the village submitted many petitions to Government, with very little result. At last Messrs. Bhajani Panda and Krishna Acharyya, two leaders of the residents, taking courage out of despair, invited all the residents together and advised every one of them to act conjointly, each man cutting one cubic foot of earth and throwing the same on the breaches. The advice was acted upon in right earnest, and the breaches were repaired within a short time. This self-exertion on the part of the residents of Damarpur has not only saved

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.



its residents but also their paddy fields from destruction by the Brahmani floods of the present year. The writer holds up this example of self-exertion for imitation by other villagers in Orissa, who by joint exertion under able and intelligent leadership can do a great deal of good to themselves without actual Government aid.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

140. Referring to the bomb that was thrown at a train running from Shamnagar to Kankinara, but that failed in hitting its mark, and the bomb that was exploded near the Chandernagore Railway line and that by its explosion wounded the coolie who was working there, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August is utterly disgusted with the acts of the revolutionists, and suggests that they should be severely punished.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

141. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August refers to the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Bihar, and to the promises of His Honour as made to patronise the Biharis in various ways, and suggests that His Honour, while favouring the Biharis, need not forget the Uriyas who are similarly circumstanced and who can hardly make any progress without His Honour's patronage.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

142. After giving the substance of the Annual Report on the Orissa Garjats for the year 1906-07, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August is of opinion that the administrative duties were no doubt discharged satisfactorily in those States. An increase in the number of thefts and a decrease in the number of convictions secured do not speak well of the Police administration. An increased income from the sale of intoxicating drugs may look well in the eyes of the financier, but the moralist will think otherwise and say that the condition of the people is not good. The Chiefs of the Feudatory and Tributary States are therefore requested to look after the moral welfare of their subjects, on whose happiness and contentment depends the ultimate good of those States.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1908.

143. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August is astonished to learn that the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act, which was shelved on account of the opposition of all public bodies in Bengal, has again come out in another shape, proposing to impose a sanitation tax on the people, and has been offered to different public bodies for criticism. The provisions of the Bill were discussed at a meeting of the Orissa Association, and the Association came to the conclusion that it is unjust on the part of Government to impose a sanitation tax on the landed interest, as the duty of preserving the health of the country belongs properly to Government, and the expenses needed for the discharge of that duty should be defrayed from the public revenues. It is improper to authorise the members of the Union Committees to impose a sanitation tax, whenever their funds will be short. The Union Committees, constituted as they are, must always be short of funds, and their temptation to impose the sanitation tax will always be very great. The chaukidari tax is already troubling the people very much. The imposition of a new tax will simply ruin them. The proposal that the District Boards will supply funds to the Municipalities is equally bad. District Boards and Municipalities are separate bodies, and are constituted differently. The financial dependence of the one on the other is not at all desirable. The District Boards find it very difficult to make their two ends meet. Whence will they find money to help the Municipalities? The roads of the districts are as bad as ever. The tanks and wells in the country are in a wretched condition. All these are due to the poverty of the people. Had the people enough money in their pockets, they would have cleansed and repaired their tanks and wells without applying for any aid to Government. It is the duty of the District Boards to look after the roads, the tanks and the wells, which, if placed in good condition, will lead ultimately to the improvement of the sanitation of the country. It is useless to authorise the Union Committees to build or abolish latrines and privies, which do not exist in rural tracts. People generally use fields and waste lands and areas covered with bushes and trees for purposes of obeying the calls of nature. It is true that some betake to the sides of tanks,



but in such cases the tanks are already in the worst condition imaginable. The land tax, the water rate and the chaukidari tax are already heavy burdens on the people. It is not fair to increase the burdens by the imposition of a new tax. The writer humbly prays that as Sir Andrew Fraser is going to leave the charge of Bengal after a few weeks, His Honour need not create unpleasant feelings in the minds of the people at the time of His Honour's departure. On the other hand, let His Honour make such gifts to the people that they may cherish His Honour's memory with gratitude and love.

144. The Kanika correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August states that the tenants in that estate have tided over the present distress by the help of its Proprietor, and have succeeded in bringing all cultivable lands in that estate under cultivation.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

145. The Ghanteswar correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August states that the *beali* paddy in that part of Kanika is being harvested, and that it will give great relief to many.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

146. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August is of opinion that Mr. Tilak, a popular Mahratta leader, for many in the Mahratta country fasted on the day the sentence of transportation was passed on him.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

147. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd August advises the District Boards of Orissa to elect Mr. M. S. Das, C.L.E., for the vacant seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. Das is a popular and wise leader. He is not only loved by the landlords and tenants, but by all industrious people in Orissa. It was the jealousy of a Balasore voter which prevented him from entering the Legislative Council on the last occasion. The District Boards therefore owe him a duty, and that duty consists in giving all the votes in his favour. The other competitors may wait a little, for the number of members in the Bengal Legislative Council will soon increase under the proposed new scheme.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

148. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 15th August is of opinion that Orissa is in a deplorable condition. Attempts were made both by Government and private persons to help the poor and the distressed, but the funds at their disposal have run short. It is true that *taccavi* advances were made to help the poor cultivators, but they could not secure seeds. Consequently a large portion of cultivable lands is lying uncultivated. Relief works cannot go on successfully in the rainy season. The condition of the people in the Government Khasmahals is equally bad. The standing crop is now the only hope of the people, but who knows whether this crop will be securely and safely harvested? Everything rests in the hands of Providence.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.  
Aug. 15th, 1906.

Cholera in Bamra.  
in Bamra.

149. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 22nd August states that cholera still prevails

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

150. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 22nd August is glad to notice that the Industrial Workshop in Talcher is turning out very good ivory buttons, which should be encouraged by the people and Princes of Orissa.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

151. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 22nd August is sorry to note that the Industrial Association in Calcutta is unable to provide work for those young men who have returned from foreign countries after receiving instruction in various industrial arts. A small company has been started in Calcutta with a capital of 4 lakhs, with the object of providing work for these young men; but the company is not doing well for want of funds. Surely this is a matter of great regret.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.  
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

152. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th August is sorry to state that passengers proceeding from Balasore to Dehurda, in the Balasore district, are required to

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.  
Aug. 26th, 1906.



pay higher rates of ferry fees than those prescribed by the Balasore District Board. This illegal mode of blackmailing has ripened into an oppression that should be removed without delay by the District Board in question.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 26th, 1908.

153. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th August states that 12 passengers, consisting of men, women and children, were crossing the Burabalang river in a

rickety boat, which suddenly capsized. Seven of the passengers were drowned.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 26th, 1908.

154. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th August is of opinion that constant floods in the Balasore rivers must do great injury to the standing paddy crop in those parts of that district, which are near the seaboard.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 26th, 1908.

155. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th August rejoices to learn that the Indians are trying their best to produce their cloths, soaps and other goods with the help of the products of the Indian manufactures, carried on through Indian labour and Indian capital. The *swadeshi* is thus thriving, and is expected to expand more and more in the future.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 26th, 1908.

156. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th August regrets to learn that the Madras volunteers were not permitted to serve the pilgrims who had assembled at Kumbha Mela on the Godavari, in the Rajmahendri district. The short-sighted policy of the Madras Police has deprived the pilgrims of voluntary help, which would have conduced to their comfort and convenience. The Madras Police has suspicious eyes, and suspicious eyes generally lead to unnatural results.

SAMVAD VAHINI,  
Aug. 27th, 1908.

157. The *Samvad Vahini* [Balasore] of the 27th August learns that Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur has sent emissaries to Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur, with the object of securing votes from the members

of District Boards in those districts, and observes that the Raja Bahadur is now too old and weak to bear the strain which the labours of a councillor must impose on him at the present moment. The writer is therefore of opinion that Babu Radha Charan Das is the best eligible candidate for the vacant seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, as he has devoted about twenty years to the careful study of the political problems of the day. As the President of the Balasore Notional Society, he has had opportunities of studying and discussing the provisions of the Bills that came before that Council. A correspondent of the same paper also advocates the cause of Babu Radha Charan Das in a long letter to the paper.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,  
Aug. 28th, 1908.

158. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 28th August is glad to find that Babu Prafulla Kumar Ghosh, M.A., has given up his connection with the Provincial Executive Service, and has obtained a situation in the Provincial Educational Service. Want of better

prespects in the educational line had induced many bright scholars to seek employments in other departments of Government. It is desirable that a certain per cent. of good scholars should remain in the educational line to keep up its prestige in the eyes of the public.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,  
Aug. 28th, 1908.

159. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 28th August states that Babu Rajkisor Das, Manager of the Puri Temple, boldly rushed into the Narendra Tank in that town and rescued a Hindi-speaking pilgrim who was about to be drowned in that tank. The philanthropic

labours of the Manager who was actuated by a spirit of self-sacrifice, merit public recognition.

GARJATBASTINI,  
Aug. 29th, 1908.

160. The *Garjatbastini* [Talcher] of the 29th August complains that the Cuttack dak is generally delivered at Talcher many hours after the prescribed time. This is mainly due to the unsatisfactory arrangements made for crossing the branches of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani, which cross the road from Dhenkanal to Talcher. The Postal authorities should take early steps to overcome this difficulty.



161. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August exhorts the religious bodies in Bengal to take early steps to prevent people from joining the ranks of the revolutionists. Those that have gone astray should be weaned back with tender care. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
An exhortation to the religious bodies in Bengal.
162. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that the harvesting of *mandia*, *suan*, *guluchi* and *kangu* is going on in Talcher, and that these crops along with roots and fruits of the forest will give great relief to the poor. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
Harvesting of *mandia*, *kangu* and other crops.
163. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that a man was shot by somebody at Khandpara. No particulars are given. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
A man shot at Khandpara.
164. The *Bhingarpur* correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that the Manager of the *Bhingarpur* State has made a donation of Rs. 200 for the benefit of the poor, out of which one hundred will be paid to the famished in *Bhingarpur* and another Rs. 100 to such people in *Asmeswar*. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
Liberality of the Manager of the *Bhingarpur* State.
165. The *Kalahandi* correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that rice sells at 9 seers and *mung* at 5 seers per rupee in *Kalahandi*. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
High price of rice and *mung* in *Kalahandi*.
166. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that four men were killed by a tiger at *Ladugan* in *Kalahandi*. The people are afraid to frequent the jungles of that State. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
The tiger scare in *Kalahandi*.
167. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that cholera prevails in villages *Kisarpur* and *Ramchandrapur* in the *Puri* district, and that *Chaudhuri Ramhari Das* is treating the patients with Homœopathic medicines. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
Liberality of *Chaudhuri Ramhari Das*.
168. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that a peculiar kind of fever prevails in *Barapali*, in *Sambalpur*. Several have already died of the disease. The fever induces pain in the eyes, which prevents people from going out of their houses. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
A peculiar kind of fever in *Barapali*.
169. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that there is good rain in *Kalahandi*, and that the state of the standing crop is good. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
The weather and crop in *Kalahandi*.
170. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that it rains every day in *Barapali*, and that the state of the standing crop is good. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
The weather and crop in *Barapali*.
171. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August states that a girl belonging to the Talcher *garh* lost her life by being accidentally thrown into a well from which she was drawing water. *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
An accident in Talcher.
172. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th August mourns the death of Mrs. Gupta, wife of Mr. K. G. Gupta, a late Commissioner of Orissa, in London. She was for several years in Orissa, and had conjointly with her husband done a great deal to further the cause of female education in that Province. She was a pious lady. May God bless her retired soul! *Garjatbasini*, Aug. 29th, 1908.  
The demise of Mrs. Gupta mourned.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 26th September, 1908.*







# REPORT (PART II)

## ON

# NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

### FOR THE

## Week ending Saturday, 26th September 1908.

### CONTENTS.

| Page.   | Page.  |
|---|--|
| <b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>   | <b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b> |
| Nil.  | Nil.   |
| <b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION</b>  | <b>(h)—General—</b>  |
| <b>(a)—Police—</b>  | The new Province and the consummation of the 303 partition.              |
| The Midnapore Bomb case ... 299   | Change in the attitude of Sir A. Fraser ... 15.                          |
| Then and now ... 15.  | A lecture on loyalty ... 313   |
| The Midnapore affair and the Local Government ... 15.                       | Government and Mr. Tilak ... 304   |
| Unprecedented Police activity ... 15.                                       | Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government ... 15.                              |
| House-searches in Calcutta ... 300  |  |
| <b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>   | <b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>   |
| Prohibition of public meetings ... 300                                      | Nil.   |
| Midnapore and Alipore—the two centres of sensa- 15.<br>tionalism in Bengal. |  |
| The Midnapore prisoners and the High Court ... 301                          | <b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>  |
| High Court's order disobeyed ... 15.  | Nil.   |
| The Midnapore case ... 15.  |  |
| Refusal of bail ... 15.   |  |
| Mr. Tilak and his case ... 302  |  |
| Mr. Tilak's case ... 15.  |  |
| <b>(c)—Jails—</b>   | <b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>            |
| Solitary confinement of undertrial prisoners ... 302                        | Malarial fever in and the administration of quinine 304                  |
| <b>(d)—Education—</b>   |  |
| Nil.  | <b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>  |
| <b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Adminis-<br/>tration—</b>        | Trastor in the camp ... 304  |
| Nil.  | The situation ... 305  |
| <b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>                                    | Threatened hooliganism in the northern part of 15.<br>Calcutta.          |
| Nil.  | Destroying the manhood ... 15.   |
|   | Loyalty in difficulty ... 305  |
|   | Celebration of the Jubilee of the Royal Proclama- 15.<br>tion of 1858.   |







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1123. With reference to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's reply, through the Hon'ble Mr. Duke, to the letter of Mr. K. B. Dutt and some of the leading gentlemen of Midnapore, complaining against the police method of collecting evidence, re the alleged bomb conspiracy case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
16th Sept. 1909.

"Mr. Dutt's letter was dated the 27th August, and its reply, as published in another column, bears the date of 9th September. May we enquire why it took the Government so many as 13 days to reply to the above? May we also enquire what prevented the Government from taking the steps suggested by Mr. Dutt? His prayer was nothing more than that Government should make an enquiry and see for itself, whether or not the public were justified in suspecting and discrediting police methods, and whether or not innocent men and men of known loyalty were being unjustly suspected as being participators in the anarchist movement. Instead of listening to these reasonable prayers, what we find the authorities doing is to issue warrants against the third batch of the accused and taking them into custody. May we suggest that, in our humble opinion, what the Government should have done was to take action as soon as they got the telegram of the 16th August without waiting for further materials? This would not have hampered the police in their investigations in any way. On the other hand, it would only have strengthened their position more if their methods were really sound. At the same time, such an independent enquiry would have enabled the Government to ascertain the real situation and cry shame upon Mr. Dutt and others if they had really sought to mislead the authorities."

Writing on the same subject, the *Bengalee* regrets the action of Government in upholding the methods of the police, as it may do harm to the defence in the conduct of the case.

1124. *Bande Mataram* writes that it cannot help feeling amused at His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's letter to Mr. K. B. Dutt of Midnapore, upholding and justifying the conduct of the police in the Midnapore Bomb case. This is exactly what it would expect from a Lieutenant-Governor who takes a pride in being called "the policemen's friend." But Sir Andrew Fraser cannot expect every one to accept his opinion about his pampered pets, and he certainly cannot blame any one who rejects his opinion in favour of that of one of his more popular predecessors—Sir John Woodburn—who declared that "in no branch of the administration in Bengal is improvement so imperatively required as in the police."

BANDE MATARAM.  
16th Sept. 1909.

1125. The *Bengalee* says that the Government's reply to the questions on the Midnapore affair asked by Babu Radha Charan Pal at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, will evoke a sense of profound disappointment in the country. The cases mentioned by Babu Radha Charan, if true, are illustrative of the methods which some Police officers are alleged to have systematically resorted to in connection with the Midnapore affair. Those methods have formed a subject of loud complaint both in the press and elsewhere, and it was the plain duty of Government to make an enquiry, however informal it might be, into the allegations against its officers. If they had made such an enquiry, it would not have been necessary for them to say, as they did at the last meeting of the Council, that the matters in question had not been reported to Government. Nothing can be more deplorable from the point of view of both the Government and the people than the attitude taken up by Sir Andrew Fraser in regard to this case.

BENGALIAN.  
20th Sept. 1909.

1126. *Bande Mataram* regards the recent house-searches in Calcutta as an excellent plan for terrorising the people with as much suddenness and effectiveness as even the bomb-throwers cannot command. Anarchy is being met by anarchy, terrorism by terrorism. The search of some thirty houses all on one morning, and at the same hour, and perhaps with the same object, has thrown Calcutta into an

BANDE MATARAM.  
21st Sept. 1909.



unwonted excitement and given rise to a variety of feelings and thoughts. It is believed that such searches will continue for some time to reduce Bengal to its old stagnation. "To our fellow-townsmen we say that mother is punishing us for our guilty estrangement from her, and if we learn to cling back to her breast, she will give us the requisite strength and courage to meet all trials and troubles that may come upon us."

BENGALER,  
22nd Sept. 1908.

1127. *Apropos of the recent house-searches in Calcutta, the Bengalee*

House-searches in Calcutta.

urges on the authorities the necessity of extreme caution in instituting such searches. No searches should be instituted and no arrests ordered so long as the authorities have not had sufficient evidence placed before them to show that such steps are really necessary and are likely to be successful. In the present case nothing incriminating was found in any of the houses that were searched. The authorities cannot therefore be too careful when taking such a measure—unpopular at its very best—as that of instituting house-searches on the unsupported evidence of informers.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BENGALER,  
17th Sept. 1908.

1128. With regard to the order passed by Mr. Marx, the Magistrate of

Prohibition of public meetings.

Alipore, prohibiting the holding of meetings on private grounds after dark, the *Bengalee* says that throughout the preamble the reference is to "public meetings in public places," but its terms are soon forgotten and the net is spread wide enough to include the Federation grounds where the demonstration of the 16th October will be held. The authorities are greatly mistaken if they think that by tactics such as these they will frustrate the demonstration of the 16th October. The bureaucracy never learns the lessons which every one else can read with ease. These difficulties intensify the popular determination and fortify it with the firm resolve to overcome them all. If popular movements are left alone, they follow the usual normal course of development. But if they are obstructed and exposed to petty annoyances, the forces which lie behind them redouble their strength. This lesson is writ large in the history of the new Province, and the journal hopes it won't be lost on the rulers here. The order of the Magistrate raises the question of personal right, and it is hoped that it will be tested. Above all, the journal desires to protest against the policy which is now being pursued and which is sure to intensify the prevailing discontent.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
17th Sept. 1908.

1129. The *Indian Mirror* observes that revelations in connection with

Midnapore and Alipore—the two centres of sensationalism in Bengal.

the anarchist conspiracy have put every other public matter into the shade. What surprises people most is that West Bengal should be the centre of the anarchist conspiracy. Even when the wildest excitement prevailed in Eastern Bengal, there was no such thing as anarchism in that Province. The aspect of affairs in Old Bengal is becoming graver and graver every day. There has been a persistent rumour that the Government of Bengal intends to proceed against the conductors of three Indian journals as a result of disclosures made in the Alipore bomb conspiracy trial. The *Yugantar* has again asserted itself, and copies of the *Yugantar* leaflet have been distributed through the post all over the town since Thursday last. Along with this there is talk of a suspected bomb explosion under a passenger train at Simurali. The reappearance of the *Yugantar* with a bomb explosion, somewhere or other on each occasion is significant, and shows plainly enough that the anarchist conspiracy has not yet been completely dragged out of its lair. Horrible as have been the disclosures concerning the Manicktola College of assassination, they bid fair to be eclipsed by the sensational developments of the Midnapore case. The allegation about an anarchist conspiracy at Midnapore in itself is not surprising, considering that some of the prominent actors were associated with that town, and that not far from it there was the dastardly attempt made to wreck the Special of the Lieutenant-Governor. But what has puzzled everybody is that some of the respectable and leading men of the district, Rajas, zamindars and pleaders, should be, as is alleged by the police, associated with the plot of wholesale assassination of the European officials of the district. Whatever be the result of case, it is



hoped that it will not be allowed to lengthen its course like the Alipore trial.

1130. The granting of bail to the Raja and other accused in the Midnapore Bomb case on the ground that their evidence of complicity had been unreasonably delayed, is regarded by the *Bengalee* as being a reflection on the police which the Government would do well to take note of. The journal thinks it a grave wrong to have detained six persons, who may eventually be found to be innocent, for weeks together in jail subject to all the hardships of jail life. The judgment of the High Court is a grave reflection upon the proceedings of the authorities at Midnapore. It has produced a mixed feeling in the community—a sense of satisfaction that some of the prisoners have been enlarged on bail and of disappointment that others are still detained in *hajut* as the result of a police enquiry which has been openly challenged.

1131. Referring to the delay in granting bail to the Raja by the Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* does not know how to criticise or what to say upon the conduct of the local authorities of Midnapore, who could not only detain the Raja in *hajut*, but could also disobey the order of the High Court in this flagrant and unwarrantable manner. The High Court is the only institution which can afford protection against executive vagaries. But if its orders are not obeyed, the vaunted liberty of the Indian subjects of England becomes a myth. By humiliating the High Court, the Government does not strengthen but weaken the basis of the Empire. And nothing can be more humiliating to the highest judicial tribunal in the land than that the order of one of its Division Benches was not carried out by a Joint-Magistrate. It has yet to be seen what action Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe take in the matter.

1132. According to the *Bengalee* the recent proceedings of the authorities at Midnapore in connection with the release on bail of the Raja of Narajole strongly confirm the public suspicion that they have lost that even balance of mind necessary in dealing with a situation which needs the greatest tact and self-control. The journal trusts the High Court will have something to say about this postponement of the execution of its order. Some explanation of such proceedings is necessary, and the High Court should insist upon an explanation being given.

1133. Adverting to the refusal of the High Court to grant bail to the accused in the Midnapore Bomb case, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* thinks it a pity that Judicial officers in this country do not always remember that their responsibility is serious indeed, when they administer justice. They are oftentimes apt to forget that they have not only to act up to law and legal procedure, but also to see that their proceedings do not offend public sentiments and commonsense. In other words, they must not only administer justice, but administer it in such a way as to make the public feel that substantial justice has been done. The Judges assert that in granting bail, they should consider the nature of the offence with which the accused is charged. The journal, however, submits that they have nothing to do with the gravity or otherwise of the offence when disposing of a bail application. Section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, provides that an accused shall not be released only "if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he (the accused) has been guilty of the offence, of which he is accused." The nature of the offence is not mentioned in the section, and is thus no determining factor in the matter of granting bail. What the law requires in order to refuse bail is not the gravity of the offence, but the presence of "reasonable grounds for believing" the guilt of the alleged offender, that is to say, fairly convincing evidence to establish the offence with which the accused is charged.

Such evidence did not exist in the case of any of the accused, and it is simply inexplicable to the journal how the majority of the accused could be detained in *hajut* when they and the Raja, who has been released, are exactly in the same position. The retracted confessions cannot be used against them, and the journal holds that all of them should be released.

BENGALURU,  
20th Sept. 1908.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
21st Sept. 1908.

BENGALURU,  
22nd Sept. 1908.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd Sept. 1908.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
11th Sept. 1908.

1134. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* protests against the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor of the Bombay High Court, refusing to grant a certificate to Mr. Tilak that his case was a fit one to go up before the Privy Council. The journal is of opinion, however, that the fact alone of Mr. Tilak being tried by a jury composed of seven Europeans and two Indians, and his acquittal by the latter, who understood the language of the incriminating articles, constituted a substantial and grave injustice which thoroughly justified the trial of his case by the Privy Council. It is regretted that the Chief Justice did not think so.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd Sept. 1908.

1135. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks the Bombay Government for having remitted the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Mr. Tilak, and for having changed the rigorous character of his imprisonment to a simple one. These facts go to show that the Bombay Government have to some extent realised that the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Tilak was an extremely severe one. In this connection the journal begs of Sir C. Bayley, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, to follow in the wake of Sir G. Clarke and show similar favour to Babu Durga Mohan Sen, Editor of the *Barisal Hitaishi*, who has been convicted of sedition and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment besides a fine of Rs. 1,000. If His Honour were pleased to remit the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed upon him, such an act of kindness would be much appreciated by the public.

(c)—Jails.

BENGALIS,  
16th Sept. 1908.

1136. In protesting against the solitary confinement of the accused in the bomb case, the *Bengalee* observes that as a rule a solitary cell is reserved for criminals of the very worst type, while undertrial prisoners have a right to be regarded as innocent before their guilt has been established. It would be a disgrace to the rulers and their high code of ethics, of which they boast, if they were to permit persons, who have yet to be proved guilty of any offence whatever, to be subjected to treatment which even the worst convicts do not receive except under very special circumstances. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* also protests against the practice, and says that such terrible punishment is now the lot of undertrial prisoners in this country.

(h)—General.

BENGALIS,  
16th Sept. 1908.

1137. Reverting to the partition of Bengal, the *Bengalee* says:—

The new Province and the consummation of the partition.

"That the new Province is an inferior administration in reality with only a superior staff in form, though not in quality, can hardly be denied. It is no doubt invested with all the pomp and pageantry of an independent satrapy and fully equipped with a paraphernalia-officers of all grades and denominations, and with nearly the same pay and prospects as in the parent administration. But as regards breadth of views, enlightened policy, and the tone of its administration, the new Province is completely weighted down with the time-honoured instincts and traditions of the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The new Province is clearly an administrative anomaly, and so far as regards the status and position of the several districts, it has become within the brief of space of about four years almost an anachronism. It has come only to exist for the Civil Service. It is of course for the Government to determine upon what its prestige is to be founded, but it may well reckon it as a settled fact that until the unnatural arrangement of the partition is at least modified, all administrative progress and the reconciliation of the people must be despaired of in both the provinces."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1908.

1138. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that when Curzonian Bengal was turned up side down under the regime of Sir B. Fuller and Sir L. Hare, there was absolutely no sign of unrest in Old-Bengal, because, though ridiculed and abused by a section of the Anglo-Indian press for his so-called



weakness, Sir Andrew Fraser always refused to trample public opinion under foot and govern the people with an iron rod. The fact, however, cannot be concealed that the situation has undergone a thorough change since the discovery of the anafchist movement. Nobody can blame the authorities if just after the discovery of the bomb affair they were led to commit blunders out of their ignorance of the real character of this new danger. But a week or a fortnight's police raids and house-searches were quite enough to show that the movement was confined to a dozen or two of young men, none of whom had any position in society or stake in the country, or whose names were known to the public. Sir Andrew Fraser was so thoroughly satisfied with this state of affairs that he made no secret of it, and even refused sanction to police raids and house-searches in a good many cases. The state of affairs in Midnapore is thus a great puzzle to the public. How is it that Sir Andrew, though convinced of the end of the bomb business, allowed his subordinates a free hand in that doomed district? It was reported to His Honour that 154 men in Midnapore, many of them having large stakes in the country and holding very high positions in the district, were members of a secret society, the object of which was to make bombs and murder the District Magistrate and other Europeans. The information was of so dreadful and extraordinary a character that the wonder is that, neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor any of his Secretaries went down to Midnapore to test its accuracy. The apparent indifference of Sir Andrew and his Secretaries in acquiring first-hand knowledge about such an unprecedented and revolutionary event as the formation of a secret society practically by all the leaders of a district is inexplicable to the journal. Had Sir Andrew only gone down to Midnapore and give a hearing to the leaders of that district, he would have seen that the people had not really gone stark mad. The Midnapore case is now out of the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, but it is hoped that in future no case under the Explosives Act should be instituted without a thorough and sifting enquiry into the matter.

1139. Adverting the speech of Sir Andrew Fraser at Ranchi, *Bande*

*BANDE MATARAM.*  
21st Sept. 1906.

A lecture on loyalty.

*Mataram* says:—

"The sermon, to use an expressive slang, must have come as an 'eye-opener' to the professional loyalist of Bengal. They had thought perhaps that loyalty meant loyalty to the administration and to the King-Emperor. But Sir Andrew knew better and was careful to dispel their delusion. He brought out the inner significance of loyalty and explained it in its four-fold aspect. With unctious elaboration the Lieutenant-Governor laid down (we must be loyal, first, to the King, secondly, to the Viceroy, thirdly, to the Lieutenant-Governor; and fourthly, and lastly, to the officials on the spot) the different stages through which loyalty must pass before it finds its words and consummation in unbounded homage to the officials on the spot. In the first place—and we thank the Lieutenant-Governor for the information—'there is the king'; but, as Sir Andrew—added, in a burst of confidence, the king is 'too remote.' In the second place, there is the Governor-General who rules as our Professor of Political Philosophy did not fail to inform us, in the name of the king; but even he, the Lieutenant-Governor hinted, was too remote. Coming closer home, there is the Lieutenant-Governor who tries—and here, let us note the touching modesty of Sir Andrew's language—who tries to bring himself in touch with the people. Perhaps, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is not sufficient to exhaust our stock of loyalism. He only tries to put himself in touch with the people; and, perhaps, as often as not his attempts end in failure. What then is the poor loyalist to do? How can he discharge adequately the load of gratitude that is weighing upon his heart? But let him not despair. Even for him, there is 'balm in Gilead.' And for the consolation of the poor grateful loyalist, there are the local officials—incarnations of justice, embodiments of law, vigilant guardians of the welfare and liberty of the people! And Sir Andrew urged the Rajas, Maharajas, ladies and gentlemen present before him never to stint in the full measure of loyalty towards these minor deities of the earth—the officials of the district. Let us hope that the seed has not fallen on barren ground, that the exhortations of the Lieutenant-Governor have not been in vain, and that the abstract quality of loyalty will take definite and



concrete shape during the ensuing *Pujahs*—to the honour of the Civil Service and the blessing and comfort of the people of the country!"

BENGALIAN.  
19th Sept. 1908.

1140. Commenting on the remission by the Government of Bombay of the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Mr. Tilak, the Government and Mr. Tilak.

*Bengalee* regards it as an act of wisdom so far as it goes, but there is no reason why the exercise of the Government's prerogative should have stopped where it has. Government must be aware of the sort of feeling which the conviction of Mr. Tilak and, even more, the sentence passed upon him have aroused among all sections of Mr. Tilak's countrymen, and if it is even partly in consideration of that feeling that they have remitted the fine, they ought also to have remitted a portion of the drastic sentence of transportation for six years. It is that part of the sentence, far more than the fine, which has excited public indignation and the mere remission of the fine can go but a little way to conciliate public opinion. The people must, however, be grateful for small mercies in these days, and the very small mercy shown in this case will not fail to evoke a proportionate measure of gratitude.

HINDOO PATRIOT.  
21st Sept. 1908.

1141. The *Hindoo Patriot* understands that Mr. Tilak's sentence of transportation has been commuted to one of simple imprisonment to be served outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency. If this be true, it is manifest that the Bombay Government cherish no ill-will against Mr. Tilak, but only desire that he should be kept out of harm's way in these stirring times. The prerogative of mercy has been exercised with sympathy and judgment by the Bombay Government, and the journal hazards a prophecy that when times regain their normal tenour, Mr. Tilak may be excused the remaining term of his sentence.

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

INDIAN MIRROR.  
19th Sept. 1908.

1142. The *Indian Mirror* is glad the government of Sir Andrew Fraser is at last showing a disposition to tackle the malaria problem. It is announced that Captain W. H. Forster, I.M.S., has been deputed to work under the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, with a view to enquiring into the causes of the unhealthiness of the central districts of Bengal, and it is hoped that his investigation will result in something more definite than has been the case with previous inquiries. The journal disapproves of the widespread use of quinine as a remedy for malaria on account of its bad after-effects, and recommends in its stead Dr. G. C. Dutt's anti-malarious and anti-febrile drops.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANDE MATARAM.  
19th Sept. 1908.

1143. The *Bande Mataram* of the 12th September 1908 says:—

Traitor in the camp. "From Jaychand to Oomichand is a far cry, but the political history of our country for all these long centuries of indelible shame can be summarised and accounted for in the four short words, 'Traitor in the Camp.' Reading down the pages of the annals of that interminable period of disgrace, you will hardly come across the account of a single movement towards emancipation that had not nursed in its bosom one or more vipers named 'traitors' who, whilst remaining within the camp in the seeming guise of loyal adherence, betrayed the object of their perjured allegiance at this season of fruition. But need we stop at Oomichand? Are there not traitors in the land to-day, who would sell their soul as readily for the paltry privilege of wearing a jewelled sabre or for a ribbon to stick in their coat, or for a title to cover their base birth with? For it is in the blood of some of our countrymen this accursed proneness to perfidy, and has been there ever since the loss of our independence, and Heaven alone knows when the last drop of it shall have been spilled or become sterile. And the no less singular feature of this ghastly thing is that through all these countless years it is always the person at whose



instance he turned traitor who has punished the miserable miscreant, but the country could never find a single son to rise and avenge her on the hated monster by smiting him to the ground. Now, for the first time, the current is turned. For the very first time a cause has produced a votary who has willingly sacrificed his life to visit on its betrayer his merited doom. Kanai has killed Narendro. No more shall the wretch of an Indian who kisses away the hands of his comrades reckon himself safe from the avenging hand. 'The first of the avengers' history shall write of Kanai, and from the moment he fired the fatal shot the spaces of his country's Heaven have been ringing with the echo of the voice, 'Beware of the traitor's fate.'

Yet the crowning pity of it is that such a splendid life should have to be thrown away in the course of this bomb affair. "Bomb can never bring independence," said Barindra Kumar Ghose, in his confession before the Magistrate of Alipore, and truly enough. And it was at a very unlucky and inauspicious moment that he and those he names mistook the voice of the misguided few calling for the blood of an official or two to be the voice of the nation. The removal of a few servants of the bureaucracy cannot even touch the fringe of the problem of national deliverance, and one cannot resist the tear at the thought that there has to be immolated on the altar of an undertaking so fated to fruitlessness—such invincibility of spirit—that same passionate immortal scorn of death that showed itself in Asia after a long interval at Kin-Chau the other day."

1144. Commenting on the present political situation in the country, *Bande Mataram* says:—

*BANDE MATARAM,*  
16th Sept. 1906.

"The discipline of persecution is essential for the proper schooling of a nation. Let us profit by that discipline, let us use it to prepare our mind and soul, let us turn it to the best account, let us welcome it for our self-culture. The land must be furrowed by the plough, it must be broken and torn asunder before it can yield any crop. The rude strokes, the cutting and pruning we cannot do without. And the consolation is that people everywhere are proving equal to the trial which is befalling them. Have a few minutes talk with those who had any opportunity to watch the conduct of our persecuted country men, and your hope and faith will be considerably reinforced to bear you manfully through the struggle which is growing keener and keener every day."

1145. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

"We wonder if the Commissioner of Police is not aware of the wild and disquieting rumours that are agitating the public mind in the northern quarter of the town. Some mischief-makers evidently have been at pains to circulate a rumour that there would be a repetition of the hideous hooliganism and disastrous scenes enacted last year by plunderers in open view of the police. And color has been lent to it by certain statements in the Anglo-Indian press to the effect that no one should travel first-class on the tram lines, and that all should send away their families from Calcutta. From the anxious enquiries that are being made by shop-keepers, big and petty, it is likely that trade would be paralysed, as a result of the rumours, at a time too when it is the briskest in the year. We trust the Commissioner owes it to himself and to the people for whose protection he is responsible, to announce by beat of drum and by posters in the vernacular that there can be no truth in the rumours flying about. The authorities, too, should put a stop to the circulation of such wild rumours, which can have but one effect—that of creating panic and unrest. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor reaches town tomorrow. Before he leaves again for the summer head-quarters of the Bengal Government, he would, we trust, allay public fear in Calcutta and restore peace in Midnapore."

*AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,*  
17th Sept. 1906.

1146. *Bande Mataram* declares that if the British rule in India were absolutely destroyed from every other charge, the one of deliberately destroying the manhood of the nation is sufficient to cover it with eternal shame and disgrace. Even if it had flooded the land with milk and honey instead of paving the way for frequent famine and plague, that would have hardly compensated for the evil it has done in crushing our manhood. That our statement is by no means excessive will appear in the light

*BANDE MATARAM,*  
17th Sept. 1906.



of the following observations of Lord Roberts as to the necessity of universal military training in a country. But instead of being given any facility to try this most effective means of self-culture, they have been told that the mortal taste of the fruit of this forbidden tree will only bring death to them. The alien bureaucracy, which claims to have made men of the people, is alarmed at the least sign of vigour and manhood in their midst, and the greatest need of its administration is to deprive the people of their arms, a knowledge of which, according to a former military pillar of the Indian bureaucracy, is of the highest importance to a man. "What would it profit us if we gain the whole world and lose our manhood?"

*BANDE MATARAM*,  
21st Sept. 1908.

1147. Referring to the loyal meeting held at Midnapore on the 18th instant, *Bande Mataram* enquires whether an empty and heartless exhibition of loyalty is to be the only

outcome of the bitter lessons of the past three months—of all the sufferings so heroically borne.

Continuing it says:—

"We have no quarrel with the sincerely loyal people. If people can be conscientiously loyal to the present form of administration, so much the better for them; verily, they have their reward in this life! But is Midnapore the place, and this the time when the people can be gushing over with feelings of deep loyalty? Only the other day, a member of the local police lay violent hands on the motherhood of Bengal in the person of a venerable lady of Midnapore. The bleeding temple of the mother of Santosh Dass has left the cruel wounds on the hearts of us all; but it seems that the people of the locality have recovered from it promptly enough! Even now the best and noblest citizens of Midnapore are rolling in the dark and noisome cells of the *hajut*; but it seems their neighbours have forgotten their woes, and are eager only to patch up a dishonourable peace with the bureaucracy. But the sufferers of Midnapore need not mind this disgusting conduct of some of their townsmen. They are not the men to be moved by any honourable feeling. Their sympathy is not worth having. The whole of Bengal stands by the Midnapore patriots in their present trial."

*INDIAN MIRROR*,  
22nd Sept. 1908.

1148. The *Indian Mirror* cordially welcomes the proposal for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of Her late Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria. The Proclamation is regarded as the Magna Charta of the Indian people, and the day on which it was issued, namely, the 1st November 1858, as a red-letter day in the history of British India. The idea of celebrating the Jubilee of the Proclamation is therefore an excellent one, and it is hoped all classes of the Indian public, as well as the Chiefs and Princes, will heartily co-operate with the Government in making the celebration a success. It is also hoped that the Jubilee celebration of the Proclamation will materialise in a form which will be remembered as one of the brilliant land-marks in the history of Indian progress under the British Government.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.  
OF POLICE, L. P.,  
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,  
The 26th September 1908.

G. C. DENHAM,  
Spl. Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl.  
of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.