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# REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th May 1914.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

*List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.*

[ Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	300
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabarta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	.....
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	.....
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	.....
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	300
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 55 years.	...
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	15,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravesh Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	463
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 36 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	635
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sari Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	12,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swayna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhaskar Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagehi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarker	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	950
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mulkist, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	635
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 26 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarker, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prasad Basu	800
53	"Byabasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	800
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	400
58	"Chikita Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikita Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Paresch Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Giriya Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikita Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300



No.	Name of publication:	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	800
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-puta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	500
77	"Habul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Saïyid Jalaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	800
78	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	22,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,200
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 33 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 55 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300



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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
91	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishna Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,400
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banmali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammed Rusun Ali Choudhuri	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 48 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 68 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do	Do.	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Pagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Randhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	300



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,800
121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musselman; age 27 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
135	"Pallihitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24 Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sani Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das ...	500
141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 33 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly ...	Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Preja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 38 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
147	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....
149	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Coala; age 42 years.	554



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
160	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
161	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly...	750
162	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ashutosh Mukherji ...	500
163	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.	5,000
164	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300
165	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A.	250
166	"Puspodyan" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
167	"Purulia Darpan" (N)	Purulia ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
168	"Rahasya Prakas" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
169	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	400
170	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
171	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol ...	Weekly	.....	200
172	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	300
173	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	1,500
174	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
175	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna	500
176	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
177	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath	700
178	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
179	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
180	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
181	"Sammilan" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das	300
182	"Sammilani" (N)	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
183	"Sammilani" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	450
184	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
185	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000
186	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
187	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	300
188	"Sej" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
189	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy	500
190	"Sansar Suhrid" (P)	Belgachia	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev	.....
191	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
192	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo age 43 years.	400
193	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	300



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
186	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 66 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayee" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	800
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Saha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra ...	900
200	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ..	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
216	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar	900
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A.	500
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Monthly	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
228	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Hara Govinda Siromani	.....
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do.	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,300
243	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
<i>Garo</i>					
244	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul ...	900
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobas, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	...



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1918.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Babu Panchowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	...



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

- The *Namai Muquddus Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th April praises very highly the services which the gendarmerie and its Swedish officers have rendered to Persian gendarmerie. NAMAI MUQUDDUS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
April 28th, 1914.
- Persia.
2. The *Namai Muquddus Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes a full translation of a letter which appeared in the *Near East*, dated the 9th January 1914, under the heading entitled "Russia and Azarbaijan." NAMAI MUQUDDUS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
April 28th, 1914.
- Russia and Azarbaijan.
3. The *Namai Muquddus Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th April gives full details of the fight at Kazerun which took place between the gendarmerie and the Kazerunis who were headed by Nasir Dewan and aided by other chieftains. NAMAI MUQUDDUS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
April 28th, 1914.
- Fight at Kazerun.
- [The description of the fight at Kazerun has also appeared in the issues of the *Near East* of the 3rd April, page 695, and of the 17th April, page 761.]

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

4. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May writes :—  
"Kabuli oppression." Recently there was a case of a respectable Hindu wife in Jaliapara Street in Calcutta committing suicide because she could not bear to see the humiliations to which her husband was subjected by certain Kabuli creditors of his. This case should afford an indication of the extent to which Kabuli terrorism goes, and be it remembered that if things are so bad in Calcutta, they are much worse in the mufassal. Government ought to do something to stop this evil promptly. HITAVADI,  
May 1st, 1914.
5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th April draws the attention of the Government to the strictures which have been passed by the Marwari Association on the police. In the first place, it deals with the police methods in vogue in regard to the enforcement of the footpath regulations in Bara Bazar. While practically no steps are taken to check encroachment on the footpaths by petty vendors who obstruct them, the bigger traders are put to unnecessary trouble. Again, while nothing is done to arrest the actual leaders of the gambling dens, the police are very prompt in effecting the arrest of strangers utterly unconnected with them. DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
April 29th, 1914.
- Marwari Association and the Police.
6. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 28th April remarks that a grave responsibility rests on the Railway authorities of India in regard to the frequency of the outrages which are being committed by *budmashes* on unprotected females travelling in trains. It hopes that something will be done to prevent the recurrence of such regrettable incidents. It refers to the outrage which has been recently committed on a girl travelling in a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. BIR BHARAT,  
April 28th, 1914.
- Outrages in Railway trains.
7. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May writes that it transpires that the girl said to have been outraged on a railway journey between Jessore and Singia stations (see paragraph 4 of the Report on Native Papers for the 2nd May), was a woman of ill-fame named Golapi and not a respectable woman. But this of course nowise belittles the gravity of the offence. Let the railway authorities take prompt steps to make female travelling on railways more secure in future from the risk of outrages by ruffians like these. DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 2nd, 1914.
- Alleged outrage on a female railway passenger.
8. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May publishes a letter from Fiji, in the course of which is described the bad treatment which is meted out to sick coolies of both sexes. It makes serious allegations against DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 2nd, 1914.
- Sahibs and cooly women in Fiji Island.



doctors and other Europeans who are said to have illicit intercourse with cool women in hospitals, a description of which is given in highly obscene language.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

*SANJIVANI*,  
April 30th, 1914.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April draws the attention of the Government to the alleged shoe-and-umbrella-phobia of Mr. French, Joint Magistrate of Barisal.

"A Magistrate's conduct."

(d)—Education.

*HITAVADI*,  
May 1st, 1914.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May, while recognising with pleasure that Bengali composition is now a compulsory subject in the University Examinations up to the B.A., must still hold that it has been relegated to a back seat, so to speak, among the subjects of study. Bengali literature is not taught as a regular subject in the colleges. The books recommended as models of style are some of them utterly unfit for study. It is said that bad books get into the list, because the Board of Studies cannot make time to look carefully into all the books submitted for their inspection year after year. This is no satisfactory excuse at all. Personal canvassing of the members of the Board results often in the selection of undesirable books.

Again, the examiners for Bengali composition are often a set of incompetent men, selected primarily for reasons of personal canvassing.

Lastly, there is no reason why Bengali poetry should be excluded rigidly. Literature is not made up simply of prose. What is wanted is that Bengali should be given the same importance in University courses as English and more care exercised in future in the selection of Bengali books and examiners in Bengali composition.

*MOHAMMADI*,  
May 1st, 1914.

11. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May says that the question papers on Persian in all the examinations of the Calcutta University generally become extremely stiff. This year the papers were so difficult and long that it is doubtful whether even the gentlemen who had set them or who would examine the answer papers could answer a sufficient number of questions within three hours so as to secure pass marks.

Moreover, the mixture of Arabic with Persian in the F. A. and B. A. courses has made them too stiff for students. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the Resolution of the Muhammadan Education Conference on the subject.

*MOHAMMADI*,  
May 1st, 1914.

12. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May makes the following complaints regarding the question papers on Persian in the last B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The first paper was 5 pages long and had only one alternative question in it. The Maulvi Shaheb who set the paper also curiously asked candidates to explain as well as paraphrase passages. In the second paper there were 38 marks on Arabic grammar—an almost unprecedented thing. In the previous year, in the Persian papers not a single mark was allotted to Arabic grammar. In the third paper the unseen passages were very difficult. It is hoped that considering all this, the examiners will examine the answers leniently.

*SANJIVANI*,  
April 30th, 1914.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes as follows:—  
"The greatest hindrance to lower education." In his Quinquennial Report on Education, Mr. Sharp writes: "Acquisition of learning is not a hereditary tradition with the bulk of the population, nor amongst an almost wholly agricultural and rural community does it present a necessary condition to comfort and even prosperity, still less (as in industrial countries) to the bare maintenance of existence." This is a thorough misrepresentation of the traditions of Hindu society and teachings of Hindu law-givers. The Vaishyas formed the agricultural, industrial,



money-lending and pastoral population of India in older times. And the Hindu *Shastras* say that they must be able to read *Shastras* and must take the ten sacraments. (The writer here quotes passages from the *Shastras* as well as from Sanskrit literature to prove this.) During the Buddhistic period, again, education used to be imparted widely to all people, irrespective of caste or creed. (This is proved by a quotation from the Census Report of 1911 showing that Burma had the largest proportion of literate men and women among the countries under the Government of India.)

Educated men are honoured and respected throughout India. Even the depressed and untouchable classes are now showing a partiality towards education. Therefore, a man who says that the bulk of Indian agriculturists and villagers do not prize education, must be considered as totally ignorant of the conditions prevailing among these people. And such a man is Mr. Sharp.

Even Government admits (*vide* the recent Annual Report of the Director of Land Records, Bengal) that zamindars oppress their tenants in various ways. Now, nothing but education giving them a knowledge of their rights and privileges can save the tenants from the oppression. And it is a fact that in districts where education is comparatively widespread this oppression is proportionately less.

Government has established agricultural and industrial schools and is issuing agricultural pamphlets for the benefit of agriculturists and artisans. But all this will be of no use to them so long as they will not receive sufficient education to profit by them. He is, therefore, completely ignorant of the conditions of Indian life who says that education will not increase the comforts of Indian agriculturists and artisans. And yet such a man has now the charge of the education of the country.

14. Referring to the statistics laid on the table by the Government of India in reply to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's question in the Imperial Council, the *Mohammadi*

*MOHAMMADI,*  
May 1st, 1914.

"Primary Schools." [Calcutta] of the 1st May says that the main cause why the number of primary school students has not appreciably increased within five years in Bengal is that Government is no longer increasing the number of primary schools in the country. According to the Government of India's calculation Bengal has a primary school in every three square miles on an average, and consequently, does not require the establishment of any new primary schools. This calculation and inference are like calculating the average depth of a river, bank to bank, as 3 feet, and saying that the river is easily fordable. The Government of Bengal is now spending all its resources under the heading of Primary schools in improving them and converting upper primary schools into Board schools. It is not contended that the existing primary schools should not be improved, but what is necessary for the spread of education is that along with their improvement their number also should be increased.

15. Referring to the question of Madrassa reform, the *Mohammadi*

*MOHAMMADI,*  
May 1st, 1914.

"Madrassa Reform scheme." [Calcutta] of the 1st May says that the scheme to establish a college for Islamic studies in connection with the Dacca University, although theoretically a very satisfactory scheme, does not appear to be so when viewed from the practical standpoint. In order to get students for the college all the Madrassas in the country, with the exception perhaps of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrassas, will be converted into its feeder institutions. This will practically annihilate the higher study of Arabic in the country. Very few Musalman students will have the means to go to Dacca and prosecute their studies in the college of Islamic studies. Again, the present scheme may, along with giving a certain amount of religious education, enable the student to acquire a good deal of secular education so that he may prosper in the world. But it cannot be gainsaid that the main object of religious education will be frustrated by this scheme.

16. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says

*SANJIVANI,*  
April 30th, 1914.

"Mr. Stapleton's misdeed." that Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, has become extremely unpopular in the Dacca Division. He has ordered that the Naryanganj school must not take more than 580 students. Lord Carmichael is prayed to transfer him from the division.



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

BANGAVASI,  
May 2nd, 1914.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May has the following:—

"Malaria in Bengal."

The population of Bengal is being steadily decimated, and unless something is done to check this the whole province will be made desolate before long. Malaria now prevails in Bengal almost all through the year and the remedies which have been suggested by all the Committees and Conferences that have dealt with the question have so far been of no avail. The All-India Sanitary Conference, which recently held its sittings at Lucknow, consider mosquitoes as the source of malaria and recommend the clearing up of all jungles which are their dwelling places. The Conference loses sight of the fact that much denser jungles existed in Bengal in ancient times, but malaria was never heard of in the province in those days. Besides many of the so-called jungle trees, the banyan, the *bel*, the *aswatha* for example, are held sacred by Hindus and are never to be cut down. The real cause of malaria is the water-logged condition of the province and the want of good drinking water. And these facts have been admitted by more than one Sanitary Conference. In 1832 Dr. J. Elliott ascribed the virulence of malaria "solely to villages being undrained, tanks uncleared and overgrown with noxious weeds." In 1870 again, the then Sanitary Commissioner "attributed the prevalence of this epidemic fever mainly to insufficient drainage and the partial or complete obliteration of rivers." The zamindars of the present day do not, like their predecessors of old, care to do anything for the raiyats, and the Government are their only help. We would, therefore, ask the Government to direct their attention to the drainage and water-supply of our villages instead of carrying on the suggested crusade against mosquitoes, or even encouraging the use of quinine.

HITAVADI,  
May 1st, 1914.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May suggests that if Dr. Thornhill cannot be President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, the post should be offered to some qualified Bengali lawyer of eminence.

KALYANI,  
April 8th, 1914.

19. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 8th April writes:—

"The Jessore District Board."

The Government have expressed their dissatisfaction with the work done by the Jessore District Board. Our readers can, however, easily see who are responsible for the shortcomings of the District Board, which, though nominally a popular body, is really under Government control. If the Government wish District Boards to work properly, they should vest non-official members with greater powers.

SANJIVANI,  
April 30th, 1914.

20. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says that Mr. J. Bartley, the Joint-Magistrate of Narayanjan, had sent in the names of two Hindus and one Musalman for Government's nomination to the Local Board. The District Magistrate approved the selection and forwarded the names to the Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner, however, ordered the Joint-Magistrate to send in the names of three Musalmans for the nomination. Mr. Bartley was obliged to carry out this order much against his will. It is rumoured that a well-known Musalman has influenced the Commissioner in the matter.

HITAVADI,  
May 1st, 1914.

21. Surendra Nath Majumdar, teacher, Khantura Board school, writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May making the following complaints in regard to the Krishnaganj Pool Ghat Ferry in Nadia. The District Magistrate has been repeatedly written to on the subject but so far without avail:—

"A ferry complaint."

(1) Fares are charged arbitrarily at one anna per head during the rainy months and half-an-anna during the other months of the year.

(2) For the ferrying over of carts and kine anything is charged from two annas to a rupee indiscriminately.

(3) The boat which carries men is so small that not more than 5 or 6 can find room in it at a time. On hât days, there is thus a dangerous overcrowding on board.

(4) The *manjhis* are most uncivil and disobliging.

(5) The river bank from the spot where the boat lands passengers on to the main road is very steep and requires to be given an easier gradient.



## (f)—Questions affecting the land.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April quotes from the *Medini Bandhan* newspaper a long complaint in which it is alleged that the Deputy Magistrate in charge of

SANJIVANI,  
April 30th, 1914.

the Kalyanpur settlement camp within the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district has been terribly harassing a man named Kailas Chandra Mandal because his carter having already received a hire refused to attend to the Deputy Babu's chaprasi's call for hire, for which refusal he was assaulted and vilely abused by the chaprasi.

23. Asutosh Jana of Birulia writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May:—

HITAVADI,  
May 1st, 1914.

"The Midnapore settlement: raiyats and *bhagchasis*."

Sub-section 4 (a) of section 5 of the Bengal Tenancy Act requires that local custom is to be consulted in deciding whether a party is a raiyat or tenure-holder. The settlement officer should have seen whether *bhagchasis* were called raiyats or agricultural labourers by local custom, before deciding on distributing *parchas* among them. In paragraph 31 of the Report of the Rent Commissioners, it is stated that if a man cultivates land under an occupancy raiyat for a fixed term, or from year to year, no occupancy right will accrue to the former for that reason. In paragraph 95 of the Government of India despatch No. 5 to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st March 1892, it was stated that the Tenancy Act would not interfere with local custom in the matter of altering the status of raiyats and *bhagchasis*. Similarly the Rent Commissioners in paragraph 12 of their report say that local custom in these matters would be respected. Section 188 of the Tenancy Act says much the same thing. In fact Mr. Justice Field in his book on "Land-holding" says that local custom in these matters is stronger than the law. The question arises as to what is the exact local custom in each case and that custom must be proved by irrefutable evidence. Now the High Court has held in innumerable cases that *bhagchasis* have no rights to their holdings. The land which the *bhagchasi* cultivates cannot be sold for debts due from him, nor can he mortgage or encumber such land in any way. Government cannot issue certificates against a *bhagchasi* to sell off a land cultivated by him for arrears of rent due on that account. The *bhadli* system in Bihar is entirely different. *Bhadli* tenants are raiyats paying rent in kind instead of in cash.

*Bhagchasis*, if they are given the status of occupancy raiyats, will effectually oust the Brahman, Kayastha and Kshatriya proprietors on whose behalf they cultivate their holdings. By cultivating a holding for a year, they will become possessors of it. By devoting some two weeks of labour in the whole year to sowing and reaping the crops, he will become owner of property, each bigha of which is worth Rs. 200 to 300. If once they become occupancy raiyats, they will insist on commuting their share of the crops due to the proprietor to cash payments (under section 40 of the Tenancy Act). For 4 to 5 maunds of paddy he used to offer, he will pay a sum of Rs. 3-8 at the utmost as rent. The proprietor who used to get 100 maunds of paddy will now get Rs. 80 or 40. The small proprietors will be then utterly ruined.

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

24. Referring to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis's remarks in the course of his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council during the last Budget debate, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May writes:—

BASUMATI,  
May 2nd, 1914.

Extension of railways.

The Government have for the last two years been spending eighteen crores of rupees annually on railways, and the total amount spent during the last seven years is Rs. 90,20,62,790.1 We have more than once shown that canals are more paying than railways and that many of the latter are meant only as a safeguard against an imaginary danger. Besides, railways make the countries through which they pass unhealthy by choking up the natural waterways. The profits which railways are said to make during times of famine are not real profits. For, the increased earnings of railways, whenever



there is a famine in any part of the country, are due to the conveyance of food-stuff; and the freight is paid by the Government themselves. The real reason for the Government's eagerness to extend railways is that they are useful to English merchants. And when the interests of English merchants have to be advanced everything else is forgotten.

(h)—General.

NOAKHALI  
SAMMILANI,  
April 27th, 1914.

25. A correspondent of the *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 27th April urges that Government should by all means check the encroachment of the Meghna on Noakhali town, instead of leaving the town to its fate, and transferring the head-quarters of the district to some other place. The town may be saved if the khal south of the town, which had once before been filled up to save the town, but which has now been again made flowing by the waters of the Meghna, is again filled up and a new khal excavated in the direction opposite to it.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 1st, 1914.

26. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st May says that the recruitment of officers under the new scheme proposed by the Government of India in view of the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments is unfair. There should be an equal number of officers recruited from England, India and by direct promotion. The discretion which has been given to the Director-General is very extensive and therefore will not prove advantageous to Indian interests.

SAMAY,  
May 1st, 1914.

27. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st May speaks of the propriety of Government informally warning offending newspapers before actually proceeding against them under the Press Act. There are few papers which will venture to ignore these warnings. Continuing, the paper points out how, on the 6th September 1913, Government confiscated the security of Rs. 500 deposited by the *Rafa-i-Aur* press at Lahore. But the notice of this confiscation was served 10 days later on the press proprietor. An appeal against this forfeiture was instituted before the Chief Court on the 14th November, but it was thrown out by the Judges because this suit had not been instituted within two months of the issue of the order of forfeiture. Had the notice of forfeiture been issued promptly after the actual confiscation, this appeal would not thus have been rejected.

It is to be hoped that an amendment of this Act will be undertaken, making an appeal to the court easier and more efficacious against any action taken by the executive under its provisions.

MOHAMMADI,  
May 1st, 1914.

28. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May thanks the Government of India for the proposal to enact a new law of debtors and creditors in the interest of the former. The law should fix a maximum rate of interest.

"Debt and interest"—proposed new law.

SANJIVANI,  
April 30th, 1914.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April takes strong exception to the Office Order issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa asking all

clerks residing in Government quarters at Ranchi, Dorunda or Hinu to report the arrival and particulars about every male guest, whether such guest is a relative or not. Government ought not to forget that clerks, though they are its servants, are still respectable men having a sense of self-respect. If a clerk's father comes and puts up with his son, the latter will have to report the matter to his superior officer, who will next report it to the police for enquiry. There is more than enough evidence to show that the police is not infallible. If the police after enquiry reports that the father was at one time present in a political meeting, the clerk's superior officer may ask him to see that his father leaves the Government quarters within 24 hours. What will the clerk think then? Will he not feel highly insulted if he has an ounce of blood in his veins? The order is most heartless and insulting, and calculated to create great discontent. It is hoped that Government will withdraw the order.



30. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st May remarks that the Government of India should, under no circumstances, grant the request of the Government of

Coolies for Mauritius.

Mauritius in regard to the recruitment of coolies from India. The white settlers of Mauritius have been forced to offer better terms and treatment to the Indians already settled there in view of the Government of India's order prohibiting the immigration of coolies to Mauritius. This order should not be rescinded by the Government of India.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 1st, 1914.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd May remarks that it has been always condemning the indenture system of cooly-recruitment. It asks its countrymen to agitate against it and thus secure its abolition. The

Indentured coolies and Government.

hardships which the indentured cooly has to suffer are indeed very great. It exhorts the Government of India not to countenance this system under any circumstances whatsoever.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 3rd, 1914.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

32. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th April fully endorses the *Pioneer's* view against the proposed amendment of the law dealing with contempt of court.

The Contempt of Court Bill.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA  
April 29th, 1914.

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

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May is sorry to learn that the granting of relief to flood-stricken people in

"Stopping of relief."

Contai is to be stopped from the 1st May. Considering that the condition of the cultivators of that subdivision is yet very bad and that there has been a failure of the *boro* crop this year, the paper asks the Government to continue the relief operations till the next crop is gathered.

BANGAVASI,  
May 2nd, 1914.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th April publishes a letter from Narendra Nath Sen of 29-1 Ram Tanu Bose's Lane, Simla, which is thus summarized:—

"A lamentable incident at the Medical College."

Treatment of patients at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

On the 31st March a son of mine, Gunendra Nath Sen, suffering from piles, took by mistake some unknown drug offered by a stranger, and was forthwith removed to hospital, where he died at 9-10 P.M., on the night of Monday, the 6th April last. I make public the fact of this accidental death for two reasons—first, to warn the public against the serious consequence of taking drugs offered by strangers, and secondly, to expose the serious consequences of the rashness on the part of the heartless and irresponsible doctors and nurses in whose charge a just and benevolent Government has placed a hospital founded by the money of the charitable people. The public generally believe that the treatment and nursing accorded to patients at the Medical College are such as are not available even in the house of a very rich man. As a matter of fact, the arrangements made by Government for treatment and nursing are excellent, but no Government can possibly infuse feelings of sympathy and charity into heartless men and women. That is why our King-Emperor, on his return from his Indian visit, spoke of the entire administration in India being vitiated by want of sympathy. The same defect is noticeable in the Medical College also. How few people besides actual victims like myself know that?

NAYAK,  
April 29th, 1914.

At 4 in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 31st March, my son Gunendra Nath took some unknown drug from a stranger and forthwith began vomiting, so much so that in the evening he was conveyed to the Medical College Hospital. I was at the time attending the Town Hall meeting, and on returning home at 9 P.M. I came to know of what had happened and forthwith started for the Medical College. Arrived there, I found my son lying on a



dirty *charpoy* in the Emergency Ward, surrounded by my two other sons and some friends. On inquiry, I was told that his stomach had been washed with a stomach-pump, so that there was no further ground for anxiety. Leaving my son there, I returned home at midnight. Next morning (it was Wednesday) I again visited the Hospital and found that my son was continuing vomiting as before. I waited at the Hospital the whole day, but not once during all the time did I find any doctor coming to treat my son. There was an officer on duty, but for fear of insult, I did not venture to ask him any question: he had assumed such an angry and unnatural attitude. Here was a dying patient admitted on the evening of the previous day, and nobody had come up to treat him during the course of the whole of the next day. When it was evening a European doctor called, accompanied by two or three young Bengali doctors, who began examining the patient's pulse, tongue, etc., as though they took great interest in him. After examining my son, the Shaheb wrote on a card "Transferred to Calvert's Ward" and left. Soon after two coolies came up and carried my boy away on a *charpoy* to Calvert's ward. I was about to follow him, but the doctor Babus stopped me, saying that outsiders were not allowed to go to the wards at night. The next day at 11 A.M., I again called at the Hospital. I saw Dr. Calvert come in and make arrangements for my son's treatment. But my son was suffering severe agonies at the time, and he therefore asked me to stay with him. I shed tears at the sufferings of the boy and went to the ward doctor (his name was probably Banbihari) and entreated him to permit me to stay at the ward for an hour or two. But that heartless man turned a deaf ear to my prayer.

The next day, Friday, at 11 A.M., I again went to the hospital and my son complained that on the previous night he suffered intensely, and he called out for some ice and water.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th April continues the story thus:—

"A lamentable incident at the Medical College."  
Treatment of patients at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

But nobody came up. He therefore asked me to pay some tips to the *mishers* and coolies. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Calvert came in, along with three or four doctor Babus. Among these latter was Babu Nalini Ranjan Gupta. Although I did not know him before, I found out on inquiry that he was a relative of mine. His presence there infused courage into my heart, I felt that Nalini Babu's presence would be of great help to my son, in whom he would naturally take great interest. I asked him if he was the doctor in charge of that ward where my son was. He replied that he had been promoted to a status higher than that of ordinary doctors. This reply revealed to me what a worthless sort of man he was. I next asked him: "What do you think of my boy's condition?" To this query, that arrogant, vain youth replied: "Put that question to the doctor of this ward." It was midday at the time and my son complained that he had had nothing to eat since morning that day. I went to the doctor Babu at once to speak about this. I found him busy reading a newspaper, and after a good long time, he replied in an unnatural voice to my complaint: "I gave orders that milk was to be given to your boy." But it never occurred to his perverted intelligence that it was necessary to inquire whether or not that order had been carried out. And yet he is a humble paid slave, dependent on public subscriptions.

That day I again asked for permission to stay with my son and suggested to Banbihari Babu the propriety of applying formally to the Shaheb for that purpose. But he turned a deaf ear to it all. I was sitting up with my son that afternoon, the vomiting was still continuing, and there was a Feringhee nurse in attendance. Her manner and bearing were enough to inspire even the onlooker with dread, and one can imagine therefore with what feelings her patient regarded her. She came up and asked my son to take a powder. I pointed out to her that he was vomiting at the time and it would be better if she administered the powder after some little time. To this she replied in a tone of annoyance: "I can't stay for an hour," and forthwith she made my son take the powder. Quickly, however, it was vomited forth and ejected. On another occasion, I saw a cup of milk lying beside my son: nobody had enquired during the whole day whether he had drunk it or not. Such was the conduct of this hospital nurse. In this way 5 or 6 days passed. At 11 A.M.

NAYAK,  
April 30th, 1914.



On the 6th April, I again went to the Hospital and found my son very eager to come back home. Considering the conduct of the doctor Babu, I could not press him to stay in the hospital any longer. In the evening, my wife, with a maid and my two sons, went to the hospital to see my son. Coming home she entreated me to bring back our son, as apparently he was suffering seriously in hospital.

The next morning, accompanied by a relative of mine, I called at the house of Nalini Babu, my relative, and entreated him to secure permission for me to stay in the hospital. But Nalini Babu pointed out that it was against regulations. He, a relative of mine, fed by the charity of a stranger, has now become a doctor and hence feels himself incapable of going against regulations. But I learnt that it was not against regulations. I might have been permitted to stay there if the doctors chose.

The next day (Tuesday, the 7th April) at 11 A.M., I again went to the Hospital carrying some fruits. But I found that the cot which my son had occupied was occupied by somebody else. While I was hesitating what to do, that heartless doctor, Banbhari, came up, and informed me coolly that the patient had died the previous night. I fell down and almost swooned away. I asked him where his corpse was. The doctor Babu informed me that it was lying in the morgue. At what time of the night my son had died, what was his condition previous to death, and why I was not informed of it at the time, these were all questions I felt inclined to ask, but could not at the time. In a half-frantic condition, I drove in a carriage to my brother, Rai Shahab Brajendra Mohan Gupta, Head Assistant, Political Department, Bengal Secretariat. I do not remember what I said to him or did there. Brajendra brought me home in a carriage and at 5 o'clock arranged to have the corpse cremated.

I have now some questions to ask: First, is the heart of the doctors in charge of hospital wards made of stone? Are they heartless? They forget that they are paid by the public: they are petty despots who harass and humiliate those who put to them the simplest question about a patient. Let the public judge how far it is desirable to appoint such irresponsible, heartless, irreligious and arrogant youths in hospitals.

Secondly, I do not know on whose advice Government has appointed Feringhee nurses to tend Indian patients in hospitals. In England, nurses tend patients like their own children; here they despise natives as such.

Thirdly, my son died at 9 or 10 o'clock on the night of Monday, the 6th April, and I came to know of his death the next day at 12 o'clock. If it is not the rule to inform the friends of patients of the latter's death, why do they take down the addresses on the cards affixed to the bedsteads? Perhaps my son had so many things to say to me just before dying, and I too had so many things to ask of him. All these could not be, because he went to a public hospital.

Afterwards I heard from Nalini doctor that Dr. Calvert, seeing me at the hospital at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, expressed his surprise that I had not been informed of my son's death which had taken place some 12 hours or more earlier.

36. The *Dikprokas* [Kakina] of the 26th April has the following in English regarding the end of the Faridpur case:—

D. KPROKAS,  
April 26th, 1914.

"The dramatic close of the Faridpur Conspiracy Case." The country feels rightly indignant that such a large number of young men used to a fairly comfortable life and belonging to a respectable community, who are presumably innocent of the charges brought against them, should have been so lightly hauled up by the police on imperfect and untested information like a gang of confirmed criminals and then subjected by the higher authorities to all the endless terrors, hardships and crushing sufferings of a State prosecution, trial and confinement in prison. Although these young men will now be considered by the general public as returning to society from their ordeals without any stain upon their character, it goes without saying that things will never be the same for them, and they themselves will always feel that their lives have been ruined by a chill blight. The public has also a just right to strongly resent the vast sums of money that are spent by Government in these cases that end in a fiasco. The cumulative effect of these State prosecutions, hauling up of batches of intelligent youths by the



police, subjecting them to the dreadful ordeals of prolonged and ruinously expensive judicial trials, followed by a discharge or acquittal for want of proper evidence required by a humane and enlightened standard, must undoubtedly be extremely unfortunate and deplorable. Within a very short time several cases, more or less of the same kind, have met the same fate. Already a sense is daily growing and gathering strength that somewhere something must be really rotten, and needs a thorough looking into. The situation is daily growing more and more intolerable. The useless expenditure of vast sums of public money, repeated exhibitions of the impotence of the Executive Government, frequent unwholesome public excitement and needless sufferings of batches of young men cannot lead to any good result and must be put a stop to. Already we hear broad hints that this unfortunate situation may be considered as a prelude to a new Act simplifying the Code of Evidence in matters like these and strengthening the hands of the police and the executive. In short, a sort of inquisitional tribunal may be expected to be launched forth to combat and crush the new criminal propaganda. The great newspaper of London, the *Times*, and the *Englishman* and *Statesman* of Calcutta have been advising the Government to take some such decidedly strong measure. But strong measures may of course very well succeed for a time. The vital question however is not of a temporary decrease or increase of political crimes, but the permanent good order, security, and well-being of the country, as well as of the governing body. Will these be furthered by strong summary measures? That is the very soul of the question. We would sincerely and enthusiastically support and welcome any just and reasonable measure most likely to restore that thorough and complete sense of public safety and security of which we spoke at the outset; but at the same time we are decidedly averse to the attainment of even so highly desirable and necessary an end by anything which might cost the Government the deep-rooted popular faith in the lofty sense of British justice.

The almost universal opinion that both the quality and quantity of the Indian police force are not anything like what they should be, can hardly be contended against, and to our plain mind it seems that Government will hardly be justified in declaring that the best police skill and detective science that it can command and employ against criminal activities have failed in India after a fair trial; and until it can justly do so we are afraid it would be premature to think of lowering and simplifying the standard and code of evidence which have stood the test of ages equally well in calm and stormy days.

HITAVADI,  
May 1st, 1914.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May thinks that *fascos* like that in connexion with the recent Faridpur dacoity case can only be avoided by a thorough reform of the police and by enlisting the public co-operation with the administration.

DAI IK CHANDRIKA,  
May 2nd, 1914.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May writes:—

Popular influence and rights. Mr. Austen Chamberlain recently spoke in public of the folly of summoning Indians to the Legislative Councils only to reject the advice they tendered on public questions. This was a mere political move on Mr. Chamberlain's part to decry the Liberals in office. The fact is, in India, Civilian dominance is strong—so strong that it frightened even a Gordon from accepting office as Private Secretary to Lord Ripon. And that dominance is increasing. The Morley-Minto reforms are coming to nothing because of that dominance. Civilian influence has set aside even the advice tendered by the King-Emperor himself. Popular rights and authority must in India continue restricted as now.

SANJIVANI,  
April 30th, 1914.

39. Referring to the seditious movement in Ulster, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says:—

Great commotion in England. All India anxiously waits to see what steps the ministers take to quell the law-breakers and rebels. If English soldiers refuse to move against the Ulster rebels, trained Indian soldiers should be sent for quelling them.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 9th May, 1914.

B. S. Press - 12-8-1914-71X-183-J L. C.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
Week ending Saturday, 9th May 1914.

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

*[As it stood on 1st May 1914.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 59, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Bengalee "	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
3	"Calcutta Spectator "	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, age 40, Kayastha	500
4	"East "	Dacca	Do.	Mohim Oh. Sen, age 60, Brahmo	300
5	"Habulul Matin "	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61 years	1,000
6	"Herald "	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Baidya	2,000
7	"Hindoo Patriot "	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
8	"Indian Empire "	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
9	"Indian Mirror "	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
10	"Indian Nation "	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
11	"Indian World "	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray, age 38, Kayastha	500 to 1,000
12	"Mussalman "	Ditto	Do.	M. Rahman, age 32 years	1,000 to 1,500
13	"Reis and Bayyet "	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 63 years	350
14	"Telegraph "	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

288. The *Herald* remarks that the feeling is growing keener and keener every day that the chaukidari tax ought to be abolished. The villagers who pay this tax derive

The chaukidari tax.

*HERALD*,  
6th May 1914.

little benefit, as they have no control over the work of the chaukidars. The chaukidars are not, as they should have been, servants of the villagers, and responsible to them for their work. They are now mere servants of the Police Department and do the errands of the police by neglecting their principal duty, the night-watch. Mr. Rivers Thomson declared, while the Chaukidari Bill was in legislation, that the policy of the Government was to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people themselves. But, for reasons best known to the authorities, this policy has been abandoned, and the chaukidars are now a part of the regular constabulary which the Government did not approve in 1869. A retired officer of the Provincial Civil Service has shown pretty clearly that the effect of the Chaukidari Act has been to destroy the self-governing character of the village panchayet. The old custom was that the village headmen or the panon were chosen by the villagers themselves. They used to appoint the village chaukidars whose only duty was to keep watch at night. But the Chaukidari Act provided that the members of the panchayet should be appointed by the District Magistrate instead of being elected by the villagers. True it is, there is a provision that the District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct the adult male rate-paying residents of any village to select the members, but this provision has never been given effect. While the Chaukidari Act provided that the panchayet should be appointed by the District Magistrate instead of being elected by the residents of the village, the Regulations went much further and placed the chaukidars entirely under the control of the police. The appointment of chaukidars and daffadars rests practically with the Police Department and not with the panchayet. Similarly, the dismissal and punishment of chaukidars do not lie with the panchayet but with the Government officers. The power of punishment is vested concurrently in the Superintendent of Police throughout the district and the Subdivisional Officers in their respective subdivisions. Rewards to chaukidars are disbursed by the Police Department. That the Regulations acted in contradiction of the declared policy of the Government will be seen from the fact that when suggestions had been made for the incorporation of village chaukidars with the regular constabulary, Mr. Rivers Thomson himself said that it was the duty and policy of the Government to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people themselves and did not support them on the ground that this force should be distinct from the thana police. Under the circumstances, there is little to be wondered at that the working of the Chaukidari Act has been a source of profound discontent among the people. More than half a crore of rupees are annually realised in the shape of this tax for the purpose of protecting the properties of the people, and a major portion of this money is contributed by the poor, half-starved peasantry, who have to earn every penny of it literally by the sweat of their brow and get no substantial return. The time has certainly come when the panchayet system should be formed on an elective basis and entrusted with the conduct of police, education, sanitation, arbitration of disputes and other functions relating to the general well-being of the village. The chaukidars should be placed under the control of the panchayet instead of under the police, and the chaukidari tax should be abolished altogether. An adequate share of the cesses realized from the villages, together with allotments of provincial grants, may be placed in the hands of the panchayet for the purpose of defraying its expenses.



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

TELEGRAPH,  
2nd May 1914.

289. The *Telegraph* remarks that the proceedings of the Rajabazar bomb factory case have revealed a circumstance which ought to throw considerable light on the failure of the police to account for the many anarchical crimes that have disgraced the province. The Government wishes for public co-operation and has not shown any niggardliness in respect of rewards offered for clues in the undetected political crimes. Unfortunately the public have not yet heard of any of these rewards being granted. Now, read the following extract from the report of the proceedings in the above case, culled from the *Englishman* of the 30th ultimo. In his cross-examination by Mr. Bagram, Mr. C. Tegart, Superintendent, Special Branch, said:—"Was it an informer or spy that gave you information about the mere fact that Sasanka was at No. 296-1?" The question was disallowed. "The information was connected with the Maulvi bazar bomb outrage. The information of the identity of the person killed by the bomb had not proved to be false. Rupees 15,000 was offered as a reward to anyone who would give information as to identity. As far as witness knew, no reward had been given to anybody yet, and witness had not recommended anybody. Mr. Denham was similarly informed." What does the above signify? Does it not appear that a large reward was offered by Government for information as to the identity of the youth killed by his own petard at Maulvibazar, and that the information was obtained by responsible officers of the department but that no reward has yet been paid for the information? The paper puts it to the authorities whether this state of things is conducive to the establishment of mutual trust and confidence between the rulers and the ruled?

TELEGRAPH,  
2nd May 1914.

290. The *Telegraph* urges that something practical should be done to minimise cases in which Sessions Judges are found to convict, and sentence accused persons to death even, on insufficient evidence, and the highest Courts in the land have to interfere in the interests of justice and humanity. A few days ago, Justices Sharfuddin and Teunon disposed of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Howrah in a case in which he had disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury. It was a case of murder and eleven persons were concerned in it. Their lordships in delivering judgment observed that out of the four eye-witnesses examined only one was mentioned in the first information. As regards the statement made by the deceased they observed that the man was in a semi-conscious condition and the question had to be repeated many times to him. Their lordships were doubtful whether he understood the questions. They thought it was eminently a case in which the accused ought to be given the benefit of doubt and it was not safe to convict the accused on such evidence. Their lordships accepted the verdict of the jury, acquitted the accused and directed their release. Well, what does it all amount to? In opposition to the unanimous verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge would convict, if not all the eleven subjects of His Majesty, at least some of them. But from the judgment of the learned Judges there was not evidence satisfactory enough to bring in a conviction. But for the High Court, then, several innocent men would surely have suffered. Is not the contemplation a sad and serious one? The paper wonders why in the face of frequent cases of this nature the authorities seem to do nothing to prevent their recurrence.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
4th May 1914.

291. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* makes the following extraordinary comment on the result of the trial of Nirmal Kanta Ray, regarding the Chitpur Road murder case:—"Government is considered to have committed an error of judgment in not sending the case to a special tribunal of three judges, without a jury, under the Act of 1908, since it is well known that Bengali jurors will not convict." The falsehood was first published in the *Statesman* that Bengali jurors do not convict in murder cases, and the veracious Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has wired it bodily to the *London paper*. The Jury Commission of the nineties of the last century thoroughly investigated into this charge and found it to be absolutely untrue. But what of that? The other day in a murder case at



Dacca, the four Bengali jurors out of five were for conviction, while the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with them, has referred the matter to the High Court. The *Times* correspondent also echoes the sentiments of the *Statesman* when he shows his sudden ardent love for the Special Tribunal in connection with the case under notice. When the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggested that the Barisal conspiracy case should be transferred to that Tribunal, the *Statesman* not only showered his usual benediction upon this journal, but urged on the Government to prosecute it for contempt of court; and the Government, as the reader is aware, actually followed this advice with the result that not only was the case started against it dismissed but the prosecution had to pay the costs of the suits. The *Statesman*, however, became enamoured of the Special Tribunal in connection with the Chitpur Road murder case, not that he had any love for it, but because it gave him an opportunity to vilify the Bengalis by promulgating the fiction that as jurors they were perverse or even worse, and the correspondent of the *Times* carried this agreeable fiction to his agreeable employer at the cost of the latter! Perhaps the most amusing feature of this communication is that it is the European jurors in India who, as a rule, do not convict a white criminal, even when the evidence against him is overwhelming. That is the universal complaint, but the *Times* correspondent substitutes the words "Bengali jurors" for European jurors, and thereby tries to serve an unworthy purpose. "Who is this good Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*? Can he be the editor of the *Statesman* or some one on the editorial staff of that paper? Whoever he may be, we cannot congratulate the *Times* on its intelligence in entertaining the services of men who, instead of enhancing, lower its reputation by publishing such nonsense in its columns."

(h)—General.

292. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the *Nayak* lately published a series of correspondence from a gentleman named

Complaint against the Medical College Hospital.

Nagendra K. Sen, that unfold a very pathetic tale indeed. It appears that his son Gunendra,

having indiscreetly taken some unknown medicine from a stranger, was seized with a violent fit of vomiting for which he had to be sent to the Medical College Hospital. There this boy remained for six days at end of which period he died. But, strange to say, although the father and other near relatives of the patient were daily visiting him at the appointed hours, they were not given to understand that his case was so serious as to be likely to end fatally, nor allowed to stay near his bedside in spite of repeated entreaties. The result was that, although the parents of the boy saw him alive and were not warned in any way as to the approaching crisis, yet, when his father came at the usual hour the next forenoon, he saw his son's bed empty and was bluntly told that his son had expired the night before and that his corpse had been sent to the morgue! The shock to the poor father may better be imagined than described. The correspondence referred to also complains of a careless and heartless treatment of the patient and his relatives on the part of the hospital officers concerned. The account seemed so incredible that the paper sent a representative to the writer, who has assured him that the accounts as published in the *Nayak* are substantially correct. It is quite possible that the hospital officers concerned have their own version of the matter. The hospital authorities ought to enquire into the matter and publish the results of their investigation for general information. For, in the interests of the public and the hospital, either the impression created by the publication of the letters in the *Nayak* should be removed or the methods obtaining in the Medical College Hospital should be revised.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
4th May 1914.

293. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that it is rather a curious phenomenon that, though the people of Bengal and of several parts of India are being decimated by malaria which has been found to be a preventable disease in all civilized countries, the people themselves are made responsible for all their trouble, as due to their own apathy or want of co-operation with Government. The whole situation is this. There is not a sufficient stock

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
5th May 1914.



of good medicines, not even a stock of quinine, in the mufassil dispensaries for the treatment of malarial patients coming to the hospital. Dr. Fry and other doctors blame the people for not understanding the value of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria. The real truth is that they cannot get this drug in sufficient quantity even for their treatment in dispensaries. Indeed, in the mufassil dispensaries generally only a small amount of quinine is kept, supplemented by a large amount of inferior substitutes, which have been rejected as worthless in other countries but which somehow or other have secured the patronage of the I. M. S. officers here.

No wonder that an illiterate and ignorant peasant, not accustomed to the ways of thinking of these great medical luminaries, should lose his faith in the medicines of the dispensary and demand a chit from Major Fry to the compounder when he found that, while his fever was not cured by attending a Government dispensary from day to day, he got rid of it quickly by taking a few doses of medicine from even a quack practitioner in the neighbourhood. The dispensary authorities are not to blame for their inability to keep a sufficient stock of quinine and other medicines. For though the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals delighted his audience the other day at the opening meeting of the Tropical School of Medicine by quoting Sanskrit verses in praise of charities for medical help to the poor, the Government does not contribute anything towards the buying of the medicines for the use of the mufassil dispensaries except a paltry sum which is utilised for the benefit of the inmates of the subjail and the Government servants. The whole fund for buying the medicines has to be met from public subscriptions as well as from municipal and district board contributions. As these sources of income are not only insufficient but fitful, the dispensary authorities are often in a nice fix. Here is an interesting story in this connection relating to a district town dispensary which is absolutely correct. The authorities of the dispensary in question, when they found that their funds had been exhausted to the last pice and that the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner did not come forward to their rescue though they earnestly sought their assistance, decided to close the institution and drove out from the hospital the in-patients, half cured or uncured. But soon afterwards they were informed that the ruler of the province was coming to visit the dispensary. So the authorities of the dispensary did not know what to do, for they felt it would be very awkward to show the provincial ruler the empty wards of the hospital. And the problem was not an easy one considering the shortness of time at their disposal. A nice plan was, however, hit upon. It was notified privately to the labouring classes of the town that a good day's wage could be earned by them if they would play the part of a patient and lie on the sickbed of the hospital for a day. The device served wonderfully well. The day the provincial ruler visited the hospital the beds were full! The patients of diverse sorts, many having their eyes and heads bandaged up, were found lying in the wards of the hospital in various poses. Of course the Governor expressed his satisfaction at the popularity of the hospital, and, while he left it by the front door, the pseudo-patients, having tied up their day's earnings in rags, came out through the back door! Major Fry is quite right when he says that waste of a day's labour, caused by the long journey to the dispensary and by the long wait at the dispensary compound, makes these charitable institutions immensely unpopular. The fact is that the number of dispensaries in the province is infinitesimally small, compared with the vast population and the great amount of sickness prevailing among them. More and better-equipped dispensaries, more doctors and more and better medicines are, therefore, needed to make the people in the interior appreciate the value of the medical relief afforded by the Government. Before launching schemes like the Tropical School of Medicine which will benefit the I. M. S. officers more than the suffering humanity of the country, the Government should try to save the poor millions in the districts by establishing more dispensaries among them and furnishing them with sufficient and better medicines.

294. The *Bengalee* remarks that it usually does not trouble itself about the promotions in the Civil Indian Civil Service. The *Pioneer* does battle for them and the Anglo-Indian Press keeps a vigilant outlook. But sometimes those expected to speak are silent, and then it

BENGALUR,  
6th May 1914.

Some promotions in the Civil Service.



impose the duty of others to take the right and justice. Mr. Nathan Bell has been appointed an ordinary member of the Royal Directors Council in representation of the National Ten Members, now Representatives of the Provincial Division, and of Mr. Maynard-Stones, member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Nathan is the most active. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1883, and entered in the service as an ordinary collector and has always been highly popular. His sympathies for the people are well known. Mr. Maynard-Stones joined the Indian Civil Service in 1887. He has held some very high offices such as Chief Secretary to the Government, Inspector-General of Police, and on one occasion remained at Madras General of the Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Nathan Bell joined the Service in 1881 and is now posted to Mr. Nathan's by some years and to Mr. Maynard-Stones by one year. The public would like to know why the duties of these two distinguished officers have been interchanged.

III. The foregoing remarks have a somewhat less allowed in the Executive the Government regarding a proposal to transfer a number of villages now forming a part of the District of the District of Tripura. The paper fails to understand why the Government should always be thinking of the partition of districts. Why can't they let it alone in this matter? Is it really possible to maintain a district and the activities against the partition of Bengal? The partition is not a thing which is carried out—enough Englishmen as well as Indians. One of the highest English officials in the land will be pleased to this article in connection with the anti-partition criticism that if the country was partitioned, he would not put so much trouble into it as the people of Bengal would do the partition. Does anybody mean only the partition and separation of districts? Does the Government of the people want for nothing? Is partition necessary a factor in the business when placed against the Government the status of the Government? Perhaps it is the extraordinary and dangerous doctrine entirely put forward by an official in this connection, for the Government, the villages do not want the partition. That right to be known of the Government. Is the Government the Government to which they point are wrong that it is wrong they are wrong should you have been entirely established. The way in which the Government has the districts of the villages proposed to be transferred is only 2 or 3 miles from Bhadrabad, the present headquarters of the subdivision to which they belong, while the distance from Dacca, which is the headquarters of the district to which it is proposed to transfer them, is about 40 to 50 miles and the communication is necessarily more expensive and troublesome. Then these villages have connections with many families at Bhadrabad who naturally will refuse to deal with them, if they have to travel to Dacca, or will have to travel to receive their dues. The arguments of the materialists are in substance that the paper is confident that the proposal will be abandoned.

### III.—Waterways.

IV. The Bengal is granted to have the Government of Bengal propose to create a Tribunal for the management of the waterways of Bengal. The committee of the Bengal Legislative Council has been a subject of great interest and it is no exaggeration to say that the health and prosperity of the province is largely dependent upon it. Attention was drawn to this subject by the Bengal and the Bengal Legislative Council by a resolution passed. The last Provincial Conference which met at Dacca gave great prominence to this question, and urged the Government of the Waterways Commission as a most important matter. The paper says that it is a matter which already affects the country and the people, so that the Government will be interested in having the representatives of the people have confidence. The Executive and Legislative may call a small conference of officials and members of the Legislative to discuss the subject. It will be able to have some important light on the subject of the Waterways Commission and to improve the future and maintenance of the present agency which is to take after the waterways. The great question is that



of finance. It is hoped that the Imperial Government will come to the aid of Bengal in this all-important matter. From every point of view the subject needs careful consideration and the necessity of a conference, therefore, is beyond dispute.

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

HERALD.  
1st May 1914.

297. The *Herald* observes that the partition of Bengal was responsible for various things both good and bad. Some of the benefits derived from the historic partition were that civic and other improvements were observed not only in the city of Dacca but in the villages too. Primary education received an impetus, to some extent, all over East Bengal and with the doing away of the partition of Bengal and the repartition of the provinces East Bengal has again lapsed to its old and regrettable methods of *laissez faire* in spite of most solemn pledges and promises to the contrary. It was pledged that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal would make a prolonged stay in Dacca every year and would make a tour in East Bengal during the monsoon. True to the pledge of the India Government and according to His Excellency's promise Lord Carmichael did come to Dacca in the first year of his government and made a prolonged stay. Unfortunately for East Bengal His Excellency contracted fever in Dacca and had to remain confined to his room for some time and one or two important events happened in Bengal which required His Excellency's personal attention. The Calcutta Anglo-Indian papers became violent and even the all powerful Bengal Chamber of Commerce showed resentment at His Excellency staying so long in Dacca. His Excellency came to Dacca during the last Military manoeuvres for a week only. His Excellency Lord Carmichael should make time to visit all East Bengal again during the coming monsoon. If His Excellency stays long every year in Dacca, Chittagong, Comilla and other places and makes a tour in the mufassil, the whole province of East Bengal may be immensely benefited in every direction. Scores of light railways have been constructed in Western Bengal but scarcely any in the Eastern portion of the province. A journey to and from Calcutta and towns and villages in East Bengal or to and from Chittagong and other places in East Bengal itself is still to be performed as of old in trains and steamers, the speed and comforts of which are only slightly superior to those of the old primitive bullock cart or the Gahana boat. If His Excellency had toured and stayed in East Bengal sufficiently long he might have sympathised with the woes and worries, sorrows and sufferings of the people. Unless the personal attention of His Excellency is drawn to all these evils and inconveniences decades and ages will pass away before East Bengal gets efficient and improved communications. Even the Telegraph service of East Bengal is inefficient and wanting. Along with the partition of Bengal and some slight apparent improvements in civic life and conditions the prices of all foodstuffs and other articles went up exorbitantly. The old partition has gone but the old prices have not returned. Things have been as dear after the annulment of the old partition and are getting dearer daily after the Presidency form of Government has come into vogue, but without any recompense in other directions. Primary education which is the greatest need of the land has been very sadly neglected. The condition of the city of Dacca, the scarcity of water and the prevalence of malaria in the villages are some of the grievances which require the special attention of Government.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSALMAN,  
1st May 1914.

298. The *Mussalman* observes that the savage attack which the *Statesman*, the accredited *Friend (?) of India*, has made on the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq, in regard to certain remarks and observations made by him in his presidential address at the last annual session of the Bengal Moslem League, will, the paper thinks, lead even those Indians, who are not of Mr. Haq's way of thinking, to believe that



Mr. Haq's observations were perfectly right and that his criticism of official attitude was a faithful delineation of the existing state of things. That the *Statesman* takes exception to Mr. Haq's remarks is a sufficient argument that he is right. It is so blinded by prejudice against Indians, especially against Indian Muhammadans, that it is scarcely possible for it to find anything reasonable in what they demand or say. The *Statesman* says that one of the most unfortunate passages in Mr. Haq's address was a reference to "the alarming situation created by the acquisition of large tracts of land by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta containing several mosques and graveyards in Kidderpore and neighbouring villages. It is apparently a part of the new Muhammadan policy to take up an obstructive position in regard to public improvements." This is a charge which the paper emphatically protests against. The Mussalmans have never been and will never be obstructive to public improvements; but if public improvements mean the demolition of mosques and desecration of graveyards, it is the duty of the Mussalmans to present a united front against such sacrileges and they will do so whenever any such question arises. Nothing is dearer to the Mussalman than his religion, and his religion inculcates once a mosque always a mosque and its sanctity can never be violated. So a Mussalman can under no circumstances allow a mosque to be demolished or desecrated. Of course, the Mussalmans will not wage any war against the perpetrators of such sacrileges but they will never be a consenting party to any settlement which violates any law of Islam. If a mosque is to be demolished let it be done against their will, but it can never be done with their consent or approval. The *Statesman* says: "Moslem buildings are in the eyes of Government as sacred as Hindu temples or Christian churches, but they cannot claim to be more sacred than the shrines of Christianity or Hinduism and, as these are removed when they stand in the path of public improvements, every educated and reasonable Muhammadan will agree that Moslem graves or mosques can not receive preferential treatment." Referring to the extension of the Kidderpore Docks the *Statesman* says: "The land is urgently needed for public purposes. It has been fairly acquired and ample compensation has been paid to those whose interests are affected." The contemporary is labouring under a great misapprehension. A mosque and the land on which it stands, when once dedicated to God, are no longer the personal property of any individual, but of the Moslem public. A Mutwalli is a mere manager and custodian. He has no right to transfer any such property. How can the *Statesman* say that "ample compensation has been paid to those whose interests are affected?" If some Mutwallis have, contrary to the law of Islam, accepted any money as compensation, the Muhammadan community is not bound by their action. Moreover, some of those who are directly concerned with the mosques and graveyards in question have refused to accept any compensation. So it is not at all correct to say that "ample compensation has been paid to those whose interests are affected." After making the above misstatements the *Statesman* asserts: "There is not the slightest ground for raising the plea of desecration and if, in spite of the liberal manner in which the Muhammadan community have been treated, the reactionary cry of sacrilege is used to excite the masses, the responsibility for the consequences will rest on those who choose to lead them astray." Here a serious charge is made against those who are engaged in bringing about, by all constitutional means, a satisfactory settlement about the mosques and graveyards affected. The masses are already excited, and if the educated gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the task of approaching the authorities with prayers and petitions had not intervened and assured them that some satisfactory solution was expected from the Government of Lord Carmichael, there is no knowing whether they would or would not have got out of hand by this time. It is hoped, however, that nothing untoward will happen, as Mussalmans as a class are law-abiding, but to insinuate that Mr. Fazlul Haq and others who think with him in this matter are exciting the masses to take the law into their own hands is ungenerous and ignoble.

299. The *Bengalee* observes that the average Civil servant might be a prodigy and fully deserving of the compliments lately paid him in the Council Chamber but he cannot remain "stupidly good," to quote a Miltonic expression, at the sight of an educated "native." He does not make any secret

BENGALUR,  
5th May 1914.

The manners of the average  
Civilian.



of his dislike for the educated Indian. The Babu is his life-long *betenore* and haunts him in his waking hours and nightly dreams. Nothing delights him so much as to add a fresh dark patch to the overblackened protrait of the Bengali Babu. The Hon'ble Maulvi Fazlul Haq in his presidential address at the Dacca session of the Muslim League attributed the much-talked of unrest partly to the manners of the Civil Service. Mr. Haq seems to have struck a responsive chord in the heart of many an ill-treated Indian by his plain-spoken reference to the manners of the average Indian Civilian and a correspondent has given a few typical instances in which respectable Indians went to the length of resigning their responsible offices owing to the insolent treatment of their Civilian superiors. Mr. A. K. Roy, retired Deputy Magistrate, had to send in his papers twice for not being able to pocket the insults put upon him. Only two years ago a Mussalman Deputy Magistrate who had a brilliant record of work to his credit and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Commissioners of divisions in which he happened to be posted from time to time had to leave the Provincial Service in consequence of the conduct of the Magistrate under whom he was last placed. Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar finding his superior receiving him with his legs lifted on the table paid him back in his own coin and, as a result of the controversy which followed, ceased to be Principal of the Sanskrit College. The late universally respected educationist, Mr. Ram Tanu Lahiri, left an evening party held in honour of a newly appointed Civilian at Bhagalpur because the latter fell foul of the Bengalis in his opening speech. Some distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University had to leave the Provincial Service almost as soon as they joined it because the official treatment accorded to them was such that they could not bear. Whatever official apologists might say, the Indian community, both Hindu and Muhammadan, look upon the manners of Civil servants as an important factor in the political situation of the day.

L. N. BIRD,

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11, CAMAC STREET ;

CALCUTTA,

The 9th May 1914.

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