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## REPORT

ON

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th March 1916.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

(As it stood on the 1st October 1915.)

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahma; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahma; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Arohana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahma; age 43 years.	700
19	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmuc; age 57 years.	150
20	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhooma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	.....
21	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji; Brahmin; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	400
23	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarker, Hindu, Kayastha; age 58 years.	19,000
24	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 54 years	453
25	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hari-pada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" <b>Bandha Bandhu</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" <b>Bhakti</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" <b>Bharat Laxmi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahma ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" <b>Bharatmalila</b> " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahma ; age 34 years.	450
32	" <b>Bhisak Darpan</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" <b>Bharatbarsha</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhu-shan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" <b>Bidushak</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" <b>Bijnan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" <b>Bikraimpur</b> " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" <b>Birbhum Varta</b> " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" <b>Birbhumi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" <b>Birbhum Vasi</b> " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" <b>Brahman Samaj</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
41	" <b>Brahma Vadi</b> " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahma ; age 52 years.	660
42	" <b>Brahma Vidya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" <b>Burdwan Sanjivani</b> " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" <b>Byabasay O Baniya</b> " (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	900
45	" <b>Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" <b>Charu Mihir</b> " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
47	" <b>Chhatra</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" <b>Chikitsa Prakas</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" <b>Chikitsa Sammiti</b> " (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" <b>Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan</b> " (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Burode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" <b>Chinsura Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" <b>Dainik Chandrika</b> " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
53	" <b>Dainik Basumati</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" <b>Dacca Prakas</b> " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" <b>Darsak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" <b>Dharma-o-Karma</b> " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" <b>Dharma Tatva</b> " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	" <b>Dharma Prasharak</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrsingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" <b>Diamond Harbour Hitaishi</b> " (N)	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" <b>Dhruba</b> " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	490
61	" <b>Education Gazette</b> " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" <b>Faridpur Nitalohini</b> " (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
63	" <b>Galpa Lahari</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" <b>Gambhira</b> " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
65	" <b>Gaud-duta</b> " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" <b>Grihastha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" <b>Hakim</b> " (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Bahaman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
68	" <b>Sri Gauranga Sevaka</b> " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	600
69	" <b>Hare School Magazine</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" <b>Hindu Ranjika</b> " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
71	" <b>Hindu Sakha</b> " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" <b>Hitavadi</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" <b>Islam-Rahit</b> " (M)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Masiuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
74	" <b>Jagat-Jyoti</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
75	" <b>Jagaran</b> " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" <b>Jahannebi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
77	" <b>Jaagipur Samod</b> " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" <b>Janmabhumi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	" <b>Jasohar</b> " (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	" <b>Jubak</b> " (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	" <b>Jugi-Sammilani</b> " (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" <b>Jyoti</b> " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	" <b>Kajer-Loke</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" <b>Kalyani</b> " (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	" <b>Kangal</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akiuuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	" <b>Kanika</b> " (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	" <b>Karmakar Bandhu</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	" <b>Kasipur-Nibasi</b> " (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	" <b>Kayastha Patrika</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" <b>Khulnavasi</b> " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	" <b>Krishak</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	" <b>Krishi Samvad</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	" <b>Kahristya Bandhav</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	" <b>Kushadaha</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	" <b>Mahajan Bandhu</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	" <b>Mahila</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	" <b>Mahila Bandhav</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	" <b>Mahishya Mahila</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	" <b>Mahisya Samaj</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	" <b>Mahisya-Surhid</b> " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	" <b>Malancha</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	" <b>Malda Samachar</b> " (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	" <b>Manasi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	" <b>Mandarmala</b> " ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	" <b>Marmabani</b> " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammad" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahma ; age 40 years.	450
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Nymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	"Naty Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panohcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahuo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	600
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
129	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goals ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pranankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajdnt" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarker, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Musselman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Khetra Mohan Gupta	300
153	"Samaj Bendhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
159	"Sandesh" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch., Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years ...	300
166	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
167	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sesu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Subhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netaji Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M. A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
176	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Balshnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Sazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
187	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	310

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P)	Coutai	Monthly	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shree, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N) <sup>o</sup>	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P)	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaisi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
203	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabtaran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Ut-sav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
210	"Vijaya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

\* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>				
217	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pansbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	500
221	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahma.	300
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
	<i>Garo:</i>				
229	"Achikui Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
	<i>Hindi.</i>				
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Rain	250
236	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Prasad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Lwar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>				
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
245	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ... ..	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
251	"Auwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irsad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqut" (N) <sup>o</sup> ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
254	"Darbin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Sahrawardy ...	800
255	"Rosalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Rosalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,300
258	"Tandrusut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumari, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmez ee" (N) <sup>o</sup> ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Ternzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Lriya.</i>				
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

\* Suspended.

*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (M.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th February writes that a great change is in progress in China—a political revolution, accompanied with bloodshed. It is difficult to say whether or not, this transformation from Republicanism to Monarchy is a change for the better. Simultaneously with this political revolution, an industrial and economic revolution is also being effected in China. The Chinese are skilful in the use of machinery and they are quickly assimilating European industrial knowledge, so that a vast industrial progress may soon be expected in that country.

BASUMATI.  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th February refers to the list published about the papers dealt with under the Working of the new Press Act. Press Act and says that the working of the law has created public panic. It does nothing to preserve the public peace but only creates public discontent. It should be repealed promptly.

SANJIVANI.  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

3. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February writes that close upon the prohibition of the circulation of three Musalman papers in the Punjab has come the order demanding securities from the *Iqdam* and the *Tarjoman*, as a result of which the former paper has gone out of existence and the latter compelled to suspend its publication. This then, says the *Mohammadi*, is the meed which comes to Musalman papers after all their self-sacrifice and devotion to duty.

MOHAMMADI.  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

4. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th February says :— It is highly surprising to find so many men being interned under the Defence of India Act. If those whom Government is interning at the instance of the Criminal Investigation Department are really at fault then one must admit that India is seething with discontent and sedition. But every one from the King down to the Provincial Governor says that India is loyal. We also hold the same opinion. We want to tell Government that this question is not one of principle only but of administration as well. People are now getting tired of these internments. Absolutely innocent men cannot affirm with certainty that they will not come under the purview of the all-grasping Defence of India Act.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA  
Feb. 29th, 1916.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

5. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February thinks that the punishment awarded to William Dracres for outraging the modesty of a Hindu girl at the Kankinara railway station is inadequate.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

6. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February takes exception to the lenient punishment awarded to Mr. Dracres, who was charged with outraging a girl's modesty at the Barrackpur railway station. The paper requests Government to order a retrial.

MOHAMMADI.  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th February praises the Police Magistrate of Sealdah for his recent sentence on James Walker (*sic*) who was convicted of having attempted to outrage a Bengali girl at the Barrackpur railway station, and asks what the European Station Master and the Military Police Sergeant at the station were doing at the time. Could they not have prevented the outrage or arrested the miscreant? The authorities should provide a waiting-room for females at Barrackpur and also put up at railway stations all over India printed accounts of this case, so that all who go to railway stations may be warned of the consequences of such misdeeds as that committed by Walker (*sic*).

BANGAVASI.  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

8. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February refers with regret to the rumour about the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam's retirement, and says that since no Bengali Muslim has been appointed to a judgeship in the Calcutta High Court since the time of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, the impending vacancy should be filled by the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda. The Nawab, the paper understands, is trying hard for the post, and it would be a great relief for the Moslem community, to which the Nawab Bahadur's presence in the Executive Council has done more harm than good, if his activities were transferred to the Judicial Bench. And the sooner this happens the better. This, concludes the paper, is the opinion not of itself alone but of a large number of educated Musalmans.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

9. Referring to the abolition of the Kyd Street Police Court, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th February fails to find any reason for the retention of the Police Courts in Calcutta. The strictest economy is necessary. Besides, says the paper, if one High Court and one Small Cause Court be quite enough for Calcutta, there need never be a multiplicity of Police Courts.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 22nd, 1916.

10. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd February writes:—

"The loving twins." Those loving twins, the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*, have set up a chorus of abuse in connection with the Presidency College affair. They are both profoundly ignorant as to the real state of things in Bengal and know nothing of our people, though that fact never deters them from indulging in asinine brayings against them. There is no one among us who can sing out a reply to these papers, for a rice-eating people as we are, our voice cannot be raised to the same pitch as that of the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*.

We Bengalis are in a sense a very lucky people. What dire mischief would have ensued if any assault like this had taken place in a strictly Indian-managed College like the Ripon, or City or Metropolitan, instead of in the Presidency College, which is managed by Government. In that case, these two Anglo-Indian journals would, by their libellous, unbridled screechings, have made life miserable for us, and called for the most condign punishment imaginable of the guilty students.

The Chowringhee journal objects to Sir Asutosh's presence on the committee because Mr. James is not on good terms with him. Well, if anybody can possibly pacify the students now, it is Sir Asutosh. The students have now come to understand what a friend Sir Asutosh has been to them. Dr. P. C. Ray is another man who has great influence over the students. Instead of Professor Peake and Principal H. C. Maitra, Dr. P. C. Ray and Principal G. C. Bose or R. S. Trivedi would have made better members of the Committee of Enquiry.

It is clear now that it is Principal James's weakness which is directly responsible for the present rowdy spirit among the students of the Presidency College. He tried to please everybody and ended by pleasing nobody. Had he been stronger, he might have pacified Professor Oaten and controlled the students as well. The *Statesman* most shamelessly questions Sir Asutosh's special fitness for the Presidentship of the Committee, pointing out that he left College many years ago. But what other man is there in the country who has been more in touch with matters educational of late than he? The *Englishman* has better sense than to indulge in such useless abuse. It has resorted to bitter abuse of Bengali lads instead. Its ignorance of things Bengali is shown by its recently publishing a letter purporting to be from a Bengali student of the Presidency College, signing himself "Nirakar Chandra Gargari," quite unaware that it was an impossible name and that the letter, therefore, was a bogus one. It is a pity that the formation of public opinion, rests with such ignorant and hot-headed people as the conductors of these papers.

11. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes that the Governing Body of the Presidency College, by punishing three or four boys, explicitly admits that the rest are innocent. Why should not these then have

The situation in the Presidency College.

their fines refunded and the College be reopened? Unless restitution is thus made the aggrieved lads may sue Government and Principal James for damages. The situation is really becoming funny and puzzling.

12. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes:—

The Presidency College affair.

We understand from our good friend, the *Englishman*, that Professor Oaten had since the strike in the Presidency College been lecturing to his pupils on the "inherent incapacity of certain races for discipline and their moral inferiority to certain other races," and this lecturing as well as certain remarks passed by him about the Oriental character exasperated the students. Will the Committee of Enquiry kindly take note of this? For the benefit of the writers in English newspapers who, in season and out of season, describe us as an inferior race and call our young men hooligans, we may cite the story of the students of the Oxford University who assaulted their German Professor because he had, shortly before the end of the Boer War, made certain unpleasant remarks about the English soldiers belonging to the South African Concentration Camp. The incident was reported in the *Times* without any commentary. Like the *Bengalee* we advise our boys to obey their superiors and preceptors without hesitation.

13. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 24th February says that we have already condemned the murder of the Headmaster of the Malda School by certain students. It is

*Ibid.*

very reprehensible. The students who cowardly attacked Mr. Oaten in the Presidency College deserve to be severely punished. It is a matter for gratification that a committee has been appointed to deliberate over the unpleasant affair in the College.

It is, however, not meet to close the Presidency College which has on its rolls about a thousand students for the fault of a few who assailed Mr. Oaten. The first principle of British justice is not to declare any one to be a criminal until he has been proved to be so.

14. Certain Anglo-Indian papers, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th February, is thundering at the Bengali Press and holding it responsible for the circumstances

"Thunderings."

which have led to the unfortunate affair in the Presidency College. We have already explained that this accusation is totally unfounded and may tell our accusers that it is they, who never miss an opportunity to fan the fire of racial animosity, that are to blame for the present situation. One cannot expect love in return for hatred. If English Professors look down upon their Indian pupils as black men, they can never hope to get any respect from the latter in return.

15. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th February writes:—

"Final remarks"—The Presidency College affair.

We heartily support the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry, with Sir Ashutosh Mukherji as its head, and we must say that the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* have not been prudent in protesting against Government's action. Secondly, while according to the authorities of the Presidency College the praise that they deserve for having found out and punished Professor Oaten's assailants, we cannot help thinking that they should have acted under the newly-appointed committee. Thirdly, such a howl should not have been raised over a boyish escapade. Our boys have not yet become ungovernable altogether, though they may have been somewhat hot-headed. If Sir Ashutosh's committee can find out the cause of the mischief and suggest the proper remedy, it will be doing real service to the public. Boys will be boys, but anything Indian boys may do assumes gigantic proportions in the eyes of sahibs. Our contemporaries of the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* give a political significance to the escapades of Indians, but we doubt whether they would have gone into such hysterics over anything done by white boys. It is because these papers make a distinction between white and black, and it is because there is not the least kindly feeling in them for

NAYAK,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

RESALAT,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

BANGALI,  
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NAYAK,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

the black subject race, that we have such trouble in the country. Lord Carmichael knows this and is acting accordingly. So it will not be proper to embarrass His Excellency.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th February says that Professor Oaten must bear his share in the blame for the Presidency College affair. He certainly could not win the respect of his pupils and trouble has been brewing between him and them for about a month now. Principal James also betrayed great weakness in dealing with this affair. His vacillating attitude has led to the punishment of many innocent students and also of their guardians. Certainly many of his predecessors, Messrs. Gilliland and Pedlar, for example, dealt with such incidents in their time with greater firmness. Government, too, have acted reprehensibly in rashly closing the College for the fault of a few. Frictions between Professors and pupils are not unknown in England, and though we deprecate such incidents strongly, we see in them no reason for closing a College altogether.

SANJIVANI,  
F. b. 24th, 1916.

17. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th February denies that the assault on Professor Oaten has anything to do with sedition. There have been such assaults on Professors in the past, e.g., in the cases of Professors Lethbridge, Bellet, and Russell, and in all such cases, it was the Professors who behaved in such a way with their pupils as to make the latter lose all respect for them. The recent strike was provoked by Mr. Oaten's conduct and by Mr. James's refusal to do the students justice. We trust the students will fearlessly place the facts before the Committee of Enquiry.

18. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th February says that Government has not acted with justice in appointing Mr. Wordsworth as Principal of the Presidency College over the head of Mr. Peake and Mr. Biss, who are both senior to him. Mr. Biss is not only senior but is also a learned man. By overlooking his claim Government has done a wrong thing.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 29th, 1916.

19. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th February says that if an Indian officer had subjected Mr. Lyon to gross personal insult, or in other words (as is most probably the case) assaulted him as Principal James has, would the authorities have been content with only suspending him? Would not he have rotted in confinement? Alas for colour distinction! Alas for the black skin!! Alas for the caste-system in India!!!

NAYAK,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

20. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February refers to the assault on Professor Oaten and the closing of the Presidency College and fears that the affair will assume rather serious proportions. The paper laments the conduct of modern students which is so markedly different from that of their predecessors, both Hindu and Musalman, in ancient times, who used to consider it a privilege to do even menial work for their teachers. It is Western civilisation which is responsible for this state of things, and the paper refers to the sad downfall of Mr. Mahmud, whose father was the first to introduce that mischievous civilisation among Musalmans. And yet Western civilisation is spreading in India with disastrous results.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

21. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th February has a long article on the Presidency College incident. No one thought, says the writer, that the Presidency College affair would assume such a serious aspect as it has done. At the very outset we want to make it clear that we have been extremely pained at Mr. James's disgrace. We have learnt on enquiry that he is really a learned and good man. He had true sympathy with the student community. Though he had to treat the students rather severely in deference to the misguided zeal of young and proud Professors, he was really sorry for all this. The students always respected him. The dismissal of Principal James is due to two causes, one of which is personal and the other political. Regarding the second cause, it would be sufficient to remark that he did not hold opinions similar to those held by newly-arrived vain Professors from England, who look down upon Indians as a half-civilised subject race. For

DAINIK BHARAT  
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this Principal James has had to pay the penalty this time. We will not express any opinion about this just now. After the publication of the report of the Committee of Enquiry we will publish, if necessary, the mystery surrounding the whole affair. The way in which certain Professors treat the students is producing an effect on the latter which it is necessary to counteract even from a political standpoint. We hope, however, that necessary changes will be effected without the necessity of making much noise over the affair.

The paper then goes on to give details of the affairs in the Presidency College, which have culminated so badly, and says that the appointment of a committee means the condemnation of the Principal, because he is responsible for the working of the College. Under the circumstances, his refusal to serve on the committee should not be considered blameworthy. But all the same we cannot support two of his actions: he did not do well to write the letter protesting against the appointment of Sir Ashutosh and Mr. Hornell on the Committee as men biassed against him. We have already stated that this is a mere fancy of his, for which the article in the *Statesman* is mainly responsible. Even if his idea is correct, he ought to have been content with writing the letter. But he not only sent the letter but requested the Secretary of the Committee to read it before the Committee. Mr. James did not stop here. He subjected Mr. Lyon to "gross personal insult," with the result that he has been removed from the Principalship. It is certainly a very serious fault on the part of Mr. James to have spoken so roughly to Mr. Lyon. We admit this, but all the same we hold that the punishment which has been awarded to Mr. James is far too excessive. Government could have attained its object by sending him somewhere else. Looking from the standpoint of the students, which, by the way, is the most important point of view in the matter, the dismissal of Principal James has been wrong.

22. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February writes:—

"The offshoot stronger than the parent tree."

It is not possible that the editor of the *Statesman* feels insulted and pained at the assault committed on Professor Oaten as much as the Professor himself does. But while Professor Oaten thinks that only a few students of the Presidency College are implicated in the affair, the editor of the *Statesman*, that personification of justice, truth and liberal-mindedness, has vilified the whole of the student community and vented his spleen on the Bengali Press. Would one be justified if, following the *Statesman's* example, one were to call the whole British race ungrateful because of that paper's ingratitude to its benefactors?

In another article, under the heading "The Enquiry Committee," the *Hitavadi* takes exception to the closing of the Presidency College, although none of the students of the institution has yet been found guilty of the assault. Even if some of them are guilty, it is not just to punish all the students for the fault of a few. The paper approves of the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry and asks Government to consider whether it would be proper to keep the College closed in case the committee took a long time in coming to a decision.

23. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th February, referring to the suspension of Principal James, writes:—

"King James."

The official *communiqué* speaks of Mr. James having subjected Mr. Lyon to gross personal insult. So far as we understand the significance of these words, with our limited knowledge of English, we infer that most probably Mr. James came to blows with Mr. Lyon; if this interpretation is correct, we should like to know at what auspicious moment, on what day, this fight between the lion and rabbit commenced.

We have one thing to ask now. Mr. Lyon is the Senior Member of the Executive Council, ranking next to Lord Carmichael. If His Excellency falls ill or takes leave, it is Mr. Lyon who, by right, will act for him. If Mr. James came to blows with, or abused such a respected, wise and veteran officer, who may be the Governor of the Presidency, what harm can there be if some unknown students, trained by him and brought up on his ideals, assaulted Professor Oaten? Like preceptor like pupil. The *Englishman* suggests that the students who assaulted Mr. Oaten, when caught, should not only be rusticated but also criminally prosecuted. Mr. James really, as we suppose, tried to assault Mr. Lyon. Will his mere dismissal be adequate punishment for him?

HITAVADI,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

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The real reason why we wrote about this matter so frequently during this week is now revealed. We could not speak frankly because of the appointment of the Enquiry Committee. We knew that Professor Oaten had not revealed all the incidents prior to the assault, but we could not say anything. That is why we asked Professor Oaten why he was so eager to exculpate his students after being assaulted. Why did he say merely on supposition that his students had not assaulted him? Why did he give a certificate of respectability to his own students? Since Sir Ashutosh's Committee of Enquiry came into being, the Governing Body of the College, at the instigation of Principal James, has been acting in such a way as to hamper the Committee to some extent. What was the purpose in thus hampering the committee? Why was Ananga Mohan Das hurriedly expelled as soon as the committee opened its enquiry? We hear that another student has been similarly expelled. As the College has been closed and a Committee of Enquiry appointed, the Governing Body should not have done anything at all. The College in a sense now has ceased to exist. Since the College has now suspended work, why did Mr. James seek to act over the head of the committee? It would not have been wrong to dismiss him only on this account. He went further and insulted Mr. Lyon and accused Mr. Justice Mukherji and Mr. Hornell of bias. It is a man of this kind who is Principal of the Presidency College. It is only natural, therefore, that students reading here should be wrong-headed.

History repeats itself. As King James of England was deposed, so King James of the Presidency College has been dismissed. We know Ananga Mohan to be a very good and intelligent lad. Why has Mr. James suddenly expelled him? It was thus King James of England lost his throne. A Committee of Enquiry has been appointed and all interests will be saved if the committee's advice is followed carefully. A sifting enquiry will reveal many secrets.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

24. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th February writes:—

Mr. James, for this Lord Carmichael has, like a thrifty housewife hanging up a rotten grape to dry, suspended him. Mr. James has subjected the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon to "gross personal insult" and nobody can say that this insult was not in the shape of a personal assault. And this is what happens in the Education Department!

BANGALI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th February writes that the public are amazed at Principal James's suspension. They imagine that the impossible has happened. It is

a unique event in Bengal. One feels sorry for Mr. James. He was a well-wisher of his students and sympathised with Indian aspirations. This ought not to be anything remarkable, but nevertheless it is so scarce among our Professors that it calls forth our gratitude. One could not even conceive that such a fate would ultimately overtake a career like that of Mr. James, but probably considering all that had happened in the Presidency College. Government had no alternative but to remove him from the Principalship. None can support his arrogant and rash conduct. Indeed Mr. James did not show tact in the course of any of the recent lamentable events. Things would not have come to the pass they did if he had been more patient, forgiving and impartial and less inclined to resort to drastic and arbitrary courses of action. The step taken by Government, though harsh, must be said to be proper. Now that a new Principal has been appointed, there is no reason why the College should not be reopened.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

26. We are glad to find, says the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th February,

"The ferryman of Koila Ghat." that the *Englishman* has spoken very sensibly on the Presidency College affair. Our contemporary's opinion about Mr. James's dismissal (*sic*) is not unreasonable. He has not, however, forgotten to abuse the student community, and pained though we have been by his doing so, we are not surprised at it. If there were a strong Principal in the Presidency College there would not have been so much scandal, Mr. Oaten would not have been assaulted, and the students of that institution would not have been in such disgrace. A committee is now enquiring into the matter, and we do not wish to speak at length on the question now, for we are confident that it will be able to ascertain all the facts from

the students' point of view. When the real facts are brought to light every right-thinking man will see that the affair has been greatly exaggerated. We do not support the cowardly assault on Professor Oaten, but at the same time we cannot help fastening the responsibility for the incident to some extent on Principal James and to a great extent on Professor Oaten. Bengali boys do not commit the grave sin of laying violent hands upon their teachers or elders unless greatly exasperated. Besides, they have a natural respect and affection for white men. We would commend these facts to the notice of the Enquiry Committee and ask them to ascertain why, in spite of all this, the assault on Professor Oaten took place. We have said more than once that the administration of India is carried on well or ill according to the character of our rulers. If Mr. James were a strong-minded, efficient and just man, the matter would not have been carried so far, and perhaps would not have been made public. In these circumstances we fully support Mr. James's dismissal.

27. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th February announces, on the authority of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that Mr. James has apologised to Messrs. Lyon and Hornell and Sir Asutosh and hence the order of his suspension has been cancelled. One omniscient worthy recently spoke of the chances of Mr. James being reinstated in his Principalship and of Mr. Lyon having to eat humble pie for his treatment of Mr. James. He anticipated that Mr. James would visit Delhi with Mr. Sharp's help (the man who is reputed to have driven Sir Ashutosh from the Vice-Chancellorship) and get reinstated in his old post. Such are rumours circulating in Calcutta now. In the meantime, Mr. Lyon is touring in Khulna. How could then have Mr. James apologised to him?

28. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th February writes:—  
The *Englishman* accuses the Bengali Press of raising "a ridiculous howl over every erring student that is punished," but may we tell that paper that the little tempest in the Presidency College tea-pot is due not to any howl of the Bengali Press but the indiscreet caperings of papers like the *Englishman* and others of the same ilk. One cannot much admire the intelligence of those who can magnify a boyish escapade into a gigantic political affair and vilify the entire Bengali race. Such men are enemies of peace and good government. The only fault of the Bengali Press is that it is opposed to *ex parte* judgments and wishes to have the evidence, on the strength of which a young man's career is to be ruined for ever, carefully examined before the youth is condemned. If this be the "howl" then, of course, we are helpless.

We are inclined to believe that but for the existence of papers like the *Englishman*, the *Statesman*, etc., the political situation of our country would never have been so bad. These papers pour forth their venom whenever the people of India happen to differ from their rulers in their opinions about any question, or whenever the interests of the two sides happen to clash. On such occasions these Anglo-Indian papers mislead the officials, excite the people by using abusive language towards them, and thus prevent all possibility of any amicable settlement of the dispute. They are, indeed, a menace to the country's peace. Difference of opinion is natural, but at the least disagreement between our rulers and our countrymen, the Anglo-Indian Press get into a rage and, as they cannot put forward any arguments in support of their contention, use the choicest Billingsgate towards the opposing side. We should have had nothing to say on the matter but for the mischief it is doing in the country. They aggravate racial animosity and try to snap the bonds which tie Indians and their rulers together. Ought such conduct to be overlooked at a time like the present? Should not Government stop the mouths of these papers?

29. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th February takes the *Statesman* severely to task for alleging, in connection with the recent Presidency College incidents, "A pampered darling." that there is no discipline in Bengali home-life. This is ignorant abuse. The Hindu family system enjoins the strictest subordination on the part of son to father. If there has been any falling away from that ideal, it is due to English education and the preaching of English ideals. The hostel system has encouraged a spirit of independence in our lads by keeping them away from home influences during the most impressionable period of their lives.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 28th, 1916.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 28th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 29th, 1916.

The *Statesman*, in abusing Bengal students, while their conduct is under inquiry, is guilty of gross impropriety and is interfering with the proper discharge of their functions by the committee. It is strange that these papers, which urge restraint on everybody else, should show such a lack of restraint themselves. What is the cure for this disease?

RESALAT,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

30. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 29th February gives prominence to Dr. S. K. Mallik's letter, published in the *Statesman*, dated the 23rd February, protesting against the closing of the Presidency College and the attitude maintained by the Anglo-Indian Press

What should be the relation between the Professors and students.

against the students.

RESALAT,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

31. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 24th February is glad that the rumour which had gained currency regarding the appointment of an official Vice-Chancellor in the Calcutta University has been disposed of by the official denial in the Imperial Legislative Council and by the appointment of Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari as Vice-Chancellor for another term.

Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

32. A correspondent writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February that the play, *Kalapahar*, was staged at the Victoria High School, Serajganj, on the occasion of the last Sripanchami festival. The play is full of anti-Moslem feeling and the paper fails to see why, in spite of there being many other plays adapted from the *Puranas* which contain ideal characters suited to Hindu taste, *Kalapahar*, which is so revolting to Moslem feeling, was allowed to be staged at the school. It is reported that in one part of the drama, a man says to a Musalman, "you sala," can there be any religion for you? If the report be true, the paper would ask the leading Musalmans of Serajganj to bring the fact to the notice of Government and have matters set right.

"Performance of the play, *Kalapahar* at Serajganj."

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

33. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th February writes that the educational authorities insist that text-books intended for schools should consist of a certain number of pages. As the price of paper is at present high, publishers are chary of printing books. Some books are not, therefore, available and this is causing inconvenience to students. Perhaps it would not be an unmixed evil if the present educational system thus broke down. Let the money now spent on schools be spent on fighting malaria.

An educational complaint.

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

CHARU MIHIR,  
Feb. 22nd, 1916.

34. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 22nd February recounts the havoc and depredations caused by malaria in this country and is satisfied at the acceptance by Government of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution in the Imperial Council. The resolution requires the Provincial Governments to adopt adequate measures for the prevention of malaria in future and to publish an annual report on the work done. But what pains the paper in this connection are the remarks made by Sir Edward, to the effect (1) that malaria was prevalent here before the English advent, and (2) that malaria is not increasing. The paper says that if such be the views of Government, we cannot expect much from it. It is, however, gratifying that whatever may be the views of Government, it is taking steps for the prevention of malaria.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's malaria resolution and Sir Edward Miligan's answer.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

35. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th February is glad to find that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji has at last given up talking of ambitious reforms like autonomy, simultaneous Civil Service Examinations and the like and begun attending to the alleviation of practical evils like malaria. His recent resolution in Council shows this. Government, of course, have so far done something in the direction mentioned, and it has promised to do more. This is a cause of rejoicing to us, but we regret that what Government promises to do falls far short of what it ought to do if the magnitude of the evil to be coped with is remembered.

Malaria in the Legislative Council.

36. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February is glad that the Government of India have accepted Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution about the driving out

"Driving out malaria."

of malaria, and hopes that something will now be done in the matter. The task is, however, an expensive one and, says the paper, the Imperial Government must not think that their duty is done by merely issuing an order. It is an undeniable fact that bad drainage and want of good drinking water are the principal causes of malaria. Government know this, but have so far done nothing to remove the mischief for want of funds, and unless the necessary money be forthcoming, nothing of a lasting nature can be expected to be done.

37. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th February is greatly

Smoke nuisance and phthisis in Calcutta.

alarmed at the steady increase of phthisis in Calcutta and holds the large number of smoky mills in the northern quarters of the town responsible for the mischief. The Improvement Trust which have such a partiality for pulling down people's houses and making new roads, might, says the paper, employ their energies better in the removal of this menace to the city's health.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 25th February says:—

"Go ahead a bit."

It is a matter for gratification that the Government of Bengal is slowly proceeding ahead in the matter of granting some independence to municipalities. Lately Government has published the letter which it has addressed to the Commissioners of Divisions for an expression of their views on the subject. Though the letter does not propose to grant the amount of independence which the liberal-minded Lord Ripon had proposed to give, yet it will serve to raise the position of municipalities to some extent. They will have now the power to elect their own Chairmen. On the whole, the proposed improvements will raise the status of municipalities and put an end to such disputes as mar our public life and reflect on the policy of Government officials.

HITAVADI  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI  
Feb. 28th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

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

39. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th February notices a complaint in the *Musalman* that a gentleman recently travelling from Basirhat to Titagarh *via* Baraset, met with great discourtesy at the hands of the booking

A booking clerk of Baraset.

clerk at the last-named station. He did not issue tickets till only 2 or 3 minutes remained for the train to start and he refused to issue a through ticket to Titagarh and would only issue a ticket to Dum Dum. When the passenger remonstrated, he was foully abused.

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

40. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes:—

There is a rumour that martial law will soon be proclaimed in Calcutta. With martial law in force, the administration will be of a very stern and arbitrary kind. There is some slight foreshadowing of this in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th February. If the city of Calcutta is placed within the area under martial law, those whom the authorities may so direct will have to quit Calcutta within 48 hours. Armed sentries are posted after nightfall at all the crossings and the police patrol the town the whole night. These show clearly that the authorities are very much on their guard.

41. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 27th February has the following:—

Baseless rumours.

For the last two days a very strong rumour has been rife in Calcutta to the effect that Government will get Calcutta vacated at 24 hours' notice. This is creating a panic in the public mind. Many people are proposing to send away their families, although the rumour is absolutely meaningless. Rumour-mongers base their arguments upon a passage in the *Gazette of India*. Although nothing of the kind is mentioned in the *Gazette of India*, yet there is no

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Feb. 27th, 1916.

remedy against wrong explanations. People ought to feel confident that the officials have a great regard for their comfort and safety. The officials cannot, even by an effort of their imagination, picture to themselves such a state of things as the people have conjured up by twisting the meaning of the notification in the Gazette. It is the duty of the educated section of the population to reassure the illiterate masses, so that they may not incur useless expenses by sending away their families.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA.  
Feb. 27th, 1916.

42. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th February says:—

The foresight of Government. Since Thursday last an altogether baseless rumour has found currency. How people make a mountain out of a molehill is well illustrated by this. Foolishness cannot go further than this. There is really nothing of serious import in the matter at all.

Although Government has taken all authority in its hands, which it should, during this world-embracing war, there is no likelihood of all those powers being used. The announcement which disturbed the public mind so much appeared in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February, and was reproduced in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The rumour-mongers at once conjured up a dreadful vision before the public and created a great panic. How good it would have been if the police had got hold of the man actually responsible for all this and given him a taste of the provisions of the Defence of India Act.

The paper then goes on to describe the powers which Government has reserved to itself under the Defence of India Act. The paper concludes by saying that it wants to assure its readers that the Government of India's notification is merely formal. It has no idea whatsoever of acting on it.

RESALAT,  
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43. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 29th February has the following:—

An unwholesome rumour in Calcutta. As the rumour referred to in the preceding paragraph has its origin in the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to which reference has been made, it is necessary that Government should officially explain the exact bearing of the notification and reassure the public. Such an official explanation will go a great way to discredit the rumour and disabuse the public mind. This rumour would show that whatever news is published in English papers sooner or later reaches the public and sometimes creates misconceptions of this nature, which could be avoided by its publication in the Vernacular papers. It therefore behoves Government either to let the censorial department have some control over the English papers or not to find fault with the Vernacular papers when publishing the same news. The higher officials should consider these points, because it is understood that the present difficulties of newspapers are mainly due to this wrong idea of theirs.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

44. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February writes:—

"Newspapers."  
Our patron, Nawabzada Abul Khair Abdus Sobhan, Khan Bahadur, was appointed Musalman Press Censor some time ago—by Musalman Press is, of course, meant the three non-official Musalman papers, the *Mohammadi*, the *Al-Hilal* and the *Musalman*. His assumption of the high office was shortly followed by the demand of a security of Rs. 1,500 from the *Mohammadi*, though, if the truth, must be told, he had not so much to do with the matter as the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda. The time has not yet come for revealing the interesting facts which lay at the root of the affair; but whatever might be the reason for ordering us to furnish the security, the fact remains that we incurred the displeasure of Nawab Shamsul Huda and our late Censor and that not for having done anything but for having at a critical moment of hope and fear failed to comply with a certain request which could not be reconciled with our *imam*. There were other facts at the bottom of the whole business and we shall publish them in due time. The punishment of the *Mohammadi* was soon followed by the ruin of the *Al-Hilal*. The *Musalman* still continues to live simply because it is conducted in English and, as such, its writings are intelligible to high officials instead of having to be translated by a worthy Censor like the Khan Bahadur. Indeed, the Khan Bahadur made the very life of the Musalman Press intolerable, and discharged his parting shot at two Urdu dailies. He has now vacated his office, but why has he left such a snug berth so suddenly

and so silently? Evil-minded persons say that he has been shown the door rather summarily. There is no doubt, however, that he has vacated the office. In the language of the poet, one is inclined to ask, why, since he could do nothing good during the brief span of life allotted to him, did he do much mischief? We do not know how we shall fare under our new Censor, but we may tell him that Government's object will never be served by following a repressive policy and gagging the handful of Musalman papers. In fact, the consequences will be just the reverse of what Government expect. Musalman papers, at least those of them which are worth mentioning, such as the *Mohammadi*, the *Musalman*, the *Iqdam*, the *Albalagh*, etc., have to fight against heavy odds and to undergo a considerable amount of self-sacrifice; but they submit to everything for the sole object of serving Islam and the Moslem community. The conductors of the Musalman Press, with a few exceptions, perhaps well known to Government, are not at all prompted by any commercial motives, and it would be a mistake to suppose that they will not readily undergo every kind of trouble and hardship for the sake of their co-religionists. Unfortunately, many Musalman sycophants often conceal the real state of things from Government and thus do immense harm. Government want us to publish nothing but translations of Reuter's telegrams. But Musalman papers do not now indulge in any criticism at all, for they are keenly watched by Government. One or two of them now and then publish extracts from some London papers which are strictly censored. If even this is to be prohibited, they will begin writing poems and stories, though the cost of printing materials may be enormously high. We must say that the Musalman community have not received the reward which they deserve for maintaining a staunch loyalty to their rulers even during times of great trouble. True, they have not been able to flout their own religion: but if they have not seen their way to inveigh against the Sultan of Turkey, they have, at the same time, never failed to impress upon their readers that it is their duty to remain loyal to their rulers and to maintain a peaceful attitude. We have spoken plainly because the absence of kindly feelings between Government and the people is injurious to both. Personally speaking, we have deposited securities of Rs. 1,500 twice, and we are not afraid of a similar fate. What we want is to do our duty.

45. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th February writes that it is admitted on all hands that Government has done nothing particular for the support and revival of

Indian industries.

Indian industries but has rather, in some cases, injured local industries by special unjust imposts. Some of these imposts have helped the trade of other countries. Government are now said to be contemplating a change of policy. This is joyful news. Without State help Indian industries can never stand foreign competition.

46. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th February, while glad that Government have opened a Commercial Museum at Calcutta for the furthering of India's industrial development, writes that something

The new Commercial Museum in Calcutta.

more is required. Before India's industries can compete with foreign industries, supported by their respective Governments and financed by capitalists, they must secure Government help, in order to carry them through their stage of infancy.

47. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 27th February is highly grateful to Government for having established the Commercial Museum in Calcutta, which, in its

*Ibid.*

opinion, will prove to be highly useful.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

48. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February accuses the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis of having

The Medical Bogus Degrees Bill.

flouted Indian public opinion in connection with the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, and also takes exception to Dr. M. N. Banerji's silence which has been construed into his tacit approval of the measure. The

BANJIVANI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Feb. 27th, 1916.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

paper thinks that Dr. Banerji has failed in his duty as the representative of the people in not having the boldness to place their opinion before Government.

49. Referring to the ensuing election of Musalman members to the Imperial and the Bengal Legislative Councils, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February observes:—

"Election to Legislative Councils."

As things now stand the whole affair of special representation has come to be a farce. Persons who never know what a vote is are voters, and the result is that worth often gives way to wealth in the matter of election. We are glad to hear that Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul Huq will be returned unopposed from the Dacca Division. In Chittagong we should like to see Mr. A. Rasul or some other equally qualified gentleman elected to the Council. The day is gone when the mere fact of a person being a member of a Legislative Council used to raise him in the estimation of the public, for now even a *mehter* or a butcher can get into the Council if he has enough money. Care should be taken to elect a man who can be relied upon to do his duty. As regards Rajshahi, it is reported that Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri will go to the Imperial Council. We shall thus lose an able representative in the Bengal Council. We fear that there will be a keen contest and much waste of money in that Division. In the Presidency Division Maulvi Abdul Karim was persuaded by Mr. A. Rasul, Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul Huq, Mr. Zahed Suhrawardy and the editors of the *Mohammadi* and the *Musalman* to stand for election; but we now hear that Mr. Zahed Suhrawardy is seeking election himself. Mr. Ariff, who is said to support Mr. Suhrawardy's candidature, is also a candidate himself. Indeed, the whole thing seems to be a mystery. We would suggest that the candidates from the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions should make a compromise and see that the best among them are elected.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th February is grateful to Lord Hardinge for the fine speech he recently delivered on the occasion of investing the Maharaja of Jodhpur with full ruling powers.

Lord Hardinge thanked.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes:—

"The future course of the war."

Three different opinions have been expressed as to the future course of the war. Some military experts are of opinion that the decisive blow should be struck on the French frontier; some say that the German line in this region is impregnable and that Germany should first be prevented from making any progress towards Asia and thus providing herself with food-stuff; some, again, suggest that Germany should be crushed through Denmark, Schlesiwen, Switzerland and Rumania. Lord Kitchener holds the second view and says that there is no likelihood of the war ending soon unless, of course, there is internal revolution in Germany or a number of incapable men substituted for the present Generals who are commanding the German army. So far German Generals have committed no serious blunders, nor is there anything to show that Germany has become poor or is in want of food. At the same time so long as the British Navy remains invulnerable it will be difficult to impoverish England. Even if England goes on, as she is now, spending seven and a half crores of rupees daily, she can easily keep up the struggle for another five years. Germany, however, will be bankrupt if she cannot bring the war to an end by the end of next winter. Germany knows the superior strength of the British Navy, and so she is having recourse to submarines and zeppelins which, if they prove successful, may help her to continue the struggle for some time longer. It is clear that from the beginning of March to the end of September severe fighting will go on at the western front, and signs are already noticeable of Germany making a supreme final effort here. But she is bound to fail.

52. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th February writes:—

The war.

The fall of Erzerum and the subsequent events make it quite clear that the Allies are gaining advantage in the east. If things go on as they are now, England and Russia will be able to unite and crush Turkey. Enver Pasha is perhaps attempting to recover Erzerum from Russia, but since Russia has now got a firm hold over the place one may fairly hope that he will not succeed.

53. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th February writes:—

"The present war."

It was West Europe that was at first the main theatre of war. Now, however, West Asia has come to be the chief arena of contest. General von Hindenberg, who is the greatest of German soldiers, and has no equal in the world, is now in Riga. The famous Crown Prince of Germany is at the French front. General Von der Goltz, who is a daring soldier and a great strategist, has proceeded towards Baghdad after the fall of Erzerum. General Mackensen who has laid Belgium, Poland and Serbia waste, has come to Asia Minor. Like the Jap General, Nogi, Mackensen is without an equal in the world, and he intends taking part in the fighting in Mesopotamia. From all this and from the disposition of the Entente forces it is evident that West Asia will be the scene of a gigantic struggle. By an irony of fate the British attempt to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople and Russia's hope of beating Turkey in the Black Sea have both failed. Russia has had an eye on Constantinople for a very long time, but England prevented her from extending her influence in that direction for fear lest she should obtain a sea-front in the Mediterranean, and though England and Russia are now friends, it is doubtful whether England will allow her to do so. Russia's successes at Erzerum and its neighbourhood incline one to hope that if the whole of the Euphrates comes under her control she will be able to crush Turkey easily. But Turkish forces are still proceeding by rail to Baghdad. The object of the Mesopotamian campaign is to unite British forces with those of Russia, an attempt which has failed more than once. When these are united it will be easy to crush Turkey in spite of all the help that she may get from Germany, and also to foil Turkey's hope of attacking Egypt and India. Germany had indulged in the mad dream that India would rise against the British Government and welcome her, but she has now been disabused. India will not have another Battle of Plassey. She will not help any other country. She will not take part in any conspiracy for bringing in any other Power. Germany's hopes of attacking Egypt after defeating England and Russia have also been dashed to the ground by the fall of Erzerum. Nor has her (Germany's) fond desire of defeating England been fulfilled. The world anxiously awaits the final result of the war.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th February says that

The situation of the war.

sooner or later we have been able to understand the importance of the different theatres of war but we have failed to understand the signification of the war between Austria and Italy. At the commencement people were very eager to learn all about the western front. When, however, the Russians took Lemberg and slowly took possession of the whole of Galicia, then the attention of the public was turned to the eastern front. But after the invasion of Belgrade by the enemy the eyes of the world were turned to Serbia. Albania rose in the scale of importance after the conquest of Serbia by the enemy. When Montenegro was occupied it was thought that Albania would also become a centre of hostilities, as the Austro-Bulgars would have to fight with the Italians and Essad Pasha. But this expectation ended in disappointment and no engagement of any importance took place there. At this point the attention of the world was at once diverted to the Caucasus by the Russian victory in Erzerum. It is said that the fall of Erzerum has created a great difference of opinion between the Germans and the Turks. The Turks want to reconquer Erzerum, while the Germans would have them fight the English in Mesopotamia.

After referring to the details of the Russian victory in Erzerum, the paper goes on to say that from the signs it is apparent that there will be very heavy fighting in the Caucasus.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

The paper then goes on to observe that on other fronts there is nothing of importance to report. From this it appears that the parties are preparing for the spring offensive. When the spring comes there will be a general offensive movement from the English, French and Russian side. From the reports it is also evident that Germany is preparing against all eventualities.

ALBALAGH.  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

55. The *Albalagh* (Calcutta) of the 25th February, in the course of an article on Irak, says that for some time past the war has been gravitating to Asia. One of the centres which is involved is Baghdad, which for many months has been a scene of forward and backward movements of armies. In particular, Kut-el-Amara and places between Basra and Baghdad are coming into prominence.

After describing the buildings, viz., the new bridge at Baghdad, the British Consular buildings, and the tomb of Zobeida Khatun, the paper goes on to say that God promised the Moslems heaven and its blessings and fair gardens with canals flowing underneath. The paper seems to suggest that Irak is that promised land on earth under which there must be flowing canals. It says God's promise is true. Here is that land, this heaven on earth, where Moslems shall ever dwell, from whence they shall never be turned out. See how true is that promise. Revolutions and changes have taken place, but during these 1,300 years no changes have taken place. The past has borne witness to the truth of God's promise. What will happen in the future remains to be seen.

BASUMATI.  
Feb. 26th 1916.

56. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th February points out as a sign of the growing ill-feeling between the peoples now at war how popular songs are being sung amongst them tending to keep alive the vengeful spirit against their enemies on the model of the motto of "God strafe England," favoured in Germany. Sarah Bernhardt, for example, has of late been singing in France a song, "Father forgive them not, for they know what they do." The growth of this spirit will militate against an early cessation of hostilities.

NAYAK.  
Feb. 23rd. 1916.

57. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February says that though the English may be quite competent to fight the Germans unaided, still it is our duty to help our King. In this crisis we have a right to request Government to allow us to offer our services thus and we believe England will gladly give us that right. No Hindu will ever seek covertly or overtly to oust the English from India. It can never be possible for a Hindu to seek to bring in other foreign rulers. Even the men whom Government now distrusts will never agree to bring in others from outside to supplant the English. The French Government have recently utilised the services of their Indian subjects in the war and, in Russia, the erstwhile revolutionaries are now actively fighting for the Czar. Why should not the Hindus also prove faithful soldiers seeking to uphold the honour of the Union Jack?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.  
Feb. 23rd. 1916.

58. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February extols the gallantry shown by the members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps and their fearless devotion to duty in the face of death on the battle-field, and says that it has now been conclusively proved that Bengalis are not a race of cowards and that they have not altogether lost their old military spirit. The paper suggests that political suspects should be taken into the Ambulance Corps and that Bengalis should be allowed to enter the army both as paid soldiers and as volunteers.

BANGALI.  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

59. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes:—  
A hundred and fifty years ago Bengalis used to fight as soldiers, but since then, that is, for about six generations, they have been kept out of military service. What with the effect of time and what with the influence of their surroundings their dormant military spirit was roused when the war in Europe began. They asked their rulers to allow them to fight England's battles but their prayer was not granted. Then after a good deal of praying Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael were pleased to permit the Bengal Ambulance Corps to be organised by that energetic man, Dr. D. P. Sarvadhikari. The members of the Corps have given a good account of themselves at the front, and Government does not deny this either. Why then should Bengalis be still kept out of the army?

Our young men are now infused with a new spirit and are eager to become soldiers. Let Government admit them into the army and all this discontent and political trouble will be at an end and there will be no more need for any Defence Act.

60. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February writes that now that our Sovereign is engaged in war, it is undoubtedly our duty to fight his enemies. We Hindus are grieved to see the danger which besets England and wish to see that her strength and prosperity remain unimpaired. We, therefore, claim of our Sovereign the right to be permitted to fulfil the duties of subjects, like the citizens of England. The French Government in December last summoned all its subjects, irrespective of race and colour, to come forward to fight under the Republican flag. It would be shameful if the Hindus were to continue sitting in their homes now and merely look on, without trying to help the Empire out of its difficulties. General Botha and his Boers, who a few years ago fought against the British, are now discharging their legitimate duties as subjects of the King by fighting against England's enemies. These Boers, in spite of having fought against England, have been given the rights of citizenship, and are regarded as England's allies. For what fault then are the Hindus left out in the cold? The French Governor, M. Martineau, recently summoned all French Hindu subjects to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country. Cannot we make a similar prayer to our rulers? The Irish, in spite of their many quarrels in the past with the English, have been granted the rights of English citizens, and are now fighting for England. We appeal to the Government of India to grant to us Hindus the rights of citizenship and qualify us by the necessary training to participate in the defence of the Empire. England will not refuse us our just claims.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

61. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th February asks why the Government of India are not asking Indians generally to volunteer for service at the front with the same zeal and impartiality which the French Indian Government have been showing of late. The fact is French Indians have exactly the same status as Frenchmen in France, while British subjects, who are Europeans, have certain peculiar privileges differentiating them from British subjects who are conquered Indians. Government forgets that if Bengalis are now given military training, they can very well become a military nation.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

62. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th February says that the youths who have offered to serve with the Ambulance Corps in Mesopotamia are utterly without military training and cannot handle a gun. So faced with danger, they can only die, without even an attempt at self-defence. Nevertheless, so enthusiastic are they for the work, that they are deliberately courting death. This enthusiasm is also felt by other fellow-countrymen of theirs at home who are eager to get a military training, so that they may assist in the defence of the Empire. The time has come when Government must give up all distrust of Indians and grant them this natural right.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 24th, 1916.

63. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th February suggests that Bengalis should go to Chandernagore and enlist in the French army. They can thus find an outlet for their martial ardour and help the Empire, for the cause of France is the cause of England. England, too, cannot object to this course, for Bengalis are not now eligible for admission to the Army and so their enlisting in the French Army cannot cause a dearth of recruits, such as would be caused if Sikhs or Gurkhas enlisted.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Feb. 29th, 1916.

64. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 25th February says:—  
The British employes in India have been granted permission to serve their country by enlisting in the army. They will get their own pay along with other military allowance. What better can these employes want? It is believed that a large number of European Civilians will come forward to serve their country. We hope the services of Indians will be requisitioned to discharge the duties of such Civilians at least as a temporary measure.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

Suggested enlistment of Bengalis in the French Army.

Indians should be appointed in the place of Civilians who will enlist.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 22nd, 1916.

65. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd February asks why Mr. Greer, Secretary, Public Works Department, Bengal, recently visited Dacca to inspect the Secretariat Buildings there. There is a rumour that the Bengal Government offices will again be moved to Dacca, while Calcutta will be the seat of the Government of India. Is the rumour true?

A rumour about Dacca being the Capital of Bengal.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

66. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February says that Mr. Hardinge's murder, though not tainted with any political motive, is still serious enough. So far the political murderers in Bengal have refrained from killing Englishmen and have confined their attention to their own countrymen. Indeed these anarchists clearly say that all the trouble here is the work of the Indian officers and their purposes will be accomplished if they punish the Indian wrong-doers. The anti-British spirit is not so strong among Bengalis—this is the peculiarity of the Bengali assassin. Englishmen have been assassinated in Madras and Bombay but no Bengali revolutionary has yet stained his hand with the blood of an Englishman. The authorities should remember this.

The murder of Mr. Hardinge.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 23rd, 1916.

67. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd February has no doubt that free trade is injurious to India. Government have also in a way admitted this fact by restricting the export of jute. A country where 47 crores of men never get a full meal should not have even a grain of food-stuff sent out of it to foreign lands. As it is the food-grains exported from India have profited England's enemies mostly. The paper, therefore, asks Government to prohibit such export to any country except the British Dominions.

"Free trade and India."

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

68. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th February says that the Japanese Government encouraged industries by starting model factories to initiate the Japs into the mysteries of a particular manufacture, by supplying foreign samples to the Japanese manufacturers and generally by training Japanese artisans to learn the methods employed by foreigners. Recently Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur showed how Japan is selling certain electrical apparatus at Rs. 12-3-8 per dozen, although the iron rod alone used in it costs Rs. 12-4-8 per dozen. Will Government inquire how she can manage this?

Japanese industrial methods.

BANGALI,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th February quotes with apparent approval a passage from the *Dainik Bharat* attacked. *Mitra* attacking the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga for neglecting his duties as Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa and too often wandering about the country engaged in work like organising the *Sanatan Dharma Mahasammilan* and preaching loyalty. The Maharaja's benchman, Pandit Din Dayal Sharma, recently stated at a public meeting at Calcutta that Government had given its approval to the aims of the *Mahasabha*. Such expressions of sympathy constitute a departure from the policy of strict religious neutrality favoured by Government and are, therefore, to be deprecated. If loyalty is to be preached there are plenty of honorary agencies available for the work and there is no need to utilise therefor the services of a Member of Council on Rs. 5,000 per month.

70. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th February is confident that Government's answer to the question which, it is reported, is going to be asked in the Bombay

"The Moslem League."

Legislative Council regarding the stopping of the meeting of the League, will explain whether there is any truth in the rumour that certain officials are responsible for the untimely dispersal of the meeting. The paper hopes that Government will not object to the question being asked.

HITAVADI,  
Feb. 25th, 1916.

71. The following appears in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th February:—

"The *Chirag* of Chowringhee."

The *Statesman*, that *Chirag* of Chowringhee, has made a name for itself for its love for its brother-in-law. The *Chirag* suddenly found a place in the Government stables during the administration of Sir Edward Baker. When this paper used to flout even the Viceroy, abuse Lord Hardinge, and indulge in such language as "that man must go," we

NAYAK,  
Feb. 26th, 1916.

thought that, using a paper controlled by a white man and enjoying Gerry's  
 main favour, it could do with impunity anything it pleased. The attitude  
 contemporary is criticised by the head of 'morality' with the following  
 important, and we should not wonder if any day we were to see a  
 youthful Secretaries of Government being met by that paper by a white man.  
 But insignificant private like ourselves need not quarrel ourselves with the  
 doing of great families. Lord Hardinge is overlooking all the troubles  
 piled against him, perhaps because His Excellency has found a simple which  
 helps him to digest the staff. The Statesman has said anything and every-  
 thing about Mr. James's dismissal. If Mr. James is really dismissed he  
 is sure to find a better one in the Statesman's staff, and then he will just get on  
 with a peace his own of wealth. We advise Lord Curzon, who will have  
 to visit Bengal another year, to be on his guard, whilst advise the Hon. Mr.  
 Mr. Lyles to change his name, for he has to stay in the province for two years  
 yet, and we suggest that as the Hon. Mr. Howell will have to remain in  
 the same office for some time, he should go to Russia at once and  
 get himself injected with a preventive against hydrophobia. Sir John  
 (Mukherji) need have no fear for Goodalpara, when the famous speech for  
 hydrophobia is available, least the way to his plague home at Belaganj.  
 Indeed, the Chief of Chatterjee is a formidable ally. It was an  
 indignant article as first, because it is a black commodity. It has written 177  
 columns of articles containing 100,000 words in connection with Mr. James's  
 failure to get the Directorship of Public Instruction. If those words were  
 placed in a tin they would be long enough to provide quite a fine source of  
 monkeys with tails. Mr. James has now for his specialism and it has not  
 given to Mr. Wintworth in defence of the claim of an other person than  
 Mr. Fiske. Now, can the British Empire maintain such a terrible calamity  
 with by a secret?

72. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th February fails to  
 understand why Sir Valentine Chelmsford is so  
 indignantly contacted with the Government of  
 India. His tone and tone come out in their own  
 ways in terms. What is the association between Sir Valentine and the  
 Government of India? It is a fact very much to be regretted that the man  
 who was sent a day or two of the Indians in the columns of the Times and about  
 7000 talents about an immense friend of the Government of India. If it  
 is not so, then it should be clearly explained what Sir Valentine does in India  
 and what his relations are with Government.

73. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th February criticises the  
 most essential Government presented by the  
 Marwari Association of Calcutta asking for the  
 abolition of the restricted labour system. The paper supports the paper  
 when it is revealed that the social benefits particularly by the system, there-  
 by which evidence that their morals and religious purity suffer grievously  
 through industry is reduced and Hindu widows, ostracised. No monetary  
 gains, therefore, must be made in the way of the abolition of the system.

**MAKENDRA HEAVIRA-SASTRI.**

Secretary, Government of India.

Secretary, Government of India.  
 No. 10, Market Street.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 4th March 1916.**

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