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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th August 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st March 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	200
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				800
11	"Aryyabarta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,800
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	600
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	700
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 60 years.	5,000
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	500
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 61 years.	5,500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	200
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	700
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahma; age 42 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	150
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahma; age 56 years.	600
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	400
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	15,000
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	453
26	"Banura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ..	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,700
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Fran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years, and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	3,400
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Khetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	800
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	200
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu ; Kayastha.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Hirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 28 years.	300
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahma ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Banjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ..	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
81	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Begohi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	600
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P)	Sentipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
87	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Eisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kangal" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Akinuddin Pradhan	.....
91	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	160
92	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.	550
96	"Krisbak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
97	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 50 years.	500
98	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
99	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
100	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 69 years.	200
101	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss. K. Blair; age 60 years	500
102	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
103	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
104	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
105	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
106	"Manasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
107	"Mandarmala" (P)	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
108	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
109	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
110	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
111	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
112	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
113	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
114	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
115	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
116	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
117	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
118	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
119	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
120	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
122	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	350
123	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
124	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
126	"Panthas" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	Prabahini (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji; Hindu Brahmin, age about 43 years.	4,000
129	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	170
131	"Prasajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
132	"Prabhat" (F)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	300
133	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645
136	"Pratiker" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	506
137	"Prativasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahma, age 55 years.	5,000
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajdut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	200
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Surosh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahma; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahma, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahma; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
161	"Sansochai" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahma; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly ...	Jatindra Nath Datta; Hindu, Kayastha; age 29 years.	About 300
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahma; age 44 years.	300
167	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali - continued.</i>				
168	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha"	Mymensingh	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moalemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	300
177	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahma; age 37 years.	250
178	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	"Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdawn	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 53 years.	1,600
182	"Subarnas-banik" (N)	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnas-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Subrid" (N)	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahma; age 30 years.	900
187	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahma; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajkrishno Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahma, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahma, age 53 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>				
198	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	100
200	"Tripura Hitaisi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afasuddin Ahmad	1,000
201	"Uchehara" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	160
202	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	2,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500
210	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manoranjan Guba Thakurta ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
212	"Viswadant" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Choudhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinav Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	6,000
	<i>English-Bengali.</i>				
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami.	1,200
219	"Fratern"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Mags- sine." (P)	Do.	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Bangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	300
223	"Srujaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
225	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Garo.</i>				
226	"Aohikni Bibeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	B. G. Phillips ...	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	D. McDonald ...	400
228	"Agraval" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ohuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	200
	<i>Hindi.</i>				
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	8,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Debey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Do	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikisan Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 35 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj, Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	550
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zaidi Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
240	Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ..	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urds.</i>				
246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
248	"Negare Baam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, B.A., age 26 years and another.	
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Kermakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1	"Ananda" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya ...	.....
2	"Ananda Sangit Patra" (Hindu) (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prativa Devi ...	.....
3	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Datta ...	.....
4	"Aryya Chkita Pranali" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Guha ...	.....
5	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
7	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
8	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sris Chandra Ray ...	.....
9	"Pratima" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Banerji ...	.....
10	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
11	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Pramatha Chaudhuri ...	.....
12	"Theatre" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	15,000

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE following is taken from an article under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 27th July in connection with the refusal of Canada to allow the Indian passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* to land in that country.

DACCA GAZETTE,
July 27th, 1914.

"Let our Government adopt retaliatory measures and shut out the colonists so long as they do not see their way to mend their ways and remove the disabilities that the Indians have been put under. This is what the Indians want and have a right to demand from the Government as equal citizens of the Empire. If there be no entry for the Indians into the colonies, let there be no entry for the colonists also into India.

"In the meantime our people also should not remain idle, leaving everything to Government. They should help and strengthen the hands of the Government in all possible ways. Let them organize meetings at different centres of public opinion all over India and give emphatic and unequivocal expression to the national sentiment therein. Let them press for legislation against the offending colonies through their representatives in the Supreme Legislative Council. Let them plead their cause before the listening world outside through the columns of newspapers with a view to gaining its moral support. We are confident, if both the Government and the people move and act in concert, the problem of Indian immigration will become easy of solution before long."

2. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July urges every District Association in Bengal to rouse itself and agitate for a redress of the humiliation to which Indians have been subjected in Canada in the *Komagata Maru* affair. When even an extreme moderate like Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has moved in the matter none need hesitate to join in this agitation. If Government does not do anything, the Indians must have recourse to boycott to teach the Canadians that the Indians have a sense of self-respect.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. Referring to a dispute which has occurred between the repairers of a Masjid located at No. 4, Machuabazar Street, Calcutta, and the Calcutta Municipality, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August hopes that the authorities will not allow this affair to assume the proportions of the Cawnpore Mosque affair, but will settle it satisfactorily without delay.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

4. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July urges the Mussalmans of Basirhat to fiercely agitate against the proposal to convert a graveyard of theirs into a park and a tank to commemorate the visit of Lord Carmichael to the town. Desecration of a graveyard means to Mussalmans outrage on the buried remains of their dead ancestors. Before such a consideration the desire of a Deputy Magistrate or a municipality must be counted as nothing. The Mussalmans of Basirhat will surely win their point if they can properly agitate in the matter. There are many more suitable sites in the town than the graveyard for the laying out of a park and excavation of a tank.

MOHAMMADI,
July 31st, 1914.

5. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August draws the attention of the Government to the complaint made by a cooly woman named Dhiraja of the Rajkandi tea-garden to the District Superintendent of Police, Silchar, to the effect that Mr. Thomas, Manager of the garden, kicked her husband Jhamai Shaikh to death and subsequently had his body buried. This news is taken from the *Surama* newspaper.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July also draws the attention of the authorities to the above complaint of the garden manager.

MOSLEM HITSISHI,
July 31st, 1914.

7. Munshi Mahboob-Ali Baraidi writes to the *Moslem Hitsishi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, complaining against the iniquity of levying the chaukidari-tax from the people and maintaining a host of panchayets, dafadars and chaukidars with the money thus obtained. These men do absolutely no good to the public and the writer suggests that a radical reform of the entire chaukidari system should be made. The men now employed should all be dismissed and a fresh lot appointed. The President panchayets should not be recruited from among Honorary Magistrates, and the appointment of dafadars and chaukidars should not be left in the hands of the writer constables who select men for those posts according as they are bribed. Panchayet presidents and chaukidars should be elected by the public and the assessment of chaukidari tax should be entrusted to the leading public men in a place. The writer would also have chaukidars kept under better supervision and control for they seldom care to guard the lives and properties of the people.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August considers the sentences of fine imposed by the Bombay High Court on five white young men, who had been charged with theft and assault on a *mali* which ended in his death, as quite inadequate. The attention of the Bombay Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

9. Referring to the above case the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the blow which caused a rupture of the *mali's* spleen and killed him could not have been a light blow, and that there was no justifiable reason also to commit the charge of dacoity to one of theft. Men forcibly entering into a garden and stealing fruits and flowers are nothing but dacoits. Had the accused persons been black men instead of white men they would never have been let off with such light punishment.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July considers the sentence of fine imposed on Mr. Hadson, the accused person in the Dalugram tea-garden case, as quite inadequate. Occurrences of such cases will not be prevented so long as exemplary punishments will not be meted out to the culprits.

(c)—Jails.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

11. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August draws the attention of Lord Hardinge to the complaint published in the *Himala* newspaper of Lahore to the effect that in the Cannanore and Hosangabad Jails two prisoners named Ramhari, who is a Punjabi, and Ramcharan Lal, who is an upcountryman, both of whom had been sentenced to imprisonment in connection with seditious articles published in the *Sarajya* newspaper of Allahabad, have to live on food suited to Madras prisoners only. They have not been given the usual remissions of sentence for good conduct, and the letter which one of them delivered for posting on the 9th June bears the post-mark of 3rd July indicating that it was posted about a month later. According to the editor such treatment of political prisoners is most unfair for the Government. In fact, no difference is made in India between such a prisoner and an ordinary dacoit, thief or murderer sentenced to imprisonment. Will not this system be ever changed?

(d)—Education.

12. In the course of a long article the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th June shows how it is for the first time that a non-official has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The University, however, is under official control, so that whoever may be its Vice-Chancellor will be an official for all practical purposes. Lord Hardinge, specially, has brought the University completely under official control. And it is rumoured that Sir Asutosh Mukherjee has thrown up the Vice-Chancellorship because the Government of India refused to sanction the appointment of three Professors appointed by the Senate and Syndicate of the University. If all this be true, the task before Dr. Sarvadhikari is undoubtedly very difficult. He will no doubt try to guide the University on proper lines, keeping the Government satisfied at the same time.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 29th, 1914.

13. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, received on the 3rd August, agrees with the *Bengalee* in thinking that an injustice has been done to Professor Jadunath Sarkar by placing Mr. Owston Smith over his head. Professor Sarkar is far superior to Mr. Smith in educational attainments and the paper fails to see why his claims have been passed over. Sometime ago when Dr. P. C. Ray was superseded in favour of Mr. Duke the Government said in reply to a question asked in the Legislative Council by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, that Mr. Duke was appointed as the Professor of Political Economy in the Cuttack Ravenshaw College, a post which could not be filled by Dr. Ray who was a scholar in Chemistry. But, asks the paper, what explanation will the Government give now?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 24th, 1914.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that with the sanction of the Government of India the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has permitted the colleges of Calcutta to admit 50 students more than the number prescribed in the University Regulations. This permission ought to have come earlier. But the Syndicate is not to blame for the delay, for it had to take the permission of the Government in the matter. The Government of India ought to delegate its powers in matters like this to the Governor of Bengal who is the Rector of the University.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

15. A correspondent writes to the *Sanyasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th July, that, although the University of Calcutta empowers the Rajshahi College to take in 900 students, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered it not to admit more than 750 students. The result is that about 42 old students of the Rajshahi College who had failed in the B.A. examination and applied to be readmitted into the institution had been refused admission as the college had already got the full number of 750 students. The writer fails to see what harm would have been done to the college if these 42 students had been taken in, and what justification can the Director of Public Instruction have for disobeying the order of the University. The Principal of the college asked the permission of the Director of Public Instruction to admit these students, but this has been refused.

SANYASI,
July 30th, 1914.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August takes exception to the refusal of the authorities of the Calcutta Medical College to admit three Bengali students who are domiciled in Bihar, although five Uriyas have been taken in. Of the five Bengali students one has passed the I.A. Examination, another has completed a full course of B.Sc. lectures, and the third has passed the Matriculation examination. It is strange that, while they have been sent away, the Uriyas, only one of whom has passed the I.Sc. examination, and the rest have only passed the Matriculation examination, should be admitted. In spite of His Honour Sir Charles Bayley's assurances of equal treatment of Biharis and Bengalis domiciled in Bihar, the educational institutions of that province give preference to Behari and Uriya students over

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

Bengalis. And, concludes the paper, the Medical College of Calcutta is also following this narrow-minded policy.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 21st, 1914.

17. The following is taken from an article, written in English, which appears in the *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the

"Theatricals and sports by students." 21st July:—

"In these columns we have repeatedly discouraged too much of theatricals in our schools—exhibited usually on the prize distribution day and on the eve of long vacations. This practice has obtained in late years, and as a matter of fact the preparation of such a lengthy theatrical performance takes a long time of the students and causes great distraction to them, particularly to the tender students of schools. On every occasion we find prizes distributed for fine staging and performance of comic exhibitions. We have always discountenanced this practice and suggested that on similar occasions recitations and some songs should only be allowed and by all means the long programme of theatricals avoided. We are glad to note that the matter has lately received the attention of the University.

There is another thing to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the educational authorities. It is the too much of sporting of the boys. The excessive indulgence in football and in competition matches is, we are afraid, telling against the prospect of our boys. Physical exercise is most undoubtedly needed but there should be moderation to everything."

TRIPURAH HITAIISHI,
July 22nd, 1914.

18. A correspondent of the *Tripurah Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 22nd

"Education run on business lines."

July says that the play of footballs is injurious not only to the health of young men of this country but also to their morals, indirectly if not directly.

In football grounds school students are let loose free and unhampered by any sort of moral discipline. To minimise the evil effect of this teachers should be deputed to be present in the field, and for this work they should receive some extra remuneration. Should not some of the money which is realized from students for football play be thus spent in turning the play to a certain extent into a means of education? Again, it is quite reasonable to surmise that the fever of competition which prevails among schools in the matter of football play also relaxes school discipline. Many people think that good football players receive rather undue indulgence in schools.

As for teachers in schools, they are so ill-paid that teachership has now-a-days become only a temporary occupation to enable a man to earn something so long as he is not employed in a better line. Teachers also pay more attention to earning money by private tutorship than to the work of the school. This most undesirable state of things should be remedied by increasing the pay of teachers and bettering their prospects. Authorities of schools, however, care less for the real welfare of students than for saving money. Hence, they always engage teachers on the smallest pay possible. Schools are thus worked on business lines with an eye purely to profits. It is high time that education should be freed from these degenerating conditions.

VISHVAVARTA,
July 24th, 1914.

19. Writing in the *Vishvavarta* [Dacca] of the 24th July, Pandit

"Sanskrit education and Government."

Harendra Nath Vyakarana-kavya Smriti-tirtha of the Gaila Aryya Chatuspathi, Barisal, says that the present system of distributing aids and rewards

among *adhyapakas* in *tols* is very unfair. There are two classes of *adhyapakas*. One class is paid. The *adhyapakas* of this class are attached to institutions maintained by the Government or rich men, as, for instance, the Calcutta Sanskrit College, the Mulajor Sanskrit College and Rani Hemanta Kumari College. Another class not only teaches without any remuneration in their own *tols* but also feeds their pupils. It naturally follows from this that *adhyapakas* of the first class get large numbers and those of the second class small numbers of students. In examinations, consequently, *adhyapakas* of the first class get much larger numbers of students passed than the *adhyapakas* of the second class. Now, Government distributes aids and rewards among *adhyapakas* in proportion to the numbers of students they get passed. The result is that the *adhyapakas* of the first class, who are paid men and consequently deserve nothing more for their labours, receive most part of the aids and rewards, and the *adhyapakas* of the second class, who work without any remuneration and deserve the greatest encouragement, receive very little in

the shape of pecuniary aid. This mode of distributing aids and rewards is seriously hampering the spread of Sanskrit education in the country. *Adhyapakas* of the second class are gradually being compelled by the present hard times to abolish their *tols* and seek their livelihood in other occupations. The present mode of distribution of aids and rewards among *adhyapakas* should, therefore, be changed so that *adhyapakas* of the second class may also get a good share of them.

Aids given to *tols* by District Boards and municipalities also are very unfairly distributed, for in districts where there are many *tols* aids are given to only a very few of them.

Government, municipalities and District Boards should enquire as to how many *tols* there actually exist in the country, what number of students generally pass from them, and so forth, and then devise an equitable method of distribution of aids and rewards. Many *adhyapakas* are so old-fashioned that they do not even know what municipalities and District Boards are. They are the best type of the old class of *adhyapakas* with whom study and teaching are the only concerns of the world. They should be sought out and remunerated.

20. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th July says that the

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA.
July 30th, 1914.

The Hindu University Scheme.

decision of the Government of India to limit the jurisdiction of the proposed Hindu University to Benares town gave the first heavy blow to the hopes of the public in this connection. The leaders of the propaganda, however, pushed on the scheme with the idea that half a loaf was better than no loaf. But recently the Government of India has informed the Maharaja of Durbhanga that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be the *ex-officio* Chancellor of the proposed University with powers to select the Vice-Chancellor, appoint Professors, direct courses of study and, in short, rule the University solely and autocratically. The Government of India may think that a Lieutenant-Governorship brings with it to the man who gets it superior knowledge in every subject, be it politics or education or Hindu philosophy or anything else. The donors, however, to the Hindu University Fund have no such faith in the capabilities of the post. Mrs. Annie Besant has openly expressed her mind in the matter, saying that she cannot accede to the proposal to have the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces as Chancellor of the University. It is not yet known what Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is going to do. It is rumoured that the Maharaja of Durbhanga will negotiate with the Government in the matter in order to bring about a compromise. The situation is most deplorable. Muhammadans have already retired from the field.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—

SAJJIVANI.
July 30th, 1914.

Ibid. The idea that while the people of India should pay for the Hindu University it should be lorded over by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces can never be acceptable to any Indian. People from all parts of India subscribed to the funds of the Hindu University in the hope that private colleges all over the country would of necessity be affiliated to it. But Sir Harcourt Butler has shattered that hope, and most of the subscribers now think that such a University need never be established. A meeting of subscribers who have paid Rs. 500 or more is going to be held to consider whether the conditions proposed by Sir Harcourt Butler should be accepted or not. We are quite confident that the terms will be rejected.

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th July in referring to

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 30th, 1914.

Ibid. the Hindu University controversy desires to learn as to how much control the public are going to have in the management of the affairs of the University towards which they have contributed such a heavy sum.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that from the conditions

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

Ibid. imposed by the Government of India on the proposed Hindu University, namely, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be its non-official Vice-Chancellor with large powers to appoint Professors, to dictate the mode of teaching and so forth, and that the University must follow the lines of the Allahabad University, it appears that the purpose for which the proposal to

establish a Hindu denominational University was launched is doomed. What official rule over a University means, continues the writer, we have had enough experience of in connection with the appointment of three lecturers of the Calcutta University. The idea of establishing a Hindu University arose from a feeling of the necessity of giving to Hindu boys an education compatible with Hindu religious ideas, sentiments and traditions. The Hindu University scheme, therefore, met with the generous support of both the Hindu public and the Hindu princes. They, are, however, of the opinion that the purpose of the scheme will be wholly frustrated if the University is placed under official control. The Hindu public, therefore, says that if the Government cannot trust Hindu leaders with the management of the University, the latter also should not consent to have the University placed under Government's control. It was under similar circumstances that the Musalmans also gave up the idea of establishing a Musalman University. It seems that in spite of the good wishes which Government now and then expresses in favour of denominational education in India, it is not inclined to support any scheme to establish a denominational university. Under the circumstances it will be best for the people not to make any move in that direction.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

24. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August has the following :—

The Hindu University scheme. The Government wants the proposed Hindu University to be under the absolute power of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces as its Chancellor. The conditions which the Government desires to impose upon the University will render the Senate and the Syndicate as mere puppets, and we doubt whether any Chancellor of any of the old and semi-officialised Universities possesses the powers with which the Government wishes to invest the Chancellor of the Hindu University. The matter has created great discontent among the supporters of the University scheme and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh has been heard to say that he would never have subscribed to the funds of the University if he had known all this before. Mrs. Annie Besant also has expressed herself against the proposal of the Government. The object of the promoters of the Hindu University scheme was to impart education according to Hindu methods and under Hindu guidance. Although the Viceroy was requested to become the Chancellor of the University, the actual management of its affairs was to be in the hands of a committee. The Government narrowed the scope of the Hindu University by limiting its jurisdiction. A similar condition was imposed on the proposed Moslem University also and its promoters rightly, as we can now see, refused to have the University on such terms. The organisers of the Hindu University scheme submitted to the restrictions imposed upon it by the Government, and the result is that the Government has now come out with a fresh batch of conditions which will make the University an official concern out and out. As we all know there is a great difference between the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, for the former is invariably an able English statesman while the latter is a Civilian. There is more than one instance of the Lieutenant-Governor finding fault with a thing to which the Viceroy has taken no exception. The terms proposed by Sir Harcourt Butler are not acceptable to the Hindu community and they are anxious to see whether their much wished for University will be allowed to be created or not. We hope that our leading men will bring the problem to a satisfactory solution.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1914.

25. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August in referring to the

Hindu University question remarks that in the Hindu University. Government proposals there are some terms which are acceptable and there are others which do not stand in this category. The Hindus ought to have a hand in the management of the affairs of the University, otherwise they have no need of such an institution over which they will have no control. What need then there is of a sixth University when there are already five Government Universities.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

26. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st August supports the

Ayurvedic medicine in the new representation which has been made to the Government for teaching Ayurvedic system of medicine in the Sanskrit Colleges which the Government has proposed to start in Puri, Muzaffarpur and Bankipore.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July publishes a letter in which the writer says that a new entrance school has been opened at Duptara in the Narayanganj subdivision and that it is equipped with all the requirements of a modern school. Some time ago Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, wrote to the secretary of the school that he might open the entrance class and he (Mr. Stapleton) had recommended the school for affiliation to the Calcutta University. The entrance class has since been opened and a number of boys have been admitted. The Magistrate of Dacca and the Joint Magistrate of Narayanganj have both recommended the school for affiliation to the University. But still Mr. Stapleton has not yet sent in his report to the Syndicate of the University. The result of this delay will be that the boys who are reading in the entrance class will not be able to go in for the examination this year. Indeed, unless Mr. Stapleton is removed from the Education Department, concludes the writer, there will be a serious discontent in the province.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1914.

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

28. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the unfair arrangement in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital under which the daily food charge sanctioned for a Hindu or Musalman patient is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, while that sanctioned for even a Buddhist or Chinaman is 12 annas. Besides the unfairness of this discrimination between one class of patients and another, it should be considered whether in these hard days $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas can be sufficient for any patient's food. In the Campbell Hospital the food charge sanctioned for a Hindu or Musalman patient is even lower, namely, $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July also says the same thing regarding the food charge of Hindu and Musalman patients in the Calcutta Hospitals and draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

30. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August publishes a translation of the letter which appeared in a recent issue of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* over the signatures of Babu Amrita Lal Datta and eight others regarding the alleged refusal by the Medical College Hospital to admit for treatment a man who had sustained serious injuries by having fallen down from a terrace. The writers aver that the man was not even accorded the treatment which outdoor patients receive at the Hospital, and they consider it a disgrace for that institution that seriously injured persons should be sent away without getting any medical aid. May be, conclude the writers, that the officers who did so acted in accordance with the rules of the Hospital. But was it quite humane to refuse medical aid to a man who was almost dying?

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July publishes a communicated article to the following effect:—
The sale of cheap survey maps of lands in these parts has furnished every one with an opportunity of testing their accuracy. As one compares these maps with the plots they pretend to represent one is often overcome with a feeling of deep sadness, for many a plot of land has been marked as belonging to others than their rightful owners to the latter's prejudice. Indeed, so numerous are these errors that if the maps have to be altered in accordance with decisions given on such disputed points they will have to be drawn *de novo*.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1914.

The chief cause of these fatal errors is the wrong and unscientific way in which settlement amins place the plane table.

In placing the plane table over any station on the ground they place its centre over the station and not the point on it representing the station, which, as all recognized authorities insist, should be so placed.

This unscientific procedure on their part they support on the authority of some unreliable survey manuals [in Bengali such as that by Babu Sasi Bhushan Biswas. This is also the procedure which they are taught to adopt in the course of the short practical training which they receive.

The necessary verification of traverse lines by such use of the plane table is also bound to yield erroneous results and the use of the sight vane is essential to trace up jungles, bazars and densely populated mauzas with lanes traversing them.

Nor is this ignorance of the amins the only cause of the erroneous nature of the maps drawn by them. Their carelessness is as culpable as their ignorance and their work does not appear to be inspected by Survey Inspectors with any amount of care. In marked contrast with these survey maps are the maps drawn by traverse parties which are models of accuracy.

Now for certain examples of errors discovered by us in these survey maps. Khajuri is a jungly mauja whose survey was made with the help of the sight vane. A piece of land surrounded by ditches and a portion of a pond which have been long in the possession of Hari Bhanja have been marked as belonging to the next owner who is, as a result of this, eager to take possession of them. Now it would be ruinous for poor Hari Bhanja to recover possession of his land for it is a recognised principle in surveying "that survey is to follow actual possession." (Handbook for the Revenue Branch, page 13.)

Again, the *bastu* and a quarter of the pond belonging to Jagu Maithi has been marked as forming part of the paddy land of Jhatu Bijuli in the adjacent Bhangamari Mauja. And this, although the high embankment marking the boundary of Khajuri is plainly visible. The result will be that the raiyat at Khajuri will continue to possess the land while the rent for it must be paid by the raiyat at Bhangamari. In our opinion the error is due to the fact that one field book alone was prepared by either the amin at Khajuri or the amin at Bhangamari which the other amin simply copied without taking the trouble of preparing a field book of his own.

A six-anna portion of the very old homestead of Gangaram Bhuian of Bhangamari Mauja, bounded by ditches and rows of trees, has been included in the paddy field of the next owners, Sivaprasad Das and Madhu Jana. A part of the dwelling house of Nilmani Bhuian has also been included in the *bastu* of Prasanna Layak.

Gholpankha is a very small mauja consisting of only a few acres. But the errors made in surveying it are such as to fill one with despair as to the accuracy of the settlement survey. In its survey map a part of the dwelling house of Haranarayan Das has been included in the homestead of the next raiyat, Narayan Das, and this although a public passage intervenes between the two. In the Bhupatichak Mauja, next to the *bastu* of one owner there lie the *udbastu* and tank of another. But it would easily be seen that no side of the tank abuts on the *bastu*. In that part of the *bastu* there were an *arjun* tree and some mango trees which had been long in the possession of the owner of the *bastu* who has been marked as their owner in the Khanapuri Khatian. But the owner of the tank procured a map and finding the trees marked as lying in his land cut down and removed the *arjun* tree. Who is now to decide who shall be reckoned owner of the trees, the man declared as the owner in the khatian or the man in whose land they are marked as lying?

Again, there have been long in Bhangamari two public passages with lands lying between them. There are disputes as to boundaries between two of the owners of these lands, one of them claiming to measure his land from the northern and the other from the southern passage. Here in making the survey a quadrangle has most probably been left out.

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

Bangavasi,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

32. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says that at 12-30 o' clock in the night of the 2nd July last a number of carriages, one 1st-class, one Inter-class, and three 3rd-class, in the train which goes to Forbesganj *via*

"A serious accident"—a story of a serious railway accident on the E. B. S. Railway, Behar Section.

Purnea, were overturned at the Purnea station. Before the occurrence of the accident the goods clerk of the station was in the Inter-class carriage and the correspondent and 10 or 12 other men were in one of the 3rd class carriages. Perceiving the carriages jolt, the goods clerk, the correspondent and another man leapt out, while the rest who were sleeping remained where they were. After the occurrence of the accident these men were taken out and together with the passengers in the other carriages in the train were kept confined the whole night in the station. The correspondent somehow managed to escape. About an hour before dawn they were released so that those whose journey had been completed could go away. The rest were sent to Manihar by a goods train. One of these men in the goods train had his arm and leg broken and was sent to the Forbesganj Hospital.

The editor takes severe exception to the suppression of the news of the above accident from the public. The matter requires a sifting enquiry, the result of which should be made known to the public.

33. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
July 31st, 1914.

"Inconvenient arrangement for the conveyance of jute in a State Railway."

The inability of the East Indian Railway to supply a sufficient number of wagons used to form a subject of complaint by the mercantile community. The Railway has, therefore, increased the number of wagons and the inconvenience complained of has thus been removed. But the Eastern Bengal State Railway which is a State concern puts jute merchants to heavy loss owing to the inadequate supply of wagons. Stations which ought to get at least 20 wagons a day do not get even five. The permission to load a wagon cannot be obtained unless the officer concerned is paid from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 as present. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Railway authorities again and again, but to no effect. The Railway supplies a good number of wagons only to stations near big rivers, for fear lest the goods to be booked at those places should be despatched by steamers. It is a pity that in spite of the steady increase in the quantity of jute conveyed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway the authorities should care nothing for the loss and inconvenience suffered by merchants owing to the insufficiency of the wagon supply. The Railway also raises the freight on jute from eight annas to Re. 1 per maund during July to December. This, we must say, is quite unjust. If the passengers' fares can be reduced during times of heavy traffic, we fail to see why the freight on jute should be enhanced rather than reduced during the season when it is exported in large quantities. We invite the attention of the Railway Board to the matter and ask it to remedy these grievances and make the Eastern Bengal State Railway supply a sufficient number of wagons to jute merchants.

(h)—General.

34. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August notices the representation made to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, regarding the frequent losses of acknowledgment receipts of parcels, registered letters, etc., and hopes that a careful enquiry will be made into the matter, as it is quite disgraceful that such losses should occur.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1914

A postal complaint.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July takes severe exception to the notice alleged to have been issued in the *Sindh Gazette* to the effect that henceforward all applications for clerkship under the Government of Sindh must be accompanied by certificates of good character from the police. It was inconceivable that any civilised Government could issue such an order relating to the appointment of clerks. The doings of the police have already created grave discontent in the country. This discontent will immensely increase if educated and respectable men who seek service under the Government are thus placed under the control of the police. Will the Government of Sindh let the public know why it has issued the above order?

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 1st, 1914.

36. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August is sorry that the Press in Calcutta is not adequately discussing the proposal to establish a City Court in Calcutta. Only the *Indian Mirror* newspaper has taken up the subject in earnest.

The proposed city court in Calcutta.

The *Mohammedi* newspaper also has written in favour of the proposal (vide report on Native Papers dated the 1st August, paragraph 43). The *Express* newspaper of Patna makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"Never a better judicial reform was proposed in Bengal. Mr. Roy has taken upon himself to have the most crying grievance of Calcutta remedied. The Original Side of the High Court is an English importation absolutely unsuitable to this country. It is more than often employed as an unscrupulous machinery of misery by our countrymen. The upcountry merchants and private gentlemen domiciled in Calcutta, when they come to their provinces, describe the High Court and 'Vakil-para,' as financial gibbets. Very often the Original Side, as once Mr. Justice A. Chaudhari, when at the Bar, put it while addressing the Court, 'relieves the people of their properties who come to seek relief at its door.' From the point of view of the Bar, it is now an open secret that practices of very shady characters have grown up in the legal practice. The leader of the Calcutta Bar, Mr. William Jackson, felt the necessity to characterise a legal institutions of the old capital as a veritable 'Chorebagan' and Mr. Jackson never withdrew that remark. The old moral and intellectual lion of the Calcutta Bar has always tried to keep the Bench and the Bar in their proper places, but now the rank luxuriance of vices and number conceal from his view the moral reptiles and vermins which lurk in the regions over which he ruled and now enjoys a nominal, constitutional monarchy. The evil can be remedied only by abolishing the preserve altogether.

"The Original Side is so unpopular in Calcutta that the people reduce their claims and get to the Small Cause Court, not for the ability and promptness of that tribunal but for the greater safety of their purse. The Small Cause Court is described by Barabazar as the 'Andher Nagari,' but Barabazar prefers the 'Andher Nagari' to Hastings Street 'phansi,' because there is no other choice. The Criminal Investigation Department has to maintain a regular department to trace the rascals who obtain the easy decree of the Small Cause Court and execute it upon perfect strangers. There cannot be a greater boon to Calcutta and the outsiders connected with (it) than the institution of a City Court. Mr. Roy is entitled to the gratitude of the whole community for bringing forward such a salutary proposal, disregarding as he has done all opposition from the vested interest of the legal guild of no less a place than Old Post Office Street and 'Attorney-para.'"

VISHWAVARTA.
July 22th, 1914.

37. In the course of a long article, the *Vishwavarta* [Dacca] of the 24th July says that the decision of the Governor to hold a meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca has given immense satisfaction to the people of Eastern Bengal. The writer, however, fears lest an unsympathetic and selfish attitude of the Western Bengal members of the Council should stand in the way of this procedure being made permanent and also create a most deplorable estrangement between Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal. The writer notes that some of the Western Bengal newspapers have not taken the decision of the Governor to hold a meeting of the Council at Dacca in good grace. In his opinion meetings of the Council should be held not only at Dacca but also at Chittagong and Rajshahi.

TIPPERA GUIDE.
July 21st, 1914.

38. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 21st July fails to see the justification of the objection raised against the holding of a Legislative session at Dacca by the people of West Bengal. It goes without saying that the holding of a number of meetings of the Council at Dacca every year will do immense good to the people of Eastern Bengal, and it would be a great pity if men like Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjea and B. Chakravarti, who are looked up to by the people of Eastern Bengal as their leaders, were to refrain from attending the meetings on account of the personal inconvenience it might cost them. For some time past West Bengal has been taking exception to every undertaking that may do good to

Eastern Bengal. This is not proper. The paper also asks those members of the Legislative Council who belong to West Bengal to attend the sessions at Dacca, for as representatives of the people they are expected to do their duty to the public even at the sacrifice of their own comforts and convenience.

HINDU RANJIKA,
July 27th, 1914.

The Cooly Act. July thanks the Government for the abolition of the Cooly Act from the 1st instant.

39. The *Hindu Ranjika* [Rajshahi] of the 27th
40. A correspondent writes as follows in the
"Division of districts and sub-*Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 26th July:—
divisions."

DACCA PRAKAS,
July 26th, 1914.

We understand the Government proposes to divide certain districts and subdivisions. So far as the people of the north-east of Dacca are concerned such a division will come as a blessing to them. The places within the jurisdiction of the Rugganj, the Raypura and the Kapasia thanas used to be under the civil jurisdiction of the Kaliganj Chauki, while Kapasia used to be under the criminal jurisdiction of Dacca and Rugganj and Raypura under that of Narayanganj. This arrangement used to cause much inconvenience to the people of those places and the Government was moved to make Kaliganj into a subdivision. But far from creating this new subdivision even the chauki has been abolished, and Kapasia is now under Dacca and Rugganj and Raypura under Narayanganj, both as regards civil and criminal cases. Narayanganj is a very big subdivision, and there are places within the jurisdictions of the Raypura and the Manohardih thanas which are some 50 or 60 miles away from the headquarters, and the means of communication are by no means easy or cheap. The majority of the people of the thanas of Kapasia, Kaliganj, Rugganja, Narsinghdih, Raypura and Manohardih are illiterate and poor, and years of oppression by money-lenders and zamindars have rendered their condition most pitiable. The difficulties referred to above prevent them from obtaining any redress in the law courts, and we suggest that instead of having, as at present, a Joint Magistrate, a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and five Munsiffs at Narayanganj a new subdivision with a Deputy Magistrate and three of the five Munsiffs may be opened. This will do no harm to Narayanganj, but will be a great boon to the people of the north-east of Dacca. The headquarters of this subdivision may be made at Narsinghdih, which is a healthy place and a large trade centre. It has an Entrance school and a steamer station and is an ideal place for the headquarters of a subdivision. The next best place is Ghorasal which is situated on the river Laksha. Of the three subdivisions in Dacca, Narayanganj and Munshiganj are situated at the extreme ends of the district, Narayanganj is eight miles from Dacca and Munshiganj is seven miles from Narayanganj. But the places in the north-eastern parts of Dacca have no lawcourts and are very backward as regards education and civilisation. A new sub-division is sure to benefit them immensely. We should think that the new subdivision might include the northern part of the Rugganj thana and the thanas of Narsinghdih and Kaliganj, and we hope that the Government will give the matter a favourable consideration.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 28th, 1914.

41. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 28th July is afraid lest Lord Carmichael, the generous Governor of Bengal, should partition Mymensingh in spite of the protest of its inhabitants. The inhabitants of Mymensingh do not consider the plea of administrative convenience as a sound one justifying a partition of the district, for the administration of Mymensingh has never suffered on account of the largeness of its size and the present arrangement under which almost every big district has got an additional Magistrate has made its administration easier than before. The administration of the district will be made easier still by the construction of railways in it. From various circumstances the people of the district have come to the conclusion that Government is determined to partition it in spite of their protest. Mr. Spry, the District Magistrate, is also said to have informed the local leaders of public opinion that in the address which they will present to Lord Carmichael on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Mymensingh town it will be useless to protest against the principle of partition, but that they will do better by dwelling in it as to how the partition should be made. Most probably, therefore, the address will not contain a single word of protest

against the principle of the partition.² This and other advices which Lord Carmichael may receive from men of the district as to the mode of partitioning the district should not lead him to think that they accept the policy of the partition.

A famine is staring the district in the face. Tangail is in the grip of malaria. Government should now devote its whole energy to fighting these calamities instead of partitioning the district.

I-LAM RAVI,
July 31st, 1914.

42. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 31st July welcomes Lord Carmichael

to Tangail as follows:—It is a great solace, ensuing visit to Tangail. to the people of the subdivision that immediately on hearing the wail they have raised

in the clutches of malaria you are coming to see them, and they know not how to thank you for this divine generosity of yours. May your visit be ever memorable in Tangail and your name a household word to its inhabitants. May the sun of your presence dispel the darkness that is looming over the subdivision. The people of Tangail earnestly pray to you to remove malaria from their midst, construct railroads in the subdivision and drop for the present the proposal to partition the Mymensingh district.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that, the District

Magistrate of Mymensingh has objected to the proposal of the Tangail people to present an address to Lord Carmichael on the occasion of his

visit to that town on the ground that only well-known public bodies can present addresses to His Excellency. When, however, Sir Lancelot Hare went to Tangail the local people presented an address to him and no one objected to it. Why then is a similar thing objected to now? It is hardly wise to check the people's spontaneous flow of loyalty.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1914.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, referring to the question of

legislating against usury, says that everybody no doubt hates usurious mahajans, but it is difficult to

find out a means of checking usury without producing any evil in other ways. Mahajans often risk their money by lending it, without securities, to poor men who, on their side, often try to cheat their mahajans. Under such circumstances, mahajans expect high profits from their money-lending transactions. Mahajans again often take bonds for sums higher than those they pay, and under stress of pecuniary difficulties debtors are obliged to execute such unfair bonds. On the other hand, in times of difficulty, the mahajan is the poor man's friend, for it is he who saves him from his immediate peril. If any stringent law induces the mahajans to wind up his money-lending business, the poor man will become helpless in times of difficulty. To frame a law with a careful regard for these conflicting circumstances is an extremely difficult if not an impossible, task. As regards the oppressive methods of Kabuli money-lenders, they can be prevented by making sufficient police arrangements or making it illegal for Kabulis to lend money to the people of this country. The best means, however, of preventing usury seems to be for the Government to pass a law like the Insurance Act of England and lend money to the labouring class from the Insurance Fund, and to cultivators from Co-operative Credit Societies. Intending borrowers also must make small sacrifices in order to get money at low rates of interest. It will not do to put pressure on money-lenders alone.

PABNA-BOGRA
HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1914.

45. The *Pabna-Logra-Hitavadi* [Pabna] of the 22nd July heartily approves

of the legislation which the Government proposes to enact for the prevention of usury. The proposed law regarding usury.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1914.

46. Referring to the omission of Dr. Narendra Kumar Basu's name from the list of electors for the Bengal Medical Council, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—

If it be the object of the Bengal Medical Act that any name omitted from the list of electors, either by mistake or on purpose, can never be entered in it again, no man with any sense of self-respect ought to have his name registered. Since Dr. Narendranath Bose's name has been left out of the list in spite of all his protests, all medical men ought to refuse to have their names registered. Those who are in Government service cannot, of course, do so, and

"The Medical Registration Act."

it is true that if non-official doctors boycott the list the former will wield all the power. But those who will not have their names registered will be under nobody's control. They will be under one difficulty, and that is that they will not be entitled to grant any medical certificates, but that will not be much of a loss. We should think that medical men ought in a body to protest against the conduct of the returning officer, and if that be of no avail they ought to withdraw their names from the list for the sake of their own self-respect and their nation's honour. If they can do this, what the High Court has not been able to do will be possible.

47. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st August in the course of an article on the excise policy says that it does not appear correct on the part of the Government to assert that its policy has been ever directed towards checking the increase of intoxication. But that should be its policy in future. The increase of intoxication is bound to be injurious from all points of view.

The paper is not prepared to accept the arguments put forward by the Excise Commission against the public exercising its choice for selecting sites for opening excise shops.

It supports the Secretary of State's recommendation for giving out licences to worthy persons only instead of selling them by public auction.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

48. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 28th July has the following:—

"The present administration of Agartala." A writer in the *Dacca Herald* has tried to prove that under the present Minister of Tippera and his subordinate officers the State is making rapid strides towards progress. The writer approves of the State bringing all its forest mthals under its *khas* management, ignoring the fact that such a course can never be profitable to it. Next, as regards the transfers of officers, we should like to know why officers of tried merit are not placed in charge of works for which they have already shown themselves to be fit. Why have not Asit Babu and Kamal Babu been transferred to the sadar? Then, about the "valuable advice" given to the State by Rai Sasibhushan Datta Bahadur, which the writer makes so much of, we fail to see what earthly good this advice has so far done to the State. Of course, if the purchase of costly, but quite unnecessary, motor-cars, carriages and boats, over which the State is now spending money very lavishly, has to be taken as a sign of the Rai Bahadur's advice, we must say that the advice is very valuable indeed. But we cannot at the same time help mentioning that during the time of the late Maharaja Radhakisor Manikya Bahadur the State built quite a number of beautiful places, hospitals, schools, etc., without the help of any engineer, and that the State would not have been worse off if it were without the "valuable advice" it now gets from the Rai Bahadur. Then, again, the accounts of the Public Works Department have so long been in a beautiful state of confusion in spite of the Rai Bahadur, who is an expert in giving "valuable advice," being in charge of the department. Next, as for the Annual Report of the State, which the writer in the *Dacca Herald* considers as a rare specimen of literary production, though we ordinary folk cannot unfortunately appreciate its excellence, does it at all tell the public whether any real improvement has been done to the State? If bulk be a standard of merit, the report no doubt deserves praise. And, lastly, the policy of non-interference to which the writer pays a tribute of praise, we must say that it does more mischief than good. Is not the mismanagement of the Chakla zamindari, with its resultant litigation, enormous waste of money and indescribable oppression on innumerable Hindu and Musalman subjects of the State, an effect of this policy of non-interference?

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

49. The following is taken from an article, written in English, which appears in the *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 21st July:—

"Pasture lands in Tipperah." "This is one of the great problems before us for the time. We may in this connection suggest that to prevent further loss of the pasture lands some

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 28th, 1914.

TIPPERAH GUIDE
July 21st, 1914.

provisions should be added to the Tenancy Law, and in the areas where survey and settlement is held special care should be taken to record the right of pasturage easement on lands. Time has come to enact some legislation for the preservation of the pasture lands and we hope the matter will receive due consideration of the people and Government."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
July 2nd, 1914.
NAYA VANGA,
July 20th, 1914.
SRIRAMPUR,
July 17th, 1914.
DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 24th, 1914.

50. The marginally noted newspapers mourn the death of Lady Hardinge and offer their sincerest condolence to Lord Hardinge at his bereavement.

51. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th June (received on the 3rd August) will be glad if His Excellency Lord Hardinge's term of office is extended by two years. The paper has not always agreed with His Excellency as regards political questions but must admit that he is a dutiful, able and kind-hearted Governor and an experienced statesman. An extension of his Viceroyalty will, therefore, be good for India.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
July 2nd, 1914.

52. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 22nd July is glad at the rumour that Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari will be appointed a member of the Bengal Executive Council on the retirement of Nawab Shamah-ul-Huda from it.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1914.

53. The following is taken from the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August:—

Provincial Governors and the people. The description which Mrs. Besant gives of the unjustified suspicion which Provincial Governors have for the people is by no means exaggerated. She says that Lieutenant-Governors are imbued with the despotic traditions of the Civil Service from which they are recruited. When Mrs. Besant established the Hindu College at Benares even an able ruler like Sir Anthony Macdonnell considered her scheme to be disloyal. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, Sir James Digge Latouche forbade Mrs. Besant to invite their Royal Highnesses to the Hindu College. But she disobeyed the order, and their Royal Highnesses visited the College though Sir James refrained from accompanying them. In 1910 Sir John Hewett proposed to prosecute Mrs. Besant for her open letter to the Government about the ill-treatment of Indians by Europeans. The idea was, however, given up as Mr. Gokhale supported Mrs. Besant's observations. This letter was taken exception to even by Sir Arthur Lawley and Lord Minto, both of whom are well known for their sympathy for persecuted Indians. Mrs. Besant says that if the Lieutenant-Governor could have his own way she would have been subjected to unjust persecution. If a lady of Mrs. Besant's position and influence can be suspected of disloyalty by Lieutenant-Governors, it is needless to say how strong is the likelihood of the Indian people being unnecessarily harassed and persecuted by the lordlings of the police.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th August 1914.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 8th August 1914.

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

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture"	Ditto	Monthly	Gen Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail"	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East"	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	300
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhamadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 46, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express"	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger"	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
20	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,300
21	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review"	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhamadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine"	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim"	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration"	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	300
29	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger"	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder"	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in columns and rows, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately. A small number '8' is visible in the upper right quadrant.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

477. Never, within the last decade or two, writes the *Hablul Matin*,
 as at the present moment. A conflict between

HABLUL MATIN,
 29th July 1914.

The war.

Austria and Serbia is certain to provoke a general conflagration. Russia is prepared to mobilise her forces at any moment, and her ambassador at the Austrian court has remonstrated with the Cabinet of Vienna and asked for an extension of the time of the ultimatum. Austria has refused to comply with the request and has ordered her representative at Belgrade to leave the place should the terms be not accepted within the specified time. Moreover, Austria has the assurance of the support of Germany. The Berlin newspapers have declared in unequivocal terms that Austria will receive the support of her ally in this crisis. It cannot be denied that Austria is justified in taking such extreme measures. The assassination of the late Archduke was planned in Serbia. Belgrade is the centre of the Slav propaganda against the dual monarchy. No independent State can tolerate such a state of things. When the Orsini conspiracy was formed in London to assassinate Napoleon III, the French Emperor demanded the enactment of a law to punish all conspiracies against a friendly state. Lord Palmerston, the British Prime Minister, had to yield. The violent language of the French military officers and the threat of an invasion led to the inauguration of the volunteer movement in England. Austria is, therefore, justified in asking that the conspirators who plotted the assassination of the late Archduke should be punished in an adequate manner and all hostile propaganda against her should be suppressed. But to insist that a number of Servian officers to be named hereafter should be dismissed, and that Austrian officers should participate in the investigation of the conspiracy, is to put an end to the existence of Serbia as an independent State. The forcible Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has made every Servian look upon her as an enemy of his country. The Servs count upon the support of Russia, the great champion of the Slavonic population. A general war would imperil the existence of the dual monarchy, but yet the Austro-Hungarian Government has taken such extreme measures, because it is assured of the support of the German and Magyar population. That Europe is on the verge of a grave crisis is proved by the panic in the money market, and the haste with which Russia is making herself ready for the impending conflict. The peace of Europe is now in the keeping of the German Emperor, for it is certain that Austria will not precipitate a serious conflict without positive assurance of support from her all powerful ally.

478. In its leading article the *Bengales* on the whole gives a fair presentment of the causes which have conspired to bring about war in Europe. There is one passage,

BENGALLES,
 6th Aug. 1914.

however, which is perhaps more pregnant with meaning than catches the casual eye. It is this:—"The root-secret of the war is race antagonism, and feuds, the memories of which have been cherished for generations, and rivalries which are put aside for a time but never forgotten." The article dwells upon the racial antagonisms prevailing in a country like Austro-Hungary with a population of 80 millions, of what are termed "subject races." Here follows another obviously inspired passage: "It is difficult to decide between these conflicting accusations, but it is quite easy to understand that there is no love lost between Slavs and Austro-Germans. Both in Russia and Austria the case is the same, a majority being ruled by a small minority belonging to another race." These passages strike the keynote to the article as a whole which, while presenting facts as they are, has read into them the biassed motives of one writing from the point of view of the "subject races."

Ibid.

479. Referring to the following telegram, dated Simla, the 3rd August:—

BENGALLES,
 6th Aug. 1914.

"In view of the present crisis an assurance obtained from the Viceroy has been cabled Home to the effect that the people of England can count on every man and every gun of the army in India, whether British or Indian, if need arises and that England may remain confident in the loyalty of the people of India to cope with any enemy that may arise. The Viceroy returns to Simla, leaving Dehra Dun to-night."

The *Bengalee* says that of the state of preparedness or of the efficiency of the army it is not in a position to speak with anything like authority; though it is confident that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be able, if the emergency arises, to give a splendid account of the great army which he commands. But of the attitude of the people, the journal can speak with greater confidence, and it desires to say that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies in the world, there are the multitudinous people of India, ready to co-operate with the Government in the defence of the Empire, which, for them, means, in its ultimate evolution, the complete recognition of their rights as citizens of the finest State in the world. The paper then goes on to remark that though Indians have their differences with the Government—and what people have not—yet in the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or any other Power, the people sink their differences, they forget their little quarrels and close their ranks and offer all that they possess in defence of the great Empire, to which they are all so proud to belong, and with which the future prosperity and advancement of the people are bound up.

BENGALUR,
6th Aug. 1914.

480. In the House of Commons Mr. Remond declared, the *Bengalee* remarks, that the coasts of Ireland would be defended by Irishmen. That declaration was cheered to

The war.

the echo by the House; and it is said that for the moment Unionists and Ulstermen forgot their bitterness of hate for the Nationalist leader and grasped his hand with the warmest cordiality. In the crisis of the Empire there is a wide-spread feeling amongst Indians that they should have their part and share in bearing their burden as citizens of the Empire and in defending their hearths and homes. When the Panjdeh incident took place in 1885, and England was on the brink of a war with Russia, hundreds of Indians offered themselves as volunteers. But the offer unfortunately was not accepted by the Government. Since then public spirit in India has grown by leaps and bounds. The blessed fire of patriotic enthusiasm has spread far and wide, and there is a general feeling at the present moment that Government should give them the opportunity of showing their devotion to the Empire by enrolling them as volunteers. One subsidiary effect would be that if the proposal were accepted, it would engage Indians, some of whom have gone astray in work that would call forth the spirit of adventure and patriotism.

BENGALUR,
6th Aug. 1914.

481. Writing on the declaration of war made by England on Germany, the *Bengalee* observes that when England informed Germany that she would not stand by and let the

Ibid.

northern and western coasts of France be attacked, Germany demanded the neutrality of England as a pledge for sparing the unprotected coasts of France. That was a challenge and hardly a diplomatic exchange of views. Then Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium and Holland. The attack on Luxemburg is a direct challenge to Great Britain. The journal cannot say how far it is true that intimation was conveyed to the German Government that if a single German soldier was ordered to set foot on Belgian soil the British navy would take instant action. A message so peremptory as this might have straightway elicited a declaration or act of war from Germany. The capture of a British collier and its being taken to a German port does not necessarily constitute an act of war. Coal is a contraband of war and is liable to seizure as such. Any way, the fact remains that England has been the first to declare war. Neither Russia nor France declared war against Germany at first. Since England has not waited for Germany to go further either in Belgium or towards the French coast it may be surmised that she will strike the first blow. England is not so easily invaded as France or Russia, where a step across the frontier is an act of invasion. He who wants to land as an invader on the British coast has to reckon with the British navy first. There can be very little doubt, too, that Germany has lost the sympathy of the whole world, while France and England have the whole-hearted sympathy of the civilised world. Note the ready financial help that America has offered to England, and funds are literally the sinews of war. Every one is aware that the fortunes of war are very uncertain, but it may be predicted with some confidence that Germany will not be thundering at the gates of Paris a few months hence as she did in 1871. Then the score that had to be settled stood between France and Russia alone. Now Germany has several debtors anxious to cry quits with her. The world is once more face to face with the Napoleonic

struggle of over a hundred years. Germany under a ruler whose blatant qualities once gave him the nickname of "the shouting Emperor" is trying to repeat what Napoleon did, but her race will be much shorter than that of Napoleon, because the conditions of those times are absent to-day and anything like a supreme despotism is impossible in Europe. In any case, it seems tolerably certain that Germany will find herself in a tight corner before long.

482. Commenting on the present situation, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that there was never much love lost between England and France. "Perfidious Albion," "a nation of shop-keepers," were the contemptuous terms in which Frenchmen have always spoken of the English people. The latter, on their part, have taken their revenge by reminding the French of the humiliation they inflicted on them in the battle of Waterloo and wresting India from their hands. And England and France are now bosom friends! Similarly no two countries hated one another so heartily as England and Russia. Since she became the mistress of India, the Russian bugbear has all along frightened her. It was to crush Russia that England joined the French in the wild goose game of the Crimean war and sacrificed nearly 30,000 Englishmen and added 30 millions to the national debt without gaining a pennyworth of advantage. The devastating Afghan wars, which are one of the causes of India's huge poverty, were also the outcome of English hatred of the Russian bear. Is it not, therefore, a most edifying spectacle to find England, France and Russia hugging each other as if they were brothers? How easily do they become friends or foes in the West! They change their friends and foes as they change their hats and coats. This is because it is diplomacy and not higher sentiments which guide them. During the Russo-Turkish war, Russia would have possibly sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the Turks if Austria and Germany had not allowed Russian troops to pass through their territories. Russia has forgotten all about it, and is now girding up her loins to cripple her old friends, even with the help of her old enemies! And this is the civilization of which the Western people are so proud! Of course nothing would suit England better than to remain aloof from the coming conflict between Russia and Servia on the one side, and Austria and Germany on the other side. Indeed, what business has she to make English homes desolate for the sake of Servia or Russia? But Fate seems to be against her. The Tory papers with one voice are urging her vehemently to cast in her lot with her new allies, and it is they, and not the one or two Liberal papers, who guide the British public. Then again, Canada and Australian Colonies are also crying for war. There is likewise such a thing as *ijaf* or prestige. Will it look well for England to enjoy the general conflagration from the loopholes of retreat as a neutral party? As for poor India, her position may be illustrated by the Bengali adage: "It is the infuriated buffaloes that fight, but the innocent reeds are trampled down." Surely India has done absolutely no harm to any of the belligerent parties; yet her children will have to suffer terribly from the effects of this European war. The exportation of jute to the Continent of Europe has been threatened with a stoppage and this means ruin to the Bengal raiyats.

483. The feelings of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* on the war can best be reflected in its own words. Writing a few paragraphs describing the trend of the events of the last few days, the journal says that it is no doubt a mere truism to assert that England may remain confident of the loyalty of the people of India. But alas! to what an infinitesimal extent can that loyalty be practically manifested. While every Anglo-Indian is claiming enthusiastically his inborn right to fight, fully armed, for the British Crown, how many of the 300 millions of Indians can claim that privilege? Not even a hundredth part. If the rulers had not distrusted the people and allowed them to be armed and to join the army without the restrictions they are subject to, England would have at this moment counted upon an asset which no Power in the world could ever count upon, *i.e.*, not merely the feelings of loyalty of the 300 millions of Indians, but also the practical demonstration of that loyalty. The forces, all told, of all the Powers that have just engaged in war, scarcely amount to 18 millions. This number could have been supplied to England by India alone, if the former had but pursued a policy of greater trust and less suspicion towards her great dependency.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Aug. 1914.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
5th Aug. 1914.

BENGALUR,
5th Aug. 1914.

484. Colonel Pugh, Commanding the Calcutta Light Horse, has issued, through the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, a vigorous appeal urging "every man in Calcutta who cares for his King and country" to enroll himself as a volunteer in view of the coming war in Europe. The patriotic Colonel evidently means "every Englishman"; but may the *Bengalee* not suggest that the present is also a most fitting opportunity for raising an Indian Volunteer Corps in Bengal? The natives of Bengal, along with the people of other parts of India, have long tried to be admitted as Volunteers; but for one reason or another their prayer has been throughout refused. The youths of Bengal have considerably improved in physique and have given abundant proof of daring and endurance on emergent occasions. If it be not found possible to admit them into any of the existing volunteer regiments, there ought to be no difficulty in forming a separate Bengali corps under a European officer. Regularly trained and disciplined, such a corps is likely to form a useful auxiliary to the regular army by furnishing garrison service in time of war and patrol on other occasions. Government is experiencing considerable difficulty as regards its constabulary, and such a corps might furnish a satisfactory solution for that difficulty also. At all events such a training would make the youths of the country thoroughly attached to British rule and take just pride in the defence of the Empire. There may be those who will look askance at this proposal; but the journal makes the suggestion for the consideration of Government, of Colonel Pugh and other officers who may be interested in the question.

BENGALUR,
6th Aug. 1914.

485. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the importation of coloured labour in France, says:—

"While the Hindu tries in vain to enter British Columbia, the Kabyle from Algeria is invited to take up his residence anywhere in France, from the Mediterranean to the British Channel. Already several thousand African labourers are at work in the coal-fields of the north and the vineyards of the south. Handicapped by a low birth-rate and high mortality statistics, the population of France no longer suffices to meet the demands for labour made upon it by increasing industrial development."

Commenting on the above the *Bengalee* thinks that the colour-bar is least in evidence in France and in the public life of that country. There is more of real equality in France than perhaps anywhere else in Europe. They may not have our caste-system in European life—and with all its great advantages in promoting order and stability, caste has arrested the march of progress in all countries where it has taken a pronounced form. None the less it exists in some shape or other in most European countries. In France the great Revolution introduced a real equality. It was not in vain that the cry of "liberty, equality and fraternity" was raised by the leaders of the revolutionary movement. The cry sank deep into the hearts of the people and effaced all social distinctions, for be it remembered that the French Revolution was primarily a social revolution which culminated in a political upheaval. The principle of equality runs like a bright streak through the public life of France and colours its political system. While Indians are barred entrance into the colonial possessions of the Crown, France accords a welcome to Algerian labourers in France itself. The contrast is striking and is bound to produce a painful impression in India. It appears that France wants to get rid of the German and Belgian labourers and substitute her own African subjects in their place, since France regards Algeria as a national reservoir of labour; whereas labourers are excluded from the British self-governing colonies, or admitted into them, subject to disabilities which are galling to one's self-respect. Look upon that picture and look upon this. The only ray of hope in the situation is the firm and courageous action which His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to take in the matter.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGALUR,
1st Aug. 1914.

486. The *Bengalee* thinks that a Bengali who has to look behind at every step in order to find out whether he is being followed by a C. I. D. agent is apt to feel that he belongs to the most criminal people on earth. He has his misgivings as to

whether he really possesses such an inveterate tendency towards crime. But he is helpless in the matter because of the Peril articles in the *Times* and their whole-hearted endorsement by a section of the Anglo-Indian press. The protestations of innocence in the Bengali press count for nothing, because the C. I. D. and its watchdogs in the press sniff an actual or incipient criminal in every pedestrian of Bengal. But with all these attempts to make criminals of the people of Bengal, it is obvious that they have miserably lagged behind in the race for criminality in India. There are only 50 crimes to the credit per 10,000 of the population or, as a contemporary puts it, the Bengalis are only "a bad sixth" in order of merit. But all the same it is the Bengali who seems to have a permanent halter round his neck. The Statistical Department was already anticipated by Sir William Duke who, in establishing the uselessness of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji's recommendation for an Advisory Committee to help the Government in coping with the alleged increase of crime in Bengal, stated that Bengal is not at all so bad as she is painted. But there is a section of the Anglo-Indian press who never tires of representing the criminality of Bengal on a Brobdignag scale. They make a mountain of every mole-hill and insist on keeping the paraphernalia of repression ever ready to hand. They stand in the way of the peaceful development of the province and spread all sorts of alarmist reports to thwart political progress. When the Statistical Department has established by its unanswerable logic of figures that political crime is still only a negligible quantity in the country, the journal hopes the tactics of the mischief-makers will be seen through and the activity of the C. I. D. will receive the deserved check.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

487. The *Indian Empire* wonders that under the benevolent administration of the British there should be anything like Murder of Indians by Europeans. discontent in India. But to the children of the soil it is a matter for surprise that in view of many circumstances with which they are confronted almost every day the situation is not worse. When Indians stand charged with the murder of their countrymen, it is only on very rare occasions that they escape severe punishment. Indeed, it is oftner than not that the public press has to protest against the severity inflicted on such men. But when Europeans are charged with causing the death of Indians, it is always the extreme and even unjustifiable leniency that the journal has to complain of. Fancy, five European youths trespassed into a garden at Lonavla in Bombay and created mischief and damage by plucking fruits. The *mali* in charge protested and as a reward was done to death. The case came to be heard by Mr. Justice Hayward, of the Bombay High-Court, who has convicted the accused of simple hurt and sentenced them to pay the magnificent fine of Rs. 50. So in this case, a poor Indian's life was adjudged by the highest court in the land to be worth Rs. 50 and no more. The story carries its own moral, and the paper does not, therefore, choose to comment on it, but, of course, it wonders what punishment would have been deemed adequate if the five accused were of a darker hue and dressed in *dhoti* instead of coat and pant. And this is not the only case of the nature that is before the public. Doolygram is a tea estate in the district of Sylhet on the eastern frontiers of India. Here the Assistant Manager, Mr. Hudson, recently did a poor cooly to death; and the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who surprised the world by offering the accused a seat in court, has decided that a fine of Rs. 500 would be sufficient punishment for the European offender and vindication of justice. Of course, the fine, if realised, has been ordered to be paid to the deceased's family, and the journal must thank the Deputy Commissioner for this. But what would this trifle do in lieu of the cooly's life, which must have been as precious to that family as is that of the highest in the land to his; nay, perhaps more, because whereas in the case of the wealthy the survivors have not to suffer inconvenience on any account, a poor man's family is reduced to the stage of starvation in his absence. Moreover, would the punishment inflicted on either Mr. Hudson or

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the youths at Lonavla produce any lasting or tangible effect on them or would it encourage them to repeat the offence, convinced as they have now become of their immunity from risk? The journal wonders if the rulers would ever look upon the matter from this common sense point of view.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
4th Aug. 1914.

488. The curtain has at last fallen, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, on one of the cases rising out of the sensational affair at Kalia, which happened some time back.

The Kalia murder.

In the case alluded to, Babus Rasik Lal Dass Gupta, Nageendra Nath Das Gupta, and Srish Chandra Das Gupta, were charged at the instance of the local police with causing the death of an inhabitant of the village. After dragging its length for months, the case was transferred to the court of the Sessions Judge of Jessore for trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against all the accused, and the Sessions Judge, Babu Pankaj Kumar Chatarji, in agreeing with the verdict, acquitted all the accused on Saturday. The decision has given public satisfaction. An off-shoot of the case, viz., the damage suit instituted against Babu Saitendra Nath Mitra, the senior Daroga of the Kalia thana, by Deputy Magistrate Babu Rasik Lal Sen, an inhabitant of Kalia, will shortly come up for hearing before the Subordinate Judge of Khulna.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
4th Aug. 1914.

489. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is afraid the case of Emperor *versus* Abdur Rahim, familiarly known as "the Lockhart assault case" of district Saran, has not received

The Lockhart assault case—I.

the measure of public attention that it deserves. It has in it all the ugly features characterising a case in which an Indian and a European are arrayed against each other. What those features are will be clear as broad daylight to any unbiassed mind who goes through the record of the case. From the evidence it will be seen that all that was adduced by the prosecution was circumstantial, pure and simple, and vitiated, moreover, by serious flaws. The Sessions Judge, however, convicted the accused of attempt to murder under section 307 and inflicted on him the monstrous sentence of transportation for life, the maximum provided for the offence. In the first place, the fact that the definite declaration of the complainant made immediately after the occurrence, that "he could not recognize the man as it was dark," was subsequently changed to a more convenient one—a palpable result of cogitation and after-thought,—would cause any Judge to approach his evidence as to the identification of the accused, with the greatest caution and suspicion. And yet the learned Sessions Judge had no hesitation in accepting his later statement as Gospel truth! There is also the significant fact that though so many persons said they knew and pursued the accused, yet some eleven persons were arrested on suspicion and detained in *hajat* for over a week! And yet these facts, though most damaging to the prosecution, were altogether overlooked by the Judge. Moreover it shows the learned Judge's imaginative powers, as also what an inexhaustible fund of credulity he has. The following passage will show how hopelessly the Judge has betrayed his inability to try cases like the present:—"The motive for this *murderous attack* is not a very strong one, but the *direct evidence* is so strong that it cannot be thrown aside". The paper does not know what to think of a Judge who does not hesitate to characterise the assault on Mr. Lockhart a "murderous" one and the evidence in the case a "direct" one. It will be interesting to know what dictionary or codes of law the Judge uses.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
5th Aug. 1914

490. Continuing its comment on this case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in its

The Lockhart assault case—II.

next issue says it matters little if a man makes two contradictory and irreconcilable statements in the same breath; but what is required is to reject that which is damaging to the prosecution and accept that only which is damaging to the accused! Lastly comes the question of conviction. The Judge assumes "it was the intention of the accused to cause death!" But how could he make such a preposterous assumption? Did the accused declare his intention in public or did he whisper it into the Judge's ears? On the other hand, the only witness who testified to his hostile intentions towards the complainant has been disbelieved by him. Unless, then, the Judge could give evidence of possession by him of the power of divining by clairvoyant or some such occult powers what was hidden in the innermost recesses of the mind of the accused, how could his declaration of

the "intention" of the accused be seriously taken? Under law, again, a man's intention, where not openly declared, must be presumed from the consequences of his act. But no one with his modicum of common sense and a sense of fairness can say that the consequences in this case, as described above, have been such as to show any "intention" to murder the accused. And the Sessions Judge had no hesitation to convict the man of an attempt to murder, and pass on him the ferocious sentence of transportation for life! But the strangest part of the story has yet to be told. When the accused moved the High Court against this astounding decision of the Sessions Judge, the former summarily rejected it! It simply baffles one's comprehension how a High Court Bench could refuse even to admit an appeal bristling with so many improbabilities and ending in one of His Majesty's subjects being transported for life,—a punishment but one step removed from execution. Need the journal tell His Lordship the Chief Justice how this decision of the Criminal Bench has shocked those who have come to know the facts of the case? It has, if the truth must be told, deepened the impression that in a case between an Indian and a European, the former has very little chance of obtaining justice, whatever the merits of the case. Throughout the progress of the case the predominant thought that somebody must be punished—and that with the utmost severity—for the wound caused to Mr. Lockhart seems to have dominated all other considerations, so much so that the poor accused was turned out from the portals of the highest tribunal without his appeal being so much as admitted.

(c)—*Jails.*

491. The *Bengalee* who has more than once called attention to the treatment of political prisoners. of political prisoners in jails, desires to repeat that it has not the smallest sympathy with political crimes. But political crimes are not held to be ordinary crimes and civilized nations make a distinction in the treatment of the two classes of prisoners. In England the political prisoners is treated as a first class misdemeanant, and is allowed little comforts and privileges denied to the ordinary prisoner. When a question about this matter was put in Parliament, the answer given by Lord Morley, who was then Secretary of State, was that there was no distinction made in the Penal Code between ordinary and political prisoners, the implication being that they were all liable to the same treatment. Technically Lord Morley was right; but there is really nothing to prevent a humane treatment of those whose crimes are inspired by opinion and conviction, however deluded, rather than by greed or lust or revenge. It is for this humane treatment, which is found to have a wholesome effect upon the prisoners themselves, that the journal would appeal to the Government of India. There are some political prisoners in the Cananore Jail in the Madras Presidency who are natives of Northern India. They are given rice at both meals, but they are not accustomed to take rice. Wheat and not rice is the daily food of the people of Northern India. Surely the authorities do not want to starve these unhappy men. The paper also learns that there is an explicit order that fish should be given twice a week, but the order is not observed, and fish is not given. Then again there are some political prisoners from Northern India confined in the Hosengabad Jail in the Central Provinces. They had been sent to the Andamans and have been transferred to the Hosengabad Jail. Their position is that of one removed from the frying pan to the fire. They are subjected to a very severe daily task—they have to grind 25 seers of *jawar*, 20 seers of wheat, together with one seer and four chittacks of aloe-pounding. Now if this be the daily task of the political prisoner of the Hosengabad Jail, the paper asks "is it consistent with humanity for which the jail administration has earned so deserved a reputation?" The journal once again desires to appeal to the Government for a more humane and considerate treatment of political prisoners, and is confident that it does not appeal in vain.

BENGALURU,
5th Aug. 1914.

(d)—Education.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1914.

492. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that the educational authorities of Poona have issued circulars to different schools prohibiting the students from associating themselves in any way with Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak or even paying a visit to his residence. This

A circular to different schools in Poona regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

is, the journal is afraid, overshooting the mark. If the youths of Poona really revere Mr. Tilak as a high-souled man deserving of all reverence, do the authorities think that such circulars will diminish that sentiment one jot? On the other hand, it will, by the very obstacle thrown in the way of its manifestation, increase it tenfold. Did any one hear of the Educational authorities in England forbidding the students from associating with or going over to, for instance, Sir Edward Carson who parades his seditiousness openly and who has made orderly Government in the United Kingdom almost impossible? Why should not India follow England in this respect? It is indeed a pity that the authorities should yet entertain such uncharitable feelings against Mr. Tilak, though he is incapable of nourishing any unworthy sentiments in his breast.

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

MUSSALMAN,
1st July 1914.

493. The *Mussalman* observes that in spite of the protests of the local

Muhammadans, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Basirhat, who is no other than Babu Ambica Charan Datta, of Feni fame, has selected a site for the proposed Carmichael park and tank in the town of Basirhat, which contains a graveyard, and the desecration of which will grievously wound the religious feelings of the Mussalmans. It seems, in selecting the site, he consulted the wishes of several influential non-Moslem residents of the town, who would be specially benefited if the park and tank be constructed near their residences, and he altogether disregarded the feelings of the Muhammadans. After selecting the site, he referred the matter to the local municipality for its approval, and the journal is informed that, in spite of the opposition of two Muhammadan Commissioners present at a meeting of the municipality held a few days ago, to consider the Subdivisional Officer's suggestion which was virtually a command, the municipality has finally approved the site and has thus given a rude shock to the feelings and sentiments of the Muhammadans. The Muhammadans propose a site on the south of the Baraset-Basirhat Railway line, near the catcherry station, while the site approved by the Subdivisional Officer is on the north of the line and at a distance of 50 or 60 yards only from the existing reserved Municipal tank. If the Carmichael tank is meant for the benefit of the public the paper fails to see why it should be excavated at a place so near to the Municipal tank and where therefore there is no need for a new one. The site proposed by the Muhammadans is suitable from all points of view, and it is a pity that the Subdivisional Officer has approved the site, objected to, apparently at the instance of some interested residents. The excavation of the tank, on the selected site, and the digging up of human bones from the graves will be a deliberate sacrilege, and the journal does not know whether the perpetrators of the apprehended outrage might come within the meshes of the penal laws of the country, but as the park and tank are proposed to be named after Lord Carmichael, the paper is reluctant to believe that His Excellency, if he is informed of all that is happening, will lend his name to it. Surely His Excellency would not relish the idea of having such an inglorious moment of his visit to the subdivisional town. But the matter must not be allowed to rest here. The Subdivisional Magistrate's and the municipality's decision cannot be accepted as final; there is no "settled fact" in this age, and the Muhammadans will see how far they can carry the matter in order to save the graves from the profane hands of those who intend to violate them. Will the higher authorities intervene before it is too late?

494. The Local Government has come down very severely, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks, on the District Boards of

The Government's severe criticism of the District Boards.

Bengal, on an extraordinary ground. It is that though they have ample funds at their disposal they do not spend them, and, at the same time, plead poverty when asked to do any useful public work. On this the journal wrote to the District Boards authorities for an explanation. Fifteen Boards have been pleased to respond to its call, which makes a curious revelation. It is that if they failed to spend their funds during the official year they had excellent reasons for it, one of them being the dilatoriness on the part of the Government to send certain special grants in due time. The Government was thus more to blame in the matter than the Boards; but, as it is the master of the situation, the latter have no option but to submit to its schooling, however unjust, without a protest. One of the general complaints of the Boards is that the special grants for school building purposes were received so late in the year, that there was hardly any time to select sites and to have deeds of gift for the lands executed. Similarly the Public Works cess was also received too late and it could not be disposed of off hand before the close of the year. Another reason why the closing balances were so large was the uncashed cheques, that is to say, cheques which could not be cashed within the year owing to the non-appearance of the contractors. The mischievous order of the Fraser Government, which provides that no village tank should be excavated unless the villagers paid one-third of the cost, should be done away with immediately. The District Boards moreover, had their own difficulties which were beyond their control and which prevented them from spending their balances in full. They have to deal with a number of contractors who may fail to complete their works within the prescribed time, either through negligence or for good reasons. They have to prepare estimates and get them sanctioned by the proper authorities, which means red-tapeism and delay. These and many other reasons were known to the Government; yet it did not hesitate to condemn them with incompetency and failing "ignominiously" to do their duty! This is all the more to be deplored when the Government itself is partly responsible for the accumulation of the large balances in the hands of the Boards in consequence of its failure to remit special grants in due time. Then again, why should the Government lose temper if the balances were not hastily spent during the official year but kept in reserve for the next year for better purposes? Surely the Boards cannot swallow them down by adopting this procedure. The journal is surprised and pained that an unmerited censure should be passed on the District Boards when the esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda, is in charge of the local self-government department. No wonder that the *Statesman* and other Anglo-Indian papers should utilize such a fine opportunity to discredit a number of the public men who, at considerable personal sacrifice and without any remuneration, are doing their level best to administer the affairs of the Boards with absolutely inadequate funds at their disposal. The paper trusts the Government will take an early opportunity to remove the slur it has unjustly cast on the Boards in its resolution. In the meantime, some non-official member of the local Council should interpellate the Government on the subject and ascertain the reasons that led it to accord the Boards such a severe treatment without rhyme or reason.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1914.

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

495. In March last the *Bengalee* explained at some length how appointments are made in the superior establishments of

Indians in the Railway Department.

Indian railways and how a scheme for the larger employment of Indians is still in abeyance. On the one hand there is the statement of the late President of the Railway Board that Indians are not appointed to high offices on railways on account of their lack of initiative and power of control; on the other hand, as the journal showed at the time, nepotism is the besetting evil on railways and a number of incompetent and ill-educated young men have been appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, merely because they happen to be related to high

BENGALIAN,
1st Aug. 1914.

railway officials or otherwise well connected. This exposure has so far had the effect that the Railway Board will not in future make appointments in this hole-and-corner fashion. To appoint incompetent young Indians as Assistant Traffic Superintendents and then to declare that Indians are unfit for such appointments is the same thing as to give a dog a bad name and then hang him. The journal regrets very much the retrogressive movement of replacing competition by nomination. It has been found by fairly long experience that the Indian Civil Service, the greatest public service in the world, has attained its present position on account of the appointments being made by a competition open to the whole empire. Here in India competitions are opened or closed at will, for the Government need not make any declaration of policy or take any one into its confidence. The journal now wishes that some permanent arrangements were made for the proper recruitment of these appointments, and the whole question of the employment of Indians in the superior grades of the Railway service should be brought forward and settled on equitable lines. That unmerited and utterly unfounded calumny about the unfitness of Indians must be removed; the nepotism and favouritism which pitchfork undeserving and incompetent men into highly paid offices must also be removed.

(h)—General.

BENGALER
4th Aug. 1974.

496. The terms of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Indian Medical Service and the employment of independent medical practitioners will create, the *Bengales* thinks, widespread disappointment in the country. Apparently the Government of India do not fall in with Lord Morley's view that the Indian Medical Service should not trench much on the paying civil appointments but keep their eye mainly on the military cadre. The journal fails to understand how the Government can help the growth of the unofficial medical profession, which is an object close to their heart, by practically shutting them out from Government service. Will the registration of medical practitioners and the association of selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals alone promote that object? On the contrary their decision not to proceed further with the proposal of employing passed students of Medical Colleges as House Surgeons in Government Hospitals and to oppose the proposal to give Civil Surgeoncies not reserved for the Indian Medical Service to Civil Assistant Surgeons instead of to Military Assistant Surgeons clearly indicates that the Government are prepared to extend only a step-motherly treatment to the private medical profession. The despatch concludes with an eloquent plea for the expansion of the Indian Medical Service and urges that "such expansion should not, in our opinion, be regarded from a different standpoint from the enlargement of any other cadre in response to the development of the work to be performed." Well, if the Indian Medical Service is sure to expand automatically in response to the development of the work, then why is such extra care bestowed on them? With such special pleading for the Indian Medical Service, the independent profession may excusably exclaim: "Is it my fault that I am Geoffrey's son!"

BENGALER,
2nd Aug. 1914.

497. Referring to Sir Henry Cotton's article on "the Present Situation" which appeared in the July number of the *Asiatic Review*, the *Bengales* thinks it deserves more attention than it has apparently received. The *Englishman* is angry, as well it may be, and uses language which is far from being courteous. But that is the manner of the *Englishman* when it has to deal with a political opponent; and he infuses a double dose of venom when the opponent happens to be an Englishman in sympathy with Indian nationalism. In the article, Sir Henry Cotton pays a well-merited tribute to Lord Hardinge and the present Presidency Governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Lord Hardinge, he regards as one of the most illustrious of Indian Viceroys, the inaugurator of a policy of conciliation, who will take his place in the muster-roll of great Indian rulers, by the side of a Bentinck, a Canning and a Ripon. The point which Sir Henry Cotton urges with emphasis in his article is that the great

obstacle to the political progress of India and to the evolution of a new out of the old order, is the Civil Service as now constituted. Who will deny that it is so? One has only to read the Service evidence given before the Public Services Commission. "The Service representations to the Commission," says Sir Henry Cotton, "are the most pitiful reading it is possible to imagine, being on the one hand a mass of evidence belittling Indian claims and aspirations, and on the other a mere scramble for higher emoluments and allowances and improved conditions of pension. A lamentable exhibition indeed, and provocative in the last degree of the smouldering antagonism we ought to be straining every nerve to allay." What has the *Englishman* got to say to this? Is it possible to deny it? There is the evidence in black and white, and any one may read it and draw the moral. Sir Edward Baker, on the opening of the reformed Council, declared from his place in the Council Chamber that the time had come when Government by compulsion should be superseded by Government by persuasion. The sentiment was applauded. The journal knows that no one welcomed it more warmly than Lord Morley himself, as it was in such perfect unison with his own progressive ideas. But has the ideal been realized, or has the Civil Service seriously tried to adapt itself to the new conditions which, it was anticipated, would be inaugurated by the Reform Scheme? So far from this being the case, that it is the literal truth, as Sir Henry Cotton points out, "to say that as every forward movement is made in the path of progress—and in spite of the fact that the Governors of Provinces are well disposed to foster such movements—the mind of this worn-out bureaucracy becomes more and more confirmed in the determination to hold by its old traditions and the memories of a moribund prestige. It is in its power to obstruct almost any measure of reform." And Sir Henry Cotton mentions a case in point which brings home the truth. He refers to the persistent official opposition to the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,

The 8th August 1914.

