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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 16th May 1914.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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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 Borna, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihāsik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikal 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 46 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
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.	1,800
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.	200
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.	1,800
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	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 36 years.	480
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Bama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
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.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	680
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahma; age 31 years.	480
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagohi	260
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.	900
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	326
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	77
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahma; age 52 years.	636
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kahatriya, Poda; age 36 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	82
53	"Byabasyi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	83
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (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	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sinoda 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)	Daoca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Bai 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, Brahma ...	300
68	"Dharma Prasarak" (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 33 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-juta" (N)	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah	400
76	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	500
77	"Habul-Matin" (N)	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
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.	300
80	"Hindusthana" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Banjika" (N)	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	200
82	"Hindu Sakhi" (P)	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	23,000
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-Prasarak" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Daoca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
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 56 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	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	800
93	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 33 years.	800
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.	600
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 42 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 Busun Ali Choudhuri	700
106	"Krisbak" (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 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 53 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	350
114	"Mald. Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,200
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhumi" (N)	Puralia	Weekly	Bagala 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 Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaisi" (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 Mozum- mul Haque.	6,900
121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Mussalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmoo; 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, Nama- sudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	160
126	"Naty Mandir" (P)	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Naty Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarna- banik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Hayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,900
130	"Nava Jivani" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	300 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, Brahmoo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	390
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do.	Sasanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhatta- charyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 26 years.	660
135	"Pallichitra" (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	Sasi 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	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	300
144	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	300
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, Goals; age 43 years.	564

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
160	"Pratikal" (N) ...	Berhampore	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
161	"Pratiba" (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.	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A.	250
166	"Puspodyan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose	300
167	"Purulia Darpan" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
168	"Rahasya Prakas" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Parna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
169	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	.....	300
162	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kairvarta; age 32 years.	300
163	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna	600
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Radha Govindi Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
171	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das	300
172	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahma, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	450
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahma; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000
176	"Sansochhini" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahma; age 60 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	300
178	"Saj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P)	Belgachia	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev	.....
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kayikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahma age 48 years.	400
183	"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'd. W. Carey; age 56 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	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rev'd. 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, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kiran Gopal Saha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Subrid" (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.	Bajkrishna 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.	1,300
212	"Toahini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kamal Havi 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 82 years.	160
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 66 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	800
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 38 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. Rambotham, 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	"Sunjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Rama 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.	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
244	"Achikni Ribong" (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.	2,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dar Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	900
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bam 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	B. 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 Zedik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 60 years.	500
<i>Persian.</i>					
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. 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>Urds.</i>					
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul 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, Bramhin.	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

- The *Nama-i-Muquddus Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th May publishes from the Persian newspaper *Rad*, under the heading "The current year in Persia," reports of interviews by the correspondent of *Rad* with the Persian ministers of finance and justice, the Commander-in-Chief of the Persian Army and the German and Turkish Consuls. The Persian ministers gave it as their opinion that internal peace and order was the *sine qua non* of Persian progress; and the German Consul declared that his country had no special political interest in Persia, but as the friendly relations between the two countries were of long standing, the Germans only desired to establish schools for the education of the Persians, and wanted to secure ordinary trade facilities. The Turkish Consul contented himself with the expression of pious hopes for the welfare of Persia.
- Interviews with Persian ministers and German and Turkish Consuls in Persia. NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN.
May 4th, 1914.
2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th May publishes a letter from the Fijis, which ridicules the qualifications of the Magistrates of that island. It points out that cooly agents, mere clerks and mechanics are appointed magistrates.
- Criminal Courts in the Fiji Islands. DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 8th, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. Referring to the contradictory accounts which have appeared in the *Bengalee*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Khulnavaasi* relating to the alleged outrage on a female on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that Government ought at once to institute a thorough and impartial enquiry into the matter.
- "Outrage in a train." BANGAVASI,
May 9th, 1914.
4. The *Basumai* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that Kabulis have become a dangerous pest not only in the mufassal of Bengal, but even in Calcutta. They lend money on interest at the rate of 300 per cent. per annum and realize it by the force of their *lathis*. They regularly practise gundaism in the city, and the police seems to be completely powerless before them. It is a happy sign that of late the Commissioner of Police has shown a desire to get them punished under section 110 of the Indian Penal Code. To detect offending Kabulis the police at beats should be strengthened at night.
- "Kabuli oppression." BASUMATI,
May 9th, 1914.
5. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May learns from the *Sanyvani* that Mahendranath Mandal, the Collector of *chaukidari-tax* in the Jarpur *chaukidari* union in the 24-Parganas, is still forcibly realizing subscriptions for the Magra Hat School and Madrassa, even after the subdivisinal officer's local enquiry and assurance to the people that the said Mahendranath had no right to realize from them subscriptions against their will and that he would be prosecuted for having realized *chaukidari-taxes* in certain cases without giving receipts for them. Mahendranath is still refusing to give receipts for realized taxes to those who have not yet paid subscriptions also for the schools. The Subdivisinal Magistrate has again been petitioned in the matter.
- "Chaukidari-tax"—its realization in a Union in the 24-Parganas. BANGAVASI,
May 9th, 1914.
6. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th May draws the attention of the Government to a letter published in its issue of that date, in which the correspondent mentions five attempted cases of kidnapping of unprotected women and children by the Emigration agents of the Muttra Depôt under various pretexts. These agents have become a positive nuisance in that locality, and in various disguises frequent the railway stations to entrap unprotected and unsuspecting women.
- The malpractices of the Emigration agents at Muttra, United Provinces. DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 10th, 1914.

RANGPUR DIKPRAKASH,
KASHI,
May 3rd, 1914.

7. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 3rd May says that however, much the Government may praise the police, the frequent failures of conspiracy, dacoity and shooting cases make the people naturally and not unreasonably suspicious of the abilities of the police. Public money is being spent in profusion in these cases, but to no effect. In the opinion of the public, the ill-educated police of old was better than the highly educated police of the present day. Police officers formerly used to work more for detecting crimes than for writing reports. A reform of the present police has become absolutely necessary.

Need of police reform.

(d)—Education.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 6th, 1914.

8. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th May notes with regret the want of confidence displayed by Government in not allowing the people to have some freedom in the management of the Universities. It remarks that even men like Sir Asutosh Mookherji had to complain about this regrettable attitude of the Government. The Indian Universities are already departments of the State, and no conscientious Indian would take pride in claiming them as his own.

Government and the Universities.

SURAJ,
May 4th, 1914.

9. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 4th May says that Mr. Sharp's quinquennial report on education is highly disappointing in that it holds education to be not traditional among the agriculturists and artisans of India, nor necessary for their comfort. The ancient literature of India proves how education was at one time prized and widespread in the country. Buddhists used to educate all people, irrespective of caste or creed. Under king Asoka education was wholly unrestricted. Mr. Sharp has only shown his ignorance by making the above remark in the report. It is hoped that the Government of India, which is really liberal in its views on education, will not be misled by Mr. Sharp's wrong idea.

Mr. Sharp on education in India.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 7th, 1914.

10. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th May trusts that the University of Calcutta will not impair its prestige by consenting to the proposed abolition of the Matriculation examination. While holding that the Government is justified in introducing the school final examination as a test for the candidates for Government service, it is of opinion that the University should continue to hold a separate examination for admitting qualified students within its folds, and prescribe its own tests and standards for the purpose.

The proposed school final examination and the Calcutta University.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes that the present rule fixing 16 years as the minimum age-limit for University Matriculates is now rigidly enforced and operates as a great hardship in the case of many brilliant but poor youths who could easily appear at this examination at 14 or 15. Indeed, Professor Asutosh Chatterji of Patna College appeared at the Entrance Examination when he was only 12. It is to be hoped that Dr. Sarbadhikari, the new Vice-Chancellor, will take steps to relax the rigidity of this rule.

"The age of examinees."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 7th, 1914.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th May protests against the neglect of History and Geography in the Calcutta University Matriculation Course, and suggests that the geography of the world and the histories of India and England should be made compulsory.

Neglect of History and Geography in the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

MOHAMMADI
May 8th, 1914.

13. In the course of a long article the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May takes strong exception to the prescription of the Bengali book entitled "Aryyakirti" by the late Rajani Kanta Gupta as a Matriculation text-book of the Calcutta University. The ground of objection is that, according to this newspaper, the object of the author in writing this book was to vilify the Mussalmans. This is sought to

A terrible attack on Mussalman nationality. The height of oppression, or *Aryyakirti* as a Matriculation Text-book.

be proved by a large number of quotations from the book, some of which are translated below :—

(1) "The Rajputs of Mewar were heroes. Neither unconquerable Pathans nor conquest-seeking Moghuls nor dominion-hunting English generals could show such prowess and strength of mind as they had shown. It is doubtful whether, but for Shabbaddin Ghoris' trick, the sun of India's fortune would have suddenly set in the sea of Kshatriya blood on the bank of the Iravati. But for the murder of powerful Jaymalla by Akbar Shah in the dead of night, the kingdom of Chitor would not most probably have suddenly fallen into the hands of the Moghuls. And had not Lord Clive won over Mirjaffar and Jagat Seth to his side, the Battle of Plassey would not, most probably, have won the whole of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for the English." (Page 2.)

(2) "The unsubduable Moghul is standing at the door. Who will check him?" (Page 9.)

In this manner 43 passages have been quoted, and in conclusion the writer notes that wherever the author has used the term Musalman or mentioned the name of any Musalman Emperor or great man, he has used the epithets "unconquerable," "unsubduable," "deceitful" and the like before it.

14. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes that Mr. Taylor, Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Moslem Education, is utterly ignorant of Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Bengali. The five Special Inspectors for Moslem Education for the five divisions appointed to assist him are also some of them not well up in Persian and Arabic, yet there were candidates for these posts who were well versed in these languages. The cause of Moslem education is bound to suffer, unless Moslem leaders agitate about this matter and get Government to make better appointments.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
May 6th, 1914.

15. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes that the Board of Education in Eastern Bengal schools now-a-days being established are too far from each other. What is wanted is one Board school in each group of four or five villages.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
May 6th, 1914.

Figures officially published for 1909-10 show that in that year, 305, 509 and 179 Primary schools were abolished respectively in the Dacca, Chittagong and Faridpur districts. This shows that primary education in Eastern Bengal is retrogressing instead of progressing. It is also a fact that many primary schools are started in a prosperous year only to be closed in seasons of agricultural scarcity. This shows that the rural population desire education, but cannot always afford it. Government ought therefore to provide free education for their benefit.

16. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th May says "Mr. Stapleton's deed." that Mr. Stapleton's conduct has highly irritated the students and teachers of the Dacca Division. On the 14th Baisakh last he went to inspect the Dacca Eden Female School. There he asked every Hindu lady teacher her name and residence, but he did not make the same enquiry of the Eurasian lady teachers. This has highly incensed the local public mind. It is high time that Mr. Stapleton should be transferred from the district.

SANJIVANI,
May 7th, 1914.

17. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May requests the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, to enquire into the conduct of Maulvi Navi Buksh Khan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bogra, with whom most of the Musalman teachers seem to be dissatisfied. Complaints against the Maulvi are frequent, and it is said that he habitually slights religious observances.

MOHAMMADI,
May 8th, 1914.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—
"The Patna University."
The idea of a separate University at Patna was cordially welcomed by the Beharis, but the dissatisfaction which centres round three points mainly: (1) the practical monopoly of the Indian Educational service by Europeans, (2) the practical monopoly of the control of the University by these Europeans, and (3) the high fees fixed for the colleges. It is not known how far public protests will

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

modify the present official attitude on these points, but it is a pleasure to note that domiciled Bengalis and Beharis are united in this matter.

SANJIVANI,
May 7th, 1914.

19. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th May takes strong exception to the appointment of Mr. Ross Mahsud, a grandson of Sir Syed Ahmed, in the Indian Educational Service, while Dr. P. C. Ray is still in the Provincial Service. Recommendation may secure a Deputy Magistrateship, but should it secure a professorship as well? How will the interests of students fare under professors who have secured their posts simply on the strength of recommendations? Now-a-days even such men are being appointed Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools simply on recommendations as cannot even correctly spell words. Under such men education is deteriorating. Government may appoint anybody even as a judge of a High Court on the strength of recommendation, but it should not appoint incompetent men in the Education Department.

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

BANGAVASI,
May 9th, 1914.

20. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that some time ago, when Mr. Lowe of the Champdani Mills resigned his Chairmanship of the Baidyabati Municipality before going home, the Commissioners of the Municipality elected Rai Mahendra Nath Lahiri Bahadur as their Chairman. The Magistrate of Hooghly, however, took objection to this election and asked the Commissioners to elect one of themselves as temporary Chairman on condition that he would vacate the Chairmanship on Mr. Lowe's return from Home. Thereupon the Commissioners elected the head clerk of the Champdani Mills as the temporary Chairman. But most of the Commissioners being dissatisfied with his work, he too has now resigned the Chairmanship, so that there must soon be another election of a Chairman. The majority of the Commissioners are in favour of again electing Rai Bahadur Mahendra Nath Lahiri. It remains to be seen whether this time also the District Magistrate interferes with the election in the interest of Mr. Lowe. If he does, what is local self-government worth?

MOHAMMADI,
May 8th, 1914.

21. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May complains that the Hindus of Gaibandha have, with the help of the subdivisional officer, been trying hard to set apart a plot of land on the bank of the river Ghagar in the local Musalman quarter as a cremation-ground. There are bathing ghats and a market-place close to this plot of land. People take drinking water from these ghats. If, therefore, the place is converted into a cremation-ground, the local Musalmans will have to leave it. The Marwari traders also of the market object to the creation of the proposed cremation-ground. The man who owns the plot of land is opposed to it and has more than once sent away the subdivisional officer's coolies who came to do the needful for its conversion into a cremation-ground. Of course, the subdivisional officer can have the piece of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Musalmans and others have petitioned the District Magistrate, the Divisional Commissioner and the Governor in the matter. The present cremation ground, prepared at a cost of Rs. 11,000, has the only inconvenience of not having a source of water-supply near it. The want can, however, be supplied at a very small cost by excavating a tank on the ground.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1914.

22. Asutosh Jana of Birulia writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May thus:—
From time immemorial *bhagchasis* have been assisting in cultivating holdings, but no rights to their holdings have accrued to them in consequence. Cultivators are made to cultivate lands for wages or crops as their remuneration. It is written in the

"The Midnapore Settlement—
Bhagchasi and raiyat."

Supervisor's letter of instruction in 1769 that *khamar* lands are cultivated by contract. The terms of contract vary, but generally speaking, the zamindars make advances to the cultivators to cultivate and improve the land. When the crops have been reaped, they are shared half and half or in other proportions between zamindar and cultivator. This share of the crops the cultivator gets as remuneration for his labour and for the use of his agricultural implements.

Below is given a list of the various terms and conditions of contract regarding *bhagchasi* in this country:—

- (1) The *bhagchasi* gets paddy to feed on when he is cultivating the land. He never gets more than half the outturn of the crops on his holding.
 - (2) The raiyat or proprietor of the land regularly superintends how the *bhagchasi* is carrying on his work of cultivation.
 - (3) If on a holding the paddy harvest is not gathered in by the *bhagchasi* in time, the raiyat does it himself and the *bhagchasi* cannot object to that.
 - (4) If owing to adverse seasons, the crops fail, no paddy is collected from the *bhagchasi*. Had the *bhagchasi* been a raiyat, nobody else would have the right to gather the harvest from his field; and moreover, he would be liable for *bhaoli* rent though his crops might fail.
 - (5) When the crops have been cut, the *bhagchasi* may never take them into his own house to thrash and clean. Had he been a raiyat, the paddy would be under his own control.
 - (6) A *bhagchasi*, if he fails satisfactorily to cultivate a holding and make it yield a sufficient crop, may be replaced by another *bhagchasi*.
 - (7) He is not held responsible if the yield on his holding is less than on a similar adjoining holding.
 - (8) He is not given any kind of receipt or cheque, and his personal debts cannot be realised by distraining the holding he cultivates.
 - (9) Repairs to embankments, etc., and other such like works as may be necessary for cultivating the holding are all paid for by the raiyat and not by the *bhagchasi*.
 - (10) If a *bhagchasi* is forcibly dispossessed of his crops or turned out of his holding, decrees for enforcing his rights are issued by the Courts not in favour of the *bhagchasi* but of the raiyat.
- Considering all the foregoing points, *bhagchasi* can never be held to be raiyats and they were never given the status of raiyats ever before. Now, however, the settlement officers, owing to a whim of theirs, are endowing them with the status of raiyats.

Measurements in vogue.

There are official records prepared in 1837, 1835 and 1842, which lay down the measurements of a *nal* in the Tamluk, Gumghar, Mahisadal and Aranganagar parganas of Midnapore. But in the existing settlement, the measurement of the *nal* is being taken at a lower figure. This is both unjust and illegal. There are judicial rulings (Nanda Dhanpat Prithiwari *versus* Tara Chand Prithiwari, 2 Weekly Reports, 13), and it is also a provision of the Tenancy Act, 1885 (section 92), emphasized by Amir Ali and Finucane in their Manual on the Tenancy Law, that the prevailing local measurements must be ascertained and accepted in these cases. Pages 124-25 of the Survey and Settlement Manual and Circular order No. 16 of the Board of Revenue (April 1893) also give a similar direction. It has been held by the Courts (*vide* Deoki Sinha *versus* Sewgobind Sahu, I. L. R. 17 Cal. 277) that these local measurements must be ascertained after due inquiry, and, when definitely ascertained, be accepted as the prevailing measurements (*vide* Anandalal Paria *versus* Sib Chandra Mukharji, I. L. R. 22 Cal. 477). There is again a Full Bench ruling in Settlement appeal No. 2299 of 1869 of the High Court (*per* Kemp, Phear, Mitra, Hobhouse, Bayley and Jackson, J. J.) that the prevailing pargana measurements must be used in measurements made under section 92 of Act VIII of 1885. Similar decisions were given in the following cases also: Monmohun Chaudhurani *versus* Prem Chand Rai, 6 Bengal Law Reports, 1; 14 W. R. 4; Mackintosh *versus* Watson, 3 W. R. 123; Babu Beer Protap *versus* Maharaja Rajendra, 12 Moore's Indian Appeals 22; Bhagvati Charan Mukherji

versus Panaula Munshi, 1 W. R. 224; Sarbananda Pande *versus* Ruchi Pande, 4 W. R. 32.

If local measurements are to be rejected in any case, the permission of the Collector, the Commissioner and the Director of Land Records must be obtained (rule 459, Chapter VII, Part II of Bengal Settlement Manual, 1908). This rule however is not meant for Midnapore. The settlement officers must therefore abide by the Judicial rulings mentioned before. Unless they do so, a large amount of useless litigation will be fostered.

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

NIHAR,
April 28th, 1914.

23. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 28th April says that when the Majnamutha and Jalamutha parganas were in the possession of zamindars, the village embankments in them used to be repaired by the villagers themselves under the supervision of the zamindars' men. The zamindars used to pay a certain amount of money annually for the repairs, and the villagers used to divide this money among themselves. Under this system there was no complaint of village embankments being out of repair, for the villagers who repaired them were the very men who were interested in the matter. Now, although the embankments are repaired more scientifically, the villagers constantly suffer from their bad condition. Why? Do overseers regularly supervise the work during the rains? If they do not, steps should be taken so that they may do it in future. Again, the managers and sub-managers also of the khas mahals ought now and then to inspect the works during the rains in order to keep a control over the work of the overseers. The authorities are requested to take these and other steps in order to ensure the proper maintenance of village embankments and drainage.

NIHAR,
May 5th, 1914.

Ibid.

24. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 5th May writes:—

It is regrettable that the manager and sub-manager of the Midnapore khas mahals are not promptly undertaking the repairs of the village embankments damaged by the late floods. The following are cases where the raiyats of the villages concerned have petitioned Government in this connexion:—

(1) On the 22nd March four different petitions were submitted to the sub-manager by the villagers of Mahisagot, Chandanpur, Kaltalya, and Pothapukhuria. Furthermore, on the 17th April last, twelve petitions were submitted to the manager and sub-manager by Rakhal Chandra Barik and Raghunath Gharai of Alampur village, Sridhar Chandra Ojha and Gopal Chandra Ojha of Kusumpur village, by Akshay Kumar Sit and Braja Mohan Panda of Ramchandrapur village, by Gayaprosad Giri, Krishna Mohan Kamila and Bhagabat Chandra Kamila of Sapai village, by Judhistir Bhuiyan, Madhusudan Bhuiyan, Chandicharan Jana of Maisadangar and Landa villages, and by Gajendra Nath Prodhan of Banamalipur mauza. The public want to know what orders have been passed on these memorials. On the 16th April last, Sivaprosad Saut and Udayprosad Jana of North Sherpur village sent up similar memorials. What has been done in regard to them either?

We give below accounts of the condition in which the damaged village embankments referred to in the foregoing petitions now are:—

(1) The village embankment, 2,500 feet long, on the western edge of Alampur village in Majnamutha pargana, has been utterly destroyed. Unless it is restored local agricultural operations will suffer.

(2) The village embankment, about 1,870 feet long, extending for some 80 feet towards the south-east corner of Khal Banamalipur mauza, has never been repaired by the khas mahal authorities. The raiyats used to repair it themselves. But this year, they cannot afford money for this purpose. All they can manage is somehow to procure food for themselves and their dependants. So the khas mahal authorities ought to undertake this work at their own expense this year.

(3) There is an abolished *posta bund* on the south of khas Banamalipur mauza, which serves the propose of a village embankment. It has been

breached for 100 feet near breach No. 4834. Unless this breach is repaired, the adjoining field will be flooded and cultivation will be at a standstill.

(4) There is a private embankment, extending eastward through the residential portion of the above mauza, which the village boys use as a road in attending Sherpur School. It has been damaged and the villagers are too hard up this season to repair it out of their own pockets. The khas mahal authorities ought to do this work themselves now.

25. Kartik Prosad Bera, Head Pandit, Guna Training School, Amarsi, writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May "Obstruction of drainage." to complain of the serious obstruction to drainage caused by the rebuilding of a *bund* on the Daliskhal at the meeting point of Sujamutha pargana and Aranganagar in Midnapore district. This work will stop all boat traffic along the khal, and obstruct the drainage of the major part of the pargana, so that both the crops and the local public health will suffer. Probably, the Bardwan estate manager Babu who rebuilt this bund acted without authority. For if he had any right to do so, why should the District Board have gone to the expense of building a pretty large *pucca* bridge on the Tamluk-Contai Road? Government ought to interfere in the matter.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes that the new timings of trains on the East Indian Railway are causing "Inconveniences of Railway passengers." great inconvenience to passengers. On all lines, the last train leaving Calcutta late at night generally halts at all stations. This used to be the case on the East Indian Railway, but is no longer so. The present arrangements are otherwise. At 8-10 there is a train going from Howrah to Bandel and stopping everywhere *en route*. The next three trains, leaving Howrah at 9-15, 9-35 and 10, respectively, are Mails or Express trains touching at no station between Howrah and Bardwan. Next come two other trains leaving Howrah at 10-24 and 10-54. And curiously the stations at which the former of these trains touches are mostly avoided by the latter and *vice versa*. Thus it happens that, generally speaking, the 8-10 train is the last train for local passengers to travel by. A man comes to Bally to travel to Chinsura. If he cannot catch the 8-10 train, he will have to return home. For of the next two trains, one touches at Bally, but does not touch at Chinsura, and the other does not touch at Bally, though it halts at Chinsura. This is a most improper arrangement.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

(A)—General.

27. The *Barisal Hitavadi* [Barisal] of the 27th April writes that the work of the local post office has almost doubled during the last six or seven years, but the postal staff has not been strengthened. The clerks are in consequence terribly overworked. They have to work 10 or 12 hours daily and also to put in night work by turns for a week every other week. This hard labour tells seriously on their health. Now, the mails both by rail and steamer arrive at Barisal mostly at night, and this is an extra cause of hardship to the postal clerks. Why cannot a Mail Service Record office be established here as at most other railway or steamer terminal stations? The hardship of these clerks requires prompt relief.

BARISAL HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1914.

28. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May has received a letter "A prayer of peons." from civil court peons complaining how their pay ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per month is too small considering the prevalent high prices. This scale of pay was fixed in the early days of British rule in India when necessities were very cheap here. Again, some amount of education is now-a-days absolutely necessary in Court peons, but it was not so in those early days. Court peons in those days, moreover, used to get not any fixed salaries but a three-fourths share of the process-service fees realized by Government. At present surpluses are accumulating in all districts on account of process-service fees. Under the circumstances, concludes the writer, we consider the complaint of the peons quite reasonable and draw Lord Carmichael's attention to it.

MOHAMMADI,
May 8th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
May 7th, 1914.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th May takes strong exception to the order recently issued by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the effect that henceforward Assamese instead of Bengali will be the current language in offices, law-courts and schools in the Goalpara district. Why force Assamese on the Bengali-speaking inhabitants of Goalpara? Sir Archdale Earle should reconsider the matter.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May deprecates the appointment of Mr. H. Walmsley to be President of the Land Acquisition Tribunal in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Mr. Walmsley may be an able man, but he lacks local experience. A Calcutta Barrister of standing and eminence should be selected for this post.

CHARU MIHIR,
May 8th, 1914.

31. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 5th May writes:—
The public believe that Government is determined upon splitting up Mymensingh, but the exact shape the partition will take has not yet been decided. The public are, however, greatly exercised by such indistinct hints about it, as have been dropped in casual conversation by certain high officials. There is a rumour, for example, that the south of Tangail and Manikganj subdivisions is to form a new district with Jamalpur as its head-quarters, Kisorganj and part of Netrakona are to form a new district with head-quarters at Kisorganj. Durgapur thana, the sadar subdivision and part of Jamalpur will form a district with head-quarters at Mymensingh. These districts with Pabna and Bogra (from the Rajshahi Division) are to form a new Commissioner's charge. If these rumours turn out true, serious public inconveniences will follow. Government cannot everywhere adopt the principle of having a population of a million in each district. That is the ideal aimed at by Mr. Beatson Bell, but since it cannot be accepted everywhere, why enforce it on Mymensingh alone?

If Government is bent on splitting up the district for administrative reasons, let the old Brahmaputra form the boundary between the two new districts. If, again, Tangail and Jamalpur subdivisions are to constitute a new district, its head-quarters should be neither at Tangail nor at Jamalpur, but at some place situated between these two towns. The selection of Jamalpur town for the head-quarters may be convenient to the European populations of Jamalpur and Mymensingh towns, because of the easy facilities of communication between the two stations, but it will prove ruinous to the people of Tangail subdivision. Similarly if Kisorganj and Netrakona subdivisions are formed into a new district, a new head-quarters must be formed for it, other than either of these two subdivisional towns.

We also pray that Mymensingh may not be split up until Government has definitely decided what it will do in the case of the other schemes of splitting up districts which are now awaiting its consideration.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

32. Ament the recent circular issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to its clerks at Ranchi, noticed in paragraph 29 of the Report on Native Papers of the 9th May, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—

A clerk when accepting service necessarily does not lose his self-respect. What is the use of thus humiliating him? If any particular individual is suspected, there is the police to watch him. This circular should be withdrawn promptly.

DASUMATI,
May 9th, 1914.

33. The *Dasumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that considering the excitement which is naturally felt by the Hindus at the sight of cow-slaughter in a sacred place, all the convicted persons in the Ajodhya Riot case should have been released by the Government.

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—
"What is it?"
We give below a vivid example of how the benevolent intentions of Government are often frustrated by its servants. Some time ago, Government announced that it would appoint two honorary physicians and two honorary surgeons respectively

to the Mayo and Sambhunath Pandit Hospitals, to improve the facilities available to private practitioners in Calcutta in the way of hospital training. Information as to the conditions of the appointments was to be obtained by application to the Superintendents of the two hospitals. The Bengal Medical Association accordingly wrote to the Superintendent of the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital thus:—

“Dear Sir—I am directed by the Council of the Bengal Medical Association to request you to send us a copy of the conditions of appointments to the honorary staff of the Pandit Sambhunath Hospital.”

And it got the following reply on the 18th April last:—

“Dear Sir—With reference to your letter dated the 17th instant requesting me to send you a copy of the conditions of appointments to the honorary staff of the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital, I regret I am unable to comply with your request.”

The Superintendent of the Mayo Hospital, when similarly approached, returned a similar reply. Will not Government take notice of the conduct of these two officers?

Nor is this all. In order that this experiment of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons might have the best chance of success, eminent private practitioners like Dr. Nripendra Nath Mitra, Sures Chandra Bhattacharyya and Prabodh Chandra Banerji applied for these posts, agreeing to accept them even at great personal sacrifice. But strange to say, much less competent men have been selected for these posts. This matters nothing to the eminent doctors before named, but let it not be made a subject of reflection on private practitioners as a body if the experiment fails. For if it does, the blame will rest on the governors and others who, in making these appointments, were swayed by considerations of private influence and canvassing.

35. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 5th May expresses its gratefulness to the Government for the steps which the Government of India have taken for the rooting out of this fell disease from this country.

Tuberculosis in India.

BIR BHARAT,
May 5th, 1914.

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

36. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May says that famine has actually broken out in the most terrible form in the villages under the Raipura thana in the Noakhali district inhabited mainly by illiterate Musalmans. They have already pawned all their moveables and mortgaged all their immoveables. How will they save their lives now?

“The horrors of famine.”

MOHAMMADI,
May 8th, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

37. In the course of a communicated article, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—

“Loyalty.”

Loyalty is a feeling that comes easily to the Indian, but unhappily there are in India at the present time forces at work which prevent people from being loyal. We have no direct contact with our sovereign. The police stand to us as direct representatives of our rules. And the bare mention of the name of the police makes us shrink in horror. The highest officers of the force we may respect, because they never behave harshly towards us, but the lower officers of the department bring our rulers into disrepute. And the superior officers, because they show too much partiality for their subordinates, can never know the real feelings of the people. There is no enormity of which some selfish and mean policemen are incapable, for securing their own promotion. This belief is so strong among the public that they shun all contact with the police. Furthermore, present-day Englishmen seem to have become fond of flattery. Herein they are only imitating Indian traditions, for, in India, every great man is surrounded by a host of sycophants. And all men fond of flattery are cowards. Hence we find our rulers getting

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1914.

angry when defects of their administration are pointed out to them. Englishmen, if they want to know the real feelings of the people and evoke their loyalty, should mix freely with the common people and cease to consult titled rich-men, who have no sympathy for and knowledge of the feelings and thoughts of the masses. And these masses can speak fearlessly, for they have no personal ends to serve by mixing with officials. They want only sympathy and impartiality at the hands of their rulers.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 9th, 1914.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th May remarks that in view of the favourable reception which the deputation has met with at the hands of the Secretary of State, the Congress leaders should no longer keep themselves aloof from public opinion, but should in every way become the true representatives of the people.

SANJIVANI,
May 7th, 1914.

39. Referring to Lord Hardinge's reply to the memorial of the presbyterian church in India on the subject of attendance in nautches, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th May says that the official mind needs be disabused of the idea that nautch is a compulsory Indian custom. In fact, good men everywhere detest it. If Lord Hardinge boldly takes any step to suppress it, he will get the support of all right-thinking Indians. However that may be, Lord Hardinge has said that personally he takes no interest in nautches, and he doubts whether any European takes any interest in them. This expression of opinion on His Excellency's part ought to be sufficient to dissuade people from arranging for nautches on occasions of entertaining Europeans. In conclusion, the writer regrets that Maharaja Jagadindranath Ray of Nator held nautches on the recent occasion of his son's marriage.

BANGAVASI,
May 9th, 1914.

40. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May takes strong exception to a correspondence in the *Times* of London in which it has been said that as Bengali jurors were averse to returning verdicts of "guilty," Nirmal Kanta Ray ought to have been sent to a Special Tribunal for trial. The jurors who sat in Nirmal Kanta's case consisted of Bengalis as well as Europeans, and some of the Europeans also found Nirmal Kanta not guilty. Under the circumstances, it is the height of impudence and malice to find fault with the Bengali jurors only for having returned a verdict of "not guilty" in Nirmal Kanta's case. A Bengali jury being powerless to retaliate can be safely maligned if, in the absence of evidence to prove the guilt, it returns a verdict of not guilty, but nobody has a word to say against a European jury which, in spite of the guilt having been conclusively proved, returns a verdict of not guilty in favour of a European accused person. It is indeed a great gain to the Indians that the so-called friends of India now and then throw off their mask and thus give the Indians an opportunity to see their true nature.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th May, 1914.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

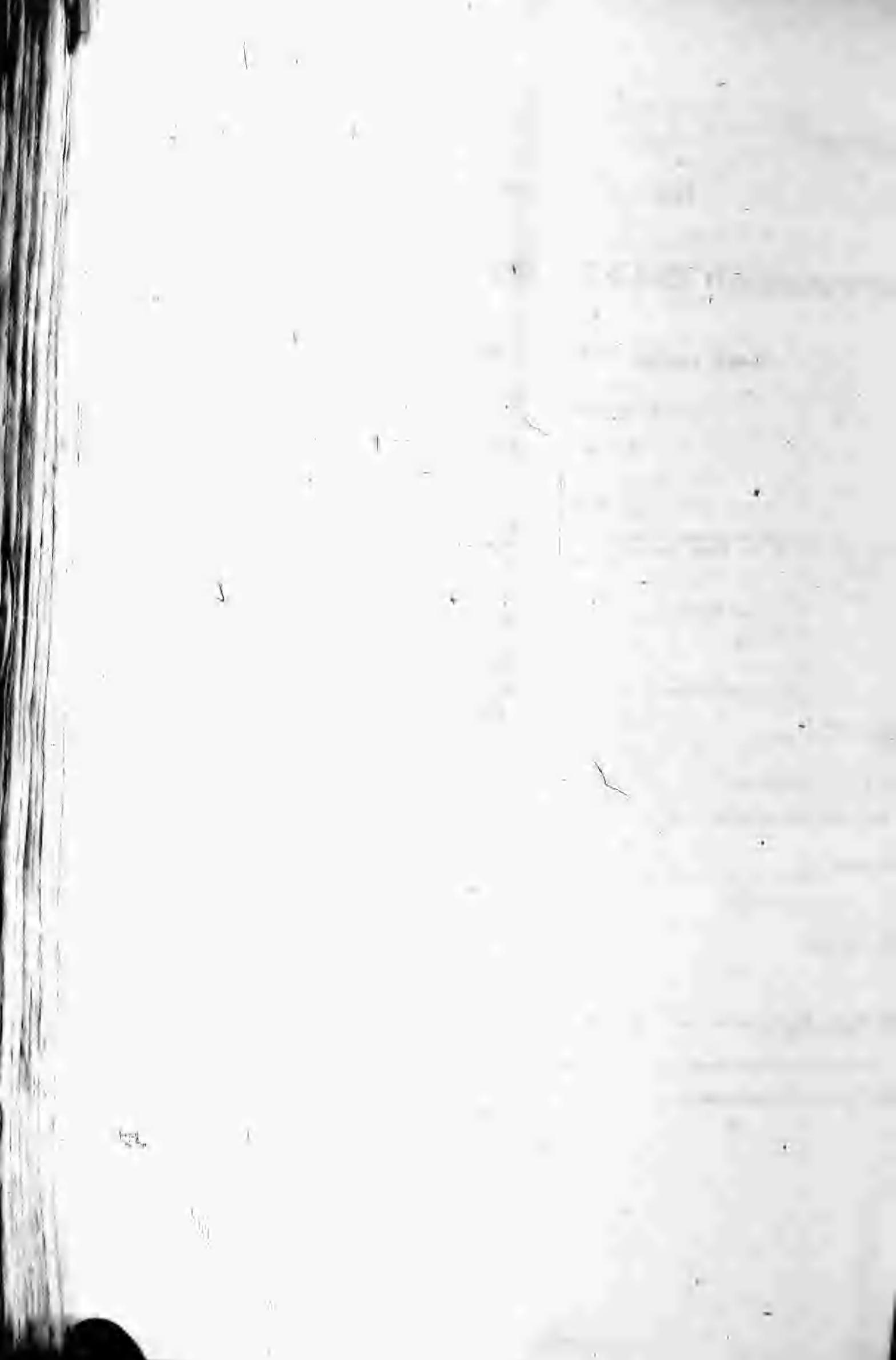
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 16th 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, Bra hmin	4,500
3	"Calcutta Spectator "	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, age 40, Kayastha	500
4	"East "	Dacca	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 60, Brahmō	300
5	"Hablul 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 65 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
9	"Indian Mirror "	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,300
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 62 years	350
14	"Telegraph "	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Working of the Courts.

300. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that Mr. Hamilton, I.C.S., now District Magistrate of Jessore, has the peculiar Unpopularity of Mr. Hamilton. knack of making himself unpopular wherever he is posted. While stationed at Berhampur, he turned it topsy turvy by some of his extraordinary performances—one of them being his unseemly fight with the Mukhtars. The people of Berhampur breathed a sigh of relief when he was transferred from there; and it is now the turn of the poor people of Jessore to suffer. It seems that the *role* he is playing at Jessore is even more extraordinary than at Berhampur. Among his other astounding feats, he has issued a set of "Instructions" for the guidance of the Subordinate Magistrates about the trial of cases, which now goes by the name of the "Jessore High Court Rules", both in the court and out of it. Most of these "Instructions," the paper is informed, have handicapped the Subordinate Magistrates in the exercise of their own discretion in the administration of justice. Indeed, one cannot conceive of a more objectionable interference with the judicial independence of a Subordinate Magistrate than these "Instructions" of Mr. Hamilton involve. A good many of them have been issued solely with the object of curtailing the power of his perpetual *bete noire*,—the Mukhtars. The latter are not allowed to apply for processes for witnesses on behalf of their clients nor to appear in cases under section 145, Indian Penal Code, nor stand bail for the accused. As a rule, the Subordinate Magistrates have been forbidden to summon witnesses in petty cases and in judicial enquiries. The parties themselves are expected to produce their own witnesses, which they can hardly do, and consequently most cases fail. Now, a District Magistrate has no legal authority to issue any instructions to his Subordinate Magistrates unless they have been approved of by the High Court. Did Mr. Hamilton get his set of rules approved by the High Court? So far as information goes, he did not. Indeed it is not likely that the High Court would sanction such instructions and that for a particular district, without rhyme or reason. Will the Hon'ble the Chief Justice be pleased to send for the "Instructions" of Mr. Hamilton and examine them? The paper also begs the Government of Bengal to be so good as to enquire whether such instructions have been really issued or not; and, if so, to call for an explanation from Mr. Hamilton. It draws the special attention of the Chief Justice and the Governor in Council to this matter, as the "Instructions" in question are bound to hamper the course of justice.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
11th May 1914.

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

301. The *Bengales* remarks that to Sir Archdale Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, belongs the credit of having taken the first definite measures towards the organization of village unions and the formulation of a definite, clear-cut programme of action. The paper may not agree with him in the details of his scheme—perhaps it does not in some important respects—but an earnest effort has been made to lay well and truly the foundations of rural self-government. It was time that this was done. It was on the 25th February 1909 that the Decentralization Commission submitted their report. Five years have been spent in deliberation; and the attitude of the public mind is one of impatience, to which expression was given in the Imperial Legislative Council in the course of the debate that took place on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji, urging the adoption of the leading recommendations of the Commission on the question of local self-government and village organizations. The Government gave a sympathetic reply, and it is presumed the Assam scheme is one of the first fruits of the debate. The *chaukidari* system does not exist in most of the districts of the Surma Valley

BENGALUR,
9th May 1914.

where the system is to be tried; and in all such cases the area of each union is not to exceed 10 or 12 square miles with a population not exceeding 5,000. The area is somewhat large; but it seems to be inevitable at the first start of the experiment. The great thing is to have suitable men, and it may not be possible to obtain them within a very limited area. The whole scheme is experimental, and as its success becomes more and more apparent, it will be possible to limit the area of the units. It is needless to say that the smaller the unit, the greater will be the intensity of the local interest that is awakened. Where the *chaukidari* system prevails, the *chaukidari panchayats* will be used for the purposes of the new scheme. The new village organizations will be charged with important duties. They will be required, amongst other matters, to promote public interest in such matters as village sanitation, vaccination and water-supply, the management of the village school and dispensary, if any, and also the use and maintenance of roads, cold weather tracks, khals, bridges, ferries and pounds. These are duties which under the existing law the village panchayats in Assam are required to perform; but, as a matter of fact, they have little or no part or share in them. It is needless to say that the success of the scheme will depend upon the selection of proper men; and the people know who are the best men amongst them. Obviously then a system of election should be devised for the appointment of the members of the village unions. The majority of the members should therefore be elected, and they should have a free hand in the matters entrusted to their control. They should be made to feel that they have real powers; and the consciousness of power will awaken in them a sense of real responsibility. This brings one to the question of official control. It is a part of the Assam scheme to, form circles under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector whose duty it will be subject to the control of the Subdivisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner, to supervise the working of these bodies with a view to their taking their proper place in due course in the scheme of village government which is under contemplation. The paper does not object to official control being exercised especially at the commencement of an experiment like the present one, but its limitations should be clear and well-defined. Above all, it insists that there shall be no control from within and no sort of petty interference with the details of village administration. If the village organizations feel that they are mere instruments in the hands of the officials, and have been created only to register their decrees, all sense of responsibility will be gone, and they will cease to feel any real interest in their work.

(h)—General.

MUSSALMAN,
5th May 1914.

302. The *Mussalman* reverts to the subject of the demolition of the domes of the Lashkarpur mosque and the apprehended desecration of other mosques and graveyards affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks. The Government of Bengal or the local authorities should intervene and bring about a settlement satisfactory to the Muhammadan community. It is a great pity that the authorities have kept the community in suspense and have been making unnecessary delay in reassuring the Moslem public by a final pronouncement. It seems the authorities have not yet realised the gravity of the situation. Series of articles have been written in Moslem papers all over India, public meetings have been held in Calcutta and its neighbourhood to give expression to the feelings of the community in this matter, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, at its last annual session at Dacca, passed a resolution expressing "its indignation at the desecration of mosques and graveyards at Kidderpur and neighbouring villages and also its sense of alarm at the apprehended desecration of the large number of mosques in the tract of land acquired by the Port Commissioners," the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq too referred to the matter in his presidential address, but still the authorities are silent and apparently apathetic and there is no knowing how long the question will be allowed to remain unsolved. It is the duty of the community to further impress on

the authorities the necessity of an early but satisfactory settlement, and let them understand that delay would be most undesirable from all points of view.

303. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* again invites the attention of the general public, as well as the authorities concerned, to the pathetic tale of Babu Nagendra Nath Sen relating to the unfortunate case of his son. Here is a gentleman, who makes a series of pointed allegations against some of the methods obtaining in the Medical College, and the Government, or rather the Medical College authorities, owe it to themselves and the public either to justify their conduct or to take such steps as to make the repetition of such a state of things impossible. When referring to this subject the last time, the paper invited any other version of it that the hospital authorities might choose to give. But none has come to hand so far. Moreover, it has no reason to disbelieve its correspondent, who assured its representative that the version given by him was true in every particular. Is there no other version forthcoming, because there is none to give?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
12th May 1914.

304. The *Bengales* observes that of the most wonderful events in history none is so wonderful as the establishment of British rule in India. That a small island Kingdom in the German ocean should found an empire in the

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Indian peninsula at a distance of seven thousand miles across the seas is in itself a feat to which history furnishes no parallel. It is quite true that as an empire-builder England has never had an equal, but in America, Australia and South Africa the British possessions are colonies which are quite independent of the parent country and which contribute nothing to the exchequer of that country. They may be justly regarded as Greater Britain, for they find room for the overflow population of the United Kingdom and the colonists are the descendants of Englishmen. But it is in India that England has her real Empire, and therefore India is justly regarded as the brightest jewel in the diadem of Britain. The possession of India is England's chief claim to Empire and the British Empire will rank as such as long as India forms part of it. With India, England is unquestionably the greatest Empire in the world; without, she will sink into insignificance and will lose the proud position she has attained among the nations of the world. This fact has been repeatedly recognised by thoughtful English historians and writers themselves. Lord Curzon described India as the pivot of the Empire. This outstanding fact has to be considered with some others equally important. India will never become an English settlement or colony. The climate is unfavourable and the few Englishmen who have settled in the hills have not always prospered. The intellectual and moral decadence with the passing of the generations is marked; the Indigo planters of English parentage have disappeared, whether due to the competition with synthetic indigo or other causes it would be unprofitable to enquire; the English settlers in the Kulu Valley have rapidly dwindled in number. India will never become as Canada, Australia or the Transvaal and South Africa, that is to say, India will never become the home of a large number of British settlers and their descendants or a British colony. For, climatic difficulties apart, England has to deal with an ancient civilisation in India, a civilisation which, if not aggressive, is remarkably tenacious of its own ideals and which has never yet been vanquished by any other civilisation. To ensure the permanence of the Empire it is necessary that the continuity of policy upon steadily progressive lines and the responsibility of office should be maintained. This is doubtless done by the permanent officials under the higher inspiration of British statesmanship so that the machinery of the administration moves smoothly on oiled wheels. Whatever their capacity or views on questions of administration, they have to move in accordance with a policy which has its roots in the democratic instincts of a great people. A man at the head of the administration holds office for only a brief term, but during that term he can wield despotic authority if he so elect. Sometimes he is overborne by the opposition of the permanent officials as Lord Ripon was over the Ilbert Bill. At others, he has his way if he is sufficiently determined, as Lord Curzon who carried out the partition of Bengal, or Lord Hardinge who has performed the still more incredible feat of modifying the partition and

unsettling a settled fact. Therein lies the weakness and the danger of the present system of administration. It is so largely dependent upon the personal attributes of the Head of the Government. Indians may have a ruler like Lord Curzon or one like Lord Ripon or Lord Hardinge. The true remedy lies in the inauguration of a constitutional government in which the real power will be vested in the popular representatives. It will ensure continuity of policy, and what is more it would be a form of government, truly British in its character and complexion, and would strengthen British rule by securing the association and hearty co-operation of the people.

BENGALEN,
14th May 1914.

305. The *Bengalee* remarks that Lord Curzon's speech on New Delhi in the House of Lords emphasised the expensiveness of the scheme without any corresponding gain to the administration. The ex-Viceroy seems to have scored a point when he observed that capitals are not made but have to grow. He made a rather alarmist statement as to the actual expenditure that would have to be incurred to make Delhi what the Government want it to be. "The Indian tax-payer," said Lord Curzon, "would get off cheaply if the Government's policy cost him less than fifteen or sixteen millions." While the controversy about the transfer of the capital has been carried to the Upper House the papers feels called upon, to make their views of the matter once more clear to the public. The transfer of the capital to Delhi as the historic Despatch of 1911 made perfectly clear was not a solution of the question whether the seat of Government can be removed to a more advantageous centre than Calcutta. When Calcutta was offered the alternative of reigning as the seat of a perfectly independent provincial government Indians unhesitatingly declared in favour of its exchanging the derivative glamour of a capital for the intrinsic glory of a self-contained and self-sufficient city. This is a perfectly natural aspiration. Who will not readily forego many a present advantage and convenience at the alluring prospect of being the master of his own welfare? The *Statesman*, which has hitherto been an uncompromising opponent of the transfer and imported into the controversy an amount of passion and heat scarcely worthy of respectable journalism, seems to have sufficiently recovered itself to appreciate the standpoint of educated India and has now no difficulty in understanding that the consequence of the transfer "must be either the virtual abandonment of Delhi or the reduction of the Government of India to a purely Imperial administration by the devolution among the Provincial Governments of most of the power and responsibilities centred in Delhi and Simla." The latter is the objective which Lord Hardinge had distinctly in view when His Excellency decided on this momentous change; and whatever Lord Crewe might say this logical consequence of the transfer of the capital must follow as night follows the day.

306. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that Lord Curzon could think, in the midst of the turmoil due to the political situation nearer home, to return to his charge against the Delhi Capital scandal, shows what a deep impression it has made among the English politicians. It would appear that Lord Hardinge, by his recent *Kaifiat* regarding the costs of the transfer of the Imperial Capital, instead of convincing or placating his opponents, has only succeeded in rousing and irritating them the more, as every attempt at defending the indefensible must necessarily do. His Lordship wanted to satisfy his critics by assuring them that the total costs of the scheme would not exceed six millions, plus another trifle of a million for unforeseen contingencies. But no sooner did the words come out of his Lordship's lips, than his critics pricked this new bubble of a second estimate as mercilessly as the original one and demonstrated to the world that, whatever his Lordship's reputation as a statesman or diplomat, he was not a good hand at estimating. Lord Curzon also has similarly shown an utter lack of appreciation of Lord Hardinge's estimating powers and has roundly affirmed that the "Indian taxpayer would get off cheaply if the Government's policy cost him less than fifteen or sixteen millions." But sorer still than Lord Hardinge's performances as an estimator have been the powers of argument displayed by Lord Crewe over this question. In reply to Lord Curzon's trenchant criticisms in the course of the recent discussion in the House of Lords, the Secretary of State is reported to have "declined to

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ibid.

reargue the question." Considering, as the *Englishman* pointed out in a leading article on the subject, that the matter has never so far been seriously argued by the Imperial Government or Lord Crewe, the significance of the word "reargue" is not very intelligible. And the most indefensible part of the thing is, as rightly pointed out by the same paper, that such an extravagant scheme has been launched "at a time when the development of the country, the claims of sanitation and education and communication, demand all the money that can be spared, and when one province is in the grip of a severe famine." There is no doubt that the United Provinces would have never again been visited by a famine if the money required for building new Delhi had been spent for the improvement of that province. It is really a sickening sight that while urgent reforms are needed in every direction, the taxes of the poor, sickly and starving Indians should be devoted to a purpose in which they have not the slightest interest.

307. The *Bengalee* is pleased to find an improvement in the attitude of the *Statesman* towards the proposed improvement of Radha Bazar and the neighbourhood by the construction of a street through that locality by the demolition of a large number of shops and trading houses. The *Statesman* has the advantage of being in the confidence of the Improvement Trust of which it has constituted itself the spokesman and the champion. In its issue of the 10th instant it published an account of the scheme, giving particulars which have evidently been collected from the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. One learns from this account that more than 250 petitions have already been received "condemning the scheme and pointing out that important commercial interests are involved, and that the trade of the locality will be completely dislocated." These protests will be received up to June till which period the Trust will "mark time." This is very different from the course suggested by the *Statesman* and one of its correspondents that the Trust should turn a deaf ear to all remonstrance and opposition and proceed at once with the scheme. After the period prescribed for the sending in of objections the Board of Trustees will meet and consider the objections and will then decide which is the best thing to be done. It is now admitted that everything will be done to minimise the grievances which have given rise to the present agitation. A great point has been gained by the admission that the grievances have a substantial basis. There would have been no agitation if the danger had not been a real and a serious one.

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15th May 1914.

III.—LEGISLATION.

308. The *Bengalee* observes that the *Pioneer* had to wait for nearly a month to get hold of a pigeon-holed fact to admonish the critics of Indian administration on their absence of regard for facts. Mr. B. Chakrabarti made the significant observation in his presidential address at the Comilla Conference that "almost every non-official suggestion in the Councils is met with an emphatic if courteously expressed negative." The *Pioneer* has now discovered that this is a wanton outrage on facts which show that out of the 46 non-official resolutions moved since the enlarged Council first sat in April 1910, Government have accepted 7. The *Pioneer* had to adopt the transparent artifice of treating three years' resolutions in a lump to arrive at the grand total of 7. But if every year's resolutions are taken separately, the non-official victory is represented by the handsome figure of 2—a result which does not make Mr. Chakrabarti such a great offender against facts as the *Pioneer* paints him. Then, of these 46, no fewer than 18 have been withdrawn, "indicating that in each case the hon'ble mover was so satisfied with Government's attitude that there was no defined line of difference calling for a division." Of course there are occasions when the attitude of the Government makes it needless to press the resolutions. But such occasions are rare. As to the contention that many of the resolutions were rejected because they were so unsound and impracticable, that on no grounds could they be acceptable,

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it has been shown that many of these resolutions were based on the recommendations of State-appointed Commissions, and for the Government to have rejected them on the ground that they were impracticable and unsound was to stultify themselves. Anglo India is not averse to concede sense and wisdom to Mr. Gokhale. Why is it then that Mr. Gokhale's resolutions meet with no better fate than those of other non-official members who, according to the *Pioneer*, have no "appreciation of the value of facts?" This is a bad case and the only way open to the supporters of the Government is to abuse the other side's attorney.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

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14th May 1914.

309. The *Bengalee* remarks that there have come into existence official and non-official organizations in England to befriend the Indian students, but these latter resent their activities and wish that they were not. This is strange, almost inconsistent with what is generally known of the Indian character. The Indians have always been known to be responsive to kindly feelings, and that they should turn round upon their benefactors in this particular instance requires a more convincing explanation than what is met with in the columns of the Anglo-Indian press. The *Englishman*, apparently stung by the resolutions passed at the recent Caxton Hall meeting of Indian students, expressing disapproval of the existence and increasing activity of the Indian Students' Department. Whatever might be the failings of the Indian students it is evident that they are no longer wanted in England. Race feeling and political feeling have both combined to turn them into so many undesirables even in the capital of the British Empire. This unhappily seems to be the real situation. Why seek to put people on a wrong scent when you yourself cannot deny "that Indian students have recently been declined certain educational facilities that were formerly open to them, and that the large engineering and manufacturing firms are growing more and more unwilling to give them a technical training." In view of this stern and eloquent fact, the *Englishman's* theorising about the sins of the students and their parents will not deceive anybody. Mr. J. M. Mehta, the President of the Caxton Hall meeting, did not mince matters. He plainly said that the Indian Students' Department has failed to overcome racial prejudices against Indians at educational institutions. His attitude towards the new hospitality committee was similar. Patronage and hospitality in the absence of educational facilities mean little or nothing. They want bread and you cannot bid for their love and sympathy by giving them stone. This is the plain and simple story and no amount of abuse of the Indian students and their parents can obscure this real and clear issue.

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310. The *Bengalee* observes that the student problem is one of the gravest in India, as perhaps it is everywhere else; and the public and the Government rightly attach to it the importance which it deserves. Looking at the question from this point of view, one cannot but feel painfully concerned at the proceedings of the recent meeting of Indian students at Caxton Hall. It is very evident that a considerable section of Indian students, now pursuing their studies in England, are dissatisfied with the success that has attended the arrangements made for their benefit. The matter is serious, and the grievance should be remedied with as little delay as possible. The evil had been fully anticipated by those who were long-sighted enough to read the inner meaning of the Imperial idea. When the Imperial idea first took possession of the public mind in Great Britain, the Kiplings and others of the same species welcomed it with enthusiasm in songs that were cheered to the echo in musical halls and other similar places of good repute. But the wise men shook their heads. They saw in it the arrogant idea of racial superiority and an underlying disposition to treat what are called the coloured races of the Empire as an inferior set, not entitled to the privileges of British citizenship. These anticipations are being fulfilled. They have been fulfilled to the letter in the self-governing colonies of the Empire, in Australia, in

Canada, in South Africa; and the wave of racial superiority and all that it implies is now steadily invading the domain of British thought and action. All new conceptions, good or bad, find their first expression with the young; for youthful minds are the most ardent and the most impressionable. The student problem sinks into nothingness when compared with its far-reaching issues. England is watched with attention by the great body of students in this country. They cannot but follow with the keenest interest the controversy that is now going on; and the sense of humiliation which their fellow-students in England feel must awaken a responsive echo in their hearts.



11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1914.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

