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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st August 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st January 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Besborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
11	"Aryyabarta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	300
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,800
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahma; age 43 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahma; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	1,500
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura ..	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmae ; age about 48 years.	9,000
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahma ; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	1,000
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	800
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	100
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu ; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahma ; age 52 years.	600
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 32 years.	1,000
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,900
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallab, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajahahi ...	Do.	Kachiuuddin Serkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
81	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishna Begchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	1,400
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P) ...	Sentipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,500
87	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	300
89	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
91	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
92	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
93	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	700
94	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.	200
95	"Krisbak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
96	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath ...	.....
97	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	600
98	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
99	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 69 years.	200
100	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
101	"Mahisya-Surbid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	300
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,200
103	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
104	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
105	"Mardarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musselman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
110	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
115	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	500
116	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years	2,800
117	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
118	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan	500
120	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
122	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
123	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
124	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
125	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
127	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....
128	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 39 years	900
129	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	300
131	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Do	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
132	"Prabhat" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	300
133	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 43 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
136	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	500
137	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 33 years.	500
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo...	5,000
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Pransakar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajdnt" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansl.	600
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	200
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 33 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,300
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Radha Govind Nath	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	400
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	5,000
161	"Samsodhai" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly	.....	.....
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	300
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44	300
167	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
168	Serampure (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
177	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahma; age 37 years.	250
178	Sri Nityananda Sevak (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kayatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	17,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahma; age 30 years.	300
187	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahma; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahma, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahma, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
198	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	450
201	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	160
202	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upatana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	900
205	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	330
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
209	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500
210	"Yartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600
211	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
212	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	6,000
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu ...	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	600
218	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami.	1,300
219	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
220	"Jagannath College Maga- sine." (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	300
223	"Savjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	600
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta ..	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,300
225	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Ribeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	E. G Phillips ...	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	D. McDonald ...	400
228	"Agraval" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Chuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ..	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Arya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do.	Rai Yadu Naib Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 6. years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	.....	.....
248	"Negare Baam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	.....
<i>Uriya.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly	.....	.....

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Jangipur Samvad"	... Murshidabad, Raghunathgunge.	Weekly ...	.....	...
2	"Theatre"	... Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	.....	15,000

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 20th July says:—

Grant of self-government to the Philippines. The Philippines cannot claim to have an ancient civilisation. The population of the Philippines is 90 lakhs of whom not more than 800 are University students. Such as they are, the Philippines have been considered fit for self-government. But India in spite of her great and ancient civilisation and widespread education can never hope to get it.

JYOTI,
July 20th, 1914.

2. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 20th July says that the growing desire on the part of the Indians to earn a livelihood in the colonies is everywhere being opposed by the colonials with the result that a severe ill-feeling is growing between them and the Indians. The Indians are not prepared to meekly submit to oppressions in the colonies and return to their mother-country. It is a new and serious problem for the Indians which may even give immense trouble to the Government of India.

JYOTI,
July 20th, 1914.

3. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July says that the treatment of the Indians in the "Komagata Maru" by the Canadian Government was very unjust, and strongly advises the Government of India to adopt the policy of retaliation by passing an Act prohibiting the admission of the Canadians into the Indian Empire.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
July 23rd and 25th,
1914.

Treatment of Indian immigrants in Canada. In its issue of the 25th July it observes that, if not to-day, at least in some distant future, Canada will have to rue for her present conduct. After this incident, will any Indian who has self-respect feel proud to call himself a British subject?

4. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th July says that, like other self-governing colonies, New Zealand is also going to stop Indian immigration. The Home Government is powerless to look after the interests of the Indians and this is causing discontent in India, which it is being endeavoured to suppress by enacting new laws. But this state of affairs cannot last long.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
July 26th, 1914.

5. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that M. Mornard, the Belgian Treasurer-General, has pro-Russian leaning and he has been managing things in such a way as to cause loss to the State instead of profit. He has upset all the arrangements made by Mr. Shuster, the American. What he has now done in permitting the Russians to collect taxes in Teheran is quite in keeping with his past conduct. This has made him thoroughly unpopular with the general public.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
July 20th, 1914.

6. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that for the last two months the Russians have been interfering in the collection of taxes. They have ordered that all those who are Russian subjects and who are under their protection must pay in their taxes in the Russian Bank. They are also using force to get people under their subjection. This is a plea for taking possession of the revenues of the province. The Consul-General M. Orloff is reported to have said that if Russia which has the interest of Persia at heart had not given this order all the revenues would have been appropriated by Shujaud-Dowlah.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
July 20th, 1914.

7. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that the Russians have spread a similar net in Azarbaijan as they have done in China and it is their aim to annex the whole territory to themselves. The Germans also keep their eyes on Azarbaijan because in the event of its passing into Russian hands it will prejudice their Railway concession in Asia Minor, which they obtained a few years back. The trade interests of the Germans

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
July 20th, 1914.

are also developing in Azarbaijan. They necessarily cannot take any steps calculated to prejudice this.

There is also a great contrast between the Russians and Germans. Both are showing the same eagerness in furthering their political and trade interests, but, where the Germans are using persuasion, the Russians are using force.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK,
July 28th, 1914.

8. Referring to the recent case of dacoity at Dhakuria, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that unless Government does something to protect the people life and property will not be safe in villages.

"A terrible dacoity at Dhakuria."

CHARU MIHIR,
July 31st, 1914.

9. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st July writes that about 20 or 25 days ago a number of Musalmans came to the bazar and forbade the fishermen there to sell any fish to any Musalman. A little while after all fish in the bazar was destroyed. The poor fishermen were powerless to oppose this high-

"Nowpara."
Musalman oppression of fishermen in the bazar of Nowpara and other places in the district of Mymensingh.

handed act. On the 14th *Asarh* last the Musalmans proclaimed in the bazar by beat of drum that the fishermen would not be allowed to buy anything from any Musalman shop-keeper. Later on another proclamation was made by beat of drum that no Hindu shop-keeper in the market should buy any fish from the fishermen. The Hindus did not dare to disobey the powerful Musalmans. This oppression has deprived the fishermen of the means of earning their livelihood. The Inspector of the Kendua thana came to the Nowpara bazar on the 31st *Asarh* but so far he has failed to give any protection to the fishermen. The paper, therefore, invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to the matter.

The paper also reports that the fishermen of Lakshmiganj, Konapara, Paharpur, Madan Sanajor, Gog, Temini, Nazviganj, Teligati, Raghubazar, Chandankandi, Nowpara, Rampur, Hukrakanda, Asuari, Jaola, Bekharati, Durlabhpur, Raghunathpur, Asujia, Madanpur, Krishnarampur, Shaitpur, etc., are prevented from selling any fish in the markets in those villages, and that if any fisherman tries to do so his fish is forcibly taken away by Musalmans. This thing has been going on for nearly a month and is the result of the refusal of the local fishermen and boatmen to work for Musalmans. A few days ago some fishermen caught a quantity of fish from the tank of Babu Rajanikanto Choudhury of Teligati but as soon as they tried to sell them in the local bazar the Musalmans abused them and Rajani Babu and forcibly took the fish away from them. These Musalmans do not desist from their oppressive acts even if told to do so by the Naibs in charge of the bazars. In some places the fishermen are not allowed to use the public thoroughfares except the main roads and the rivers. They are too poor to have recourse to law. The Magistrate of Notrakona recently went to Lakshnipur and Konapara and asked the fishermen to sell fish as before. But the paper fears that as soon as he turns his back things will be bad again. The Musalmans are more powerful than the fishermen and the paper asks the Government to protect them from the oppression of the former.

BASUMATI,
July 26th, 1914.

10. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th July hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will decide the question of demolishing a temple at Cawnpore to the satisfaction of the Hindus who have strongly protested against the proposed demolition. Cannot towns be improved without following the mode of Kalapahar?

Proposed demolition of a temple at Cawnpore.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1914.

Ibid.
11. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July also writes in the same strain on the above subject.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. Commenting on the infliction of a fine of Rs. 500 under section 334, Indian Penal Code, on Mr. Hudson, who was accused and convicted of the murder of a coolie of Dalugram, by the Deputy Commissioner, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July remarks: "When a white man was the accused in this case, it would be absurd if the punishment were more severe, especially when the murdered person was only a coolie. The offence was indeed as trivial as crushing a spider."

NAYAK,
July 23rd, 1914.

Ibid.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July also considers the sentence as quite inadequate.

BANGAVASI,
July 25th, 1914.

14. Anent the above the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that Mr. Hudson was allowed to sit on a chair in the court. A concession like this, says the paper,

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

Ibid.

would never have been made to an Indian accused however high might his position be.

(d)—Education.

15. Commenting on the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler on the Hindu University addressed to the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that the object aimed at was to make the Hindu University a non-official institution; but from this letter it appears that the object of the Government was just the reverse. Like the Allahabad University it will also be a provincial body, its scope and usefulness being thus to a great extent minimised. The paper, therefore, advises the leaders of the movement to reject the proposals of Sir Harcourt Butler.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 25th, 1914.

16. The *Moslem Hitaisi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes as follows:—

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 24th, 1914.

"The problem of education." It seems from the rules which have been introduced in the Mymensingh Ananda Mohan College, the Barisal Brajamohan Institution and so forth, that the Government is trying to destroy the fabric of education in India which it built with great care and at a great cost for more than a century. Europeans are being appointed teachers in Madrassas and institutions for Sanskrit education. European Inspectors are doing whatever they like. Colleges are not being allowed to admit more than a fixed number of students. Schools are being ordered to greatly reduce the numbers of students in them. The class which formerly used to hold 50 boys is not being allowed to take in more than 30. The school which had 1,000 students is not being allowed to admit more than 500. The people of the country are now eager to receive education. We pray to the Governor in Council not to try to suppress this eagerness on their part.

Many colleges are not allowed to admit students who have passed in the 3rd Division. Are not such passed students entitled to study in colleges? Is it not possible for many students who have passed the Matriculation or the Intermediate examination in the 3rd Division to secure high places in subsequent examinations? If students who have passed in the 3rd Division are not allowed to further prosecute their studies, why were they passed at all?

Another strange and oppressive rule is that in a District College only students of that district will be admitted.

Another oppressive rule is that the ages of boys must be proved by means of sworn affidavits.

In conclusion, the writer expresses disappointment at the doings of the new Vice-Chancellor from whom every one expected an impartial handling of all questions pertaining to education.

17. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that there is a strong rumour that Nawab Shamsul Huda is going to be made a Judge of the High Court, that Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari will succeed him as a member of the Governor's Council and that Dr. James will be the first paid Vice-Chancellor of the University. If this be true, then the Secretary of State must be said to have

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 25th, 1914.

found out a suitable post for Mr. James. This will also be an effective means of undoing so many years' labour of Sir Asutosh.

SANJIVANI,
July 23rd, 1914.

18. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes:—

"Is this reforming the University or killing education?"

The letter which Mr. Archbold, the Principal of the Dacca College, has addressed to the professors of the Colleges of Bengal, makes us doubt whether it is any reform of the University or a narrowing of education that he wants. First, he is anxious to have the number of students reading in a class reduced, because an unwieldy class prevents intimate relations being established between the students and their professors. This is a proposal which we can never think of tolerating. Those who want to reduce the number of students on the plea of establishing intimate relations between students and teachers are really the enemies of the people of this country. We are confident that no one will support this proposal excepting of course those who are of the same nature as Mr. Archbold. His next proposal is the providing of good hostels for students, a thing which he considers as the first duty of the University. So then Mr. Archbold is not prepared to admit that the main object of the University is the advancement of learning, but considers that the duty of that institution is to build palatial residences for students and spy upon their movements. None but a grossly ignorant person would ever support such a proposal. Thirdly, Mr. Archbold cannot bear the idea of lawyers and physicians managing the affairs of the University and suggests that the work should be left entirely to college professors. But do not these lawyers and physicians, whose sons or wards study in the University, take the same keen interest in the welfare of the students as their professors? And do not men like Lord Haldane, Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon and others, who are not professors of colleges, exercise control over the Universities of England? We must say that nothing good will come out of making over the management of the University to professors. And, lastly, Mr. Archbold is against the system of teaching now adopted by the University. Only a few years ago the officials used to cry against the University being only an examining body; but as soon it has become a teaching institution, Mr. Archbold protests against the system. We all know that very few students now find it possible to study for the M.A. degree in colleges, and that most of them read in the M.A. classes opened by the University. Is the University to blame for this? Mr. Archbold's proposal to have the University managed by professors is like a cunning bait which, we are sure, they will not catch. He wants them to be tempted into supporting his proposals, but we are confident that they will never do so. Attempts are now being made in many directions to throttle our education. And we are, indeed, in a state of great anxiety.

JANGAVAS
July 26th, 1914.

19. Referring to the circular issued by the Calcutta University to all schools and colleges affiliated to it on the subject of dramatic performances by students, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says:—

"A new circular"—dramatic performances by students. There can be no doubt that students should not indulge much in dramatic performances.

MOHAMMADI,
July, 24th, 1914.

20. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that students are becoming too much addicted to theatricals. Steps should at once be taken to check this spirit.

Ibid.
"The theatrical hobby."

NAYAK,
July 28th, 1914.

21. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says:—The refusal of the Secretary of State for India to give Mr. Bhupati Sen an appointment in the Indian Educational Service has enraged the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. We, however, see no ground for anger. A beggar should not look a gift horse in the mouth.

22. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for *Shravan*, 1921, takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Smith in the Patna College as Senior Professor of History in supersession of the claims of Babu Jadunath Sarkar, and compares as follows the qualifications of the two men:—

PRAVASI,
Shravan, 1921 (B. E.).

Mr. Smith is a B. A. of the Cambridge University and was placed 2nd among the successful candidates for the Degree of his year. Babu Jadunath Sarkar is an M. A. of the Calcutta University and headed the list of successful

candidates of his year. He is moreover a Raychand Premchand Scholar. A person who was placed under Mr. Smith in the Cambridge B. A. examination of the year has passed the Civil Service Examination. The same thing has also happened in the case of a person who was placed much below Babu Jadunath Sarkar. Mr. Smith has become an Examiner of M. A. students. Babu Jadunath Sarkar has been an Examiner of M. A. students for a long time. Mr. Smith is a Professor of 5 years' standing. Babu Jadunath Sarkar is a Professor of 21 years' standing. Babu Jadunath Sarkar is not a Fellow of the University. But that is no disqualification, for Dr. J. C. Basu also is not a Fellow of the University. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a Fellowship of the University. Mr. Smith has never taught M. A. classes. Babu Jadunath Sarkar has, for many years past, been teaching M. A. classes. Babu Jadunath Sarkar has made a great reputation by his writings and researches on history. Mr. Smith has no such reputation.

23. The public, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July, want to know why Professor Jadunath Sarkar has not been given the Senior Professorship of the Patna College. Is it in this manner that the authorities desire to respect the Queen's Proclamation announcing that no distinction of colour and creed will be made in the Indian public service? Professor Jadunath is said to have been recommended for the Senior Professorship by the Principal of the College and the Commissioner of the Division.

BANGAVASI,
July 25th, 1914.

I bid.

23. On the same subject, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says:—

BASUMATI,
July 25th, 1914.

It was only the other day that the Secretary of State for India gave his assent to the promotion of Mr. Duke and Mr. Massoul from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service. Why then could he not do the same in the case of Babu Jadunath Sarkar who had been recommended for such a promotion by the Principal of the Patna College? Babu Jadunath has given ample evidence of his exceptional merits in the field of history. If even such a man cannot hope to be promoted to the Indian Service, what inducement will brilliant men have in future to enter the Provincial Service?

24. It is rumoured, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, that an upcountry maulvi will be appointed in the vacancy caused in the Calcutta Madrassa by the death of the late Maulvi Sadat Hossain. This will be extremely unjust to the Bengali maulvies, among whom there are many men quite competent to fill the post.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 24th, 1914.

A vacant maulviship in the Calcutta Madrassa.

"Bengali students in Behar."

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July has the following:—

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

We have already discussed how the path of high education is being steadily beset with thorns in Bengal. We now find that in Behar also high education is being made difficult for Bengali students domiciled in that province. The authorities have of late taken it into their head that the number of students in the Patna College and the Behar School of Engineering should be limited. So many Bengal students have been refused admission into those institutions although students from the United Provinces have been freely taken in. We do not, of course, object to such students being admitted, but what pains us is the unjust persecution of the domiciled Bengali students who ought to receive the same treatment as Behari students. We invite the attention of the Government to this partiality.

26. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Sravan, 1321, observes that the National Council of Education could have done a good deal of good to the country had not the institutions under it drawn the attention of the police for political reasons and education in Government institutions or institutions aided or recognised by Government not been the only door to the public service. The system of education under the Government has many faults. For this and many other reasons it is necessary to keep the National Council of Education alive, and gradually the field of its work should be extended. Now-a-days it is difficult to carry on any business in which officials smell politics. For this reason it is necessary that there should be a class of people in the

PRAVASI,
Sravan, 1321, B. N.

The National Council of Education.

country who will devote themselves solely and exclusively to the cause of education.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 24th, 1914.

27. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that the District Magistrate of Midnapore has made arrangements for abolishing the Midnapore Technical School without even consulting the School Committee.

The school was established in 1885 with a grant by the Raja of Mahisadal and the number of students on its roll is at present 60. The Divisional Inspector of Schools, Mr. Bradley-Birt, late Magistrate, and other high officials have ever wished well to the school. Only a few months ago Government assigned a place for it near the local jail, and the school committee has Rs. 8,000 in its hands for the school.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 24th, 1914.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July requests the Education Department to give aid to the newly established Upper Primary School in village Helamechia within the Manikganj subdivision. There is not a second school within a radius of 3 or 4 miles from the village.

29. The following appears in the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 19th June:—
The Faridpur Zilla School.—We have in our issue of last week discussed the conduct of the Head Master and another teacher of the Faridpur Ishan School. We have to-day

to say something about the Zilla School. Babu Ishan Chandra Sen is the Head Master of the Zilla School. A comparison of the acts of the Head Masters of these two schools shows that one is the equal of the other. We have already made some observations about the drinking water which is brought into the Zilla School for use. But so far the Head Master has not been brought to his bearings. It is the duty of the menial servant, who gets his pay from the Government, to bring water for the boys of the school to drink. But he never does this duty. He has no time to spare after working at the Head Master's house, and so it is impossible for him to fetch water from a long distance for nearly four hundred boys to drink. The boys have, therefore, to drink muddy water. We should think that the Head Master does not know that the want of good drinking water leads to malaria and other diseases. We have not heard whether the officer whose duty it is to inspect schools has made any enquiry into this matter. We fail to understand why the servant of the school, who is a Government employee, should do the private work of the Head Master. Are we then to understand that the Director of Public Instruction has given him permission to do a thing like this which is against the rule? There is another thing which the Head Master does. A number of boys are taken to Dacca every year to take part in certain sports there. They stay at Dacca for five or seven days only. The Government grants two hundred rupees for their expenses and yet compulsory subscriptions are also raised from the boys of the school which even the boys who do not take part in any game have to pay. A sum of about three hundred or three hundred and fifty rupees is thus raised. We said on a previous occasion that since the Government paid Rs. 200 there was no necessity of raising any subscriptions. There is a strict rule that unless a boy pays his game fee of eight annas his school fee is not accepted and he has to pay a fine of one anna a day until the game fee is paid. The guardian of every student has to part with a good round sum to pay the boy's school fees, game fees and fines as well as tips to the school servants. If the game fee must be paid it would be better to add the amount to that of the school fee. The Head Master may say that it is not he but the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, who is responsible for all this, and it is under the latter's order that the game fee is realised under compulsion. But we dare say that if the Head Master had the courage to protest against the impost the Inspector of Schools would have done away with it. Further, we want to know how the money raised by subscription and also obtained from the Government up to date has been spent. We hope that the Head Master will not object to this, for there can possibly be no ground for such an objection. Then, again, the payment of the game fee should be made optional. The practice of the Zilla School is also being adopted by many petty schools in the locality. It is quite unjust to levy this game fee in schools where there are no arrangements for games properly so called or, even if there be, only a few boys take part in

SANJAY,
June 19th, 1914.

them. We hear that the *Sanjay's* criticisms of the Head Master's conduct have annoyed him and elicited some unkind remarks from him. Is this a fact?

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

30. Referring to the doings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that the policy of acquiring surplus lands in order to recover to a certain extent the cost of improvement is wholly unjustifiable. The improvement will benefit all the inhabitants of the city. Hence its cost should be realised, if necessary, from them all by a general enhancement of rates. Why should some people be made to pay for advantages to be secured by all?

MOHAMMADI
July 24th, 1914.

The writer next urges the Trust to first take up the improvement of *bustees* in the suburbs.

31. The *Moslem Hitaiski* [Calcutta] of the 24th July takes the Government of Bengal to task for neglecting village sanitation while it spends large sums for improvement of sanitation in towns. For instance, Government will pay a large sum of money for the construction of water-works and drainage in Krishnagore town. Will not this money be paid out of the public exchequer to which villagers contribute immensely more than townsmen? Townsmen are well-to-do and influential. And is that a sufficient ground for a responsible Government to provide them with means of comfort and convenience with the money taken from villagers and neglect the sanitation of these villagers themselves who are poor men and have no influence over the Government? The attention of Lord Carmichael is respectfully drawn to the matter.

MOSLEM HITAIKSI,
July 24th, 1914.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

32. Asutosh Jana thus continues his criticism of rules 35 and 36 of the rules for the preparation of *khebats*, as laid down by the Settlement Officer of Midnapore, in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July:—

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

The bighas referred to in the rules are bighas according to the recognised Government standard. Now 64 bighas according to the recognised local standard will in many cases be equivalent to 100 bighas according to the recognised Government standard. Thus practically a man holding no more than 64 bighas of land will be reckoned a tenureholder. But it is expressly laid down in Amir Ali's Tenancy Law that the standard adopted in estimating the area of land in such cases should be the local standard.

Again, it is laid down in rule 36 that even a man holding less than 50 bighas may be recorded as a tenureholder. The Tenancy Act, however, contains no provision to that effect and the direction is probably due to the Settlement Officer having confounded a *jot* with a tenure. But that a *jot* is not a tenure has been held by the High Court in several decisions, some of which are referred to by the writer. The instruction that, where a man holding a *jot* measuring 50 bighas has sublet it in part, he is to be recorded as a tenureholder, is also opposed to express rulings of the High Court, viz., Umacharan Dutta *versus* Ugratara Devi, 8 Weekly Report, 181; Karulali Thakur *versus* Lachhmpat Dugar, 7 Weekly Report, 15; Durga Prasanna Ghosh *versus* Kalidas Dutt, 9 Calcutta Law Report, 449, etc.

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

33. The railway authorities in India, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th July, seem now-a-days to think that the Indians are not men and so do not deserve to be treated as such. Recently the authorities of the

BASUMATI,
July 25th, 1914.

Indians forbidden in the waiting-rooms of a station.

Rohilkhund-Kumaun Railway have passed the order that natives should not be allowed to enter the waiting-rooms at the Kathgudam station. According to the rule, respectable Indian women have now to spend even hours on the station platform, if necessary. A correspondent of the *Leader* newspaper says that in one case a Native Raja had to spend a long time on the platform while his European wife and mother-in-law took rest in the waiting-room. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1914.

34. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that the Kumar river is being dredged by a steamer Company west of village Pyarpur within the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district. But the earth and dirty water thus raised are being thrown into the Pyarpur Local Board Canal, so that this canal has been almost filled up, and through it and its branch in the village the dirty water has entered into tanks and deposited enormous silt in them. There has occurred a scarcity also of wholesome drinking water for this reason. Great loss has also been caused to many villagers by cutting down their fruit trees on the bank of the Kumar. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter. The Editor says that it is no doubt very good to dredge a river, but the work should not be done in such a way as to turn the good into a great evil to the local people.

VARTAVAHA,
July 26th, 1914.

35. Babu Krishnadas Patra of Sutargachi writes to the *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 25th July that the annual flooding of the field, about 15 square miles in area, where the cultivators of some 12 or 13 villages within the jurisdiction of the thanas of Chakdaha and Aranghat grow their crops, causes immense loss to those poor men. The cause of this inundation is the narrowing of the Chingra Beel by the villagers living near it which prevents the water which accumulates in that field during the rains from being properly drained. Sometimes the narrow passage allowed for the exit of the water is choked up by earth and the field is therefore immersed in water. A year ago the Magistrate of Nadia inspected the Beel and ordered Babu Nalini Kanta Banerjee of Basantapur to have two outlets about 9 feet from the water level made, but Nalini Babu has built only two narrow outlets. These narrow passages, again, are sometimes choked up by weeds. The writer, therefore, invites the attention of the Government to the matter.

(h)—General.

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July is disappointed to find that the Government has not yet let the public know what recommendations the Prices Enquiry Committee has made and whether anything will be done in the matter. The paper asks the Government to publish its decision without any more delay.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1914.

37. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that some member of the Madras Legislative Council ought to put a question to the Madras Government in the Council as to why Sir Harold Stuart has been appointed senior member of the Madras Executive Council in supersession of the claims of Mr. Shivaswami Ayer. The public wants to know whether considerations of colour or qualification influenced the Government in making the appointment.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1914.

38. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July thanks Lord Hardinge for having appointed Mr. Justice Hasan Imam a permanent Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Stephen in November next. This is the third act which His Excellency has done against the wishes of Civilians. The first and second were the appointment of Mr. A. Chaudhuri as a judge of the High Court and the appointment of Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadikari as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Hasan Imam as a permanent High Court Judge.

39. Referring to the announcement made by the Government regarding the recruitment of officers for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services during the present year, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes:—

SANJIVANI,
July 23rd, 1914.

"Appointment of Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates."

An injustice has been done to the Rajshahi Division by allowing it to nominate only six candidates although there are seven districts in that division. We should think that Rajshahi ought to have been allowed to recommend at least five (*sic*) names. The fact is, the system of nomination is a failure and the old system of competitive examination was better, for then the best of our young men could get into the Executive Service. But now the youths are learning flattery and hypocrisy, and a general degeneration is noticeable among them.

40. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 23rd July says that the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords is a matter of indifference to the vast masses of the Indians who do not even know what, why and where is the India Council.

BURDWAN
SANJIVANI,
July 23rd, 1914.

The India Council Bill.

41. Lord Crewe, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, is badly disappointed at the rejection of the India Council Bill. He tried to defend the measure with flimsy arguments and when everything else was found to be of no avail his Lordship said that the failure of the Bill would cause great disappointment in India. As facts have shown the people of this country are not at all sorry that the Bill has not been passed, for they know that they can never expect anything really conducive to India's welfare from a man like Lord Crewe, who considers self-government impossible in this country.

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

"The regret of the Secretary of State for India."

42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July makes the following observations in view of the proposal to establish a District Court in Calcutta:—

BANGAVASI,
July 25th, 1914.

"A City Court in Calcutta."

(1) Some classes of suits which are now tried summarily by the Court of Small Causes should be transferred to the proposed District Court and thus made appealable. Ejection suits, for example, which cannot be tried by Courts of Small Causes in the mufussal, are tried by the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta. These suits involve the necessity of deciding the question as to whether the plaintiff and the defendant stand towards each in the relation of landlord and tenant, and whether the plaintiff is actually the owner of the property from which he seeks to eject the defendant. And people often institute rent-suits or ejection suits in order to test the validity of their titles. Although these suits do not finally decide the question of titles, yet the defeated party is put to great inconvenience and is left no other alternative than to seek redress by himself instituting a civil suit to settle the point. Under the circumstances, ejection suits, contribution suits and other similar suits should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the new District Court.

(2) The City Court in Madras has been placed under the local Government. But the City Court in Calcutta should be placed under the High Court like all other Civil Courts in the country. This is necessary in order that the Judges presiding in the Court may be guided in the discharge of their duty by the control of the High Court and their promotion and so forth may depend on the opinion of the High Court regarding their judicial talent.

(3) All appeals from the proposed City Court should be heard in the Appellate Side of the High Court instead of in its Original Side as is the rule in Madras. The Madras rule ought not to be followed here, because, while in Madras Vakils can practise in the Original Side, in Calcutta they are not allowed to do so. The Original Side, moreover, is not constituted to hear appeals and hence cannot be expected to be able to manage appeal cases with all the despatch and dexterity of the Appellate Side.

(4) The procedure of the Original Side of the High Court should not be enforced in the proposed City Court as it has been done in the Madras City Court. In Madras the hardship thus caused is minimised by the privilege which the Vakils enjoy there of practising in the Original Side. In the absence of such a privilege among the Vakils of the Calcutta High Court, the purpose of establishing a City Court in Calcutta will be frustrated if the procedure

of the Original Side of the High is enforced in it. The procedure in the Court should be the same as the procedure in all mufassal Courts. As, for instance, its language should be Bengali as well as English instead of merely English. This will save Calcutta people from the practice of having every legal document drawn up in English by an Attorney, no matter whether the party executing the document understands it or not. If anybody in Calcutta draws up a document in Bengali and this document becomes subsequently the subject-matter of a suit, the party concerned has to get it translated by the Court Translator at a great cost.

MOHAMMADI,
July 24th, 1914.

43. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July is sorry that some people are opposing the proposal to establish a City Court in Calcutta. In view of the high cost which litigation in the Original Side of the High Court entails it is imperatively necessary that a City Court should be established in Calcutta. The late Nawab Badruddin Haider, continues the writer, once explained to us how the want of a District Court in Calcutta was injuring the Muhammadans and requested us to agitate for the establishment of such a Court in the city. None but Barristers and Attorneys can have any cause to oppose a proposal to establish such a Court in Calcutta.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 21st, 1914.

44. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st July observes:—
The people of Mymensingh had so long been under the impression that the proposal about the partition of Mymensingh would be given up as soon as the Government ascertained the views of the public on the question. They are, therefore, greatly disappointed to hear that the object of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Mymensingh is to finally decide the matter, and that though the leading public men will be consulted it will be only to receive their suggestions as to how the district is to be divided. We understand that Mymensingh will be split up into four parts and not two as previously reported. And, considering that Mr. Beatson-Bell is coming to Mymensingh with His Excellency, we should not wonder if the district were to be divided even into five parts, for we know what scant sympathy Mr. Beatson-Bell has for the Indian public. But may we not hope that a kind-hearted Governor like Lord Carmichael will not allow himself to be led away by the advice of his counsellors but will see and act for himself? It is a pity that the Government should be anxious to carry out the partition even before the proposed railway extension in the district was effected. We do not think that any partition will be necessary after the different parts of the district are connected with one another by rail. We, therefore, appeal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael not to hurt the feelings of the people of Mymensingh by dividing the district. We would rather suggest that the Government should save Tangail from being depopulated by malaria instead of wasting money on the partition.

SANJIVANI,
July 23rd, 1914.

45. The following appears in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July:—
Ibid. His Excellency the Governor is going to Mymensingh and we humbly request him to decide about the proposed partition of Mymensingh after personally ascertaining the opinion of the public on the question. We pray to His Excellency to follow the dictates of his own conscience instead of being guided by the advice of his counsellors who think that Mymensingh should be divided into three parts and not simply two, regardless of the injury such a partition will do to the district and the inconvenience it will inflict on the people. All that they care for is how to help Civilian Magistrates to do their duties with comfort and ease. At first sight the Government's arguments in favour of partitioning the district, viz., that its work has become too heavy for one Magistrate, appear quite reasonable; but when one thinks of the numerous needs of the district which cannot be attended to for want of funds, one does not feel inclined to support the expense which the proposed division will involve. Of the forty-five lakhs and twenty-six thousand of the inhabitants of the district only two lakhs and ten thousand are literate; and of these latter, again, the number of persons who know English is only 23,667. Is this not enough to make one shudder? Lord Carmichael possesses a liberal mind and is never tired of doing good to the people of this province however hard he may have to work for this purpose.

Why then should his subordinate officers refuse to labour for the people? We must say that the education of the people is of much greater importance than the reduction of the work of Magistrates, and we have no doubt that His Excellency the Governor will agree with us. It would be a sin even to think of reducing the work of Magistrates until at least 30 lakhs out of the 43 lakhs of the illiterate people of Mymensingh are educated. There are 12,000 villages in the district, but the Government spent only Rs. 526 for improving the sanitation of the district during the year 1912-13. The result is that many of the villages have become full of jungles and their waterways are drying up. It is the first duty of the Government to look to the sanitation of the country, and we ask Lord Carmichael whether the partition of the district is to be given preference over the performance of this duty. There is a severe scarcity of water in the district, and if Lord Carmichael had seen respectable ladies carrying muddy water home for drinking from a long distance His Excellency would never have allowed a single pice to be spent for any other purpose than removing this scarcity. If good government means removing the wants and grievances of the people and attending to their comfort, education and sanitation should receive more attention from the officials than partitioning a district whatever advantages they may think such a partition is likely to lead to from an administrative point of view. Personally speaking, we do not believe that good administration can possibly have anything to do with the partition of a district. The entire population of Mymensingh are opposed to the partition, for they know that once the district is divided works of public utility will become very difficult to accomplish. At present the people of the district work together whenever anything conducive to their own welfare has to be performed, as, for example, the establishment of a college, a task which can never be performed if the district be divided into three small parts with a few people in each. We, therefore, humbly ask Lord Carmichael not to be led away by the advice of his counsellors and thus wound the feelings of the people.

46. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 24th July fails to find any justification for the anxiety shown by the Government to partition Mymensingh. Considering the great

ISLAM RAVI,
July 24th, 1914.

The partition of Mymensingh. discontent which the partition of Bengal created among the people a few years ago, the paper does not think that the Government ought to run another such risk by dividing Mymensingh. The district has been administered by one Magistrate for the last 50 years, and there can be no reason for splitting up the district into two or three parts. The money which will be wasted over this partition ought to be spent on education which is a crying need of the country. Speaking for the people of Tangail, the paper considers it a pity that Tangail should be severed from Mymensingh. The paper appeals to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to give up the idea of partitioning the district.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st July says:—

BASUMATI,
July 26th, 1914.

Ibid. Considering how the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district is being devastated by malaria and how a partition of the district will seriously wound the feelings of its inhabitants and retard the progress of the district in all matters of public welfare, the Government of Bengal ought to give up the idea of the partition. Most probably Civilian officials are urging the Government to carry out the scheme of partition, for it will provide the Civil Service with an additional number of berths. But the interest of the country ought not to be thus sacrificed in the interest of a number of Civilians. Mymensingh is a very large district with a population of 40 lakhs. But a single Magistrate has always been able to manage it without any difficulty. The present Magistrate also is governing it very well and under him the district is progressing in all directions. If, however, it is necessary to give him relief, this may be done by constructing railway lines in different parts of the district and transferring his minor duties to his subordinate Deputy and Sub Deputy Magistrates. In fact, if the money which Government intends to spend in starting new districts and maintaining them is spent in improving the existing district, great good will be done to its inhabitants.

In conclusion, we pray Lord Carmichael not to wound public feeling by partitioning the district, but to earn the gratitude of its inhabitants by suppressing malaria in Tangail.

BANGAVASI,
July 25th, 1914.

48. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says:—

Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code—separation of judicial and executive functions—Punjab's opinion sought.

The Government of India has, in connection with the scheme to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, asked the Punjab Government and the Punjab Chief Court whether the existing law giving the District Magistrate, or a Magistrate especially empowered for the purpose, power to hear appeals against the decisions of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates, should be retained or the power to hear such appeals should be given to the Sessions Judge only. We hope the Government and Chief Court of the Punjab will advise the Government of India to place such appeals in the hands of the Sessions Judge only. This will be the first step in separating judicial and executive functions. Second and 3rd class Magistrates are subordinates of the District Magistrate. Hence if the latter has the power to hear appeals against their decisions, they will naturally be inclined to warp these decisions according to his will. There is no appeal to the High Court against the decision of the District Magistrate in such an appeal case. The party aggrieved may only move the High Court against it solely on point of law. If there is no patent legal flaw in the judgment of the Magistrate, this judgment will be final. Serious miscarriage of justice frequently occurs on account of this practice.

BANGAVASI,
July 25th, 1914.

49. Referring to the circular letter which the Government of India has issued to all Provincial Governments asking their advice regarding the advisability of introducing an anti-usury law, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says:—

An anti-usury law. Instances are not rare of a money-lender realizing Rs. 500 from a person who took from him Rs. 100. In times of difficulty people agree to any condition for getting money from the Mahajan. The present law also does not fix the interest realisable on any sum. From a list which the Government of the United Provinces has supplied to the Hon'ble Khaja Golam-us-Saklain it appears that the District Judge of Aligarh once granted a decree for Rs. 6,000 on an initial debt of Rs. 99.

If the maximum rate of interest realisable is fixed by law, money-lenders may wind up their money-lending business and thus poor people may be put to great inconvenience. The "Damdupat" system is on the whole a good system, although in cases of big loans it may cause hardship to debtors. The English law, which gives full discretion to the Judge in adjudging the amount of interest, is a very suitable law, although it places the creditor too much in the hands of the Judge. In fact, no law can be perfect. The best system, perhaps, will be to fix a maximum rate of interest and also to give the Judge discretion to grant decree for any amount he likes irrespective of the rate of interest first agreed upon by the debtor.

MOHAMMADI,
July 24th, 1914.

50. On the same subject the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that India will really step into the path of progress and prosperity the day on which a law will come into operation to save people from the clutches of money-lenders and zamindars.

ISLAM RAVI,
July 24th, 1914.

51. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 24th July is of opinion that any compulsory reduction of the rate of interest will discourage money-lenders from advancing loans. And as that will be a great hardship to poor people the paper suggests the expansion of Co-operative Credit Societies and a relaxation of their rules.

MOHAMMADI,
July 24th, 1914.

52. Referring to the proposal to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says:—

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

In the existing Act there is a provision under which a tenant may, by suing his landlord, recover any sum unlawfully realised from him by the landlord as well as damages for such unlawful realisation. This provision however has no practical utility. Because, the condition of tenants in Bengal is such and the power and influence of zamindars are so great that no tenant can ever dream of suing his landlord under the above provision. The result is that in spite of this provision zamindars in Bengal have been realising from their tenants at least

double the amounts lawfully due from them. The extra realisations are made on every possible pretext, such as the landlord's son's or daughter's marriage, father's or mother's *shradh*, necessity for the landlord to subscribe to funds and carry out works of public utility so that he may receive titles from the Government, and so forth. The police in the mufassal is completely under the influence of landlords so that if any tenant refuses to meet the extra demands of a landlord the latter sets the police against him. The zamindar's officers also crush him effectively by instituting suits against him. All this makes it evident that a mere amendment of a few sections of the Act will not in any way improve the conditions of Bengal raiyats.

The Bengal Tenancy Act lays down the periods of time and rates for enhancement of rents of mukarrari holdings. But do zamindars honour these provisions of the law? Are not tenants compelled to include in their Kabuliyats conditions which they are not legally bound to include in them? Innumerable such examples may be cited to prove that an amendment of a few sections of the Act will be of no utility to the raiyats, especially so long as they will remain illiterate and unenlightened as now. Under the circumstances, it should be taken as a general principle that any amendment of the Act will go against the raiyats, for the gentlemen who have been charged with the work of preparing the amendments and expressing opinions on the existing law are all zamindars. In fact, every one of our public men from the non-official member of the Legislative Council to the member of an influential public body is a zamindar. The zamindars have extended their influence to every quarter, and with the exception of one or two Musalman newspapers there is none to speak a word for the raiyats.

Now, let us consider how the Act may be amended and how such amendments will be useful in favour of raiyats. An amendment may say that it will be lawful for tenants to transfer occupancy tenures. But of what avail will this amendment be to them if zamindars compel them at the outset to include in their Kabuliyats the condition that they will have no right to transfer their occupancy tenures? Again, it should be considered whether this amendment will not do any harm to the raiyats. At present the raiyat who holds his land under the tenureholder for the purpose of cultivation can transfer portions of his land only temporarily and under such circumstances other raiyats can get such temporary ownership of land without paying a *Salaami*. If, however, all raiyats are given the right to transfer their lands permanently, will not this right end in the long run in relieving them of all their lands and destroy the present advantage of getting lands without paying *Salaami*? Again, money-lenders cannot now get occupancy-tenures sold in repayment of their dues. But, if these tenures are made transferable, they will lay their hands on them.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July has the following :—

So long there was no hard and fast rule as to the granting of compensation to Government servants for any loss they may happen to incur, or the Government paying the expenses of defending any of its officers in any law-suit brought against him. We find, however, that the Government has of late introduced certain rules regarding these matters without caring at all to consult the public on the question. We admit that our rulers are powerful and intelligent, but they are after all men and, as such, liable to commit mistakes. It is, therefore, necessary in the interests of good government that they should ascertain the views of the public regarding every administrative measure they may carry out. We do not think any right-thinking man will approve of the practice which the Government proposes to follow in compensating its own servants. The Government will henceforth bear the reasonable expenses of defending any of its officers who may be charged of any offence in a lawcourt provided that he is honourably acquitted of the charge; and if any such officer be acquitted and the Government still consider his conduct not above suspicion, they will, if they think it proper, pay a portion of the cost of his defence. Again, if any civil suit is brought against a Government servant, he will have to submit a detailed account of the case to his superior officer who will then enquire into the merits of the case and submit a report to the Government. The Government will pass orders on the matter after

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

taking the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer if necessary. If the Government prosecutes any of its officers on a criminal charge he will be compensated by the Government only if he is honourably acquitted; but if a private person brings a criminal case against a Government servant, his superior officer may, if he thinks proper, allow public money to be spent freely for defending the case. Those who are acquainted with the state of things in our country know that in criminal cases brought against Government servants it is not always practicable to obtain Government's permission. In such cases the decisions of the immediate higher officers have to be taken as final and the Government also acts according to such decisions no matter whether the officer prosecuted be innocent or guilty. But this is by no means reasonable; for officials are not infallible, and they often support their subordinate officers for the sake of prestige and also out of love for them (the subordinate officers). We also take exception to the difference which is to be made between criminal cases brought by the Government and those brought by private persons against Government servants. It is indeed a pity that it should be so and we ask the Government to reconsider its decision and frame such impartial rules as will not injure the interests of the people.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 24th, 1914.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th July in commenting on the re-installation of the Maharaja of Datia says that it is not yet known why the Maharaja had been kept in custody for the last 3 or 4 years, though it was given out at the time that the misgovernment of his State was the cause of his removal. It will, however, be in the interests of the Government to state what faults the Maharaja had which he no longer possesses. The paper strongly deprecates the supremepower with which the Political Agent is alleged to have been vested.

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

BANGABASI,
July 25th, 1914.

55. Referring to the prevalence of famine in the United Provinces, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that distress is prevailing in many villages within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district. Distress is prevailing also in Benia-chang, Assam, and Government is distributing rice here. The *Surama* newspaper, however, says that the distribution of rice is not at all adequate. An enquiry is necessary into the matter.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

56. Referring to the armed preparations now going on in Ulster, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes:—
"The Ulster affair."
If a hundredth part of what is being done in Ulster had been done in India, there would have been numerous deportations without trial. But no one has dared to injure even a single hair of Sir Edward Carson's head.

57. The papers noted in the margin express their heartfelt sorrow at Lady Hardinge's death and offer their respectful condolence to His Excellency the Viceroy at his bereavement.

KHULNAVASI,
July 18th, 1914.
PALLIVARTA,
July 14th, 1914.
BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 16th, 1914.
BISWAVANTA,
July 17th, 1914.
SANSODHINI,
July 17th, 1914.
JASOKAR,
July 18th, 1914.

58. Referring to what the *Manchester Guardian* says on the question of an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office in India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes:—

BASUMATI,
July 25th, 1914.

Extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office.

The *Manchester Guardian* is right. If Lord Hardinge's long stay in India is needed for no other cause than merely to pour crores of Indian money on the graveyard of India's past glories, then surely His Excellency will not accede to the request of prolonging his stay here, especially after the severe calamity which has befallen him in the death of his wife.

59. Referring to the Official Report on Exports and Imports of Bengal in 1913-14, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says:—

BASUMATI,
July 25th, 1914.

"Bengal's Commerce."

There was a time when foreigners used to buy sugar from Bengal, and not an ounce of sugar used to be imported into this country. But now not only no foreigner ever thinks of buying a pennyworth of sugar from Bengal, but Bengal annually buys from foreign countries sugar worth crores of rupees. The same thing may be said of cotton fabrics. There was a time when Bengal muslin used to adorn the persons of rich people of other countries. But now Bengal buys cloths from foreign countries for clothing her children. The *Swadeshi* movement might have done something to change this state of things. But the mixing of politics with it by our leaders spoilt it. It turned out to be a political ferment so that with the cooling down of this ferment the movement also disappeared.

Last year Bengal exported articles worth 21½ crores of rupees more than what it imported. This would have meant a large profit for the Bengalis, if the export trade had all or mostly been in their hands. But as a matter of fact it is mostly in the hands of foreigners. The export of jute is steadily increasing. But a great part of the profit due to this export goes to the pockets of foreign jute mill-owners.

60. Japan, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, protects her own trade by imposing a tax on articles imported from foreign countries. And so many Englishmen are displeased at Japan being allowed to trade freely in India. These good folk say that if Japan is allowed to do so an immense injury will be done to India because her industries will not be able to compete with those of Japan. But are not Indian industries being steadily killed by those of Germany, Austria and England? If a tax must be imposed on foreign goods imported into India, let articles brought in from these three countries be taxed along with Japanese goods. Taxing Japanese goods alone will be of no real good to India, though European trade will no doubt be benefited thereby. But then it is this benefit, and not any love for India, which has prompted the proposers of a tax on Japanese goods to come out with their pious suggestion.

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

"Japanese Commerce."

61. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Sravan, 1321 B.E., takes strong exception to the proposal to present Lord Morley with an oil portrait of his "as a mark of the esteem and affection entertained throughout India for one of her greatest friends." The only good which Lord Morley may be said to have done to India was the expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils, the utility of which now seems doubtful by experience. However that may be, against this little good which he did to India may be set the great harm he did to her by granting special representation to the Musalmans, deporting 11 Indians without trial, curtailing the liberty of the Press, calling the partition of Bengal irrevocable and saying that like the fur coat of Canada the representative form of Government was unsuited to India. Lord Morley is one of the men whose ignorance of Indian history and sociology make them think that the Indians are a lower order of men unworthy of the representative form of Government. He does not know that many parts of India had a representative form of Government even in very ancient times and that even now many of the lower castes in India are ruled, in social matters, by representative institutions.

PRAVASI,
Sravan, 1321 (B.E.).

"Presenting Lord Morley with a portrait of his."

PRAVASI.
SRAVAN, 1921 (B.E.).

62. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Sravan, 1921 (B.E.), says:—

"Sense of insult"—Indians in the colonies.

If we really feel insulted by the treatment we are receiving in the British Colonies, we should rouse the people of the country to a sense of this insult and retaliate on the colonials. Efforts should continuously be made in the Legislative Councils to adopt a policy of exclusion against the colonials. Articles produced in the colonies should be boycotted. Colonials willing to enter this country should be required to pass a test in one of the Indian languages. Colonials should not be admitted in the public service in India. The Viceroy of India should be made to feel, by a strong agitation, that the Indians really take to heart the indignity to which they are exposed in the colonies. Colonials serving in the Indian public service should be pensioned off. Schools and colleges which have colonials on their teaching staff should be boycotted. Lists should be made of the names of colonials serving in the Indian public service or in Indian schools and colleges and published in every newspaper. Names and addresses of shops and firms under the management or ownership of colonials should also be thus published. All colonials in India should be socially ostracised.

HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1914.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes:—

"Lord Curzon's counsel of perfection."

Man grows wise with years. We see that even Lord Curzon, who while in India had such a fondness for pomp and pageantry and partitioned Bengal in spite of the unanimous opposition of the people, has been protesting against the wasting of public money over the new capital in Delhi and advising the Secretary of State for India to consult Indian public opinion in connection with the India Council. We are glad to find this dawning of good sense in Lord Curzon. We must at the same time say that Indian public opinion has now grown to be a thing strong enough to command the respect even of men like Lord Curzon.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st August 1914.

B. S. Press—4-8-1914—385X—183—G. D.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 1st August 1914.

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

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Pandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin ...	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha ...	300
6	"Collegian" ...	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha ...	1,000
7	"Culture" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya ...	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" ...	Darjeeling ...	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 53 ...	600
10	"East" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo ...	200
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muham- madan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha ...	4,500
13	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya ...	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha ...	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49 ...	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	400
17	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51 ...	650
20	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30 ...	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrana- banik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Bahaman, Muhammadan, age 33 ...	1,600
26	"National Magazine" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35 ...	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63 ...	350
30	"Review" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo ...	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60 ...	400
34	"World's Messenger" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

454. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that there can be but one opinion among thoughtful people throughout the civilised world with regard to the Home Rule crisis, namely,

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th July 1914.

The crisis in Ireland. that His Majesty the King has risen to the true conception of the duties of Kingship in summoning a conference to consider the subject. From the comments offered in the Press, it does not seem that the issues of the conference can be looked forward to with any sense of relief by persons who maintain a neutral attitude and who accordingly wish to see the situation brightened by an amicable settlement of the dispute. Some organs have characterised the King's intervention as "unprecedented," while expressing a feeling of mistrust at the proceedings of the conference. A calm and dispassionate perusal of His Majesty's speech ought to convince the critics that the action of the Crown has been prompted by the highest considerations of patriotism and humanity. Exceptional circumstances demand exceptional treatment. The prospect of a civil war in the United Kingdom cannot be looked upon with indifference. It would be a dire calamity, indeed, as His Majesty has observed, if Great Britain were plunged in fratricidal strife. Such a thing would affect not only England and Ireland but His Majesty's dominions oversea.

455. The *Bengalee* remarks that war, as fully anticipated, has been declared by Austria against Serbia, and the object, as published, is to crush and disarm Serbia, capture

BENGALIEE,
31st July 1914.

The Austro-Servian war the artillery, and reduce the army to a harmless force. These are issues that yet hang in the balance, and the fortunes of war are notoriously uncertain. When Napoleon III declared war against Germany, all Frenchmen were for marching on Berlin forthwith. Similarly, when war broke out between Russia and Japan, Russian Generals spoke glibly of what they would do at Tokio when they appeared there as victors. However, the issue of the conflict is still distant, but the grave effects on the rest of Europe are already visible. Every nation is arming in a hurry. Financial crises have arisen everywhere and seven failures from London and two from Glasgow are already reported. This shows how inextricably involved are international affairs all over the world. Japan and China fight in the Far East and Russia coolly appropriates Port Arthur. As regards Great Britain, every one will endorse the opinion of the *Times* that all domestic differences should be forgotten and the whole nation should present a united front on such a grave occasion. It fact, the intelligence that comes from every part of Europe is quite bewildering. Everywhere there are apprehensions of a general conflagration. Business is affected everywhere, including India. The war strength of the belligerents and their allies are being calculated. The air is thick with rumours of war, and the clash of steel is being heard in every European country as preparatory to war. There never was any hope of successful mediation from the outset. The peace of Europe is at stake, and there will be little reason for surprise if the peace of the world is threatened.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

456. The *Bengalee* remarks that it is gratifying to notice that the Inspector-General of Police is anxious to redeem

BENGALIEE,
30th July 1914.

Swadeshi redeemed by the police. the term "*swadeshi*" from the bad odour into which it has with the police and wants to make it clear that it is not an offence "to be a strong believer in the policy of using nothing but indigenous goods." This is the second time that Superintendents of Police have been asked to carefully instruct their subordinate officers to purge the word "*swadeshi*" of all sinister significance. The obvious inference from this repetition of the order is that the subordinate police officers have hitherto classed

all people of *swadeshi* tendencies as undesirables, with the result that many a citizen of unimpeachable character has his steps dogged by detectives, for no other offence than that of loving his country. Without entering into the merits of the system of classification which the Inspector-General wants his subordinates to follow, the paper asserts that if his instruction not to stigmatize men of strong patriotic tendencies is closely adhered to, then many of our countrymen may be spared the indignity and positive inconvenience of having detectives at their heels.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALIAN,
16th July 1914.

457. In many cases, writes the *Bengalee*, the offence of a European causing the death of an Indian by a kick or otherwise hovers between grievous and simple hurt with a certain tendency to be classed in the latter category. The hurt may have caused the death of a man, but it is none the less simple and is dealt with as such. In the six or seven cases which have occurred lately the accused were never fined more than Rs. 150. In the latest case of this description coming before the Bombay High Court, five Eurasian lads were charged with having committed *dakaiti*, in the course of which it was alleged that they caused grievous hurt to a *mali*, in consequence of which he died. The Judge held that there was no intention to cause grievous hurt. "The boy," observed his Lordship, "who picks up a stone and throws it does not do so with the intention of causing grievous hurt." This view was urged in the name of common sense. With due deference to his Lordship, the paper ventures to say that most men of common sense will take a different view. They will say that it is a dangerous thing to pick up a stone and throw it at any one; and if serious consequences follow, as in this case, the offender should be adequately punished. But the punishment was most inadequate, being only a fine of fifty rupees. How is it that in this particular class of cases, one has so often to complain of inadequate punishment? The moral is obvious; but it is a moral full of sinister meaning. People believe that justice is not done in these cases, because Europeans are the accused; and such an impression must engender popular discontent. The political effect of these cases is disastrous.

BENGALIAN,
20th July 1914.

458. The *Bengalee* remarks that an interesting case was heard by Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, on 28th July, when Dr. Narendra Nath Basu's application for the registration of his name under the new Bengal Medical Registration Act came on for consideration. It appears that Dr. Narendra Nath Basu's name was omitted from the list as prepared by the returning officer. On the 2nd July last, Dr. Basu sent in an application to the Financial Secretary and pointed out that he was qualified and prayed for the inclusion of his name in the register. The allegation is that his application was not considered and his name was not included in the list. The arguments of Counsel in the case led to extraordinary disclosures. Mr. B. C. Mitra, Standing Counsel, arguing on behalf of Government, admitted that there is "no method by which once the election roll is published it can be corrected. There is no power in the returning officer or the court to direct this correction. That is the difficulty." Mr. Mitra further added that "the rules might have to be altered to deal with such a case, but as they stand, they say that the publication of the roll shall be deemed to be final and conclusive." Mr. Justice Chaudhuri was quite outspoken as to what he thought of the rules. "There is no doubt," said his Lordship, "that a right has been taken away." And Mr. Mitra, Counsel for the Crown, added that "there is no doubt that there has been a mistake." Admittedly a mistake has been committed and a right has been taken away, and yet the poor applicant has no remedy. It is a crying scandal and should at once be remedied. His Lordship, having no jurisdiction in the case, rejected the application, and the poor doctor has to submit to his fate with as much resignation as he can muster.

459. The *Bengalee* observes that a Mr. Hudson, Assistant Manager of Daloogram tea garden, has been convicted under section 335 of the Indian Penal Code of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a coolie of the garden, from the effects of which he died. Mr. Hudson was fined Rs. 500, which is to be devoted to the making of some provision for the widow of the deceased. The paper draws attention to the section of the Indian Penal Code under which the accused was convicted. It is section 335 which deals with the punishment to be awarded in a case of grievous hurt committed under grave and sudden provocation. The maximum punishment in such a case is imprisonment of either description for four years or a fine of Rs. 2,000, or both. But for the element of grave and sudden provocation, the conviction would have been under section 325, which does not allow the Court the option of inflicting a fine on the accused, the punishment under section 325 being imprisonment of either description for seven years and fine. Was the assault committed on the coolie by Mr. Hudson under circumstances of grave and sudden provocation? The provocation must be both "grave and sudden" to justify the case coming under the lighter section. The provocation pleaded by the accused in the court was that he was threatened with a crowbar. The Deputy Commissioner, who throughout shows an evident inclination to accept Mr. Hudson's statements, is however himself staggered by the fact that this story of the crowbar, which the accused urged in the court as proving provocation, had not been mentioned by him to the Sub-Inspector at the enquiry, and that, further, when he informed the Manager of the incident immediately after the occurrence, no mention of it was made and all that he said was that the coolie had been impertinent and that he had struck him. The crowbar appears at a later stage to make out a plea of grave and sudden provocation. The crowbar is evidently an after-thought and was not even shown to the police, the palpable object being to reduce the offence from one under section 325 to one under section 335. Opposed to the statement of the accused is the evidence of three eye-witnesses, and they agreed in saying that Mr. Hudson attacked the deceased without provocation, that he struck the deceased with his closed fist, and that the latter made no resistance. The Deputy Commissioner himself makes the statement in the course of his judgment "that Mr. Hudson's statement has throughout been confused in important points," and yet he accepts it as gospel truth and punished him under the lighter section. The Deputy Commissioner says:—"His memory may have misled him with regard to this, and my conclusion is that the provocation which led the accused to strike the deceased was the latter's impertinent reply, and not a threatening gesture with a crowbar." Evidently there has been a grave error in law in the view taken by the Deputy Commissioner, and the journal would ask the Chief Commissioner of Assam to move the High Court in the matter. One word more. The Deputy Commissioner says that the deceased was a vigorous man and of well-nourished appearance. Is that consistent with the theory of an enlarged spleen from the rupture of which he is reported to have died?

(d)—Education.

460. The *Bengalee* affirms that Indian opinion disapproves of the constitution of the Hindu University as outlined by the Government of India in the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler. A clear note on this subject has been struck by Mrs. Annie Besant in her article in the *Madras Standard*. Mrs. Besant was the President of the Governing Body of the Benares Central Hindu College. This institution was made over to the Hindu University Committee on the understanding that it would be the nucleus of a self-governing and self-centred new University. Mrs. Besant very rightly says:—"The Hindu University will run in double harness with the Government University and the *raison d'être* of its existence will disappear. Moreover, if we accept these terms, we do not know what further disabilities will be imposed in drafting the constitution." This is perfectly true. Mrs. Besant says that she would have never given over the free and independent Central Hindu College to be ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. She regards it as a breach of public duty

and she has refused to agree to the proposal of the Government. The paper thinks it is time for the promoters of the Hindu University to consider seriously whether it is worth while to go on with the project. Those who have worked so hard for the Hindu University and have raised funds deserve well of the country, but is it any use spending fifty lakhs or a crore of rupees on a University which will be practically indistinguishable from the existing Government Universities and which will not be allowed to develop any distinctive individuality of its own? The journal says it is in a position to add that Dr. Kash Bihari Ghosh has telegraphed to the Hindu University Committee his refusal to accept the terms of the Government. Dr. Ghosh is further of opinion that although the Committee of Management of the Hindu University will shortly meet to consider Sir Harcourt's letter, the matter ought to be referred to the donors, who must be consulted before any final decision is come to.

BENGALUR,
26th July 1914

461. The *Bengalee* remarks that education in its higher sense means the bringing out of the best in man; and the idea that this cannot be done unless the State steps in at every turn and dictates who should teach, who should organize, who should examine, and who should keep the accounts has, to say the least, something of the grotesque in it. When the young minds are placed in contact with the most virile intellects of the country, the essential condition of their formation and expansion is fulfilled. And the State when it sees that a certain educational scheme has been conceived and is being carried through by a body of men who understand all about the secret of drawing out the dormant powers of the mind, ought not to worry about the matter any further. Education like government is an art, in which the ruler of a province may or may not be an expert. Indeed those who, by virtue of their very office, have to contract certain mechanical habits, are least fitted to advise how to give the human mind the widest scope for expansion. This is a matter that should be kept entirely in the hands of those who have made the pursuit of knowledge and the fostering of right ideas their sole concern in life. Government, whose primary duty is to produce and maintain the conditions which promote the peace and prosperity of a people, are no doubt greatly interested in the removal of ignorance and dissemination of healthy ideas as an effective auxiliary to its main work. But to pose as the sole and supreme authority as to how best to compass that end is to mistake their proper function. Their obvious duty in this respect is to help a civilized community in satisfying their natural desire for the acquisition of knowledge. This ought to be specially the case in India. Those who know the history of English education in India know full well that the initiative in this matter came from the people themselves. From the earliest times the Indian mind has shown its intense desire to know and to get at the truth. India has unquestionably made great progress in the art of education. How is it that during the short time we have been receiving European culture our country has produced a sufficient number of capable men competent to impart education to our people in its highest branches? That is because to know and to teach is our hereditary mission—here we are in our element,—here we discharge a function for which traditions and natural aptitude have pre-eminently fitted us. For the Government to interfere in the details of our educational system is to resist nature and hamper evolution. Notwithstanding current notions to the contrary, India is pre-eminently a land of free thought. It gave the greatest possible latitude to thinking. In the domain of thought it seldom exercised any check or restriction. It welcomed all schools of thought, offered no resistance to the dissemination of ideas, however subversive of those that prevailed in the age. To aim at producing a standard order of mentality, under the apprehension that inconvenient ideas may cause difficulty in administration, is to strike at the very root of sound culture. Thought knows no limitation and mocks the attempt to impose any. It creates the environment favourable to its growth. It is the only creative force in the universe; and reveals itself at its chosen hour notwithstanding all attempts to shut it out from being. To force thought within a mould is no more possible than to force steam within a boiler without providing the necessary safety-valve.

462. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is sad that the Government should refuse a scholar like Mr. Bhupati Sen

Bhupati Sen and the Educational Service.

an appointment in the Indian Educational Service, while scores of indifferent men are imported almost every three months from the United Kingdom into the service for no better qualification than the possession of a white skin. Mr. Sen is the second Smith's Prizeman of the year, and any Englishman in this position would have his fame and fortune made in England. The Indian who now seeks admission into this facsimile of the Indian Civil Service is asked to wait till the Public Services Commission completes its labours. No such difficulty, however, stands in the way of the British candidates. The Indian Educational Service is their birth-right. The only question which the Commission has to decide about this service is, as to what extent the practical monopoly which is enjoyed by Britishers is to be curtailed. A product of an Indian University, however brilliant his attainments, must be superseded by a product of an English University on the assumption that an English University degree implies higher academical qualifications than an Indian University degree. At least that is the main ground on which the champions of Professor Owston Smith defend Professor Jada Nath Sarkar's supersession by him. When, however, it is an Indian that is turned out by an English University, he must wait till the Public Service Commission announce their decision, even though he be a Smith's Prizeman. What ultimate benefit will be conferred on Indians by the Commission is still to be seen. But this much is certain, that in the meantime it is causing positive harm to Indian interests, although unwittingly and indirectly; for its decision on the *sub judice* matter is so much respected that, while Indians are stopped with the stern cry of "halt" at the portals of the Indian Educational Service, "quick march" is the cry given to the English candidates. And yet the Commission is absorbing huge amounts of Indian money and was ostensibly created to afford greater facilities to the Indians for entering the public services.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th July 1914.

463. The *Bengales* observes that in opening the meeting of the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Dr. Deva Prasad

A plea for a new college.

Sarbadhukari, explained that the Syndicate had granted permission to the colleges to admit in the Arts classes fifty students in excess of the number prescribed by the regulations. This is as it should be, and no doubt it will afford sensible relief to a large number of students. But what is really wanted is another college in the vicinity of Calcutta to meet the rapidly-increasing demand for high education. The paper has not forgotten the controversy about removing the Presidency College from its present site to somewhere near Ballygunge, so as to place it amid rural environments free from the temptations of city-life. The question is no longer one of the removal of the Presidency College, but of the creation of a college to meet the increased demand for higher education. The journal is sorry to hear that the movement for the establishment of a college at Bhowanipur has fallen through. But there is no reason why the Government should not start another Presidency College, more adapted to modern requirements if need be, in the immediate vicinity of the suburbs.

BENGALUR,
26th July 1914.

464. The *Indian Mirror* believes this is the first time that the Senate of

The Tagore Law Professorship. the Calcutta University has found itself in a dilemma to fill up the Tagore Law Professorship. The Professorship carries a honorarium of Rs. 9,000 and the duties are only to deliver twelve lectures. The state of affairs disclosed by Sir H. L. Stephen at the last meeting of the Senate cannot bring any sense of comfort to those who have to look after the legal education of the youth of Bengal. It appears that not one of the candidates who sent in their lectures this year to the Faculty of Laws has been considered suitable for the post. An attempt will be made, in the first instance, to make the selection in India. If no one is found in India, then the Senate will look to London, Edinburgh, Dublin or even America. The fact that no one can be found in Calcutta to do justice to the Professorship, is a painful, humiliating disclosure. Bengal has been known hitherto as the land of lawyers, and without exaggeration, it has produced legal giants of no ordinary type. The unsatisfactory system of legal education was recognised by no one so fully as the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir

INDIAN MIRROR,
26th July 1914.

Asutosh Mukharji. He described the state of affairs, not long ago, in the following words:—"The majority of students have no books; they do not intend to listen to the lectures; very many of them are employed as teachers in schools, or clerks in public offices, and their anxiety is to get credit for attendance at a certain number of lectures as required by the University regulations, and it is by no means an unusual incident for a student to get himself, marked present by a proxy." It is to be devoutly hoped, in the interests of the judicial administration of the country, that the standard of the legal profession will not be allowed to fall off for any reason whatsoever. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that the emoluments of the legal professor are, in the aggregate, considerably larger than in old days. Mediocrity nowadays fetches more than real genius could command formerly. This means that the suitor has to pay more for an inferior article than he did for a really good one.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
31st July 1914.

465. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the Senate appears to have taken a somewhat extraordinary procedure in disposing of the question for the appointment of a Tagore Law Professor for the next year. The Faculty of Law, agreeing with the views of the Special Committee, reported to the Senate that none of the candidates were fit to be appointed and recommended to the Senate that a suitable scholar might be asked to accept the Tagore Law Professorship. The Senate has upheld this recommendation. The wording of the rule is no doubt defective, but with the rule as it stands, the Faculty of Law have *exceeded their powers*. The Senate considered the matter in a very full assembly and no less than three High Court Judges were present and took part in the discussion. Sir H. L. Stephen waxed eloquent in moving the resolution and took a bird's-eye view of the habitable world for a suitable candidate. He could not brook the idea of the chair remaining vacant in 1915. Mr. Justice Holmwood seconded the resolution, and Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, who put in his appearance for the first time in the Senate after the expiry of his Vice-Chancellorship, nodded assent. It is needless to say that with such influential support the resolution was carried. But the public have a right to know why the letter of Mr. H. N. Sen was not read. It might have been written in bad English, but the Vice-Chancellor and some of the Senators might have been less severe in their manner of dealing with it. It is hoped that suitable candidates will be nominated for the chair. There are not half-a-dozen names in that long roll of Tagore Professors who inspire much enthusiasm. Many of them have written very indifferent books, while some for obvious reasons have not written any books at all. In those good old days such things were not permitted to happen. It were better if the Faculty of Law had considered the question of standard of merit a little too scrupulously some time before now. The selection of a suitable candidate will be awaited with great interest. He will surely not be one who might have easily been a candidate for the post. Otherwise it will leave a very unfavourable impression on the public mind and the whole proceedings will be looked upon with suspicion. The journal believes that it is intended to appoint a man like Sir Frederick Pollock, and if such be the case, the decision of the Senate will not be much regretted. But we hope this does not mark a permanent departure from the old system. If selection from amongst candidates who submit synopses of their lectures be abandoned, it may open the door to favouritism. It cannot be said that under the present system the best man had always been selected.

BENGALIS,
31st July 1914.

466. The *Bengalis* observes that public meetings are being reported from important places asking the Hindu University Committee not to accept the terms of the Government. Dinajpur in Bengal and Tanjore in Madras, both earnestly request the Committee not to stultify the projectors and donors of the Hindu University by accepting the terms laid down in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter. At the informal meetings of the promoters held at Allahabad the decision reflected this popular feeling. There the trend of opinion was that Government should be asked to reconsider the matter. But whether the Government does or does not revise this decision, the donors will not vote a replica of the existing officialised Universities. The Hindu University must either be an organ of the national life which is burning for

self-expression, or the scheme must be abandoned and the money devoted to more useful objects. The paper challenges the underlying principle of Sir Harcourt Butler's letter that the Government cannot finance an institution unless the official voice predominates in its management. The *Comr ds* in noticing Sir Harcourt's letter has wound up its observations with the following warning to the Hindu community:—"But without prejudging its action or presuming to advise it, we may safely say we shall have to revise considerably our opinion of the Hindu community's self-respect if it tamely submits to such educational slavery."

(A)—General.

467. The *Mussalman* remarks that the trustees of the Machhlibazar Mosque at Cawnpore have submitted a plan regarding the construction of the broken portion of the mosque.

MUSALMAN,
24th July 1914.

The Cawnpore Mosque. It appears that there was some difference of opinion among the trustees about the nature of the construction and that some of them were in favour of putting steps on the proposed footpath to lead to the mosque. This suggestion was, however, not accepted, and the trustees have submitted the plan to the District Magistrate, who is no other than Mr. Tyler, against the wishes of Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, one of the trustees, who was for submitting the plan direct to the Municipal Board. The District Magistrate is not the Chairman of the Municipality, and the paper fails to see why the plan was submitted to him at all. It seems there is something wrong somewhere and the majority of the trustees have not been working in a manner that may inspire the confidence of the Muhammadan community as a whole. The Machhlibazar mosque was for some time the common topic amongst the Mussalmans all over India. Subscriptions from every part of the country were sent to Cawnpore for the defence of the accused in the cases that cropped up after the cruel bloodshed in the precincts of the mosque on the 3rd August 1913. The question of the mosque became an all-India question and it is a pity that the trustees have now thought fit to come to a decision regarding its reconstruction without placing their proposal before, and consulting, the Muhammadan community. That the plan has been submitted to Mr. Tyler instead of to the Municipality is calculated to create a reasonable suspicion in the minds of the Mussalmans all over the country, and the journal knows it has already created some suspicion.

468. The *Mussalman* observes that the Moslems expected that His Excellency Lord Carmichael would make some declaration, after his visit to the Lashkarpur mosque, as to the fate of the mosques and graveyards affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks. The agitation set on foot was accordingly stopped for the time. It is about three weeks since His Excellency visited the mosque, but he has not yet been pleased to make any declaration. It appeared from His Excellency's attitude that he would allow the mosques and graveyards to remain intact, and it seems the Port authorities will not now come forward to desecrate them in any way; but it would be inexpedient to keep the Mussalmans in suspense, and it is therefore necessary that Government should give its final word on the matter at an early date. The silence of the authorities and their present policy of not committing themselves to any course are liable to be construed in various ways. Unfortunately, the impression has gradually been gaining ground that though further sacrileges are not apparently going to be perpetrated at present, as Government has not committed itself one way or the other, the mosques will be demolished in due course when the vast tract of land acquired by the Port Commissioners will be completely depopulated and the agitation subsides. It is the duty of Government to act in a manner that may put an end to such an apprehension. If an early declaration be not made, it will then be extremely necessary for the community to renew the agitation and continue it till the object is attained.

MUSALMAN,
24th July 1914.

BENGALUR,
25th July 1914.

469. The *Bengalee* says it is sorry to learn that the Indian patients in the Calcutta hospitals are treated in a very essential respect quite differently from patients of other nationalities. It is neither the number nor the lines of electric fans, or the quality of the bed-stands that calls for complaint; but the most regrettable distinction is the provision for diet. In the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospital and in the Eden Hospital the Hindu and Mussalman patients are allowed a ration of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas *per diem*, including coal and other necessaries for the kitchen, whereas a rate of 12 annas is provided for patients of other nationalities, including the Chinese and the Buddhists. The journal does not wish to raise the unpleasant question of invidious racial distinction where suffering humanity is concerned; but what it most strongly protests against is the utterly insufficient diet provided for Hindu and Mussalman patients. In the Campbell Hospital the rate for the patients is not even so much as $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, but $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas only! Have the authorities of these hospitals any idea of the market prices of food-stuffs in these days? Do they believe that 3 or 4 annas a day can give sufficient food even to the man in the street, not to speak of the sick patient who requires a little milk, a small quantity of wholesome fish or meat for his proper nourishment? If it is the Government that is responsible for the provision, it is the clear duty of the hospital authorities to move in the matter without remaining unconcerned spectators of a painful scene of half-fed patients daily complaining of the cravings of the inner man. It is no use having gorgeously equipped hospitals without adequate provision for necessary diet for their inmates, and the journal hopes it does not appeal in vain to the authorities in the interest of these great charitable institutions as well as of the poor helpless patients. Surely the Government of Lord Carmichael will not submit to a charge of "melancholy meanness" where suffering humanity is concerned.

ANANTA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th July 1914.

470. The *Ananta Basar Patrika* writes:—"It is rumoured," says the *Indian Daily News*, 'that Mr. Levinge's Commission' (the Bengal District Administration Committee) 'will recommend more billets for the Civil Service (subdividing everything, which was of course, quite natural.)' The rumour is based not on fiction, but on fact. The fate of Mymensingh is sealed. It is to be divided not into two, but three separate districts. The matter is settled; and if money is forthcoming to meet the cost of the undertaking, the dismemberment may begin and proceed on merrily any day, though the people may be shrieking and beating their breasts in distress and despair. Thus the partition of Mymensingh means billets for at least half a dozen civilians. For each of the two new districts will require a District Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, and a District and Sessions Judge of its own. The turn of Midnapur, Bakarganj and Tippera will necessarily come next. If each of them is divided into two, it will mean an addition of 9 civilians more. The proposed dividing and subdividing process will thus make provision for 15, at least 12, appointments for the members of the Civil Service, if Tippera is left undisturbed for the present. Nor is this all. There will be also billets for many other services. If Mymensingh has now one Police Superintendent, one Assistant Police Superintendent and some other European police officers, they will be trebled in her case, and doubled in the case of Midnapur and Bakarganj. The subordinate staff of officers and men in each branch of the administration,—judicial and executive, civil and criminal, revenue, educational, sanitary, municipal and so forth, will likewise have to be trebled in the case of one, and doubled in the case of others. The permanent cost of the administration of the districts will thus be enormously increased. Some idea of the nature of this cost may be formed from the fact that, generally speaking, the monthly pay of a District Magistrate is Rs. 1,500, of a District Judge, Rs. 2,000, of an Assistant Magistrate, Rs. 1,000, and of a Police Superintendent and his Assistant, Rs. 1,500. Therefore, in the case of Mymensingh alone, so far as the few big officers of that district are concerned, the additional cost will amount to Rs. 6,000 per month, or Rs. 72,000 per annum. Again, at the lowest computation the annual expenditure in regard to the subordinate services,—consisting of Sub-Judges, Munsifs, Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Deputies, Police Inspectors, subordinate ministerial officers, clerks, peons, constables,

et hoc genus omne, will come up to at least Rs. 50,000. A permanent burden of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees will thus be thrown on the people annually if Mymensingh be partitioned. It should also be remembered that the initial cost of building the capitals for the two new districts may be twenty lakhs, more or less. Add to this the cost of dividing Midnapur and Bakarganj, and the whole expenditure will certainly amount to a pretty large sum, in all conscience. Where is this to come from? Of course, it is impossible for the Government of Bengal, which is practically in the ante-chamber of the Insolvent Court, to find this money. It is the Government of India which must supply the sinews of war. It is said the Government of India has already promised the necessary funds."

471. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Government of India has just issued a lengthy Excise Resolution containing its own reply to the criticism of the Temperance Deputation that waited on Lord Crewe some time ago as well as the latter's despatch on the subject. The replies of the Government of India to the criticisms of the deputation are extraordinary. The first criticism of the deputation was that the steadily increasing revenue from intoxicants was an index to their greater consumption by the people. Any man of common sense, with a fair experience of the present conditions of excise administration in India, must admit the reasonableness of this charge. And the Government wants to wriggle out of this uncomfortable situation by a plea which, though an ingenious one, will hardly convince the average man in the street. Their reply, shortly stated, is that the increased excise revenue is the result, not so much of increased consumption of intoxicants, as of the higher license fees realised by the Government. The authorities seem to take pride in the fact that the consumption of liquors, etc., as per hundred of the population has only risen by 5 per cent. in the course of the last seven years. Assuming that this figure, presumably supplied by the underlings of the Excise Department itself, is reliable, there is absolutely nothing in it for which the authorities can take credit, when we remember that the Indians are the most sober people on the face of the earth, and drinking was practically unknown here sixty or seventy years ago. And irrespective of the rise in revenue being due to increased consumption or the raising of the licensing fees, the fact remains that these huge amounts represent efforts to realise revenue by the sale of intoxicants amongst a people who are hard pressed for the very bare necessities of life. That is certainly not a very creditable record for a civilised Government that professes to be a patron of the temperance movement. If the credit belongs to any party, it is to the people themselves, who are successfully resisting the increasing facilities and temptations calculated to wean them away from their habits of sobriety and temperance. This brings one to the other extraordinary reply of the Government of India quoted below:—

"Secondly, in regard to the theory advanced in more than one of the reported speeches that the consumption of liquor, moderate or immoderate, is contrary to the sentiment of the great majority of the population of India and that in many classes of Indian society it has never been practised, they refer to former despatches showing that indulgence in liquor and drugs was widespread before British rule."

It may be said at once that the assertion that "indulgence in liquor and drugs was widespread before the British rule" is absolutely incorrect, and the journal is surprised such statements should have been advanced as part of a serious argument by a responsible body. It is rather surprising that the Government of India, with its more than a century-and-half's contact with the Indian people, should reveal its lamentable lack of the powers of observation by subscribing to baseless assertions like the above. Indeed, it is rather late in the day now to charge Indians with excessive indulgence in intoxicants on the strength of some "former despatches." In pre-British days, no grog-shop was allowed within the limit of any of the towns, the number of which was few. The villages were absolutely without any grog-shops or facilities for drinking, and the term "drunkard" ("*matul*") was a term of gross abuse that was very sparingly used. Old people of 60 or 65 who are still alive declare that they saw the first grog-shop installed in their respective villages under the care of the British Raj. Even the Muhammadan rulers in India were far stricter in this respect than the present rulers. The Secretary of

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
29th July 1914.

State himself, in one passage in his despatch, has shown that the Government of India, in its zeal for traversing the allegations of the Temperance Deputation, has not been as careful in observing and recording facts as might be expected from such a highly responsible body. It is quoted below:—

“The general conclusion that the action of Government has checked any widespread expansion of consumption over India as a whole is unfortunately qualified by the fact that in certain areas alluded to in the Local Governments' reports an increase alike of consumption and of intemperance must be admitted and faced. Higher wages and a rising standard of prosperity, the growth of industrial and urban conditions, the relaxation of social and religious restrictions, and an imitation of Western manners in an unfortunate direction, tend to account for these local increases of consumption apart from any action of Government, when it is remembered that a large mass of the people, in some cases from immemorial custom, is not adverse to the use of intoxicants.—I observe, for instance, that in Madras three-fourths, and in Bihar two-thirds, of the population are classed in the reports as drinkers of alcoholic liquors. It is impossible not to view with some concern the influences and tendencies referred to above.”

This passage, however, like so many Government pronouncements on Indian conditions and habits, is only a mixture of truths and half-truths. It is a fact, for example, that the growth of industrial and urban conditions as well as the imitation of Western manners are contributing to the spread of the drinking habit. But the “rising standard of prosperity” is only bottled moonshine, which has hardly improved by keeping. The statement, again, about the majority of the people in Madras and Bihar being addicted to the use of “alcoholic drink” is, we think, challengeable. What the people there drink is, the paper believes, toddy which is not an “alcoholic drink” and is far less mischievous in its effects and is taken chiefly in the summer more as a “sweet oblivion of daily toil” than as an intoxicant. The clause “when . . . intoxicants,” however, seems to be singularly out of place and incongruous in a passage like the above. Is it also, one may enquire, due to an inspiration from “former despatches” or to expert opinions at the Secretary of State's elbow? One would expect that Sir K. G. Gupta at least would save him from falling into pitfalls like these. If he cannot do this much even, then what is the use of the Secretary of State having an Indian member in his Council?

BENGALIN
30th July 1914.

472. The *Bengalee* remarks that the refusal of the officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam to grant an interview to Babu Sasindra Chandra Singh, an independent public man of Karimganj, on the occasion of his visit to that place, lends colour to the popular impression that men of his stamp are not in good books with the officials. Is it then to be believed that it is only the craven, crouching people who enjoy the confidence of the Government or who are entitled to interview with high officials? The *Statesman*, in reviewing Lord Kitchener's report on the progress of self-governing institutions in Egypt, fell in with his Lordship's remark that in politically subservient countries the officials do not succeed in eliciting an independent expression of views from the representatives of the people. Now if this be a fact, then the conduct of the Chief Commissioner of Assam ought to explain to the *Statesman* as to who is responsible for fostering such servile tendencies in the people of a dependent country. Many officials in such countries prefer to be surrounded by toadies and extend a positively discourteous treatment to those who think and act according to their lights.

III.—LEGISLATION.

473. The *Hindu Patriot* observes that the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Court-fees Act, which was introduced by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 21st March last, contains certain provisions which are of a truly staggering character. For instance, clause 9 of the Bill proposes to substitute the following for sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—“Any person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable or cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed such an offence or any proclaimed offender, and shall without

HINDU PATRIOT,
27th July 1914.

The Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code.

unnecessary delay make over any person so arrested to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, shall take or cause such person to be taken in custody to the nearest police-station." Now, sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Code, which is proposed to be replaced, runs as follows:—"Any person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence or who has been proclaimed as an offender, and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person to the nearest police-station." In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the following explanation is given of the proposed change:—"Following the analogy of English law, power is conferred upon private persons to arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed a non-bailable and cognizable offence, thus extending the present section 59 of the Code, which authorizes only the arrest of a person who commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in the view of the person arresting him. Secondly, provision is made for sending the person arrested to the nearest police-station in the custody of some person other than the person who effects the arrest. It is understood that in practice the agency of village watchmen, etc., is frequently utilized for this purpose." No other explanation is vouchsafed of the proposed change than the bare fact that it is in harmony with the English law on the subject. In England, the population is, comparatively speaking, a highly educated one and the sense of civic duties and responsibilities is ingrained in the national character. Could the same thing be said of India? In this country the people do not co-operate with the police in the detection or prevention of crime. But however different might be the conditions obtaining in this country from those prevailing in England, the same principle is proposed to be followed in India, although India is admittedly not England. Nor is this all. The paper considers the proposed provision to be a particularly mischievous and dangerous one. It would be a formidable weapon, specially in the hands of the people who are in the pay of the police, as it would enable them to arrest innocent and respectable people almost on any pretext, good, bad or indifferent, for gratifying a private grudge. Faction reigns supreme in the mufassal. Each party is ever on the look out for an excuse to get its rival into trouble. Spies and informers are by no means an exotic on the Indian soil and the recent creation of the Criminal Investigation Department has made the tribe thrive and multiply to a wonderful extent. The proposed change in the law would enable any private complainant to drag his adversary to the thana even when his complaint is more imaginary than real. In fact, no one would be safe under such a state of things—not even a *pardanashin* lady. The prospect is indeed a truly appalling one. It is to be hoped that this clause will be deleted in Select Committee. Otherwise the personal liberty of the subject in India would be reduced to a fiction—a grim mockery. The proposal itself betrays a colossal ignorance of human nature, of which a law-giver at any rate ought to be ashamed.

474. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that one of the measures that will be taken up by the Imperial Council in its autumn session at Simla is the University Bill.

The paper does not know exactly what its features and provisions are going to be like, but presumably the curtailment of the territorial jurisdiction of the Calcutta University by reason of the establishment of the proposed Universities at Dacca, Bankipur and Nagpur, and perhaps also the withdrawal of its jurisdiction from the secondary schools, will be its main features. In that case it is a mistake to suppose it will be a non-contentious measure which may be safely passed on the remote hill-tops. The threatened conversion of the University Matriculation into the School Final Examination in particular, is a matter vitally affecting the interests of education, on which the public in Bengal at least have expressed themselves in unmistakable terms. The University Bill should, therefore, be taken up at Delhi and the amplest facilities afforded for its full discussion by the representatives of the people in the Council.

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

475. The *Bengales* remarks that it is a noteworthy fact that many backward classes have been stirred by the spirit of progress. Amongst them the Namasudra community deserves prominent mention. Several members of this community have received high education and are to be found

Grievances of the Namasudra community.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th July 1914.

BENGALIS,
30th July 1914.

occupying respectable positions in the services and the professions. All these various communities labour under serious social disabilities which are a great blot on the fair name of Hindu society. With the advance of education, these disabilities are bound to disappear. It ought to be the foremost care of both the Government and the advance sections of the people to offer ample facilities for the spread of education amongst the backward classes. The paper learns on reliable authority that many Namasudra boys reading in colleges meet with the greatest difficulty in finding house accommodation in Calcutta. The ordinary messes and hostels do not admit them and they are too poor to engage houses for themselves. The number of such students is not inconsiderable. The Government has already arranged for hostels for a particular community. Even the Namasudras have separate hostels at Dacca, maintained by the Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

476. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* observes that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale

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Mr. Gokhale and the K.C.I.E. has raised himself immensely in the estimation of his countrymen by the graceful way in which he is reported to have begged to be excused the title of K.C.I.E., which His Majesty the King-Emperor, at the recommendation of Lord Hardinge, was pleased to offer to him. He has displayed his courage and patriotism in a manner which is unprecedented in this country. The good that Mr. Gokhale has done to his country by this noble example of self-sacrifice cannot be overstated. It will, the paper trusts, check that title-hunting craze among Indian public men which is having such a demoralising effect upon many of them. He is perfectly right when he says that he would be regarded as a self-seeking Government's man, were he to accept the honour, and his position as a disinterested patriot would be compromised. What has gratified the journal most is the gracious appreciation by His Imperial Majesty of the sentiments of Mr. Gokhale. This proves conclusively that nothing pleases the King-Emperor more than honest patriotism among his Indian subjects. His Majesty's words ought to be an eye-opener to those who are afraid to serve their country with fearless independence. The paper is also deeply grateful to Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe for the way in which they sought to mark their high sense of appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's services.

L. N. BIRD,
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11, CAMAC STREET ;
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