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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd September 1905.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 22nd August writes that the case of alleged outrage on Sushila, the wife of Raj Chandra De of Gachihata, may for various reasons, be said to possess certain unique features.

CHARU MIHIR,
August 22nd, 1905.

The Police in the Gachihata Case
in Mymensingh.

The Daroga, Babu Giris Chandra, has been marked out as one of the leading actors in the case. The District Superintendent of Police recently visited Gachihata to hold a local inquiry. It is not known what conclusions he has come to, as a result of this inquiry, but the fact remains that Giris Babu has again been put in charge of the Kathiadi Thana since the 17th August last. This transfer coming, as it does, at such a time is exceedingly amazing and should certainly have been put off so long as the case brought by Sushila was under trial. No possible objection could be taken to such a postponement of the transfer. It is a question for the official superiors of Giris Babu to consider whether he can be held quite blameless after the revelations made in the course of the trial of the case above referred to before Janaki Babu, the Honorary Magistrate. The public would have been satisfied if the suspicions under which the Daroga now lies had been cleared up after a public inquiry.

2. Referring to the inquiry made by the District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, into the conduct of Babu

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 27, 1905.

Babu Giris Chandra Ray, Sub-Inspector of the Kathiadi Thana, District Mymensingh.

Giris Chandra Ray, the Sub-Inspector of the Kathiadi Thana, in connection with the case of outrage on Sushila, the wife of Raj Chandra De, the

Dacca Prakash [Dacca] of the 27th August says that although the result of the District Superintendent's inquiry has not been more public, it appears from his proceedings that in his opinion the Daroga is innocent. It is rumoured that the District Superintendent of Police is supporting Giris Babu in order to save the prestige of the District Police. Giris Babu has admitted some of the charges against him such as that he had Sushila's cloth washed by a chaukidar under him and that he kept Sushila for some days in his house. The local public, therefore, suspect that the District Superintendent has not done justice in this case, and are dissatisfied to see the Daroga still exercising power in the Kathiadi Thana. Whether Giris Babu be innocent or not, he should no longer be kept at the place in view of the wide disaffection which prevails against him there. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter. He should inquire as to the motive of a certain number of men in desiring that Giris Babu should remain at Kathiadi.

3. The *Rangpur Vartavaha* [Rangpur] of the 25th August writes:

Promotion for English-knowing
Head Constables.

In response to an inquiry on the subject from the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, our District Superintendent of Police has sent up the names of two or three Head Constables here who know English. Probably these men are to be given early promotion. But if this is to be the case, what incentive to the conscientious discharge of their duties will be left in the future to those Head Constables who, though they may not know English, have nevertheless been doing hard and honest work for the last 20 or 22 years? It is needless to point out that an English-knowing, but inexperienced officer is a hundred times less to be preferred than an experienced man, who may know only Bengali. The Head Constables here are quite in despair. It can be easily imagined that oppression and corruption are likely to exceed their present limits if once these Head Constables come to feel that they have no future promotion in the service to look forward to. What is the justification for the idea that a Head Constable who possesses acquaintance with Bengali only, will not do as a Daroga in charge of a thana? It is not proper suddenly to disappoint a number of men with long and honest records of work to their credit. It is highly desirable that they should not be deprived of the promotion which is their due.

RANGPUR
VARTAVAHA,
August 25th, 1905.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
August 26th, 1905.

4. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 26th August publishes a contradiction of the allegation against Babu Atal Bihary Banerjee, President Panchayet of the Purandarapur Union, noticed in paragraph 6 of the report on Native Papers for the week ending the 19th August.

A Contradiction.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 26th, 1905.

5. In noticing the case in which a European officer was charged before the Magistrate of Musoori with having assaulted a police constable, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August observes that these unfortunate constables find the strength of a giant in them when they mercilessly beat a black man, whom they have arrested; but this fellow suffered a white man to beat him twice.

Europeans versus Natives.

HITAVARTA,
August 26th, 1905.

6. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August learns from one Rajiswari Prasad Varma that the chaukidars of Kurhani, in Muzaffarpur, are neglecting their duty of keeping watch at night, although Rs. 300 are realized from the village for their salaries. They show themselves in their red *pugris* when any officers visit their village who are thus satisfied with their work. As the panchayets have taken no notice of the complaints made by the people against these chaukidars the attention of the Collector is invited to the matter.

Chaukidars of Kurhani.

(d)—Education.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 26th, 1905.

7. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August supports the prayer of the *Vangiya Sahitya Parishad*, to the Government of Bengal for awarding a special stipend to Pandit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar's scholarship.

Pandit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar's scholarship.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

8. A correspondent of the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, by name Bani Madhav Sarma, speaks in very high terms of the good work which is being done by Maulvi Kasimuddin Khan, B.A., who has recently been appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools of Champaran. He is described as a man who is always bent on doing good. This is the first time that the people of Champaran have had the good luck of seeing such a Deputy Inspector of Schools in their district.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Champaran.

HITAVARTA.

9. Comparing the reply of Government at the last sitting of the Legislative Council regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Pedler with the statement made by Mr. Brodrick before Parliament on the same subject, the same paper writes that secrecy is the ruling policy of Governments of the day and that Lord Curzon has found a fit desciple in Sir Andrew Fraser in this matter.

The Director of Public Instruction.

SANDHYA,
August 28th, 1905.

10. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th August hopes that an inquiry will be made by Government into the propriety of the action of the authorities of the Bethune College in Calcutta in insisting on keeping that college open on Janmasthami day last, a gazetted holiday.

A Complaint.

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

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

11. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August notices a complaint from one of his correspondents in which the latter points out the inconvenience to the public on account of the day trains not stopping at Karhani, a station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and asks the Railway authorities to attend to it since it means no loss but gain to them.

Trains at Karhani.

HITAVARTA.

12. The same paper supports the *Pioneer* in its prayer to the authorities for reducing the railway freight on salt from the Sambhar Lake as it will have the effect of making it sell cheaper than that received from Liverpool and Hamburg, since the English merchants cannot compete with the Germans in bringing their salt cheaper to Indian markets.

Railway competition between Germany and England in the Salt Market.

13. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 29th August says that the fields in the Birulia and other villages under the Nandigram Thana, in the Midnapore District, have been submerged on account of the recent rains. These fields are drained by the Hijli Tidal Canal by means of a number of sluices. But the water of the canal is often allowed to rise so high that the local people have to make petitions and go through all the troubles attendant on the work of setting the official machinery in motion in order to have the water lowered. Once the water has been lowered in this manner it is again allowed to rise high after a day or two, and the people have again to make petitions, &c. All this is caused by the negligence of the canal *khalasis* in properly working at the Terpakhia lock-gate through which the canal is drained. The authorities are requested to keep an eye on the work of these *khalasis* and keep the water of the canal adequately low for a week. There is still time for cultivating the fields.

NIHAR,
August 29th, 1905.

14. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th August complains of over-crowding in the carriages, consequent on the insufficiency of the existing service of trains on the Tarkeswar Branch Railway. Suggestions are offered for two additional trains, one up and one down, the former to leave Howrah some time about 7-30 or 8 in the evening, and the latter to leave Tarkeswar at about 2-30 or 3 in the afternoon.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 30th, 1905.

It is further suggested that the down train which now leaves Tarkeswar at 5-50 A.M. should be timed to leave earlier, say at 5 at the latest, to promote the convenience of the majority of passengers by this train, who travel to the *hat* at Sheoraphuli on business.

Lastly, reference is made to the necessity of a "zenana room" at Gobindpur Station on this line.

(h)—General.

15. The *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 21st August, writes that as the original scheme of partition was modified by Government after a careful consideration of all the facts, so, acting in a similar spirit, Government should once again accept the well-reasoned objections to the present scheme now being made by the foremost men in the country, and make the final settlement of the question such as may win the approval of the people. It is believed that if Government admits the soundness of the arguments advanced by the opposition and incorporate the Presidency and Burdwan divisions in the new Province, the object of the rulers will be gained at the same time that all cause of ill-feeling among the ruled will be removed. This scheme of reform is being undertaken by Government in the interests of the country. But it is impossible to effectually subserve those interests while wounding the feelings of its inhabitants.

HITAVARTA,
August 21st, 1905.

16. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Rangpur] of the 24th August publishes a communicated poem in which it is said that the wound caused by the partition will ever remain green in the minds of the Bengalis. There is universal mourning in the land because the best portion of her body and the best of her sons are going to be separated from mother Bengal. Bengal has seen many rulers and Viceroys but never one so heartless as Lord Curzon. His Lordship should remember that it was in Bengal that Siraj ud Dowla flourished and perished, and that he, too, will one day have to meet the fate of all human actions and ambitions. Mother Bengal asks all her sons, Hindus and Musalmans, to take a vow to relieve her and give up using all foreign articles.

RANGPUR
DIKPRAKASH,
August 24th, 1905.

17. The *Bharat Mirta* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says that as a result of the partition agitation public meetings have been organized to be held in the several squares in this town on different days of the week.

BHARAT MIRTA,
August 26th, 1905.

18. The same paper says that a deputation of the Bengalis residing in London, headed by Mr. Dadabhai Norwaji, will wait upon the Secretary of State on the subject of the partition of Bengal.

BHARAT MIRTA.

A Deputation of Bengalis to the Secretary of State.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

19. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August learns that the Bengalis are going to institute a suit against the Secretary of State for India questioning the latter's right to order the partition of Bengal without previously obtaining the permission of the Parliament.

SANDHYA,
August, 29th 1905.

A suit against the Secretary of State for ordering the Partition of Bengal.

20. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes that certain Government officials in Faridpur stopped worship being paid in that place to the goddess Kali in order to avert the partition of Bengal.

It is also alleged that the Lieutenant-Governor has issued a secret circular directing the Police to report against any gazetted officer who joins in the agitation in favour of the use of "Swadesi" articles.

JASOHAR,
August 23rd, 1905.

21. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 23rd August notices in the following terms the announcement of Lord Curzon's resignation of office :—

Lord Curzon's Resignation.
We have been quite deafened by the roarings of Lord Curzon, who has encompassed our ruin. We shall have peace after he has left India.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
August 24th, 1905.

22. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th August writes as follows :—

Lord Curzon's retirement.
Having experienced the rigours of Lord Curzon's administration for full six years and-a-half, having been wounded in our feelings by his acts, and more deeply wounded by his words, we now bid adieu to that gifted orator, with joyful hearts. There is a saying in Lord Curzon's mother tongue that "Parting has a pang," and that saying is very true. But in Lord Curzon's case alone we find that saying not to hold good. It was to be expected that after six years' acquaintance we should shed tears at his departure from the country, but the truth is that we are beside ourselves with joy at his leaving us. Lord Curzon, too, on the other hand, is very impatient to leave this country where he has passed the most glorious years of his life. What a pity! We never realized before that hope could turn to such cruel despair. The fate of genius no less than its course would seem to be something very different from that of ordinary mortals.

The Indians have always been a grateful people. Even if trampled upon we can sacrifice everything for the sake of a soft word. We know how to give an enemy his due. But unfortunately Lord Curzon has not entitled himself even to that amount of recognition from us. To quote a saying current in Lord Curzon's mother tongue, "The wound given by the tongue heals slowly." Bodily pain is soon forgotten, but mental pain leaves a scar behind. We shall forget everything about Lord Curzon, perhaps even his harsh and mischievous political measures. But so long as Indians retain their power of understanding, Lord Curzon's Convocation speech will remain fresh in their memory. What even his Universities Act, his Official Secrets Act, the picture of Tibet all crimsoned with blood failed to effect, has been effected by his Convocation speech. That speech has painted his true picture on our optical retina and enabled us to understand him. But it is a pity that the immature, conceited and self-sufficient Lord Curzon has not understood us yet, and because he has not understood us his fate is so miserable.

Is not the gifted Lord Curzon aware that a man goes away, but his memory remains. Lord Lawrence is on the other side of the grave, but the Indians still cherish his memory with grateful hearts and tearful eyes. And Macaulay?—he too is not forgotten by us. But what a difference between the memory of Macaulay and that of Lawrence, as cherished respectively by Indians! We ask Lord Curzon himself to say which of these two memories is preferable. There is an English proverb, "Too much cunning overreaches itself." In fact, the fate of too much cunning is as miserable as it is there stated to be. Such is precisely the fate that has attended Lord Curzon. He has earned no good name from his own countrymen, and where he hoped to be a historic personage his name will always be associated with failure and disgrace. Is this the fit fate for a man of genius like Lord Curzon?

When Lord Curzon first set foot in this country he, like Hercules, came pledged to twelve arduous undertakings. He has not had his wish gratified. On the contrary everything he has put his hand to has proved harmful to Indians. His university reform has laid the axe at the root of high education; his

Police reform has added to the troubles of the country ; his Official Secrets Act has proved a serious obstacle to the freedom of the press ; his Delhi Durbar and Victoria Memorial Fund have totally ruined the Indian princes ; his rigorous policy has deprived the Indians of their just rights ; his frontier policy has led to an immense waste of Indian money which is, as it were, the very heart's blood of the people and accelerated their downfall, and his partition scheme has filled Bengalis with uneasiness. How many more of his acts shall we name ? In fine, every step of his has thrown us deeper and deeper down in the downhillpath of degradation.

Among his good acts, the martial punishment inflicted upon the 9th Infantry, and his effort for the preservation of ancient memorials are the only noteworthy things. But how much deduction is to be made even from these ! To quote the language of the *Indian Daily News*, the first was "made in the interest of political claptrap and to deceive the natives who were not deceived," and the second has given a good idea of his sense of justice. From whatever point of view viewed, the administration of the *London Times's* "best of Viceroys" has in fact proved the very worst of all.

When Lord Curzon first landed in Bombay, as Viceroy of India, he said that he would have his praise depend not on his promises of reforms, but on reforms actually accomplished by him. Lord Ripon, too, made use of similar language when he first came out to this country. He left this country insulted by his countrymen, but carrying away with him the hearty approbation and gratitude of those as the arbiter of whose destinies he came out here. Lord Curzon has won the approbation of neither. He has forfeited the sympathy of his own countrymen as well as that of Indians. That is why we consider him very miserable and a fit object of our compassion. That is why though bidding him adieu with a joyful heart, we yet express sympathy with him in consideration of his sad position.

But Lord Curzon has still many years of life before him. He can, if he chooses, make a good use of them. We still hope for much from him. If on his arrival in England, Lord Curzon turns his Indian experience to good account and descends into the political arena resolved to relieve the miseries of those whose feelings he has so deeply wounded, he may yet do us a world of good. We hope our prayer will not be in vain. May God bless him.

23. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says that the news of

SANJIVANI,
August 24th, 1905.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

Lord Curzon's resignation was received with quite an outburst of exultation in Calcutta. Lectures were delivered in College Square, and there were illuminations in the Eden Hindu Hostel and many other houses. At Faridpur people paraded the streets singing national songs, and a puja will be offered to the Goddess *Kali* to express their joy at the resignation of Lord Curzon. The inhabitants of Cachar have also welcomed the event with exultation. In Sylhet, people are saying that India is going to be rid of her enemy.

24. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th August notices Lord Curzon's resignation of office in the following terms :—

SAMAY,
August 25th, 1905.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

After having in the course of the last seven years encompassed the ruin of the Indian people, produced the greatest discontent among them and smoothed the way for the future increase of their sorrows and poverty, His Excellency returns home to-day, himself the victim of a terrible humiliation. Too much success is the prelude to a fall. Seated in his Viceregal throne, he came to look upon himself as too great a personage. He ceased to care for anybody. Thus it has come about that under a curious dispensation of Providence, His Excellency is compelled to-day to resign the Viceroyalty he has loved so well, after suffering harassment and humiliation at the hands of Mr. Brodrick. Go, Curzon, go. India will forget you as soon as you quit her shores, and will, if it is possible, forgive you from her heart. You rose on the political firmament of India like an evil star, and you leave after having encompassed her ruin. The people of India are fatalists, and they will attribute everything to their own cursed luck, and will forgive you for all.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August thus concludes an article on Lord Curzon's resignation :—

HITAVADI,
August 25th, 1905.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

To sum up, Lord Curzon, in spite of his learning, intelligence, and extraordinary capacity for hard work, has not been

able to do any special good to us, but has rather injured us in many ways. In spite of his acumen and learning the general trend of his administration has been in favour of a policy of severity towards the ruled. His experience, his efforts at improvement, his love of art, and all his other wishes have instead of doing any good to India only done her harm. His Excellency is now returning to his native land. We wish him well at parting. But wish, with all the earnestness we are capable of, that a Viceroy like him may never again tread the soil of India. If, at home, he refrains from devoting his attention to Indian questions, we shall consider that a sufficient evidence of a change in our luck for the better.

SANDHYA.
August 25th, 1905.

26 The *Sandhyer* [Calcutta] of the 25th August write :—

We could forgive Lord Curzon all his oppressions, but we can never forgive him for one thing. He has culminated the people of India. Like a shameless fool, he

Lord Curzon's resignation.

has said that the Indians have a natural bias towards untruths and that truth is really honoured only in Europe. One ought to perform penance for the mere act of uttering the name of this false culumniator. There is no place even in hell for the man who can asperse the *rishis*, *munis* and *acharyas* (professors) of India. Mark how swiftly retribution has followed. The men of his own party are now humiliating him, and he has to-day to escape from the country after being harassed and insulted in the face of the whole world.

In addition to being a calumniator, he had a habit of meddling with all sorts of affairs without provocation. Thus it was that all of a sudden the country of the unfortunate Tibetans was invaded. Some wanton bloodshed followed. Will not the sin of this bloodshed affect the Viceroy? There shall be no salvation except through a severe penance.

As for ourselves he has absolutely ruined us in every way. The University he has completely officialised. And a civilian is going to be put at the head of the Education Department. Of the partition of Bengal it is needless to speak on this occasion. None but a terribly reckless and high handed man would set his hand to such mischievous projects. One cannot afford to be any, the least indulgent in talking of a man like him.

Some people are of opinion that Lord Curzon is a great man. But our opinion is that he is a huge sham. The only things to his credit are a power of writing and speaking and some acquaintance with books. But for these qualifications, he is wholly hollow inside. Proud, selfish, arrogant, accustomed to place all the weight on his own views, and to wholly ignore the feeling and sufferings of others, he is a very incarnation of egotism, with a tendency to indulge in unrestrained speech anywhere and everywhere. If a man of his calibre is to be regarded as a great man, then the English must be said to have arrived at the last stage of their national life.

Anyhow, Providence has smiled upon us. Arrogance has been properly punished. The source of our annoyance and mischief is removed—sing, therefore, the name of *Hari*.

RATNAKAR,
August 26th, 1905.

27. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 26th August has the following with reference to Lord Curzon's resignation :—

It is not that we are not sorry at Lord Curzon's resignation, but in what way we are sorry we shall try to explain. There was once on a time a man who lived in deadly enmity with a neighbour. One day the man heard that his neighbour had been bitten by a snake. On receipt of this news, the man at once set up a loud howl of distress. A third man happened to inquire why he was weeping so loudly for one who was his enemy. The man replied that he was weeping because he was afraid that the snake which had bitten his enemy might turn out to be a non-poisonous one. In a similar spirit the announcement of Lord Curzon's resignation finds us sorry, sorry lest after all the resignation may not actually take effect.

BASUMATI,
August 26th, 1905

28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes as follows with reference to Lord Curzon's resignation :—

Alas! alas! what have you done, oh Lord! You have resigned such a magnificent post in a fit of anger! You go without being able to see Bengal partitioned, a project on which you so much set your heart. The foundation stone of your Victoria Memorial Hall still remains to be laid, the provisions of your Universities Act still remain to be carried out to the full, your reconstruction of Calcutta has not yet been begun, many of your poor

whites still remain idle and unprovided for; the Bengali Magistrates appointed under your nomination system have still to show their brilliance on the bench; Eurasians have not still been taken into the ranks of the police in swarms, as intended in your resolution on Police reform; there is still an ample supply in reserve in your storehouse of inventions—Lord, you leave with so many things undone. Five years did not suffice for your work: you took an extension of two years, but still your work remains unfinished. Alas the misfortune!

29. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 26th August writes as follows with reference to Lord Curzon's resignation:—

KHULNAVASI,
August 26th, 1905.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

Lord Curzon came to make men of the Bengalis and his work is done. Bengalis have at last come to their senses. Lord Curzon has been the preceptor who has given them a lesson to learn and set them on the path of duty. The lesson he has taught us, the noble creed into which he has initiated us, we shall never forget, if we are men. The lesson we are to learn is efficiency, and the creed into which we have been initiated is the worship of our fatherland.

There is no way of promoting the good of one's country except through the path of self-reliance. And the beginnings of these efforts to acquire real self-reliance will always remain associated with Lord Curzon's period of rule. In this he deserves our warmest thanks. Will not the great seed he has sown in the hearts of the Bengalis grow, under the blessing of God, in time, into a splendid tree and yield good fruits?

30. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says that although the people of India are with Lord Curzon in the matter of Lord Kitchner's Army Scheme which, if

Lord Curzon.

sanctioned, they know well will do them a great harm, yet they were so disgusted with Lord Curzon's ill-treatment of them that they are not at all sorry for his leaving these shores: rather they consider his departure as a relief.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 26th, 1905.

31. The same paper has the following:—

Lord Curzon's Resignation.

The news of Lord Curzon's resignation spread like lightning all over the town on Saturday evening. Some of the dailies of Calcutta had an extraordinary issue of their papers. The Bengalis were right glad to hear the news of this resignation. They expressed their joy by means of illuminations and fireworks. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was so lost in its gladness that it could not realize whether the resignation was a fact or a dream. There was not a single newspaper in Calcutta but expressed its joy at the news. The *Indian Daily News*, which all along supported Lord Curzon's measures and, specially, the Partition Scheme, had a long article in which it criticised his rule in very severe terms. Perhaps more severely than any other paper has yet thought fit to do.

BHARAT MITRA,

32. Referring to Lord Curzon's resignation, the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 27th August says that at last the prayer of all India has been heard by the Almighty.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

DACCA PRAKAS,
August 27th, 1905.

33. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August has a long article on the resignation of Lord Curzon in which is reproduced almost the very sentiments expressed in the

Lord Curzon's resignation.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

Hitavadi of the 22nd idem noticed in paragraph 46 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 26th August.

34. The same paper expects a change of policy in this country with the arrival of Lord Minto, and says that his Lordship's antecedents make it certain that we would not

The Viceroy-elect.

HITAVARTA.

have any evidence of obstinacy and highhandedness during his rule. Lord Minto's ancestor did his best to establish peace in this country. We may, therefore, fairly hope that our Viceroy-elect will walk in the footsteps of his great-grandfather.

35. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 28th August says that the following are the causes of Lord Curzon's unpopularity in India:—

DACCA GAZETTE,
August 28th, 1905.

The Causes of Lord Curzon's unpopularity.

(1) When he first came to India as Viceroy he gave rise to high hopes in the minds of the people by his sweet words, but afterwards his actions entirely belied their expectations.

(2) He has checked the course of high education for the Indians, curbed their powers and wounded their feelings of honour and self-respect.

(3) His extravagant misuse of public money in spite of the poverty of the people, and the partition of Bengal.

(4) Government's desire to turn all Indians into labourers and cultivators.

The writer makes the following suggestions as to what the Indians should do now :—

1. The masses should be educated orally.
2. Native funds should be opened.
3. Political agitation should be made firmer and more fierce.
4. The powers of the congress should be increased.
5. A knowledge of all arts, industrial or scientific, should be spread throughout the country.
6. The annual drain of crores of rupees into foreign countries should be checked.
7. One hundred educated Indian youths should be instructed every year in the military and naval sciences for the furtherance of the commerce of India.
8. People should depend on country-made articles alone for their necessities.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
August 30th, 1905.

36. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 30th August writes with reference to Lord Curzon's resignation :—

He had absolutely no sympathy with the people of India in anything. He trampled under foot all their hopes and aspirations. Perhaps no previous Governor-General ever left India with so little regard from the Indian people.

The English press talks of his splendid services. But splendid services or no, we do not want him in authority over us. His departure resembles the lifting of a load from our hearts. What can be a greater reproach for a ruler than to have to hear such sentiments uttered by his subjects at his impending retirement?

HITAVADI,
August 25th, 1905.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August is of opinion that the mufassal tours of the Lieutenant-Governor as at present performed mean nothing but a waste of time and money. They do no good to the general public fail to give His Honour any correct idea of the condition of the places he visits. The time taken up by these tours may be spent by the Lieutenant-Governor in desk-work at Darjeeling or Calcutta with more advantage to the public, though at some sacrifice of personal ease and amusement.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

38. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August learns that a reign of terror is prevailing at the Champatia market in the District of Champaran. Taxes are levied on articles both from the buyers and sellers, as well as when they are on the way to the market.

The whites are all in all in most places in Champaran, and they never fail to commit any oppression they like. Government does not take any notice of these oppressions, otherwise people living under the indigo planters would not be in so much terror of them. The Government takes no notice for two reasons—first, because of the similarity of colour; secondly, because the whites have come to this country to suck its life-blood, and any interference would prove an obstacle to this.

HITAVARTA.

The pay of ministerial officers.

39. The same paper is glad that the Government is now raising the pay of ministerial officers.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 28th, 1905.

40. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August writes as follows :—

The rumours of Sir Andrew Fraser's resignation.

Why is a rumour suddenly heard that Sir Andrew Fraser will resign? Lord Curzon incurred the displeasure of the Indians by calling them liars, and referring to them as a people fond of exaggerating, &c., and his resignation has pleased them. Sir Andrew Fraser has also displeased the Bengalis by calling their leaders liars, &c., and by supporting the Partition

Scheme. If he would only resign now, there will be a complete similarity between his case and that of Lord Curzon. We do not know what is the source of the rumour regarding His Honour's resignation, but when such a rumour is afloat it may be that there is some truth at the bottom.

41. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 29th August writes that there are many people in Contai and Tamluk quite willing to take up allotments of land and settle in Fraserganj, in the Saugor Island. They are restrained from migration to the Sunderbans by the lack of suitable and safe means of communication. The existing arrangements for this purpose are dangerous to life. A steamer service between the courts of Midnapore and the Sunderbans will materially hasten the realisation of the idea of Government in favour of opening out and colonising the whole of the Sunderbans.

The reclamation of the Sunderbans.

NIHAR,
August 29th, 1905.

42. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August refers to the interpellations in the Bengal Legislative Council on the partition question, and asks why the Lieutenant-Governor refused to give the names of those Bengalis who had written to him supporting the scheme. This refusal, says the writer, has revealed His Honour to the Bengalis in his true colours. His Honour could give no reply to Mr. J. Chaudhury's questions, and disallowed those of Mr. Nalin Behari Sarkar and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. At last Government has been driven dumb.

Interpellations on the Partition in the Bengal Council.

SANJIVANI,
August 24th, 1905.

43. Referring to the interpellations in the Bengal Council on the 19th August last on the partition question, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

The Partition Question in the Bengal Council.

HITAVADI,
August 25th, 1905.

However much the Lieutenant-Governor may try to hide it from the manner of his replies, we conclude that the Hindu and Musalman gentlemen who were referred to by His Honour in his Malda speech as being in favour of the partition are not men worth naming; that the Magistrates, Judges and men of education and property in the districts affected by the partition were never consulted about the scheme at all; that everything connected with the Partition Scheme was done in secret; and that the Government Resolution on this subject as well as His Honour's own utterances in regard thereto are merely a tissue of craft and falsehood. Government preferred not to vouchsafe any reply to the questions put, finding it impossible to return satisfactory replies. But there can be no question that His Honour himself inwardly feels how greatly his dignity has suffered by this silence, how much he is being ridiculed and blamed by the public for it.

44. Referring to the recent interpretations in the Bengal Legislative Council on the partition of Bengal and to Sir Andrew Fraser's Malda and Murshidabad speeches, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes as follows:—

Sir Andrew Fraser and the Partition of Bengal.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 25th, 1905.

Government's replies to the questions were not at all satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor no doubt enjoys the privilege of disallowing questions in the Council, but that privilege does not extend to all sorts of questions. It applies only to such questions as are controversial in their nature. But in disallowing some of the questions on the partition, Sir Andrew Fraser seems to have overstepped the limits of that privilege. His Honour's explanation that the questions were disallowed because they contained criticisms of the action of the Government of India is hardly satisfactory. We cannot believe that His Honour's acceptance of the partition was not based on reasons justifying it to his own mind, and that he accepted it simply because the Government of India ordered him to do so. But if His Honour has his own reasons to justify the partition, he is in justice bound to dispel the misgivings that have arisen in the public mind by a statement of those reasons.

In his Malda and Murshidabad speeches Sir Andrew Fraser said that the partition would "secure the advancement of the whole province," but he had not the courage to state how that advancement would be secured. Such conduct on his part is extremely disgraceful. We are not prepared to take every word which he utters as gospel truth. We know that those men, who have opposed the partition and sought to prove its injurious character by sound arguments, are in no way inferior to Sir Andrew Fraser in learning,

intelligence and experience. Are we to believe that the arguments put forward by such men are not worth any consideration whilst the mere words of Sir Andrew Fraser convey gospel truth although unsupported by reasons, because he has the good fortune to possess a white skin and to be at the head of the Bengal Administration? In fact His Honour has in this matter wounded the feelings of the Bengali people in two ways—(1) by accepting the partition scheme in order to please Lord Curzon in spite of the unanimous opposition of the Bengali nation; and (2) by calling the people, who were only speaking the truth, liars, &c., in the attempt to support the pernicious scheme.

Sir Andrew Fraser said that it was untrue that people had not even given all opportunity to discuss the partition scheme in its present form. Was the scheme in its present form published for public discussion? The public may have discussed it, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council refused to say anything about it, and Lord Curzon also kept the Bengalis completely in the dark in the matter. In this state of things, who becomes a liar if it is said, as has been said, that "the people had the whole year to discuss the scheme"? Referring to the agitation against the partition His Honour said that "the idea evidently is (if I may quote the old proverb) that an endeavour should be made to give this particular dog a bad name so as to hang it." But does not His Honour know that in India it is entirely impossible to give an official dog a bad name so as to hang it? The arguments which have been put forth against the partition are not bad names given to it but contain truth and sound reasoning. His Honour said that in the Town Hall protest meeting "invective and exaggerated language were freely employed by several speakers; and few made any attempt to regard the scheme soberly." But His Honour had not perhaps the courage to specify which of the speakers in that meeting employed invective and exaggerated language. If you won't mind what the people have to urge, just say so plainly. Why try to lay the blame on them unjustly in going to support a false position?

His Honour said that "every effort has been made to meet every reasonable objection" to the partition. May we humbly ask His Honour which of the objections against the partition have been met by the Government? Which of its points has the Government surrendered owing to objections raised by the people? The new scheme which has been accepted is only a worse form of the old one. None of the petitions which were submitted against the scheme have been replied to, neither has the Viceroy nor the Lieutenant Governor ventured to come forward to meet the arguments of the people against the partition with arguments on his side. But still His Honour would say that all the arguments against the partition "have received full consideration." His Honour said that he had received communications from many Hindus and Musalmans expressing satisfaction at the partition, but he would not give their names. If he is asked whether the Judges, Magistrates, Commissioners and men of light and leading in the districts to be transferred were consulted, he would vouchsafe no reply. He would only say that "the partition scheme had been conceived in the interests of the two provinces concerned, and of the districts to be transferred," and that those who did not believe this were liars and fond of invective and exaggerated language. What a nice argument for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal! A few such Lieutenant-Governors and our advancement will know no bounds.

In short, the Lieutenant-Governor's endeavours to defend himself have grieved us. His short-sighted policy has cast a blemish on the Government of Bengal. Where he ought to have taken the side of the public in opposition to the arbitrary action of the Government of India, he most abjectly subserved the will of that Government, utterly disregarding the dignity of his office and his duty to the people under his charge. Not only that, in his solicitude to please his master, he did not shrink from unjustly laying blame on his mourning subjects and using harsh language against them. If you have not got arguments to support your position, or the strength of mind and courage to stand against your master, keep quiet. In going to support his wrong action by untrue statements Sir Andrew Fraser has only cast a blemish on his name.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

45. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes that the announcement that full governing powers over his State are to be restored to the Maharaja of Kashmir.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 26th, 1905.

Kashmir may at the first blush seem to the reader a cause for nothing but congratulations. The news was at first greeted with a measure of surprise, but all cause of surprise is removed, now that it has transpired that the Maharaja is simultaneously to withdraw the old restrictions upon the acquisition of land in the Kashmir State by Europeans. All such restrictions are henceforth to cease, the Maharaja gets back his governing powers in return for a promise to grant colonisation rights to Europeans in his State. "Disinterestedness" is a word that does not find a place in the political vocabulary of the Indian Government. That Government has long had its eye on the ultimate incorporation of the Kashmir State with British territory. That object is now gained, thanks to Lord Curzon. The grant of full governing powers to the Maharaja is merely a sort of political "digestive pill" in this feast over the fate of Kashmir. (*Literally*, in this affair of eating the head of Kashmir).

There can be no doubt that prospects of the future progress of Kashmir are greatly clouded by this new arrangement. Once the Europeans settle down and take root in the soil of Kashmir, the native Kashmiris will be thwarted at every step in many measures proposed for their benefit. In truth they will become like strangers in their own land. Those who stand to-day as seekers of favour at the hands of the Maharaja will to-morrow begin to display the insolence of conquerors. The native Kashmiris will have to live in every respect in submission to the European settlers. All native princes are compelled to move at the beck and nod of Europeans, so the Maharaja cannot be expected to do anything to upset this new rule. But will the people of Kashmir also silently acquiesce in the submission of their Maharaja? Will they contemplate unmoved the location of places of amusement for Europeans on hill-tops and river banks which boast of a thousand sacred associations? Are the people of Kashmir so lifeless and inert? It is to be hoped that they will point out the injurious nature of this new arrangement to the India Office and to Parliament and apply for redress.

46. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August would be glad if there had been no talk of vesting the Maharaja of Kashmir with full powers, since the favour involves

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

concessions to Europeans for settling in Kashmir. At present Europeans are allowed to own land in Kashmir under certain restrictions. These will have to be relaxed, which means a large influx of these men in to that country necessitating the creation of English Courts of Justice, etc., of which the Maharaja will have to live in constant terror. What then will be the fate of Kashmir State can well be imagined.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

47. Babu Guru Ganga Aich Choudhury writing in the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 21st August with reference to the

DACCA GAZETTE,
August 21st, 1905.

The boycotting resolution at the late Town Hall meeting.

resolution taken at the late Calcutta Town Hall meeting to abstain from the purchase of British

manufactures so long as the Partition Scheme is not withdrawn, says:—

Others may feel happy on reading of this resolution; but those who possess foresight and real sense can only feel sorry at it. For I am quite sure that those who have made this resolve, will not be able to stick to it in practice. It is true that I shall be happy if British manufactures are boycotted, but it is extremely inexpedient to threaten Government with a thing which cannot be done. Government might have rescinded its Partition Scheme at the request of all the eminent men assembled at the Town Hall meeting; but, in view of the threat which has been held out in the resolution beforementioned, it will not recede from its present position. Government will firmly stick to its plans if only to test the strength of resolve possessed by people of this class.

ALDAH SAMACHAR
August 23rd, 1905.

48. The *Maldaha Samachar* [Maldah] of the 2rd August notices what is called a monster meeting of the traders and shopkeepers of Malda on the 20th August last, in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

A meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

JASOHAR,
August 23rd, 1905.

49. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 23rd August, notices what is styled a monster meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement at Jessore, on the 20th August last, which is said to have been the largest gathering that ever

A meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

met in that town in the course of the last 20 or 30 years, and to have been attended by a number of shopkeepers and weavers and agriculturists from the villages, besides the usual professorial and educated classes. The President at this gathering was the same gentleman who presided at the well-known Jhickargacha raiyats' meeting some years ago.

HINDU RANJIK,
August 23rd, 1905.

50. The *Hindu Ranjika* [Rajshahi] of the 23rd August notices what is called a monster meeting attended by representatives of all sections of the community, on the premises of Babu Gosain Ramratan Bharati at

A meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

Rajshahi town, on the 19th August last, in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

JYOTI,
August 24th, 1905.

51. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 24th August publishes a poem describing "the resolve of a lover of his country."

A poem on the "Swadesi" movement.

Clothes of English manufacture are no more to be made use of; instead, country-made clothes are to be worn. One should be ashamed to appeal anymore to the pity of the foreigners seeing that, as the result of such appeals, they do not relent, but rather stick all the more obstinately to their *aid*. This resolution one must act upon at all costs, all one's life, and then happier days will soon dawn upon the face of Bengal.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
August 15th, 1905.

52. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 24th August notices meetings in favour of the "Swadesi" movement at Batajore, Bhola, Jhalakati, Basanda and Kirtipasa, in Mymensingh.

A meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement.

SANJIVANI,
August 24th, 1905.

53. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August gives accounts of meetings held at the following places for boycotting foreign articles:—

Boycott meetings.		19th August 1905.	
1. The Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta.	More than two lakhs of rupees were subscribed at this meeting for the purchase and setting up of weaving machines	19th August 1905.	
2. Deoghur	...	18th	" "
3. Uttarpura	...	20th	" "
4. Jagannath College, Dacca	...	20th	" "
5. Mymensingh	...	17th	" "
6. Sikarpur, Nadia	...	11th	" "
7. Harha, Hooghly	...	18th	" "
8. Samta, Post-office Bagushi	...	17th	" "
9. Sherpur, Bogra	...	18th	" "
10. Victoria College, Comilla	...	10th	" "
11. Nimtala, Calcutta	...		
12. Town Hall, Rangpur.	...		
13. Baliaghatta, Calcutta	...	20th	" "
14. Rajkumar Jubilee School, Noakali	...	13th	" "
15. Banga Vidyalaya, Brahmanbaria	...	12th	" "
16. Muleher, Dacca.	...		
17. Chandernagore.	...		
18. Bokra, Burdwan.	...		
19. Kasba, Tippera	...	17th	" "
20. Senhati, Khulna	...		
21. Khalsi, Manikganj	...	18th	" "
22. Chaerata, Habiganj.	...		
23. Barisal.	...		
24. Nator.	...		
25. Tantiband, Pabna	...	16th	" "
26. Municipal School, Santipur	...	12th	" "
27. Santipur	...	13th	" "
28. Kedarpur, Tangail	...	15th	" "
29. Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	...		

54. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says that the boycotting movement has been enthusiastically joined by Bengali women and the boycott. Bengali ladies, and gives the following instances of their labours in this direction—

SANJIVANI,
August 24th, 1905.

1. Srimati Dinamani Chaudhurani, Zamindar of Santosh in Mymensingh, is trying to persuade her subordinates, servants and tenants, etc., to use only country-made articles.

2. The widow of the late Lakshman Chandra Aush Chaudhuri, Zamindar of Mangalganj, is also trying to do the same.

3. A meeting of Bengali ladies was held at Mymensingh, on the 19th instant, at which it was determined to boycott foreign articles.

4. Srimati Ambuja Sundari Das Gupta writes from Jalpaiguri that she has been successfully trying to persuade the women of the place not to use foreign articles.

The writer exhorts all Bengali women, Hindu, Musalman, Christian and Brahmo to take up the country's cause.

55. The same paper says that after the expiry of its existing advertisement contracts, it will cease to publish notices or advertisements of foreign articles, with the exception of foreign medicines. The writer requests the Bengalis to give up the use of biscuits manufactured in foreign countries. It is said that at Samta and the neighbouring villages under the Bagushi Post Office, 25,000 people took the oath to eschew foreign articles as much as possible.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper publishes a poem written by Babu Pramathanath Ray Chaudhuri, in which the Bengali students, who are called the "lustre of the future glory of this fallen country," are highly praised for the energy, honesty and singleness of purpose with which they have united under one banner to relieve the distress of their mother-country. The poet appeals to them to work unitedly "without misgiving, without fear," and to boycott foreign articles.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper publishes the text of a pledge which requires the person taking it to declare that he will not purchase foreign articles on the occasion of the ensuing Puja festival, and that he will try his best to impress on his family and relations the glory of having to wear torn clothes in the cause of the mother-country.

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that the leaders of the boycotting movement are going to open an institution, with an initial capital of Rs. 10,000, for teaching the weavers of the country the use of Japanese and English weaving-machines.

SANJIVANI.

59. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 26th August notices a meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement at Suri on the 23rd August last, which in point of numbers attending it, is said to be the greatest assembly ever held in the district for any public purpose.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
August 26th, 1905.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says—

BANGAVASI,
August 26th, 1905.

The boycotting movement. We have no sympathy with the proposal to boycott English goods only. We want to see all foreign articles boycotted—English, European or American. We should be guided not by any ill-feeling against the English, but by a genuine love for our country. What do those people mean who say that English articles only should be boycotted, because the English are indifferent to our feelings and opinions? Do they mean that if the English give up the idea of partitioning Bengal and show some deference to our feelings and opinions, the "Swadesi" movement should be thrown overboard? In our opinion, the partition agitation should be used only as a means of furthering the "Swadesi" movement. The following suggestions are made with a view to make the movement a success—

1. List of such articles as should be boycotted should be first of all widely circulated in every town and village.

2. It should be ascertained whether the articles which should be boycotted are manufactured in India also, and if so, what is the difference between the respective prices of these articles as manufactured in foreign countries and in India and where the native manufactures can be obtained. The lists spoken of under heading (.) should contain these particulars also.

3. It should be settled which of the foreign articles of luxury should be entirely eschewed by the Bengali gentry.

4. *Thans, dhuties, saris*, warm clothes, umbrellas, salt, kerosine oil and matches are indispensable articles for people of all classes. It is to be seriously considered how a boycott of these articles can be carried out.

5. All classes of people use foreign sugar. But foreign sugar is refined by cows' bones and cows' blood. It should, therefore, be the first thing to be boycotted. *Karkach* and rock-salt should also be used instead of foreign salt.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 24th, 1905.

62. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August notices the meeting held at Poona by some two thousand students, Mr. Tilak acting as President and Messrs. Paranjpe and Sir Rammahadev as speakers, with the object of boycotting European goods.

BHARAT MITRA.

63. The same paper notices the incident in which two Bengali youths tore to pieces a pair of English-made shoes which was purchased by a gentleman in Chandni Bazar after having paid him the price of the same.

BHARAT MITRA.

64. The same paper notices the mass meeting held at Chawlputti on Sunday last with the object of protesting against the partition of Bengal and memorializing the British Government for the postponement of the scheme till it has been fully discussed in Parliament. One of the resolutions of the meeting was to start small committees with a view to boycott English goods.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

65. A correspondent of the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, by name Sripāthi Bene Madhav Sharma of the Model Normal School, Bettiah, has in a letter to that paper exhorted his countrymen specially the zamindars and rich men to push on the cause of the use of home-made articles by every means in their power in the following terms:—

1. Teachers should impress on the young minds of their pupils the advantages of using home-made articles, and should set an example themselves in this matter. The half holiday on Saturdays should be utilized in organizing committees for helping the Swadeshi vastu movement, and inculcating hatred for foreign articles.

2. The zamindars should induce their raiyats to discontinue the use of foreign things and thereby earn the gratitude of the public.

3. The public should think over the advantages of using country-made things, and if convinced try to help in their introduction in the country.

4. The zamindars, shahakars and other men who have means should spend their money in helping their country's dying industries, etc.

HITAVARTA.

66. Commenting on the question of boycotting goods of British manufacture the same paper describes at length how the movement is going on not only in different parts of Bengal but also in the United and other provinces, and the help it is receiving from the zamindars and others, specially the Marwaris who now hold the entire trade of the country in their hands and are the source of so much profit to British merchants.

In Mymensingh even the women have with one voice resolved to give up the use of the articles of luxury such as bangles, combs, scents, &c.

The Marwari merchants and brokers have come to see that the agitation is not confined to mere school boys only for had that been the case, the Maharajas, Rajas and other rich men would not have subscribed two lakhs of rupees on the spot for starting mills to make cloths of finer counts.

The merchants of Calcutta would not be looking for their supply of clothing to places like Nagpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad, &c.

Zamindars who have always been anxious to do the Government's biddings would not have combined to protest against Government orders and enter into a competition with Manchester weavers.

All this has inspired the paper with hopes of regeneration of its country.

67. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August says that the

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 28th, 1905.

The boycott movement.

English acquired the Indian Empire by a crooked policy and have been governing it by the same policy. They know that unity is man's strength, and have, therefore, been trying their best to keep the Indians from uniting, and have been governing India by the policy of divide and rule. They have been doing all they can to keep the Musalmans from the Hindus, to keep the richer Hindus from making common cause with their poorer co-religionists. They have divided the Punjab into two parts, the country of the Mahrattas into three, and have separated Delhi from Agra. Their last attempt has been directed towards the breaking up of the Bengali nation, which has gained considerable strength and has been taking a leading part in Indian politics.

At this crisis, the people of India should try to save themselves by appealing to the Englishman's pockets. The Englishman loves his pocket more than his Empire. It was, therefore, right that the Town Hall meeting of the 7th August last adopted a resolution to abstain from the use of English manufactures in order to bring the Englishman to his senses. All India has approved of the Bengalis' adoption of this resolution, and has come forward to help them by abstaining from the use of English manufactures till the partition scheme for Bengal is withdrawn.

As the effect of this resolution, the sale of foreign manufactures has already considerably fallen in the Bengal market, and indigenous industries are receiving great encouragement.

Everybody should try his best to act up to the resolution. That will rouse the proud Englishman from his sleep, make him afraid of displeasing the people of the country, and of compelling him to look to their grievances. He will then take care that the country is well governed, and that the officials do not harass the natives by their oppressions. The partition scheme, too, will then be withdrawn.

68. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August says that on the

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 29th, 1905.

A mass meeting at Jessore.

22nd idem a mass meeting was held in Jessore town in which it was determined to boycott foreign

articles. A Muhammadan youth named Abdul Karim spoke with great earnestness on the equality of Hindus and Mussalmans in the field of politics.

69. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August publishes a song

DAILY HITAVADI

A song.

appealing to the national feelings of the Bengalis and exhorting them not to depend on foreign

articles for their necessities.

70. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes that the agitation

SANDHYA,
August 29th, 1905.

The "Swadesi" movement.

in favour of the use of "Swadesi" articles is still in full swing and is very likely to be permanent

in the country. For in these days of gradual national awakening, it is not probable that anybody would agree to dress in clothes given by others, like a helpless doll. The signs are encouraging and hopeful on all sides. Although school and college students constitute the life of the movement, still it has now spread among all sections of the community. The meetings which are now being held in all parts of the country in favour of this movement are being attended even by white haired old gentlemen. Words of despair are no longer to be heard from anybody's lips. The opinion that the resolve to boycott English goods is a mad resolve is held by fewer and fewer thoughtful and far-sighted people. Without enthusiasm nothing is achieved on earth. There is as much need for enthusiasm as for judgment and thoughtfulness. There is need for a large number of enthusiastic people animated by national sentiment, when there is a most difficult task to be achieved, when there is faith to be inspired in the minds of numerous sceptical traitors to their country. Enthusiasm is contagious. Once a few men are enthusiastic to a sufficiently high pitch, the whole country will soon be inspired with a similar enthusiasm. It is because until now we had not been sufficiently enthusiastic over anything that we have not succeeded in doing anything.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
August 29th, 1905.

71. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 29th August notices what is called a grand meeting in favour of the "Swadesi" movement in the premises of the High School at Kasba on the afternoon of the 17th August last.

A meeting in favour of the
"Swadesi" movement.

SANDHYA,
August 30th, 1905.

72. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th August deprecates the proposal to hold a conference of prominent European and native citizens of Calcutta to agitate against the partition of Bengal, on the ground that the interests of the two communities can never be identical. It is urged that in any work jointly done with Europeans, the native can occupy only a position of inferiority. The natives are also reminded, how during the controversy over Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Municipal Bill, the organ of the European mercantile community ridiculed their claims to control that body and asserted the superior claims of the European merchants of Calcutta to a position of predominance. A concluding reference, by way of illustration, is also made to the Bain and Rolt cases, as instances where the views held by the two communities as to the propriety of the judgment of the High Court in each were widely divergent.

PRATIJANA,
August 23rd, 1905.

73. In an article headed "What do we want?" the *Pratiya* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August writes as follows:—

"What do we want?"
What we want is to completely banish from the country this dire poverty and this terrible want. What we want is full meals and hearty laughter. What we want is once again to stand up on our own legs and in our own glory. Brethern, fellow countrymen, do you not see that the want of full meals is bringing us, bit by bit, to the jaws of death? What then should we fear? There is no remedy for this but self-immolation. There is no remedy for this but the development of the national life. There is no remedy whatever for this but national self-government. And that is why that far-sighted and venerable man Babu Bipin Chandra Pal said the other day that what we want is, "Complete national self-government."

PRATIJANA.

74. The same paper has the following under the heading "Protest and Resistance."

"Protest and Resistance."
It is an historical truth that protest without power of resistance is valueless. In all free countries protest by public bodies yields result, because the people of such countries possess the power of resistance. Our protests, on the other hand, turn out to be infructuous like the roarings of autumn clouds and are viewed with contempt by all free peoples, because we lack the power of resistance.

Resistance is of two kinds—passive and active. It is because hollow protest never bears fruit, and never will or can, that we have been obliged to have recourse to resistance.

We shall not give, we shall not do—no matter what violence you may offer us, we, on our part, shall not use force but will remain quiet and indifferent and do as suits our convenience. This is what is called passive resistance. In passive resistance, there is no fear of breaking the law. Active resistance, on the other hand, consists in using force and arms along with protests. In a subject-country, passive resistance bears very little fruit and such resistance soon develops into active resistance. For to overcome the passive resistance of the subject-people the foreign rulers, failing to find any other alternative, generally have recourse to force; and in meeting this force the passive resistance of the subject-people develops into active resistance, before which the sovereign authority of the foreigners is reduced to dust. This is no fabrication of our brains but an historical truth.

All Bengal has to-day girt up its loins to back its protest against the Partition Scheme by a passive resistance in the shape of boycotting foreign goods, because in such resistance there is no fear of the law.

For the present, to develop national life passive resistance should be fully roused, so far as that can be done by openly keeping within the four corners of the law. In the Town Hall and some mufassal meetings, it was resolved "Not to use English manufactures till the Partition Scheme was withdrawn." This must appear an incomplete and narrow-minded—nay, even a weak-minded—resolution to all far-sighted well-wishers of the country. True

national life will not be developed till the resolution does not omit the words "till the Partition Scheme was withdrawn" and alter the words "English manufactures" into "all foreign manufactures." We implore our countrymen to adopt this altered resolution.

There is no need for us to make a fuss about loyalty. It would be enough, for the present, if we do not break the law. "Loyal" means "law-abiding," and so long as the fear of law exists we have no objection against being deemed "loyal." Beyond obeying the law, we have no occasion to make a noise about loyalty or go to excesses to show our loyalty by acts. Nor is it proper for us to do so. There is no necessity whatever for us to subscribe a brass farthing to the Prince of Wales's reception fund or to join in the festivities to be held on the occasion of his visit. We shall gain nothing by the visit of our foreign Prince. On the contrary, the expenses of his reception will make this poor country poorer. We have not invited him, for we had no occasion to do so. We, who do not get plenty to eat and who cannot have a hearty laugh, can have no need for such things. It is Lord Curzon who has invited him and it is he who should bear the expenses of the Royal visit. To burden the Indian Exchequer with its cost will not be fair. If those native sycophants who are about to join in the reception by paying subscriptions and otherwise do not easily desist from their purpose, they will be considered traitors to their country and will have their effigies burnt in places. The hated and cowardly title-holders, the mean zamindars and the selfish Hon'bles, sycophants as they are, are the pests of the country. The sooner these traitors are punished for the present by the policy of passive resistance, the better will it be for the country.

There is great difference of opinion on the question of University Education. On this question, too, it has become necessary for us to have recourse to the policy of passive resistance. Will it not be best to establish a national University? In every matter, indeed, we should follow this policy of passive resistance, which is counselled by historians for the benefit of countries smarting under hostile Government, under poverty and grinding taxation.

75. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
August 25th, 1905.

An apology.

We are aware that our Hindu brethren have been greatly pained and moved by the article headed "The partition of Bengal and the Monster Meeting" which appeared in the columns of this paper in its issue of last week. [See Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 26th August, paragraph 38.] Along with our Hindu brethren, we ourselves confess to a feeling of particular sorrow, repentance and shame. It is unnecessary on this occasion to state how that article found a place in our editorial columns. Let our Hindu brethren know, and we believe many among them already know, that the principal, if not the one, aim of this paper is to promote amity and good feeling between Hindus and Musalmans.

The great man who strongly protested against the partition policy in the late Town Hall meeting are all men worthy of our respect and pre-eminent in their respective walks of life. It was very much wrong of the author of the article in question to falsely charge them with sedition. Sedition, in the world of English politics, is a word the meaning of which it is very difficult to understand. The writer fell into error in the present instance, because it is not at all easy to distinguish what exactly constitutes sedition and what does not.

With regard to the circulation of certain objectionable notices, displaying bad taste in connection with the Town Hall meeting, we are informed on trustworthy authority that these notices were not issued with the knowledge or approval of either the promoters or supporters of this meeting. The issuing of these notes was nothing but the work of some crack-brained irresponsible fool. The article referred to above was simply the work of a reporter, and with the opinions expressed therein, the editor has absolutely nothing to do.

76. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August suspects some mischief

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan's
sudden visit to Simla.

from the sudden departure of the Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan from Simla. The people are afraid lest undue pressure be brought on him as was done in the case of the Nawab of Dacca to support the partition scheme.

The paper does not like to ascribe any motive to Lord Curzon, but cannot help thinking that the sudden visit to Simla of the Maharaja Adhiraj is fraught with some mischief.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

77. Commenting on the proceedings of the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation at which it was resolved to present a pearl necklace to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August exclaims what an expression of loyalty on the part of the authorities by spending other men's money.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 27th, 1905.

78. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th August notices certain statements published in the *Tribune* of Lahore, to the effect that there is great mismanagement in the distribution of the funds raised by public subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the late earthquake in Kangra. Respectable natives asking for assistance are being humiliated while an undue generosity is being shown towards European applicants for relief.

HITAVARTA,
August 27th, 1905.

79. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August calls on the Brahmins wearing sacred threads to leave them (Hindu community) alone, having oppressed them so long, seeing that the Pandits of Nadia influenced by greed and the white colour have conferred the title of Nyay Sindhu (Ocean of Justice) on the Lieutenant-Governor.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 28th, 1905.

80. The greater portion of the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August is filled with an account of the death of the late Babu Jogendra Chandra Bose, the proprietor of the paper.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
August 16th, 1905.

Cholera at Cuttack.

81. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 16th August states that cholera is on the increase in the town of Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA,
August 19th, 1905.

82. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th August states that out of 73 attacked by cholera in Cuttack 42 died. The Cuttack Municipality spares no effort to put a check

Cholera at Cuttack.

on the spread of the fell disease.

UTKALDIPIKA,

83. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that cholera prevails in the Jajpur Subdivision of the Cuttack District; and that the Hospital Assistant of Jajpur being unable to cope with the spreading disease, the officer in executive charge of the Subdivision has applied to the District Board for more doctors.

Cholera in the Jajpur Sub-division.

STAR OF UTKAL,
August 19th, 1905.

Cholera in Cuttack and Puri.

84. The *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 19th August states that cholera is raging both in Cuttack and Puri.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
August 17th, 1905.

Cholera at Puri.

85. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 17th August states that 500 men died of cholera in Puri town.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
August 16th, 1905.

Cholera at Puri.

86. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 16th August states that 500 persons died of cholera in the Puri town, and that the District Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Puri are trying their best to prevent the spread of the disease.

JAGADIS SAMACHAR,
August 12th, 1905.

Cholera at Puri.

87. The *Jagadis Samachar* [Puri] of the 12th August states that about 600 persons obtained salvation by leaving their mortal remains on the sacred ground of Puri. The writer looks upon cholera as a messenger of God, and with resignation and courage meekly submits to the decree of Providence. The writer cheers the panic-stricken and the sorrowful by holding out the hope that to a true and faithful Hindu nothing is more-desirable than death on the sacred land of Puri.

Referring to the general exodus of foreigners and rich residents from Puri through fear of cholera, the same paper observes that the present generation of Hindus have been utterly demoralised by their education, for they run away from Puri through fear of death whereas their forefathers longed

or blissful death in that holy place. The writer admires the cool courage of the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon, who are firm at their posts and are busily engaged in looking after the cholera cases and the sanitation of the town.

88. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 16th August regrets that the prices of rice and paddy are rising and that this is due to the want of seasonable rain.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
August 16th, 1905.

The prices of rice and paddy.

The prospects of the crops in Balasore.

89. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 17th August states that the cessation of rain is increasing the uneasiness of the agriculturists in that District.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
August 17th, 1905.

90. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 19th August states that the agriculturists in that State are unable to finish transplantation work through want of rain.

GARJATBASINI,
August 19th, 1905.

The crops in Talcher.

91. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th August states that the cessation of rain is creating a serious outlook for the future, and that the prices of food-stuffs are rising fast.

UTKALDIPIKA.
August 19th, 1905.

The weather and the crops.

92. The *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 19th August states that the want of rain is severely felt all over Orissa.

STAR OF UTKAL,
August 19th, 1905.

More rain wanted all over Orissa.

93. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 16th August draws the attention of the Commissioner of Orissa, and the Collectors of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri to the claims of Babus Govinda Prasad Basu, Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, Gyanendra Chandra Brahma, Trailokyanath

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
August 16th, 1905.

Certain suggested candidates with claims for appointment to the Provincial Executive Service.

Mitra, Ananta Prasad Gupta and Sarat Chandra Rai, all Bengali graduates domiciled in Orissa, for appointments in the Provincial Executive Service.

94. The same paper is sorry that the School Deputy Inspectorship of Puri was not conferred on Babu Nilmoni Chand De, the late Head-master of the Peary Mohan Academy, a domiciled Bengali, whom it recommended

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

The Deputy Inspectorship of Schools in Puri.

strongly a few weeks ago.

95. Babu Mohini Mohan Chaudhury, Head-Master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School having been transferred to Dacca, the same paper requests the authorities concerned to appoint an able and learned man in his place.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

The Head-mastership of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

96. The *Jagadis Samachar* [Puri] of the 12th August states that the Panda Nilkantha Khuntia does not behave properly towards his pilgrim-constituents, and describes how on one occasion he compelled a poor pilgrim to sell his blanket to satisfy his demands on him.

JAGADIS SAMACHAR.
August 12th, 1905.

A complaint against a Panda.

97. The same paper is sorry to notice the death of Ramnarayan Ramanuja Das, of Math Utoparpswa in Puri, who was noted for his kind dealings and charity towards Brahmans.

JAGADIS SAMACHAR.

Death of Ramnarayan Ramanuja Das.

A suggestion for the Puri Municipality.

98. The same paper draws the attention of the Puri Municipality to the necessity of posting a light near the temple of Markandeswar Mahadev.

JAGADIS SAMACHAR.

99. The same paper states that the *Brahmachari* and *Samadhi* Maths treat their guests properly and liberally, while the *Nrisinhachari* Math does not take proper care of its guests.

JAGADIS SAMACHAR.

Different treatment of guests by different Maths.

100. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 19th August does not approve of the order of the Government of India that Indian Princes must not employ retired Indian Civilians in the services of their States without the formal permission of the Government of India.

GARJATBASINI,
August 19th, 1905.

The question of the employment of retired Indian Civilians in Native States.

101. The same paper states that though the business in the Post Office at Talcher is increasing, the money-order branch of that office, is working so slowly that it takes about four days for a money-order to reach Cuttack. To remove the evil the writer suggests that the Talcher Post Office should be

GARJATBASINI.

The money-order branch of the Talcher Post Office.

converted into a sub-office, and draws the attention of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Cuttack Division, to the same.

GARJATABINI.
August 19th, 1905.

102. The same paper approves of the resolution of the District Magistrate of Puri to construct a road between Puri and Konorak, and to sink a well by the side of the road for the convenience of passengers and pilgrims.

A resolution of the District Magistrate of Puri commended.

STAR OF UTKAL.
August 19th, 1905.

103. The *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 19th August corrects itself by stating that a Sub-Inspector of Police did not snatch away papers from a pleader who was cross-examining him in the presence of the Kandrapara Magistrate, as was reported in paragraph 74 of the weekly report, dated 12th August 1905, and states that the Sub-Inspector had intended to do so but the Magistrate prevented him from carrying out his intention.

A correction.

STAR OF UTKAL.

104. In referring to the appointment of foreigners as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police in Orissa, the same paper points out that though foreigners are better fitted to investigate and detect certain classes of crimes, the necessity for the appointments of Uriya police officers in that Province on account of their better knowledge of the people, their manners, customs, habits, ideas and character is very great, for Orissa is remarkably free from violent crimes and suicides, and petty offences generally head the list.

The appointment of foreigners as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of police in Orissa.

STAR OF UTKAL.

105. Referring to the decline of traffic on the sea-route between Chandballi and Calcutta, the same paper suggests that if the India General Steam Navigation Company undertake to improve the speed of their steamers and the regularity of their services, they will not only benefit themselves but the general travelling public, because the rates of fares charged by them are cheaper than those charged by the Railway Company.

The traffic on the sea-route between Chandballi and Calcutta.

STAR OF UTKAL.

106. The same paper regrets to find that the Cuttack-Chandbally Road is now neglected, though it was once in excellent condition. If a tenth of the attention paid to inspection bungalows was paid to the road, the public would have been more benefited.

The Cuttack-Chandbally Road.

STAR OF UTKAL.

107. Referring to the increase in the mortality of children in London and the means suggested by experts for the removal of the evil, the *Utkaldipika* (Cuttack) of the 19th August observes that the evil, to a certain extent, exists in India, and that means should be adopted by the Indian and Local Governments to improve the health of the Indian children.

Increase in the mortality of children.

STAR OF UTKAL.

108. The same paper gives a short sketch of the life of Shyamaji Krishna Varma, who now lives in England and who is at present engaged in founding scholarships in that country for the benefit of young Indians, and commends his example to the rising generation of India.

Mr Shyamaji Krishna Varma.

STAR OF UTKAL.

109. The same paper approves of the resolution of Government to transfer the services of boys in the Alipore Reformatory School to the manufactory of Cooper, Allen and Company at Cawnpore where they will learn shoemaking, carpentry, etc., which will help them to earn their livelihood in future.

A Government Resolution approved.

STAR OF UTKAL.

110. The same paper draws the attention of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division and the District Magistrate of Cuttack, to the fact that it is their duty to see whether the Cuttack Municipality has assessed and imposed Municipal rates according to law. The writer suggests that on inquiry they will find that the assessor acted irregularly and illegally in many cases, that the decisions of the Appeal Committee in many cases were both unjust and irregular and that the assessor arbitrarily imposed light taxes in a few cases. It is the duty of the District Magistrate to gauge public feeling and to report to Government after inquiry how the Assessor and the Municipal Commissioners have dealt with the ratepayers. The District Magistrate will be able to learn the exact facts after personal inquiry on the spot, and the writer humbly requests him to do the same.

The Cuttack Municipality.

111. The Patamandai correspondent of the same paper states that tenants

STAR OF UTKAL,
August 25th, 1905.

Allegation in connexion with the
use of canal water in a certain
place.

in tracts where canal water is available prefer to
execute kabulyats for three instead of ten years,
that they find it very troublesome to satisfy the
canal authorities with whom they are required to
deah, that they do not get water in sufficient quantities at the time when it is
urgently required, and that the sectional officer of Alba has disappointed and
troubled many lessees by either refusing water in time or by supplying it in
very small quantities.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd September, 1905.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1110. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks God that peace has been declared, and thus explains the magnanimity which prompted the Mikado to dispense with the

Peace.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Aug. 1905.

indemnity:—

"In India kings fought for glory, and the defeated opponent received every attention from his victorious rival. 'Kings are not robbers; Kings do not fight to satisfy material greed,'—that is the Hindu idea, that is the idea which our Sastras preach; and Japan, as a disciple of India, though victorious, has adopted that noble maxim when making peace with vanquished Russia."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1111. The *Indian Mirror* is glad that at last the Calcutta Police have laid by the heels several members of the light-fingered gentry who have rendered the *Maidan* dangerous to pedestrians. Some of the foulest crimes have from time to time been committed on the *Maidan*, and this says very little for the vigilance of the Calcutta Police. Public attention having been drawn to the subject, the Commissioner of Police should depute the Mounted Police to scour the *Maidan* after nightfall, and hunt up all such suspicious characters who may be found loitering about.

INDIAN MIRROR
26th Aug. 1905.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1112. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* brings to the notice of the Chief Justice the fact that last Saturday, Mr. MacBlaine, the District Judge of Krishnagar, did not attend Court, and put the suitors, pleaders, and others to the inconvenience of waiting all day, without condescending to send word that he would be absent.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th, Aug. 1905.

1113. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* adverts to the case of Purna Hazra and another, under section 304, Indian Penal Code (culpable homicide not amounting to murder), which was referred by the District Judge of Hooghly to the High Court, on the ground that the Judge differed from the verdict of the majority of the jury, who were for acquitting. Justices Rampini and Mukerji, who heard the reference, similarly disagreed, and the case was referred to Mr. Justice Woodroffe, who eventually acquitted the accused.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th Aug. 1905.

The journal thus concludes:—

"The case presents a feature which should not be lost sight of by those of our learned Judges who claim infallibility for themselves and would not scruple to send innocent men to gallows or to jail. The Judges and the jury who heard the case had the same evidence before them to come to a certain conclusion. And what was the result? We find, of the four Judges, two came to a conclusion diametrically opposite to that of the other two!"

1114. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is pleased at the appointment of Mr. R. A. N. Singh as third Presidency Magistrate. An able officer, friendly, sympathetic, and strict, Mr. Singh commands respect wherever he is placed and will prove an acquisition to the Lall Bazar Court.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th Aug. 1905.

(c)—Jails.

1115. The *Weekly Chronicle* (Assam) writes that it has received several complaints against the Jailor at Sonamganj of being unfair in the distribution of work among the prisoners, and hopes the Subdivisional Officer will hold an enquiry into the matter.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
22nd, Aug. 1905.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
2nd Aug. 1905.

1116. The *Weekly Chronicle* (Assam) suggests that an enquiry should be held into the extraordinary increase in the number of prisoners in most of the jails in Assam. The fact is due either to a growing propensity for conviction on the part of trying Magistrates and Judges or to an abnormal increase of crime in the province, but the journal is not prepared to accept the latter alternative.

(d)—Education.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Aug. 1905.

1117. In the opinion of the *Hindoo Patriot*, there is much force in the contention of the memorialists who lately protested against the appointment of a Civil Servant to the Directorship of Public Instruction. Such an appointment will create a precedent hardly more acceptable than the one created by the Government of India, in opposition to the views of the people, in the matter of the Chief Judgeship of Burma.

BENGALÉE,
31st Aug. 1905.

1118. The *Bengalee* makes the following suggestion for the consideration of the Government. Let the sale-proceeds of the Cooper's Hill College buildings be earmarked for the foundation of State scholarships to enable Indian students to complete their education in Europe, America or Japan, a certain proportion of scholarships being reserved for students of engineering.

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

TRUTH,
21st Aug. 1905.

1119. *Truth* (Howrah) writes that the heavy rains have done considerable damage to the crops in Uluberia and Howrah, by the flooding of the Rajapur canal and Khana river. The canal should accordingly be widened and deepened.

The writer also suggests that a few more sluice gates are necessary under the Radhapore-Rotra road, to admit of the water from the villages lying thereon draining off.

TRUTH,
21st Aug. 1905.

1120. The same journal appeals for the improvement of Howrah along with the improvements it is proposed to effect in Calcutta out of funds raised by a passenger tax, a jute tax, etc. More than half the number of passengers and more than half the quantity of goods arriving in Calcutta pass through Howrah, and it is only fair that Howrah should have a share in the money it is proposed to raise by such taxation. As an adjunct to the imperial city, and as a site for the workshops of Calcutta, it is imperative that a part of the imperial grant should be diverted to its improvement. If the improvement of Howrah be really taken in hand, the journal suggests the following points for consideration:—

- (1) Increase of sullage carts or underground sewers.
- (2) A few more wide thoroughfares.
- (3) Recreation grounds.
- (4) Extension of water-works.
- (5) Expansion of the town in a westerly direction.

BENGALÉE,
1st Aug. 1905.

1121. The *Bengalee* regrets that the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya was compelled to resign the appointment of member of the Allahabad Municipal Board in consequence of the official Chairman's (Mr. Lovett's) insulting conduct. The journal thinks that some one in authority should come forward to act as peacemaker and restore harmony.

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

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Aug. 1905.

1123. The *Hindoo Patriot* regrets to notice cases of mismanagement on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Since the introduction of standard time on this line, trains are arriving late. The Khulna Mail of the 27th, for instance, arrived in Calcutta at midnight one hour late and, to the

great discomfort and inconvenience of the passengers, carried no lights in any of the compartments all the way from Khulna to Sealdah.

(h)—General.

1124. *East* reminds the people of both East and West Bengal that there is a great difference between protesting against a measure when proposed and when passed. When

EAST,
20th Aug. 1905.

The partition of Bengal.
a passed measure is protested against, it means opposition to Government. Seeing that the partition will actually result in benefit to the people of East Bengal, and for no other reason, *East* supports the measure. The journal deems it a cheering prospect that, as a weaker people, compelled to help themselves in provincial matters without the help of the stronger people of West Bengal, the people of Eastern Bengal will have to think for themselves and stand on their own legs. Self-help is as conducive to the well-being of a people as of an individual.

1125. The *Indian Nation* writes that the last sentence of the Home Secretary's reply to the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the effect of the partition of Bengal on the jurisdiction of the High Court, conveys a pretty plain hint that an alteration of the High Court's jurisdiction is probable.

INDIAN NATION,
21st Aug. 1905.

The High Court's jurisdiction and the partition of Bengal.

1126. The *Indian Nation* points out the fallacy of the argument that because Bengal has grown too heavy a charge for one man, it must be split up, just as a zamindar

INDIAN NATION,
21st Aug. 1905.

Fallacies about partition.

would appoint two managers if his zamindari were too large for one man to manage, or an unwieldy class of schoolboys would be broken up into two sections. But there is no analogy between the splitting up of a small administrative unit and the splitting up of a country. A nation or country has an integrity or unity like that of the home, and it should be indivisible. If a single ruler cannot govern Bengal, he should be given assistants, a Council or co-Governor. The Government may be enlarged, but it and the country are not to be split up. Such a splitting up would mean ultimately the creating of two peoples in place of one.

So far as the official view that Bengal is at present too large for one Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, the plea is ingenuous, and its value may be judged from the fact that no previous Lieutenant-Governor has ever yet asked for a division, although some of them were not only quite old men but invalids.

The present scheme is not the outgrowth of historical circumstances, but only the fad of an academic Viceroy.

1127. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* argues that the "status" and "area of jurisdiction" of the Calcutta High Court are far from being totally distinct, as a correspondent of the *Englishman* holds. At present the area of the

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
26th Aug. 1905.

The Chamber of Commerce, the High Court, and the commercial prospect of Calcutta.

High Court's jurisdiction extends from Calcutta to Assam and to the remotest corners of Bihar and Orissa, and on this account it boasts of possessing the largest number of Judges on its staff of all the chartered High Courts in India. By the partition its jurisdiction will be correspondingly reduced, which will lead to the number of Judges being also reduced, and this will necessarily result in the lowering of the status of the High Court, for, with Bengal reduced to half its size, it cannot, with any show of justice, claim the privilege of possessing a High Court.

As regards the commercial aspect of the question, there is no doubt that the prosperity of Calcutta itself will be halved when the new province has Chittagong for its port, and the imports and exports of East Bengal will find their entrance and exit through Chittagong, which will necessarily be the cheaper and more expeditious route.

So the writer deduces that, if the prospect of the Bengalis is bad, no less bad is the prospect of the non-official Europeans if the partition is effected, for with the status of the High Court lowered or gone, and the commercial prosperity of Calcutta dwindling away, the prospect of the non-official European community will be very dismal indeed.

EAST,
27th Aug. 1905.

1128. The *East* asks the agitators against the present scheme of partition whether they will not regret the violence their agitation has taken if, now that the scheme has

A word to the agitators. been suspended for a few months, it emerges in a modified form which will not be to the advantage of the people of East Bengal. Patriotism does not mean vituperation, and no good will come by slandering the Government. The people of East Bengal are advised not to waste their energy on an agitation which is calculated to weaken the foundation of their own well-being. It would be better if they respectfully approached the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller with a representation of their wants and proposals. They would be sure of receiving at least attention. There is no doubt that the people of North Bengal have some cause for dissatisfaction, as they do not seem to have been consulted before the big scheme was launched, and the journal hopes the Government will take suitable steps to assuage the present cause of the dissatisfaction which is raging among them.

INDIAN NATION,
28th Aug. 1905.

1129. The revelation that the partition of Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State merely to humour Lord Curzon would, says the *Indian Nation*, justify it in using strong language were it disposed that way. Are we, it asks, to take this to be an English principle of administration that a Minister has to sanction a measure, not on grounds of conscientious approval, but only to please and keep in countenance the subordinate who has framed the measure? There is nothing to show that the Secretary of State or his Council has given any consideration to the petitions against the project.

So long as India is not governed in an honest manner, so long as the official hierarchy is a sham, and the control by superior officials is not real and conscientious, the less said about civilised methods of government, English principles of administration, and Christian ideals in politics, the better for our rulers.

BENGALIAN,
29th Aug. 1905.

1130. The *Bengalee* discusses the probable fate of the partition scheme now that the Viceroy has resigned. As His

The question of partition.

Excellency has broken with the Ministry, it is no longer necessary to conciliate him by proceeding with the partition, and as there is no immediate hurry, the project may be kept over for Lord Minto to deal with. Lord Minto may be reasonably expected to bring an open mind to bear on the question, and when he does so, the entire conspiracy of silence on the part of the Bengal Council will then be exposed and the truth ascertained. Meanwhile, the agitation must not abate but be carried on till the danger of a divided Bengal passes away.

BENGALIAN,
29th Aug. 1905.

1131. The *Bengalee* writes that with a view to averting the partition of Bengal, a grand *barwari Kalipuja* was organised

A partition riot averted.

at Faridpur for the 26th, but, when everything was ready for the celebration, a day before the *tamasha*, the Chairman of the local Municipality—an *ex-sheristadar*—issued orders against the performance being held on municipal grounds. The timely interference of the Hon'ble Mr. Ambica Mazumdar and Mr. H. Mullick, late Municipal Chairman, who diverted the public indignation into another channel, saved a very serious riot, says the journal. A meeting was held instead, at which resolutions were passed in condemnation of the action of the Chairman of the Municipality, whose mischievous meddlesomeness the *Bengalee* hopes the Lieutenant-Governor will not put up with.

BENGALIAN,
30th Aug. 1905.

1132. The *Bengalee* urges the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to join the Indian community in agitating for the elevation

The partition question.

of Bengal to a Presidency Governorship, as the European merchants of Calcutta are greatly affected by the Partition Scheme. A meeting of the leaders of both communities should be held at the Town Hall to formulate the demand, and the members of the Chamber should remember their duty to the people in whose midst their lot has been cast.

BENGALIAN,
30th Aug. 1905.

1133. The *Bengalee* voices the people of Bengal in expressing their gratitude to Mr. Herbert Roberts for ably

The debate on partition.

advocating in Parliament the cause of the Bengalis in regard to the partition of Bengal. Mr. Roberts represented the Indian view

of the question on all points, except the admission that partition was necessary. It has not been asked for by any Lieutenant-Governor except Sir Andrew Fraser, who had been inspired from Simla, and the journal quotes the opinion of Sir Henry Cotton, who does not consider the province too large for the efficient control of one man.

The tours made by His Honour are nowadays more in the nature of pic-nics than of solid administrative work, and the country was better governed before Sir Charles Elliott's time, when these tours were less frequent.

1134. After boasting of the lightning speed at which news travels in the East and that the most confidential State matters manage to find their way to the public in spite of the terrible Official Secrets Act and such other safeguards, the *Hindoo Patriot* says it may be taken for granted that Lord Curzon "does not intend to leave this country until his pet scheme is in operation." His Excellency seems "determined to finish the partition business without further ceremony or shilly-shallying."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st Sept. 1905.

In view of this attitude, what is to be said of the promise of Mr. Brodrick to Parliament to place it in a position to read the papers and come to an independent decision? Will the offended Members of Parliament suffer themselves to be hoodwinked by a mere Secretary of State? Is Parliament, the fountain-head of all authority and the real ruler of the Empire, to be thus slighted, insulted, and made the sport of men absolutely under its control?

"The day of the Partition Proclamation will be counted as the darkest in the history of British India, tending to obliterate the memory of the great Victorian Proclamation which bequeathed to India her inalienable rights and privileges. 'Vox Populi' will shriek after the reading of the Proclamation and Justice laugh aloud in scorn. Retaliation is effective if rigidly adhered to, and let the people hold fast to the *Swadeshi* cause."

1135. The *Hindoo Patriot*, taking a survey of Lord Curzon's administration, says that the cumulative effect of his several retrogressive measures has greatly put back the hand in the dial of progress, and while doing him full justice for his good intentions, it may be asserted that Lord Curzon's administration has been a benevolent despotism.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
26th Aug. 1905.

1136. Commenting on the resignation of Lord Curzon, *New India* considers that the Viceroy goes a forlorn and forsaken man, whose present is inglorious and future dark, and the journal cannot curse him out of the country with a whole heart. His intellectuality and generosity in replying to condemnations and comments of his Indian critics is applauded, and the principle for which he struggled with the Indian Secretary is justified.

NEW INDIA,
26th Aug. 1905.

His removal will not affect the political fate that awaits India at the hands of Imperial England.

1137. The *Bengalee* is sure that history will record but one verdict on Lord Curzon's administration—a verdict, namely, of condemnation of the man and his career—of the man who belied all the promise of the early days of his administration and of a career, the most retrograde and reactionary, which has done more than that of any other Viceroy to alienate the sympathies of the people and to weaken their loyalty and attachment to the British connection.

BENGALÉE,
26th Aug. 1905.

The ruler who passed the Official Secrets Act, who deprived Calcutta of local self-government, officialised the Universities and Russianized the administration, must take his place among the great reactionaries of history. His Excellency has indeed been a failure all round. His treatment of the Native Chiefs has given them deep offence. They cannot speak out, but their grievances fester in their souls like a canker.

1138. While His Excellency the Viceroy's resignation has not been received in Behar with that outburst of pleasure and rejoicing with which it was received in Bengal, the *Behar Herald* says that the fall of the great autocrat is looked upon by the educated community of Bihar with at least complacence. It was surely easier for one of such a commanding intellect, striking personality, and splendid

BEHAR HERALD,
26th Aug. 1905.

eloquence to earn imperishable glory "than to become infamous." His powers were misdirected, his ability misused; hence he leaves India "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

BENGALUR,
27th Aug. 1905.

1139. The *Bengalee* regards the termination of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty as a tragedy heightened by retributive justice.

The Viceroy's resignation.

"The so-called greatest Viceroy of India has fallen heavily over the pettiest of stumbling blocks." His Excellency should call in the aid of oriental fatalism in this moment of his ineffable bitterness. Unless his better judgment had been clouded by some evil star, how else is the *Bengalee* to account for a blunder which any ordinary man could have avoided? Lord Curzon was guilty of a breach of customary etiquette in summoning General Barrow from Peshawar and offering him the appointment of Supply Member without reference to the Commander-in-Chief. Ignoring the Secretary of State was a breach of the constitution.

KAYESTHA
MESSENGER.
28th Aug. 1905.

1140. The *Kayestha Messenger* writes that while the whole of Bengal was in a state of confusion on account of the scheme for the partitioning of Bengal, the news of the dissolution of Parliament and the suspension of the Partition scheme, and finally, that of Lord Curzon's resignation, has given the greatest relief to the people of Bengal, who were praying for such a day, and whose prayer has been heard.

Lord Curzon's resignation.

INDIAN NATION,
28th Aug. 1905.

1141. Commenting on His Excellency's resignation in a lengthy article, in which the writer discusses Lord Curzon's claims to statemanship, the *Indian Nation* writes that

Lord Curzon's resignation.

no one can deny that His Lordship has done many beneficent things, shown an admirable spirit and given evidence of an active mind and kindly heart, as, for instance, in the following matters:—The preservation of ancient monuments, the improvement of Public Libraries, his vigilance over offences committed by European roughs on the persons of the poor, the relief he has given to third-class railway passengers, the active services he has rendered in times of famine, his humane plague policy, and the several acts for the material improvement of the country. But his one weakness has been an entire want of sympathy with the educated classes, an incapacity for appreciating their spirit, their worth, and their services. His idea is to govern on his own account, never with the aid of the people, never to teach them to govern themselves, never to consult them in any matter of State or even to listen to an opinion when it is offered.

There is no doubt that His Excellency's abilities as a scholar and tourist are great—but he is no statesman. He can read, write, and speak; he is equal to most adventurous travelling and his thirst for knowledge is great, but if, after working 14 hours a day, he has managed to alienate so largely the people over whom he is set to rule, he cannot be credited with the art of understanding men, leading them, or winning their hearts. Under the circumstances, the people of India can only congratulate those of England that the abilities of Lord Curzon are to be placed at their service.

NEW INDIA,
26th Aug. 1905.

1142. *New India* recounts the details of a case noticed in the *Punjabee*, regarding the tyranny and despotism displayed by the authorities at Simla. Lieutenant Read, stationed at Sapatoo, Simla district, visited a village in the Kuthar State and, in a drunken state, assaulted a Gurkha boy who asked him not to obstruct the narrow hill path. The Manager of the State prevented the boy from prosecuting his assailant, and shortly after the boy, two women, two men, and the Manager were summoned by the Assistant Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to enable him to enquire into the case of assault on Lieutenant Read. This charge was disproved and the result of the enquiry has been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for orders.

Rampant militarism.

The journal attributes this case to the new military autocracy established through the overthrow of Lord Curzon in the Government of India.

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Aug. 1905.

1143. While admitting that India would be the better for being guided

Lord Minto.

for awhile by the wisdom of age, since "we have seen to what lengths a cocksure young man, wise in his own conceit," would go in his reforming zeal, the *Indian Mirror* is

not sure that a soldier-Viceroy is always an unmixed blessing. He may run the country into war only for the fun of the thing. Between Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener they may be trusted to create some little diversion on the frontier and make things lively for either the Afghans or the Russians. What with this prospect within reasonable distance of realization, and what with the legacy of trouble to be left by Lord Curzon to his unfortunate successor, India may well look for stirring times during the next fateful five years.

1144. The *Bengalee* brings to notice that although there was already a post office at Mamjoan, five miles distant from the railway station of Aranghatta, in the district of Nadia, which proved a boon to the villages which were served by the distant post office of Aranghatta, another post office was opened at Sibnarayanpur, less than a mile distant from Aranghatta, and eventually the Mamjoan post office was abolished. It is said that this was done to suit the convenience of a Deputy Postmaster-General, since deceased, who had his home at Sibnarayanpur. The matter requires looking into.

The closing of a necessary post office and the opening out of an unnecessary one.

BENGALKE,
27th Aug. 1905.

1145. The *Hindoo Patriot* says it is in a position to contradict the *Bengalee's* report regarding Sir Andrew Fraser's resignation.

The province can ill-afford to lose a God-fearing ruler of Sir Andrew's stamp, who works day and night, with conscientious regard for the public welfare. The Government of Bengal, under his régime, is not a Government of Secretaries as it used to be. Taking an impartial and dispassionate view of Sir A. Fraser's administration, the *Patriot* is convinced that it is characterized by an earnest desire for substantial justice.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th Aug. 1905.

1146. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle to personally enquire into the case of Raja Saroda Narayan, who is on his trial at Giridih, and stop the scandal that the case has created.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
30th Aug. 1905.

The case of Raja Saroda Narayan.

It has already transpired that the Raja stopped his subscriptions towards certain institutions in which the local authorities were interested, and one or two months afterwards he was charged with lunacy!

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1149. In view of the fact that Lord Curzon has no special title to the gratitude of the Indian Chiefs, whom he has lost no opportunity of mortifying and humiliating, the *Indian Mirror* is surprised at the telegrams sent to His Excellency by the Maharajas of Oehra and Gwalior expressing their regrets and offering their grateful acknowledgments for favours done to the Indian ruling Princes. The *Mirror* is doubtful if these telegrams were not intended to be satirical. "But perhaps one of the defects of the Oriental character . . . is to forgive a fallen foe, speed the parting guest, and abstain from striking a man who is down."

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Aug. 1905.

Lord Curzon and the valedictory addresses from Native Chiefs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1147. Commenting upon the *Swadeshi* movement, the *Weekly Chronicle* (Assam) writes that there is much cause for gratification at the sign of a new awakening of public spirit and life in the people. But it holds that British goods cannot be boycotted, unless the sources of the supply of country-made goods are first increased. Unless the new movement leads to the improvement of the moribund condition of Indian hand-loom weavers and endeavours are made to provide the poor weavers with cheap hand-power looms, so as to increase the production and reduce the cost of cotton goods, the journal is afraid "all our froth and foam over the boycotting movement are bound to end in smoke."

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1148. Adverting to the Chinese boycott of American goods, which has touched the 'pocket nerve' of the American people and may lead to the whole question of the relations between the two nations being reopened, the *Behar News* says that this is as it should be, and it "sincerely trusts that another boycotting movement nearer home . . . will lead to a similar satisfactory result in achieving the result in view."

BEHAR NEWS,
23rd Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th Aug. 1905.

1149. The *Indian Mirror*, while acknowledging the resolution and courage which the student community of Bengal have displayed in the movement to boycott foreign goods, appeals to them to further the cause the *Swadeshi* leaders have been striving after by giving up smoking cheap cigarettes and eating cocaine a sure means of touching the pocket of the foreign manufacturer and thus.

In an hysterical article in which it stirs up the people, men and women alike, to give up the use of English piece-goods and weave their own cloth, it says:—"He will be a traitor to his country and on him the curse of the whole nation will fall who will allow any personal grudge, motive or interest to interfere with the smooth working of the movement, who will prove himself a wet blanket to our enthusiasm, and who will not do his utmost to make it a success."

NEW INDIA,
26th Aug. 1905.

1150. *New India* appeals to the Bengal-landholders to organise measures of relief to the petty traders in Calcutta, who by the boycott movement are threatened with a loss which they can ill-afford to bear. A warehouse is wanted to store dead stock, and there should be a proper supply of indigenous goods available to these traders on a proper commission until they are in a position to hold their own.

BENGALER
26th Aug. 1905.

1151. The *Bengalee* applauds the action of Kumar Rajendra Lal Mukerjee, son of Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, of Uttarpara, who is at the head of the *Swadeshi* movement in that town, for the step he has taken to exclude foreign-made articles from the town. It is said that he bought up all the Liverpool salt available in the market and distributed it among the poor classes, with the injunction that after this supply is exhausted, they must not buy one ounce of imported salt. Similarly one may ransack the Uttarpara market in vain for Manchester goods.

Well done, Uttarpara!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Aug. 1905.

1152. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is perplexed at the difficulties which beset the movement for boycotting English piece-goods. It has been represented that merchants are at present in possession of lakhs of rupees worth of English goods with which they do not know what to do. The journal holds that the boycott must not be relaxed for the sake of those who have large stocks of Manchester goods, otherwise the movement might well be abandoned. Mills must be speedily set up, and improved hand-looms and skilled weavers employed, and people must be induced for the present to do with less clothing, so that the markets may gradually be filled with country-made goods and the importation and sale of Manchester piece-goods be entirely stopped. "If salt is to be boycotted," adds the journal, "it ought to be done in a natural way and not by inflammatory hand-bills like those we noticed recently. Let it be distinctly understood that the promoters of the *Swadeshi* movement have nothing to do with any of the inflammatory hand-bills which were recently circulated by some irresponsible parties."

EAST,
27th Aug. 1905.

1153. The *East* reminds the leaders of the boycotting movement, who are inspiring in the people hatred for anything and everything that is foreign, especially English, that India has yet to learn a great deal more from England before she can attain to any lasting or real improvement in the different spheres of life, or before her people can be truly advanced in the scale of modern civilization.

The *Swadeshi* movement and His Excellency Lord Curzon.

The journal asks the prime movers of this movement to bear in mind that it was His Excellency Lord Curzon himself who has throughout his administration, in the Council Chamber and from the platform, consistently encouraged indigenous manufactures, and on the occasion of his speech at the Delhi Exhibition was even accused by his countrymen of boycotting English goods. The journal remarks that, though Lord Curzon is at present the best-abused man, there will come a time when future generations of India will have reason to feel grateful to His Excellency and to atone for the evil things that have been spoken of him by, and the unworthy treatment he has received from, the Indians during his rule.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Aug. 1905.

1154. In order to overcome the difficulty that confronts the *Swadeshi* movement, in the matter of meeting the demands of the people for clothing, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* advises them to—

- (1) use their clothes sparingly, as their forefathers did;
- (2) use, as a rule, coarse clothing;
- (3) use fewer pieces per annum than they have done before.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th Aug. 1905.

1155. Rash Behari Das, writing to the *Indian Mirror*, asserts that "the so-called refined sugar and salt palmed off on simple Hindus, is nothing but a composition of bone-dust (bones of dead cows, horses, pigs, asses, etc., etc.)"

BENGALÉE,
30th Aug. 1905.

1156. The *Bengalée* announces the establishment in Uluberia of a Joint-Stock Company to promote the manufacture and sale of country-made articles. It is intended to have a capital of Rs. 50,000 divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, but for the present only 2,000 shares have been issued, of which about 1,500 have been sold. The daily cash sale is already most encouraging.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Aug. 1905.

1151. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes of the enormous loss it will ultimately be to Manchester if the feeling is fostered in this country of boycotting English piece-goods, but, if the people of Manchester understand their true interests, they should move the Home Government to drop the partition project. Once this scheme is dropped, the leaders of the movement will be absolved from boycotting English goods. As to the suffering that is being entailed owing to the exhaustion of country-made cloths, the *Patrika* appeals to the public to wait patiently for a while. More and large supplies will be arriving from all parts of the country. Let there be no laxity in the public determination to boycott.

BENGALÉE,
31st Aug. 1905.

1158. The *Bengalée* enjoins wholehearted and sanguine enthusiasm in such a cause as the boycott movement, but realizes that at the same time, it is absolutely necessary that the details should be soberly and carefully thought out and the organization should be carried on with patience and persistence.

The sale of cheap English cigarettes is already visibly declining in Calcutta. The use of Liverpool salt is also being given up, but it is chiefly against Manchester cotton goods that the boycott is directed, the reason being that Manchester has a most powerful voice in Parliament and no Ministry dare disregard the remonstrances of the Manchester mercantile community. If the amount of these goods ordered diminishes by even 10 per cent., the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will be certain to take official notice of the boycott and the object of the movement will be gained quicker than by any representations to the Secretary of State.

INDIAN MIRROR,
29th Aug. 1905.

1159. The *Indian Mirror* appeals to Indian students to hold themselves aloof from all number of political agitation which had better be left to their elders and superiors and, instead, devote themselves to the acquirement of true knowledge and a successful university career.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 2nd September 1905.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to the Insp. Genl. of Police, L. P.

