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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranghat ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri ...	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Makhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do. ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	800 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	400
13	"Dharma o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnarsin Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto ...	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	30,000
16	"Hindustan"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy ...	600
18	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna ...	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore ...	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu ...	500
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Revd. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Navak"	Ditto ...	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50 ...	300
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratihar"	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy ...	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 66.	300
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnabanik"	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
HINDI—conold.					
43	" Bihar Bandhu "	Bankipore	Weekly	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
44	" Bir Bharat "	Calcutta	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
45	" Ghar Bandhu "	Ranchi	Do.	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
46	" Hindi Bangavasi "	Ditto	Do.	Hari Kissen Joabar, Khettri, age 31	3,000
47	" Hitvarta "	Ditto	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
48	" Marwari "	Calcutta	Do.	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
49	" Sattya Sanatan Dharm "	Ditto	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
50	" Sri Sanatan Dharm "	Ditto	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
51	" Shiksha "	Arrah	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	260
52	" Tirhut Samachar "	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
53	" Bars Basar Gazette "	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
54	" Lakshmi "	Gya	Monthly	Lala Bhagwan Din	Not known.
PERSIAN.					
55	" Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
56	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
57	" Darus Sultanet "	Calcutta	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
58	" Star of India "	Arrah	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
URIA.					
59	" Garjatbasini "	Talcher	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	.....
60	" Nilachal Samachar "	Puri	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
61	" Sambalpur Hitaishini "	Bamra	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
62	" Samvad Vahika "	Balasore	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
63	" Uriya and Navasamvad "	Cuttack	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 43	500
64	" Utkal Dipika "	Cuttack	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
65	" Utkal Varta "	Ditto	Do.	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar,	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin ...	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.		
3	"The Businessman"	Calcutta ...	Monthly.		
4	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhangha	Weekly.		
5	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamore (Gaya)	Monthly.		
6	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta ...	Weekly.	Hai Narendra Nath Sen Sahadur, Baidya.	
7	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
8	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the plan of the railway line which Russia sent to England for approval some nine months ago, and which is to connect Europe with India through

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 10th, 1911.

The Persian railway. Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that the neighbours are trying to take the construction of the railway line through Persia into their own hands. It is a matter of great regret that the Persian politicians are quite indifferent to this matter. The English will sooner or later approve of the plan, and if the Persians do not construct the line themselves, the neighbouring powers are sure to do it. Both the neighbours have their railways up to the borders of Persia and their intention now is to possess a line through the interior of Persia also. It is only to dupe the Persians that they give out that their object is to connect Europe with India through Persia. Had this alone been the object they would have constructed a line through Chaman and the Afghan boundaries, which is only a few hundred miles in length, at a comparatively small cost. The Persians should float companies for constructing this railway, and thus render the plan of the neighbours useless. Whether the capital be theirs or not, the Persian companies should obtain concessions for the line. In order to obtain capital from Europe it is also necessary that the roads should be kept safe—for which a road police would be indispensable. If for want of funds the Persians are compelled to accept the plan prepared by the neighbours, they should arrange for the patrolling of the roads in which case the neighbours will have no pretext for taking control of those roads into their own hands—a pretext by which they may take possession of the country as well. It, therefore, behoves the politicians of Persia, whatever party they may belong to, to take the matter into their serious consideration and thus save the country. The Persian merchants can themselves complete the line, if they construct it piecemeal, by dividing the various sections among themselves; for example some of them may undertake the line from Rasht to Kazwin, others from Kazwin to Tehran and so on.

If the Persians themselves join the European section of the railway with that of India they will not only save the sovereign power of their country but secure for Persia the highest place as regards trade, manufacture, etc., and in a very short time make the land a thousand times more valuable than it is at present. But if they allow the neighbours to construct the line, Persia will not only lose her sovereign power for ever, but her division will also become inevitable and the people will become only slaves and labourers.

The paper, then referring to Reuter's message regarding the reply of Sir Edward Grey about the extension of the Russian line to India, says that the neighbours have not given up their idea of constructing the Persian line. They are only trying to give effect to their plan.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th July referring to the vast powers which the Persian Mejlis has given to the American Finance Minister, and to the arrival of the French Minister for Judicial and Internal affairs at Teheran, infers that the Mejlis is now bent upon reforming the state of affairs in Persia. The paper then advises the Persians to obtain Ministers for war and education from Japan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 10th, 1911.

3. *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th July referring to the report of Sipahdar Azam's returning to his post says that he is at present one of the most prominent men in the country, for besides holding the present high appointment he was the man to overthrow the old Government and to lay the foundation of the present one. It is no wonder, therefore, that his actions are criticized more severely than that of any other person. He should be glad that his actions are criticized, for without criticism one cannot know the merits and demerits of one's actions. He should be possessed of a strong mind and firm determination. His constant resignations not only leave the country in a state of chaos but earn him a bad name too. We have had the painful duty of publishing and commenting upon Reuter's message last week, which did not

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 10th, 1911.

contain a correct statement of facts and now we have again another such message which says:—"After a long correspondence Sipahdar Azam who had suddenly left Teheran has returned at last. None of his terms against the constitutional form of Government has been accepted. There will be no curtailment of the powers of Mr. Shuster granted to him by the Mejlis."

The paper prays that Sipahdar Azam should at once make up his mind either to remain in his post or to withdraw for good, as this uncertain state of affairs is doing much injury to the country.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLU MATIN,
July 10th, 1911.

4. As a preface to the telegrams regarding the occupation of Port Agadir and the communications to which it gave rise to, the *Nama-i Muqaddas Hablu Matin*

[Calcutta] of the 10th July observes:—The conduct of Germany and her despatching a man-of-war to occupy Port Agadir has disturbed the French dream regarding Morocco. Some statesmen are of opinion that this Islamic country has got a new life fit to continue the rivalry (of the Powers) and time for her which, if properly utilized in setting her house in order, may enable her to regain her sovereign power for ever. The intention of the French regarding Morocco has been known since the date of their treaty with the English, seven years ago, by which they gave up their imaginary rights over Egypt in return for similar rights over Morocco ceded by the English. The Sultanate of Morocco would have been long extinguished like that of Madagascar but for the tour of the German Emperor through Tangier. The French have not given up the idea of swallowing Morocco, and have, to all intents and purposes, violated the terms of the Algeciras Convention but they shall have to suffer a great loss besides humiliation in the eyes of the powers. The French and the English papers attribute Germany's movements to her intention of dividing Morocco, but it is a known fact that by so doing, they want to hide their own wicked doings and cool down the feeling of friendship which the Muhammadans have for Germany. Statesmen, however, know that retention of her sovereign rights by Morocco would solely depend on the occupation of Agadir by Germany, who will on no account agree to the division of Morocco which France desires from the bottom of her heart.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1911.

5. Referring to the petition submitted by the Transvaal Indians to General Smut praying for permission to live with more than one wife in the State, the *Basumati* Colonial Government towards it. [Calcutta] of the 15th July says:—

The hope of the petitioners will not be realised. The colonials will not directly drive the Indians out of the colonies because that will be against the principles of civilization, but they will make their (of the Indians) position untenable for them. Colonial Hindus and Musalmans may marry as many wives as they like without doing the least harm to the colonial Europeans. But the interest of the latter makes them ride over all considerations of decency and decorum in their dealings with Indians. Imperialism means perfect gratification of the self-interest of white colonials. Most of the colonial statesmen will be right glad to sacrifice all the coloured races on earth at the altar of their self-interests. Alas for universal brotherhood! Alas for the nineteenth century ideals of equality, fraternity and liberty! To what a strange shape you have been reduced by being boiled in the political cauldron of the civilized world at the beginning of the twentieth century!

SANJIVANI,
July 15th, 1911.

6. Though holding polygamy immoral, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July hopes that General Smuts will upset the recent judicial decisions in South Africa against admitting into the colony more than one wife of each Indian resident there.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE,
July 15th, 1911.

7. Referring to the memorial of the Vaishya Sabha of [Calcutta] to the Lieutenant-Governor, embodying the result of their investigation into the last *Bakr-Id* disturbances the *Bara Bazar Gazette* of the 15th July,

Memorial of the Calcutta
Vaishya Sabha.

has no hope of any attention being given to their prayer and a public inquiry made into the matter by the Government to ascertain the true facts which may go against the resolution of the Bengal Government praising the police for their success in subduing the disturbances.

The paper advises the Marwaris not to waste time in fruitless petitioning but to stand on their own legs, improve education and indulge in pursuits which will keep the wealth of the country in the country, when alone they would be respected and their words carry weight.

8. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July has the following:—

"The Vaishya Sabha's petition."

In December last, through the rashness and shortsightedness of the Marwaris, rioting and disorder broke out between them and Musalmans in Calcutta, over the sacrifice of kine at the Amratolla mosque. And the occasion was utilized by a gang of professional rowdies to commit all sorts of oppression on inoffensive Hindu and Musalman citizens and wayfarers indiscriminately. Correct reports of all this were supplied to our readers at the proper time. The Vaishya Sabha has now sent in a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in connexion with those incidents, laying all the blame on the shoulders of the police authorities. The gist of the memorial, as published in some of the English local dailies, has amazed us beyond measure. The memorialists ask the Lieutenant-Governor to institute an inquiry into the matters connected with the *Korbani* question generally, and into the conduct of the police on that occasion particularly.

Broadly speaking the charges put forward in the petition amount to this, that the police were guilty of partiality, that they deliberately brought the Marwaris into trouble, that taking advantage of what are described as the "false and unjust" complaints made by the Musalmans at the time, they sided with the latter and harassed and oppressed the former.

We cannot say why the Vaisya Sabha authorities, have accused the Musalmans of having falsely brought up unjust complaints. If any inoffensive Hindu suffered any loss during the last *Bakr-Id*, everybody is sorry for him, and would rejoice to see those guilty in such connection punished by the courts. But such tears shed from a sense of mortified vanity ill-become our Marwari brethren now. They are now naturally wallowing in the very pit which they dug to bring others to trouble, for this neither the police nor the Musalmans are to blame—they have to thank their own intelligence for it—it is they who kindled the flame of unrest in the city. Munshi Leakat Husain, Pandit Kundan Lal, Pandit Oudh Behari, *alias* Nityananda Swami, had all, by means of speeches, distribution of leaflets and other means, incited the Hindus against cow-killing beforehand. Mr. Halliday and his subordinates, down to the humblest constable, worked hard at this time to preserve the peace of the city,—they were untiring in their labours, they were on horseback like common soldiers all day long, and moving about from one end of the city to another with lightning speed, according as the necessity arose. All this was seen by most citizens. So long as they could, they did not leave anything undone,—there are ample proofs of this. Immediately on receipt of the report that the Paresnath temple at Maniktola was about to be looted, Mr. Halliday proceeded to the place in a trice and ultimately came to learn that his informant had misled him, that there was no grounds for apprehending a *loot*, and the priest at the temple himself reassured him. In this way, false intelligence was brought to him many times to add to this harassment uselessly. But the Vaisya Sabha says that the Musalmans brought false complaints, that there was no lack of efforts to redress them—and the reader may see here a proof of the truth of its correctness. On the *Id* morning, when the Hindu constables at Balliaghatta joined other Hindus and were about to fall on Musalmans with their *lathis*, Mr. Halliday again proceeded to the spot with lightning speed and saved the Musalmans. We drew the notice of the authorities to this in the issue of this paper for the 6th *Agrahayan*, 1317. The Marwaris took a vow to stop the killing of kine at all costs—they interviewed Mr. Slacke, who definitely told them that they would be held responsible if any disorder broke out over this cow-killing affair. But those worthies did not care. They closed their shops with the object of punishing the English, ignored the Lieutenant-Governor's requests, heaped

MUHAMMADI,
July 14th, 1911.

up brickbats and pieces of stone on the roofs of their lofty houses, imported Bhojpuri *gundas* from Benares in numbers, snatched away a cow belonging to a Musalman and thrashed him within an inch of his life, interfered with the solemnity of the *Azan* by raising a loud cry of "Victory to the Mother Cow" simultaneously in the precincts of mosques, they did everything they could. And the upshot of it all was rioting and looting. It is not a fact that Hindu shops alone were looted and by Musalman *gundas* only. In a populous city like Calcutta, what actually occurred was only to be expected in the course of such terrible events. Professional *gundas* found their opportunity and looted anybody they could lay hands on. Hindus robbed Musalmans and *vice versa* and often Hindu robbed Hindus and Musalmans, Musalmans. Many instances of this appeared at the time in the columns of the *Sanjivani* and the *Hitavadi*. There is nothing strange that the men who deliberately kindled the fire should have been the first to suffer therefrom. These worthy petitioners are incensed seriously with Mr. Halliday. That is why most ungratefully they seek to cast reproach on him now. Have these worthy fellows ever reflected what their condition would have been if Mr. Halliday had neglected his duty ever so little even for an instant, had not acted impartially, and had not slaved and drudged night and day as he actually did, to the injury of his health? There is a special reason why the Marwaris and their advisers should be angry with Mr. Halliday. Five days before the *Korbani*, the Marwari Association approached Mr. Halliday with a request to stop the *Korbani* at the Amratolla mosque. All these Marwaris, in the pride of their wealth, imagined that they had only to apply for the Commissioner to comply with their request. But unfortunately for the Commissioner, he would not, at their request, order drastic measures against Moslems,—he ordered an inquiry which disclosed that the Hindus were wrong in holding that no *Korbani* had been practised in the Amratolla Mosque. He also declared that he could not interfere with the religious observances of the Musalmans. Another serious offence on the part of Mr. Halliday was that he made no difference between Hindu and Musalman, that he paid heed to the complaints of the Musalmans, and tried to redress them. Mr. Halliday would have been a good man had he allowed the Bhojpuri *gundas* to plunder the Calcutta Musalmans freely, and bring them to the last stage of destitution. It was due to Mr. Halliday that so much preparation in collecting *lathis*, brickbats, etc., all went for nothing.

A number of high priests of the Boycott have been backing these Marwaris from the outset, and we see their hand indirectly in this memorial.

Every word of the Resolution commending the conduct of the police during these riots issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is true. We hope His Honour will not shrink from teaching these memorialists a salutary lesson by rewarding Mr. Halliday.

SANJIVANI,
July 18th, 1911.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July, thanks the Vaishya Sabha for having unearthed a good many hidden incidents in connexion with the last *Bakr-Id* riots, and submitted to Government a memorial praying for an open enquiry into them. Serious allegations have been made in this document against the police, on the testimony of several respectable witnesses. An inquiry by Government is certainly called for.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes as follows:—
In spite of the panegyric passed on the police by Sir Edward Baker immediately after the *Bakr-Id* disturbances many had an impression that the disturbances assumed such serious proportions because the police had not adopted proper precautions and because particular police officers did not render prompt help to oppressed people when such help was solicited. This impression has now been strengthened by the deposition of witnesses examined by the Vaishya Sabha on the subject—witnesses who are for the most part respectable people and well-known to Government itself. The depositions of two of these witnesses call for special notice. Babu Luchminarayan Marodia, the well-known dealer in cloth of Barabazar and the owner of houses Nos. 35 and 36, Muktarām Babu's Street, deposed that after the houses of Babu Pannalal Murarkar

had been looted, he saw Inspector Fazil of the Jorasanko thana on behalf of the alarmed Marwaris of his quarter and sought his help, but that officer abused him in filthy language and declared that the police would not be able to do anything for them. Babu Pannalal Murarkar, himself, deposed that after his house had been looted he asked a European police officer to help him in removing the female members of his house to Dhuromtolla, but the reply he received from that officer was "Choop, don't bother me." These and other matters alleged in the Vaisya Sabha's memorial call for special enquiry and we, therefore, advocate an enquiry in connection with the *Bakr-Id* disturbances. The objection that an enquiry would be useless after this long interval, is of no weight, seeing that the impression has gained ground in the public mind that the police were to blame for the disturbances and that the enquiry will serve to show whether this impression is well or ill-grounded.

11. Referring to the petition submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the well-known and influential Vaisya Sabha of Calcutta, praying for an enquiry into the last *Bakr-Id* riots in the city, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says: -

We think that in cases like the *Bakr-Id* riots in Calcutta where it is useless and even harmful to nourish rankling memories, however painful they may be, it is better to let bygones be bygones. There is, however, no harm in trying to prevent recurrence of such cases in future. In their petition the authorities of the Vaisya Sabha have said that they examined more than one hundred witnesses, all of whom had suffered more or less, directly or indirectly, in those riots. The conclusions to which their enquiry has led them, are that police arrangements in the city at the time of the riots were insufficient and unsatisfactory, that the police not only failed to check rioting but they did not even take the steps which they ought to have taken for the purpose, that they refused to render help to people in danger. Anent the last point the Sabha has brought the very serious charge that while the police refused to render help to Marwaris on the ground of paucity of men, they showed great promptitude in helping Musalmans even where their complaints were false and unjust. After the breaking out of the riots many people were heard to make this complaint, and it was, along with many other complaints, brought to the notice of Sir Edward Baker. But His Honour absolutely refused to institute any enquiry into the matter. An enquiry ought to have been made at the time, for it would have established the truth or otherwise of these complaints and disabused the public mind of grave misconceptions. Those who at that time advised the Government to hush up the complaints, surely gave evidence of deplorable shortsightedness. However that may be, we cannot expect that the Government which six months ago refused to enquire into the matter, will now be inclined to do so. The prayer of the Vaisya Sabha will therefore be, in our opinion, like crying in the wilderness.

Although the Government did not accede to the request of the Marwaris to institute a public enquiry into the circumstances of the riots, it must have made a secret enquiry for its own knowledge and guidance. And a result of this enquiry was the Resolution passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council within five days of the occurrence of the riots, in which a high certificate of merit was given to the police for their conduct during the riots. The haste and hurry with which the Resolution was passed, was almost unprecedented in the annals of the Government. However that may be, we do not think that the authorities will now agree to go back over the matter in which they then arrived at a definite conclusion. The conclusions arrived at by the Vaisya Sabha also, will not be accepted by all men as perfectly correct. Under the circumstances, the petition of the Vaisya Sabha will, we think, find a grave amongst the archives of the Government of Bengal. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that a public enquiry into the *Bakr-Id* riots by a competent commission will greatly benefit the Government.

12. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th July is confident that the prayer of the Calcutta Vaisya Sabha for an enquiry into the last *Bakr-Id* riots in the city will receive favourable consideration at the hands of His Honour, Mr. Duke.

BASUMATI.
July 15th, 1911.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.
July 14th, 1911.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 17th, 1911.

13. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July approves of the proposal made by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to withdraw the privilege enjoyed by some people of being exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act. When there is a provision for taking out licenses, it is only proper that all persons, irrespective of creed or colour, should be required to conform to that provision.

NAYAK,
July 18th, 1911.

14. The *Ayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—
Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has proposed that no Indian or Anglo-Indian should be allowed to possess revolvers. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association and other Anglo-Indian Associations have supported the proposal. We too, therefore, do not desire to protest against it. It is wrong to protest against any measure which higher officials want to introduce for the sake of good government, for they are better informed about the condition of things than we can possibly be, and have greater opportunity to work with caution and consideration than we have. Particularly, it is the interest of English traders that the country should be in peace and the people contented, and we subjects always pray for peace. Under the circumstances, we fully support Sir Lancelot Hare's proposal. Considered from the administrative point of view, it deserves to be supported by every one of us.

Now, the question is, will Sir Lancelot Hare's proposal, if carried out, be effective in reducing the import of revolvers into the country? We think not. Kashbheari Banerjee, son of late Sarada Prasad Banerji of Janai, and a cousin of Upendra Nath Banerjee of the Alipore Bomb Case, came to our office and said that revolvers could be had for 6 or 7 rupees each, and that 15 rupees would procure a very good revolver. Again, there are many places where revolvers are supplied free, provided one can prove that he belongs to the party. We do not know how far this is true, but still we are under the impression that revolvers have become easily procurable by many boys.

We have also heard that many *feringis* and *sahibs* sell revolvers at cheap prices. The commodity is imported in large quantities into Chandernagore, where a clever purchaser can get it very cheap. Besides this, revolvers are probably imported through Pondicherry also. Goods worth lakhs of rupees daily arrive at the Calcutta port. Is it possible to know for certain what is contained in every box or bale thus imported? Revolvers can also be often procured through Pathans. Under the circumstances, is it possible to prevent smuggling of revolvers into this country? If not, what will be gained by depriving both Indians and Englishmen of the weapons they possess? Revolvers are used in much larger numbers by Englishmen than by Indians, so that Sir Lancelot Hare's proposal will, if carried out, disarm the English community to a certain extent, and place revolvers almost beyond the reach of Eurasian *feringis*. With these words, which we have said out of a sense of duty, we leave the matter to be decided by the authorities as best as they can.

Those who propagate anarchism consider it their religion to do so. The cult is preached very secretly and with great caution. Neither the press, nor speakers like Bhupendranath and Surendranath have any influence with the anarchists. They do what they themselves think best. There is a class of boys with whom anarchism has become an intoxication. If one boy is caught ten others take his place. In this state of things, expert detectives alone can trace and extirpate gangs of anarchists, while stringent laws and regulations can merely serve to oppress innocent people. This is why we want to see the police strong and active and severely censure any act of remissness on their part. We believe that want of ability in the police leads to the arrest of innocent men, while real offenders remain at large.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1911.

15. Although it has nothing to do with the proposal of Sir Lancelot Hare not to permit the keeping of Arms without a license, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July would reject it because, while the object contemplated by Sir Lancelot Hare is not likely to be attained, it will clearly show to the world what little trust the Government has in the people.

As for the support of the measure by the tea planters of Assam and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it compares it to cutting one's nose to spite the enemy.

16. Referring to the proposed modification of the Arms Act, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes as follows:—

The proposed modification of the Arms Act.

If it is true that anarchists get fire-arms from Indians exempt from the provisions of the Arms Act, then surely none can object to the proposal made by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. But, as a matter of fact, there is a total absence of evidence to prove that such is the case. May be that one or two fire-arms possessed by privileged persons have, through their inadvertence, reached undesirable hands, but this ought not to be made an excuse for wresting the privilege from all persons. We believe that such persons are always very careful about the arms they keep, for they know that if these arms are used for wrong and unlawful purposes they will be involved in great danger. There is, therefore, no ground for distrusting them. We hear it often said that poor *feringis* dispose of their fire-arms at cheap prices in order to get money to buy drinks of whisky or beer with. The census of fire-arms which the Government is taking at present, will show how many fire-arms there are in the country. If, over and above this, the authorities send warnings to all possessors of fire-arms against any misuse of them, we think that there will be an end of all trouble. Many people believe that anarchists procure fire-arms from Europe. A sifting enquiry into this matter is necessary. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has, in its letter to the Government of India, admitted that in one case the murderers overawed villagers by showing fire-arms. It follows from this that, had the villagers also possessed fire-arms the murder might have been prevented. It is not known for certain whence murderers procure fire-arms. In this state of things, it is not reasonable to deprive innocent and peace-loving people of the privilege of exemption from the provisions of the Arms Act. At present, there are many villages into which dacoits fear to enter owing to some well-to-do people in them possessing fire-arms. Wild beasts also cannot thrive in such villages. To disarm such villages will be tantamount to making them objects of easy prey for dacoits and wild beasts. We hope that a man of keen intelligence like Lord Hardinge, will refuse to give his sanction to Sir Lancelot Hare's proposal.

BASUMATI,
July 15th, 1911.

17. Referring to the complaint made by the *Englishman* newspaper to the effect that the sunset rule regarding meetings in public squares in Calcutta is not being strictly enforced, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

Meetings in public squares in Calcutta.

Why not promulgate a rule prohibiting holding of meetings in all public squares in Calcutta, whether by Christian missionaries or by Musalman Maulvis or by Hindu speakers. Such a rule will satisfy us as well as the *Englishman*.

NAYAK,
July 13th, 1911.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the Hindu community is grieved at the notification issued by the Calcutta Police prohibiting *sankirtan* in Calcutta streets without the permission of the police authorities. The Bengal Government is requested to rescind this notification and thereby remove the pain felt by that community.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July remarks that the order of the Calcutta Police prohibiting procession or *sankirtan* on the days of the last car festival after 10 P.M., amounts to an interference with religious observances, and enquires whether the order was issued with the sanction of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor.

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1911.

20. The notification of the Calcutta Police Commissioner on the occasion of the last Rathajatra festival disallowing any procession or music in connection with the Jatra, after 10 o'clock in the night, has been a blow, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July, to the religious observance of the Hindus and caused many people great inconvenience. Did the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy, asks the paper, approve of the notification?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 17th, 1911.

Police Commissioner's notification.

BNARAT MITRA.
July 15th, 1911.

21. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July finds that Mr. Egerton of Cuttack is not so annoyed with *sangit* (music) and *sankirtan* (religious music) parties as the Police of the metropolis, which has altogether forbidden their parading the streets without license. This order is improper and has given pain to those who cannot do without such parties. Mr. Halliday, the paper hopes, will withdraw the order, as the duty of the Police is to keep the peace and not to create unrest.

HITAVARTA.
July 15th, 1911.

22. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July regrets that Mr. Egerton, Magistrate of Cuttack, has forbidden singing and music in the town after 10 O' clock at night, although taken to book for a similar prank while in charge of Darbhanga, when he had fined a priest for blowing a conch shell during religious service in a temple.

JASOHAR.
July 8th, 1911.

23. Referring to the frequent occurrence of dacoities in the country, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July writes as follows:—

Dacoity in the country and necessity for amending the Arms Act. We have more than once said that unless every respectable and well-to-do person in the country is permitted to keep a *pistol*, dacoities will not decrease. At least three or four men in every village should have permission to keep fire-arms. It is the disarmed condition of villages which is responsible for the rampancy of dacoity. Dacoits easily procure fire-arms and other weapons with the money they loot. It is high time that special measures were adopted for suppressing dacoity, and we hope that to this end the authorities will amend the Arms Act.

BANGAVASI.
July 16th, 1911.

24. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July complains that in spite of the close vicinity of the Basirhat thana, thefts are taking place almost every day in village Nalkora within the 24-Parganas district. Not to speak of money and ornaments, even paddy is being stolen. The villagers wish that an outpost may be established midway between Nalkora and Dhalchita and Dandighat. Any way the depredations of thieves must be put a stop to.

SANJIVANI.
July 15th, 1911.

25. Referring to the statement that during the recent visit of certain high Bengal Police officers to Simla, an opinion was expressed by them that the Special Tribunals trying political cases expected too high a standard of evidence for them to procure, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July points out that in Bombay the police are not dissatisfied with the Special Tribunals. It should be remembered that the courts cannot aim at punishing anybody and everybody. The law expects none to be punished without evidence. Accused men are bound to be let off if the police bring them up on insufficient evidence, and if the Crown lawyers suggest their prosecution on the strength of such evidence.

BASUMATI.
July 15th, 1911.

26. Referring to what *Capital* has written on the meeting of police officials at Simla, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says:—

The Criminal Investigation Department and the Special Tribunal. We, too, like *Capital* fail to understand why the Criminal Investigation Department in Bengal should be so dissatisfied with the Special Tribunal of the High Court, while the Criminal Investigation Department of Bombay is quite satisfied with it. That the old criminal procedure was sufficient to meet all classes of political offences, was urged by many people at the time of the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. But then the noise of the Legislative Forge of the Government drowned the feeble voice of this opposition. However that may be, the old criminal procedure was amended, and now if the new law demands "sufficient evidence" for the conviction of accused persons and if it becomes impossible for the police in any part of India to produce such "sufficient evidence," then we cannot, on this ground alone, advise the authorities to lay aside the new procedure. If guilty persons escape punishment for want of sufficient evidence, neither the criminal law nor the new procedure is to blame for it. The Legislature cannot be responsible for failure on the part of the police to collect evidence sufficient for conviction. Legislative Councils were not created for broadening the path

of conviction. These easy and simple truths should be known to all police officers.

27. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July publishes an instalment of "Samadhayayi's *hajut* ex- periences." Pandit Mokshada Charan Samadhayayi's *hajut* experience, in which the pandit says how one [night] he was chased by a detective police officer in Dacca town, who threatened to hand him over to the police on a false charge of theft. When they neared the Kotwali police station, four or five other police officers came out and asked him to return to his lodgings, because they were tired of shadowing him. They also reminded him that the power of the police was unlimited, so that it were better for him not to stay out till late in the night. He replied that as the police shadowed him under thin disguises it had become difficult for him to induce people to give him shelter. He, moreover, said that if the police wanted to know all that he did, they might accompany him as his servants, in the event of their being constables, or as his friends or pupils in the event of their being officers.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1911.

28. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July says:—

A complaint against detectives. Detectives flourish, as they flourished here some time ago, when trouble and disturbances are rampant. Hence they are again trying to create disturbances. Their proper duty is to keep a sharp eye on everything and not to meddle in everything. We hope that the authorities will keep them under proper control.

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

29. Referring to the recent murderous outrage at Sonarang in the Dacca district, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th July

NAYAK
July 14th, 1911.

The recent murderous outrage in the Dacca district.

says:—

Murders are undoubtedly being committed in the country, whether on political, social or religious grounds, and the culprits are not being detected. This is a very serious state of things. Police service is almost like military service. Police officers ought to brave all dangers to their persons for bringing the wicked to punishment, otherwise crimes and criminals can never be checked. The fact that assassins who are spreading terror throughout the country are not being detected, proves that there must be something wrong somewhere in the police. Sir Lancelot Hare's term of office is coming to a close, so we draw the attention of Sir Charles Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to this matter. Unless he can make the police stronger than what it is now, peace will never return to Eastern Bengal. Our faith in the characteristic ability of English rulers and the high administrative talent possessed by Lord Hardinge, makes us hope that the country will soon be delivered from anarchism and misrule.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

30. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July is of opinion that Government should appoint representatives of the public also on the committee formed to enquire into the tampering of the records by the police in the

Popular representatives on the Inquiry Committee.

Dacca shooting case.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

31. In the opinion of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, no sensible man would call the sentence of 7 years' transportation for stealing brass utensils worth Rs. 2 only, recently passed by the Sessions Judge of Hooghli, as justice, for no one knows what punishment the Judge would have awarded for stealing a few more utensils.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.

32. Every justice-loving person, specially if a Hindu, would be pleased, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July, to learn the decision of the Punjab Chief Court in the Amritsar murder case, as it has saved a respectable Hindu family from being disgraced.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

Rani Bhagawan Kuwar is congratulated for her escape from such an ignominious death.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.

33. Referring to the acquittal of the Rani in the Amritsar murder case, by the Punjab Chief Court, the *Bharat Mitra* Carelessness on the part of [Calcutta] of the 15th July, seeing such carelessness Sessions Judges. on the part of Sessions Judges, would recommend them not to pass such sentences even when they find the accused guilty, for killing the innocent even by mistake would displease Providence and make the Judges accountable to Him after death.

NAYAK,
July 18th, 1911.

34. In view of the contemplated amendment of the Small Cause Courts Act, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July reiterates the defects in the working of the Calcutta Small Cause Court already mentioned by it more than once:—

Contested cases in this court are seldom decided before a year, and when a retrial is granted, five or six months more elapse before the case is finally decided. The inconvenience of instalments will be sufficiently illustrated by the following example. A plaintiff obtained a decree for Rs. 900 against a Eurasian in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 300. The instalment allowed in the case was eight rupees per month.

The causes of this delay in the disposal of cases are not so much the paucity of Judges (although the appointment of one or two more Judges would certainly be convenient) as the following:—

Some of the Judges are unable to comprehend the facts of a case, so that the pleaders have to talk much. Nor have the Judges sufficient knowledge of the law to be able to make the pleaders confine their arguments to the issues in the case. Indeed, the ignorance of law on the part of the Judges of this court is so great that it comes to infect even Subordinate Judges, a class of officers distinguished for their knowledge of the law, when they are appointed Judges of this court, so that their exposition of the law often sets the bar on a roar. The Judges of this court cease studying the law, and the pleaders follow suit. Much time is also wasted in ascertaining whether or no plaintiffs and defendants are present in court. Nor is there any definite rule as to the order in which the parties are to plead, so that both parties are often found bandying words at one and the same time. Where competent pleaders are not engaged, it is the Bench Clerk who practically decides the case, for the Judge is often led by the Bench Clerk.

In many cases the Judges are content to do justice by simply cutting down the claim of the plaintiff, without determining whether the claim is genuine and allowable in law. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act do not seem to be in force in this court.

There is a fun in this court which is known as the clearing of file. A six-monthly statement of the number of cases disposed of has to be submitted by each Judge. When the time comes for the submission of such report, cases are struck off on the alleged ground of default, in the very presence of the plaintiffs and defendants, such cases being subsequently readmitted.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 17th, 1911.

35. Referring to the High Court's judgment in the Bogra Gang Case, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July writes:—

The Bogra Gang case.
Justices Caspers and Sharfuddin have remarked that the Sessions Judge of Bogra merely wasted time over this case. It is for the Government to judge whether or not the police is responsible for this waste of the Sessions Judge's valuable time. As for the Judges of the High Court, they have followed principles of law and justice in releasing the persons accused in the case. The *Times* and its followers may speak of abolishing the High Court which has such Judges on its bench, but a responsible Government which has to carry on the administration of a country stands in great need of it. The strength of the British Government in India, in particular, consists in even-handed dispensation of justice. This strength is in the keeping of the law-courts in the country of which the High Court is the head.

(c)—Jails.

**SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,**
July 15th, 1911.

36. Referring to the Report on the Administration of Prisons in Bengal for the year 1910, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th July asks if the system of requiring both healthy and

invalid prisoners to do the same amount of labour is not one of the causes of the increased mortality in jails. It has been found that old convicts die in lesser number in prisons than new convicts. Prison Administration Reports ought to contain exact statistics in this respect. Again, prisoners are severely punished for their physical incapacity to do the full amounts of work allotted to them. This may lead to the death of many an unfortunate prisoner. The report, however, contains no reference to this point. Punishing prisoners for physical incapacity to do fixed amounts of work is quite unbecoming a civilized Government. The report, moreover, contains no statistics to show the rates of mortality due to different diseases. About political prisoners, it has been said that the common complaint of such prisoners being more severely dealt with than is warranted by the Jail Code is altogether unfounded. The general complaint, however, is that the treatment accorded to political prisoners in prisons is severer than what it ought to be. It is said that in many cases they are not allowed to correspond with their relatives. The authorities should direct their attention to these and many other complaints concerning political prisoners.

(d)—Education.

37. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July expresses satisfaction at the provision made by the Calcutta University for the re-examination of the papers of plucked candidates, but it would have the fees of Rs. 10 which the University would exact from a candidate for re-examination of his answer papers, returned to him if he comes out successful in the re-examination.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.

38. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes:—
The Presidency College and Musalman students. The Presidency College is the foremost of all Government colleges in Calcutta and it is open to Hindus and Musalmans indiscriminately. But it is a pity that during the past two years, Musalman Matriculates and Intermediate passed students have experienced serious difficulty and harassment in seeking admission into the college. We wrote a good deal last year on this point. But we fail to understand why, under the spell of some strange illusion, the authorities decline to attend to the condition of these helpless and weak Musalman students in spite of all our laments. Last year, a number of Musalman students were indeed ultimately taken in but after a good deal of harassment. Anyway we expected we should not have to recur to this complaint again, but we are pained and surprised at the conduct of the college authorities this year too. Who is responsible for this? Why are first division passed men who applied in time being refused admission this year? This sort of arbitrary conduct is beyond our understanding. We suspect the sorrows and claims of Musalman students are not properly brought to the notice of the authorities. It is necessary that the Presidency College should be freely open to Musalmans until Government sets up a separate college for the latter. For the Presidency College affords facilities for teaching Persian and Arabic and in other matters as well to Moslems, which are not afforded by any other college. To refuse to take Musalmans into this college now is to flout the Musalman community, and shut the door of high education in their faces. We desire to draw the attention of the authorities to this question.

MUHAMMADI,
July 14th, 1911.

39. Opposing the proposal of the amalgamation of the Hindu University with Mrs. Besant's University. with that of Mrs. Besant's, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 14th July compares Mrs. Besant to the camel who took shelter in a camp on a rainy day and gradually, beginning with his neck, thrust his whole body into it to the annoyance of the occupiers of the camp. Mrs. Besant has, says the paper, gradually revealed her character as being one who has come to destroy the Hindu religion.

MARWARI,
July 14th, 1911.

40. Ramvriksh Divedi of Bikram in the Patna district, writes to the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 13th July, his views on primary education and incidentally refers to Mr. Gekhale's Bill. He considers the condition of

SHIKSHA,
July 15th, 1911.

Literary club for Guru-training Schools.

primary education in Bihar as being not at all satisfactory mainly owing to want of suitable teachers. The present teachers are not only ill-qualified for their work but are under-paid as well. Even the stipend paid by the Government is not allowed to reach their hands in full. The appointment of *guru*-instructors and establishment of *Guru*-training schools have not been able to achieve the desired end. The writer would, therefore, have a literary club in each school, with the head teacher as President, with the object of improving the education of the *gurus*.

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

- HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 17th, 1911.
41. Referring to the questions and answers in the House of Commons relating to the appalling mortality in India from plague, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says that, in view of the fact that about six lakhs and a half of the Indian population perish every year from plague, it is the bounden duty of the Government to adopt some effective measures to check the evil, none of those adopted so far having proved sufficiently successful.
- BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1911.
42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July has the following:—
Disposal of the ashes of funeral pyres in Calcutta. We too recommend, like the *Hitavadi*, that adequate steps should soon be taken to prevent the deposit of the sacred ashes of the funeral pyres of Hindus among heaps of filth. The arrangement that has the effect of paining and rendering uneasy thousands of Hindus should be discontinued without delay. Let the Viceroy, the officiating Lieutenant-Governor, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Police, bestir themselves in the matter. We need hardly say that we only voice the opinion of lakhs of Hindus.
- JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.
43. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July hopes that the Calcutta Corporation will abolish the practice, extremely repugnant to Hindus, of throwing the ashes of funeral pyres into the marshes of Dhapa along with the refuse of the city.
- SHIKSHA,
July 13th, 1911.
44. According to Hindu belief, says the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 13th July, if the bones of a deceased person are thrown into a sacred river or the sea, it blesses the departed soul and the reverse produces the opposite result. It is therefore painful to learn that the bones collected at the burning places of Calcutta, are thrown away along with the filth of the city. Some satisfactory arrangement needs to be made for their disposal.
- BHARAT, MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.
45. Referring to the rejection, by the General Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta, of the Health Officer's proposal to protect prime cows from slaughter, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July observes that sensible and unbiassed men will admit the necessity of such protection in a mainly agricultural country like India, but the Health Officer will now see how an act considered disgraceful by one member, is considered quite proper by another.
- HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.
46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that as the unchecked slaughter of kine in municipal slaughter-houses is a main cause of the decline in their number, the public will view with disapprobation the decision of the General Committee not to place any check for the present on the slaughter of kine in the municipal slaughter-house.
- HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.
47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that such portion of the evidence before the Water Scandal Committee as the *Indian Daily News* has been able to procure and publish, is enough to strike one with grief and amazement. One of the Inspectors has deposed that some of the main pipes were knee-deep or breast-deep in mud and filth and that the Chief Engineer, in his hurry to proceed Home, had no time to look to all this. All officers, high and low, seem to have neglected their duties. The public anxiously await the result of the enquiry.

48. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July thanks Mr. A. C. Banerjee on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta for having procured the appointment of a committee of inquiry which has led to disclosures about the seriously dirty condition of the new mains through which drinking-water from the Tallah Reservoir was supplied when it was first opened. It also expresses a hope that the municipal officials will now attend to the removal of the evils disclosed.

SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1911.

49. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 14th July does not understand why *purda* (secrecy) has been adopted by the Committee which is holding an enquiry into the defects of the water-supply of the city, which since the erection of the Talla reservoir are causing great inconvenience to the people owing to irregular supply, and sometimes to the supply of filthy water.

MARWARI,
July 14th, 1911.

50. Learning from a Gauhati correspondent that the Hon'ble Mr. Melitus, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal, has issued an order forbidding any Bengali from acquiring lands in Assam, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July asks:—

HINDI BANGAVASI
July 17th, 1911.

Is this news true? Will Assam become another Transvaal?

51. Referring to an alleged order by Mr. Melitus, Member of the Board of Revenue in the new provinces, that no Bengali Babu shall acquire land in Assam, the *Banguvasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July asks whether this order applies to the Babus of both Bengals and whether Assam is going to be turned into a second Transvaal.

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1911.

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

52. Referring to the Government of India's policy about rail-roads and canals as represented in Sir James Wilson's article on the condition of India during the late King Edward's regime, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 17th, 1911.

We are not opposed to extension of rail roads, but we want to see canals also extending. It is unjust on the part of the Government to spend only one and a half crores on canals, while it spends as much as 15 crores on rail roads in a year. Questions of canals and railroads should be equally treated, or at least 40 per cent. of the total expenditure should be spent on canals.

53. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes:—

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 14th, 1911.

We understand that a representations is going to be made to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, regarding the wants and grievances of the Muhammadan employes of the railway. We often hear of able Musalman Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters not being posted at important stations, and we should be glad to find the railway authorities making an enquiry into the matter, as well as into the cause of there being very few Musalman employes in the Traffic Department.

(h)—*General.*

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that many are taking exception to the annual pension of Rs. 600, granted by Government to the mother of the murdered Head Constable, Sris Chandra Chakravarty, on the ground that it has not yet been decided in a law-court whether or not that police officer was murdered by anarchists. The pension is, however, satisfactory as provision for the bereaved mother.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

55. We are glad, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July, that Government has granted an annual pension of Rs. 600 to the mother of Sris Chandra Chakravarty, the murdered Head Constable of Police. It is such grants which encourage

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

- people to risk their life in the performance of perilous duties. We are, however, sorry that the murderer of Sris Chandra has not yet been traced.
- SAMAT,**
July 14th, 1911.
56. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the love of justice and care for subordinates which Government has shown in granting a life pension to the mother of Sris Chandra Chakravarty, the murdered Head Constable of Police, have given great satisfaction to all people in the country.
- CHINSURA VARTAVAHA,**
July 16th, 1911.
57. Anent the above, the *Chinsurah Vartavaha* [Chinsurah] of the 16th July says that the act really redounds to the glory of the Government.
- NAYAK,**
July 18th, 1911.
58. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes as follows:—
We know the police department to be governed in some measure by the rules of military service. Such being the case, if the heirs of any and every police officer, who happens to be murdered, obtain pensions or jagirs, little appreciation will be shown for real merit. We should like to know how many police officers have been murdered for honest discharge of public duties. If a police officer be killed for adducing false evidence or for maltreating the female members of a house in the course of a house search, are his heirs, too, to receive a pension or a jagir? The police is a department of Government, and if Government spoils the police by over-indulgence, it is the Government that must suffer the consequences.
- JASOHAR,**
July 16th, 1911.
59. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th July is alarmed at the demand of special representation in Legislative Councils made by non-official Anglo-Indians, and characterises it as a pernicious fruit borne by the principle of partiality advocated by the Government in granting special representation to Musalmans.
- MITHILA MIHIR,**
July 8th, 1911.
60. Referring to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association's memorial for a separate electorate for the non-official Anglo-Indians, the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 8th July observes that the Government has by its undue partiality for Muhammedans placed itself in an awkward position.
- SAMAT,**
July 14th, 1911.
61. Mr. Yusuf Hossein Khan, a Musalman Leader at Lucknow, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July, recently convened a meeting in that town to consider the question of Shia and Sunni communities being separately represented on District and Municipal Boards. This proves what pernicious fruits are being borne in India by the principle of sectarian representation. A wide-spread application of this principle in a country chequered by innumerable sects and communities is sure to frustrate the object of representation.
- SHARAT MITRA,**
July 15th, 1911.
62. Referring to the prayer of the Shia Musalmans of Lucknow for separate electorates from the Sunni the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the plea of "political importance" is like the magic wand for Musalmans.
- MOSLEM HITAIHSI,**
July 15th, 1911.
63. The *Moslem Hitaisi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July supports the resolution passed in a meeting recently held at Bogra, requesting the Government to post a Subordinate Judge, with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, in that town.
- JASOHAR,**
July 8th, 1911.
64. People in the mufassal, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July, have ordinarily no other means of ventilating their grievances than communicating them to the press. Villagers, however, are generally very poor and can ill afford to spend two pice, or even more, for postage stamps on every communication to a newspaper. Under the circumstances, the authorities will be doing a great service to the country if they rule that the Post office should carry all communications to newspapers for a postage of one pice for each communication. Such a rule will greatly increase the income of the Post Office; for all villagers will avail themselves of it for bringing their grievances to the notice of the authorities through the press. It will thus be also a great help to the administration of the country.

65. We shall be glad, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July, if the Mr. S. P. Sinha and the Advocate-Generalship. rumour about Mr. S. P. Sinha again becoming Advocate-General, Bengal, turns out to be true.

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

66. Referring to the statement made by the *News of India* to the effect that there is a proposal to establish the offices of the Government of India permanently at Simla, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes as follows:—

BASUMATI,
July 15th, 1911.

Retention of certain offices at Simla.

The proposal may, if carried out, effect a little saving of money, but it will weaken the administration by separating offices from their heads during the winter; for in the cold season Members and Secretaries will not surely live at Simla, and offices will be left in charge of comparatively junior and less experienced subordinate officers. At present the Government of India leaves behind only a part of its offices at Simla. Even this arrangement is objectionable on the ground that it entails great hardship on the Indian clerks who are left behind. If, therefore, all the offices of the Government of India are permanently established at Simla innumerable Bengali clerks will be deprived of their means of livelihood. But the wheel of administration will move on as fast as ever in spite of all the sufferings of clerks. To speak of their sorrows is merely crying in the wilderness.

67. Referring to the rumour that this year most of the offices of the Government of India will spend the winter at Simla, and that the Viceroy will come down to Calcutta for only the three months of January, February and March, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th July says:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 12th, 1911.

The Simla exodus.

The metropolis will thus be reduced to a mere winter residence of the Viceroy. We are, however, not astonished at this. What astonishes us is that the commander of the Naval forces should forsake the sea and live far off on the hills.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the proposed arrangement for retaining the main body of the staff of the Indian Secretariats at Simla, in winter, if made permanent, would be open to great objection.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

Retention of the Secretariat staff at Simla in winter.

69. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that it is the absence of competent solicitors in the mufassal that is mainly responsible for the failure of prosecutions for sedition. Since the employment of public prosecutors, District Superintendents of Police have forgotten the art of conducting cases. Nor is the ordinary occupation of police officers, namely, that of arresting offenders, favourable to the acquisition of forensic ability. The reason why there are few State prosecutions in England is that there are Government solicitors there. The writer, therefore, approves of the suggestion of the *Pioneer* about the appointment of solicitors. A case must be placed in proper form and with adequate evidence in the court of the first instance, for at a later stage it is very difficult to remedy any defect in these respects. But for the presence of a competent advocate like Mr. S. P. Sinha the Midnapore conspiracy case also would have proved a fiasco.

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1911.

The cause of the failure of prosecutions for sedition.

70. Seeing so many prosecutions in Political cases ending in failure the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July sides with the *Pioneer* in advising the appointment of a solicitor who would properly examine the evidence and refuse to send the permission to prosecute in weak cases.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 17th, 1911.

Prosecutions in Political cases.

71. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. R. T. Greer as a Member of the Bengal Executive Council. He will undoubtedly be as successful in the Council as he has been everywhere else.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 17th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer.

72. In the opinion of the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 8th July the country would be very much benefited if all the Provinces follow the example of the Bombay Government which has closed a large number of liquor shops, with a view to check intemperance among the people.

MITHILA MIHIR,
July 8th, 1912.

A good example.

JASOHAR,
July 15th, 1911.

73. The *Jasohar* [Jesore] of the 15th July thanks the Government of Bombay for closing a number of liquor shops in Bombay, and hopes that other Provincial Governments will soon follow this noble example.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 12th, 1911.

74. Referring to the scheme, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, for increasing the salaries of ministerial officers, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th July says:—

The salaries of court *amla*, and particularly of those amongst them who are lowly paid, require most of all to be increased. There can be no doubt that a general increase of salaries will bring about an improvement in the *morale* of the staff for, in most cases, want compels people to be corrupt. It cannot, of course, be said that an increase of salaries will at once remove corruption, but it is certain that corruption in the law courts will decrease in proportion to the facilities afforded to educated men to accept service therein.

HITAVADI,
July 16th, 1911.

75. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July has the following:—
Despotism in the Secretariat. We see that the affairs of the Bengal Secretariat are getting more and more serious. We are receiving various complaints against the Record-keeper, Babu Srinath Chandra Chakravarty. Last week we even gave some hints about them. We had hoped that we should not hear anything more against that officer, but we now see that we were mistaken in entertaining that hope. The fact of the discussion of official abuses in newspapers is said to have angered the Record-keeper who has proceeded to act arbitrarily against his subordinates. We hear that the place has been made too hot for these respectable people. We shall illustrate, by one or two examples, the extent to which arbitrariness has been carried by the Record-keeper.

There are 50 clerks in the Record Department, of whom at least 35 are East Bengal men. The Record-keeper himself is an East Bengal man, and it is perhaps owing to his excessive nepotism that many Calcutta people are being deprived of their bread. Besides, the Record-keeper's son, Babu Surendranath Chakravarty (in receipt of a pay of Rs. 70), his son-in-law, Babu Manimohan Mukhopadhyaya (in receipt of a pay of Rs. 50) and his son-in-law's brother, Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, his grandson Babu Srimohan Kusiari, and even his family private tutor, Babu Rohinikumar Kusiari, are gracing the Record office. Nay, his house servant is serving as office peon. Nearly 25 old hands have been dismissed. The manner in which work must be carried on by new hands, may easily be imagined. Some of the dismissed men are said to have preferred appeals to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, but the result of their appeals is yet unknown.

Let the reader now see how old hands are dismissed. A clerk of the name of Tarakeswar Chakravarty had been working for a year. He then went home on one month's leave on account of his daughter's marriage. On the expiry of his leave he returned to office but found that, in the meantime, a new man had been appointed in his place. Moved by much entreaty the Record-keeper appointed Tarakeswar Babu to officiate for another man for 15 days and subsequently for Babu Surendranath Adhikari, the very man who had been appointed in his place, for six days, during the latter's illness. We should like to know why Tarakeswar Babu was dismissed. Will the authorities kindly enquire into the matter?

We shall refer to another incident. On the 18th April last, Babu Suryya Kumar Bandopadhyaya asked for four days' leave on account of his mother's *sradh*, and added that if, owing to the rule prohibiting the granting of leave for more than two days together, the Record-keeper was unable to see his way to granting the leave asked for, he might refer the matter to the Under-Secretary for disposal. The Record-keeper granted Suryyakumar Babu leave without pay for four days signifying his refusal to refer the matter to the Under-Secretary. Here began Suryyakumar Babu's trouble. On his return to office in due time he made a fresh representation asking that his pay might not be deducted for the four days. The Record-keeper wrote in reply that as a man had been appointed to work in his place his application could not be granted, and further that Suryya Kumar Babu's work was not satisfactory. Suryyakumar Babu's trouble began to get deeper. He has been working for six

months, but never before during that period had the Record-keeper any occasion to find fault with his work.

In the daily statement register of 12th May, the Record-keeper wrote against Surryakumar Babu's name that his work was not satisfactory, and that if he did not show improvement he would be dismissed. Surryakumar Babu wrote in reply that a remark of this kind would never have been recorded if the miscellaneous work he was required to do had been taken into consideration. This was too much for the Record-keeper's equanimity. Orders for Surryakumar Babu's dismissal were passed at once. On the 13th May it was recorded that the officer in question was thoroughly incompetent and that he was, therefore, dismissed from that date. What was more surprising was that neither Babu Durgadas Ghosh nor others who had worked for Surryakumar Babu, during his absence on leave, had turned out a greater quantity of work.

We shall now show how the Record-keeper deals with his own son and other relatives. His son's name is Surendranath Chakravarty. The Record-keeper has employed him on a pay of Rs. 70 under the designation of "Personal Short-hand Typist." It need hardly be said that there is no short-hand work to do in the Record office, and the additional work of typing is so small as to be easily capable of being managed by means of distribution among the other six typists. At any rate, it may be satisfactorily done by an additional typist receiving the same pay with the other typists in the office. We fail to see the need of employing a man on Rs. 70 to do the work. It is another question if the arrangement was meant for the special benefit of the Record-keeper's son.

In May last leave was granted on full pay, for four days, to the Record-keeper's son. Though the days of actual absence were Friday the 26th and Monday the 29th yet, according to the rules of the Record office, the intervening days as well, namely, the last Saturday and Sunday, are to be reckoned as days of leave. His family private tutor, Babu Rohinikumar Kusiari, was granted leave on full pay for three days namely the 2nd, 3rd and 4th March last, and for three days, namely, 6th, 7th and 8th without pay, the 5th being a Sunday. The rules of the Record office are that a temporary officer is to be allowed leave on full pay for ten days during a year and not for more than two days together in any one month. If leave for a longer period is granted it must be granted without pay. Besides, the granting of casual leave together with leave without pay is against the rules.

We should now like to ask, under what rule did the Record-keeper proceed in the above instances, if they are correctly reported? One rule for his own people, and another rule for the poor clerks who have the misfortune of not being connected with him! Is this the impartial treatment that the public associate with Government offices? We hope that the Under-Secretary will carefully enquire into and redress these grievances, and thereby earn the thanks of the public. We have much to say on the subject, that we shall say in future.

76. Referring to Colonel Pressy's punishment, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July says that if, instead of relying on the report of the detective department, the Colonel's case had been investigated in a calm spirit, perhaps he might have been found innocent.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

77. Will not the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, asks the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, enquire into the case of Chunilal of Etawah, who is said to have been compelled to sell to the Collector the piece of his land from which some idols had previously been removed by a number of Musalmans?

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.

78. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 15th July has received a communication from a respectable gentleman of Laheria Sarai saying that the Local Treasury has made a rule—probably at the instance of the Treasurer or the Deputy Collector in charge of the treasury, for no other treasury known to the writer has it, not to sell stamps to the local public or

MITHILA MIHIR,
July 15th, 1911.

stamp vendors except on Tuesday and Friday, thus causing a serious public inconvenience.

The paper regrets if the above report is true and draws the attention of the District Officer, in the hope that being a just officer he will spare no pains to remove the cause of this grievance.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 14th, 1911.

79. In supporting the Bill for Compulsory Elementary Education, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes:—

This Bill, if passed into law, will be a real boon to the Musalman community which is very backward in education. We do not, however, approve of the idea of the imposition of any special taxation for meeting the expenses of the project, for that would be too much for the people of this country, the majority of whom are very poor, to bear. Besides, considering that cultivators will be deprived of the labour of their sons during the period that they shall have to go to school, they ought never to be saddled with any additional burden in the way of a tax. As it is, cultivators cannot make both ends meet even by making their children work almost as hard as they do themselves, and they can but ill afford to be deprived of the help of their children. And it will be simply impossible for them to pay a tax over and above this loss that they shall have to suffer. The cost of the project will be very high and it is but fair to expect the Government to bear a reasonable share of it. Some portion of the expenditure must, of course, have to be met by the imposition of some tax which will not press severely on the masses. We would suggest the enhancement of the Abkari and salt duties. We do not presume to hold our suggestion as the best that can be made, but we venture to make it because it will, if accepted, provide an easy means of finding the money required for the purpose.

SAMAY,
July 14th, 1911.

80. Referring to the two Bills introduced by Mr. Montague in Parliament the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes as follows:—

Mr. Montague's Bills.

The Bill that aims at empowering the Government of India to increase the number of judges in the Calcutta High Court from 15 to 20, and to appoint additional judges in all High Courts for periods of two years, is undoubtedly a very necessary one. But the one that aims at empowering the Government of India to establish High Courts in such provinces as have no such courts at present, has alarmed us, for, with this power in hand the Government of India will any day be able to establish a High Court in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mr. Montague's motive is surely good, but circumstances may make his proposal, if carried out, injurious to us.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

81. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July considers the emigration system for the Assam tea gardens as a slur on the British Government, for all the legislation taken hitherto has only mitigated but not altogether wiped off the oppression, and is therefore glad to learn the proposal of the Government to abolish the Act from July 1913.

Abolition of the Assam Labour Emigration Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

82. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July finds nothing wrong either on the part of the Gaekwar or the Maharaja of Gwalior, in the former giving his accomplished daughter in marriage to the latter, an enlightened ruler who, though married, has got no issue.

Matrimonial connection of Gwalior with Baroda.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 12th, 1911.

83. Referring to the order issued by the authorities of the Faridkot State against the use of tobacco and other intoxicants by teachers and students within the State, the *Dainik Chandrikan* [Calcutta] of the 12th July says:—

Order against use of intoxicants in the Faridkot State.

Many of the social reformers amongst us are advising the Government of India to follow the example of the Faridkot State. But we should wait to

see what success attends the scheme in that State itself. Besides this, what is practicable in a small State like Faridkot may not always be so in a large dominion like India.

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

84. In its remarks preliminary to future articles on the causes of scarcity in India the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 14th July dwells on the constant rise in the price of food stuffs which has made it impossible for the masses to get full meals, and referring to the pronouncement of Lord Curzon that India's income is increasing, says that his Lordship's finding is one-sided as it does not take into consideration the value of the money which has fallen very low owing to a rise in the price of eatables, and supports the views of one Mr. Tomory that within the last 25 years rates in Calcutta have risen by 50 per cent., adding that the remark holds good not only for Calcutta but for the whole of India.

MARWARI,
July 14th, 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

85. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July supports Bhupen Babu's suggestion to do some such thing at the occasion of the Delhi Durbar as may appeal to the loyalty of the people, being beneficial to the country and tending to make the Royal visit memorable.

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

86. Referring to the interview of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu with Lord Crewe, in the course of which the former insisted on the latter's commemorating the King-Emperor's ensuing visit to India by the promulgation of such a measure as will strike the imagination of the Indian people, rousing them to activity after a long slumber, and awaken the feeling of loyalty in their hearts, the *Basumatt* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes as follows :—

BASUMATT,
July 15th, 1911.

Reuter, who has carried the news of the interview to us, does not say what is the particular measure by which Babu Bhupendra Nath wants to see the Royal visit commemorated. Most probably it is the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. Such a measure will no doubt extremely satisfy us; but, to speak the truth, it will not be such a one as can strike the imagination of the masses of Indians. If His Majesty desires to present Royalty in brilliant colours before the imagination of all Indians and remove the cloud of discontent and unrest that now overshadows the country, he will have to lay aside the cream that floats on the surface of the milk in the cauldron of Indian politics, and dive deep into the feelings of the masses. A political tin sword may satisfy us Babus, but it will not satisfy the masses. In order to make the latter dance with joy something must be done to touch their hearts, to mitigate an evil from which they actually suffer. The gift of the sovereign on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi should be commensurate with the greatness of the occasion. It should reach not merely a handful of educated men, but also the masses of His Majesty's subjects in the Indian Empire. It should take the form of the removal of a great want from which Indians have been suffering for a long time owing to their poverty. Such a gift will be suppression of malaria or removal of water-scarcity. Such a gift will make a current of satisfaction flow through every house in the land and make the Himalayas resound with a universal shout of joy and glory raised by the people for their sovereign. We build our political altar on the bones of those who form the back-bone of the country and who do not take much interest in politics. The grant of a political privilege or the repeal of a law will fail to strike their imagination or supply any of their wants. Their politics consists of problems of food, drink, health and education. They want only a happy solution of these problems and nothing else.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1911.

87. Referring to Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's interview with Lord Crewe, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

Babu B. N. Basu's interview with Lord Crewe. We do not know whether Babu Bhupendra Nath made any definite proposals for commemorating the ensuing Royal visit to India. If he did, he must have proposed the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. Release of criminals and annulment of the Partition are things which the King-Emperor can easily grant. But they will not be sufficient to satisfy the Indian people on the occasion of His Majesty's coronation Durbar. To these boons he should add a much larger boon of granting to the people a more advanced form of Government than what they possess at present, and for which years of British rule in India have made them perfectly fit.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1911.

88. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says:—

Lord Crewe on the relations between India and the colonies.

In the course of the speech that Lord Crewe delivered in the Imperial Conference in a fruitless attempt to secure better treatment for Indians in the colonies, His Lordship said that "Indians had a real claim for consideration both as subjects of the Crown and as men." This is as true as a geometrical axiom, but the interested colonials will, nevertheless, pay no heed to it. His Lordship, moreover, said that "the relations between India and the rest of the Empire might be very materially improved by the cultivation of mutual understanding." As a matter of fact, no legislation can improve the relation between India and the colonies. There is only one remedy for the intense selfishness of the colonists in their dealings with Indians, and that is that Indians should cut off all connection with them. The Government of India should recall all Indians from the colonies to their own country, prohibit import of all colonial goods into India, and give the colonists to understand that henceforward they must not expect any military help from India in times of trouble. It must be made clear to them that India is not the land of their servitors and khansamas and that they shall no longer be allowed to molest the Indians with impunity.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1911.

89. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July publishes a cartoon in

The contest over the *Sulabh Samachar*, a cartoon.

which the *Sulabh Samachar* is represented as a kite which has broken its thread and is flying about uncontrolled with a number of men, one of whom is one Sarvadhikari, running after it with long poles in their hands for catching it. The letter press contains a poem in which a humorous description is given as to how Rai Jadunath Majumdar Bahadur, who is a *Barui* (Pau-leaf-grower) by caste, Babu Sris Chandra Sarvadhikari, some Vidyaratnas and Tarkaratnas and even the Imperial League have been trying to secure the *Sulabh Samachar* and with it the large subsidy of the Bengal Government. They are compared to vultures and beasts of prey quarrelling over the possession of a dead body.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1911.

90. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes as follows:—

The *Sulabh Samachar*.

The *Englishman's* assurance that the subsidy to the *Sulabh Samachar* is likely to be continued does not, however, inspire us with much hope. There is no doubt that the paper will continue till the expiration of the period for which subsidy has already been paid in advance. But we do not think that Government will continue the subsidy after that period. For, at the time of granting it, Government clearly said that it would be discontinued after Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur's death. This is why people are saying that the *Sulabh Samachar* now hovers between life and death.

SANJIVANI,
July 15th, 1911.

91. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July points out how the *Sulabh*

The *Sulabh Samachar*.

Samachar was lately forced to apologise to the *Sanjivani* for having wrongly accused the latter paper of circulating a rumour that the Viceroy had sent a message to Aravinda Ghosh at Pondicherry recalling him home. The same journal has again been caught tripping. It has announced that the Braja Mohan College at Barisal is soon to have a Government grant to enable it to start B. A. classes for the first time. This is not a fact. B. A. classes have been existing in this College for many years.

Government subsidises this *Sulabh Samachar* on the plea that the vernacular papers often publish false news. It is time now to consider whether it should lend its name and support to it when it is found to be as great a sinner in this respect as other papers.

92. We hear, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July, that the Government of Bengal has entered into a fresh contract with regard to the *Sulabh Samachar* with the sons of the late Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur. Considered from the point of view of personal good dealing, it would have been unfair on the part of the Government not to make the contract. Once having given its word Government felt bound to maintain it.

NAYAK.
July 17th, 1911.

The *Sulabh Samachar*.
93. According to the *Englishman* newspaper, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th July, a "strong representative committee" has been formed to conduct the *Sulabh Samachar*. Our Anglo-Indian contemporary does not, however, say whether any of the popular leaders in the country has joined the committee. We believe that none of them will take any part in conducting a subsidised newspaper. We have always been of opinion that such a newspaper is not a suitable means of fostering the spirit of loyalty in the country, and that the money spent over it can be much more profitably spent in some other direction. The authorities will, therefore, do well, by taking the opportunity offered by Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur's death, to withdraw from the scheme of maintaining the *Sulabh Samachar*.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
July 12th, 1911.

94. There is a rush amongst a class of people, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July, for securing the management of the *Sulabh Samachar*. It is said that Babu Durgadas Lahiri and Hemendra Prosad Sinha have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for being given the charge of the paper. Is not Babu Durgadas Lahiri too old for the burden?

JASOHAR.
July 8th, 1911.

95. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July delivers itself as follows:—
"The instruction of the Himalaya." There has lately been published in the *Sulabh Samachar* an article headed "Instruction of the Himalaya." The article is an anonymous one. Its author was probably anxious to conceal his identity lest people should attribute selfish motives to him. But Government should know that such abject sycophancy as that which is displayed in this article is bound to defeat its object. The Himalaya is made to say that before the advent of the English, the Punjab, Kabul, Kandahar, Umballa, Sealkote, Lahore and Amritsar were unknown to the Indians. Any schoolboy betraying such shameful ignorance of history would richly deserve a caning.

HITAVADI.
July 14th, 1911.

Then the Himalaya is made to ask to whose favour is it that we owe the elevation to high offices of certain eminent Indians whom it names. But may we not ask in return if Mansingh and Todur Mull did not hold very high offices under the Moslem regime, and whether the elevation of the persons named is solely due to the favour of the English Government or to the pre-eminent merit of those men as well.

As for the Himalaya's question to whose favour is it that we owe certain Indians of genius born in recent times, the monarch of mountains might as pertinently enquire to whose favour is it that we owe the birth of our children.

Then the Himalaya is made to charge the entire population of Bengal with rank sedition and base ingratitude, for they were of no account and owe all their importance to the English. But in the very next breath the Himalaya is made to declare that the English are appreciators of merit, and this is why they recognised the merit of Bengalis and made them their own. But this position they have forfeited owing to the folly of some monkey-like leaders such as Romes Chandra Datta and Surendra Nath Banerji. One moment the Bengalis are declared to be devoid of all merit, and the very next moment they are credited with the possession of great merit. Such consistency becomes only a monkey-like writer.

Who denies that the English are appreciators of merit and that we enjoy many blessings under their rule. Why, for the fault of a few misguided youths, charge all Bengalis with disaffection who, according to the teaching

of their religion, look upon the sovereign as a God? It only becomes a foolish writer like this to characterise a people as of no account, which can boast of poets like Vidyapati, Jayadeva, and Chandidas, religious and social reformers like Chaitanya and Raghunandan, logicians like Raghunath and Gadadhar, and warriors like Pratapaditya, Sitaram and Kedar Roy.

MUHAMMADI,
July 14th, 1911.

96. The *Mahammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July agrees with the *Bengalee* in deprecating the intention, which rumour ascribes

A subsidised English newspaper.

to the Government, of bringing out a subsidised English newspaper at Dacca. Conducting a newspaper is a sort of mania which, once it gets hold of a man, it is difficult to rise superior to. It is possible Government also has been seized with such a mania.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 17th, 1911.

97. Having heard a rumour that a daily journal subsidized by the Government, is about to be started at Dacca, the *Hindi*

A proposed subsidized daily.

Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 17th July asks if the proposed paper will be published in English or in Bengali.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

98. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the Income-tax Report for Western Bengal for 1909-10 affords

The economic condition of Bengal.

a good criterion of the economic condition of the province. It shows that of its population of about seven crores and 70 lakhs only 75 thousand people have incomes above a thousand a year. In these circumstances special attention should be paid to the improvement of trade, industry and agriculture.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

99. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July observes with regret the signs of growing ill-feeling between Hindus and

Ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans in the Punjab.

Musalmans in the Punjab. The *Jhagsial* newspaper reports that Musalmans refused to partake of

sweetmeats offered by the Hindus of Jamnagar on the Coronation day.

SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1911.

100. Anent Renter's recent message about Mr. B. N. Bose's suggestion

The King's visit to India, how to be commemorated.

to Lord Crewe about the nature of the boons to be associated with the King's visit to India next

winter, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes that Oriental tradition expects sovereigns to relieve distress among masses of their subjects on such occasions. For Easterns are not a purely pleasure-loving people. The Partition of Bengal is at the root of the unrest in this country. Let that be annulled and peace will be restored to the country. Let the Royal visit be associated with the undoing of the Partition and the repeal of all the recent repressive measures.

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

101. Referring to the rumour that a silver throne is being prepared in

The throne for the use of His Majesty at Delhi.

the Calcutta Mint for the use of the King-Emperor on the occasion of the ensuing Delhi Durbar, the

Jasohar [Jessore] of the 8th July says that it is surely a sign of India's present poverty that His Majesty will sit on a silver throne where former Emperors sat on golden ones.

JASOHAR,
July 15th, 1911.

102. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th July says that the work of

Reclaiming silted-up rivers in Bengal in commemoration of the King's visit.

reclaiming the silted-up rivers in Bengal will, among other works of public utility, be taken up on the occasion of the King-Emperor's ensuing

visit to India.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

103. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the decrease

Protection of kine.

in the number, and deterioration of the breed, of cattle is responsible for the inadequacy of cow-

dung manure which is required in greater quantity, as the soil becomes more impoverished. The same fact is responsible for necessities of life like pure milk and *ghee* becoming scarce in the country. It is the demand of beef for the European soldiers that mainly leads to the slaughter of kine in this country. But this demand may be met by the importation of tinned beef from Australia. If slaughter of kine is absolutely needed, the slaughter of cows at least should be prohibited, for it is the slaughter of these female animals that so fatally restricts the increase in the number of cattle.

TIRHUTSAMACHAR,
July 13th, 1911.

104. According to the *Tirhutsamachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 13th July,

Jasawala's Deputation to His Majesty.

the Hindus would anxiously await the result of the deputation to be led by Mr. Jasawala of Jubbulpore, which will proceed to England with a

memorial to His Majesty, praying for His Majesty's command forbidding cow-slaughter in India.

105. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July publishes a letter from Yugal Das of Ramnagar, Benares, sent to it by Babu Hasanand, the so-called cow-protector, of Calcutta, in which the writer finds fault with the Hindus for selling cows to those professing a different religion and reserving no pasturages in the villages, and holds them responsible for not only all the cow-slaughter that takes place in the country but for their negligence in properly feeding and keeping the cows; for, says the writer, neither the Europeans nor the Musalmans tell them to be indifferent to these matters.

HITAVARTA.
July 13th, 1911.

106. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th July says that joy of the Indians knows no bound to see that His Majesty the King-Emperor who had, only six years before, visited India and advised the rulers to exercise sympathy in dealing with the people of the soil, is coming once more to this country to be crowned here.

BIHAR BANDHU.
July 15th, 1911.

Their mind is just now agitated by another desire, viz., to know what boon they are going to get from their Sovereign on such an auspicious occasion, and since His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has promised to consider the suggestion of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in this connection, the people should meet together and determine what they would ask their king to give them.

The paper considers an order forbidding the slaughter of cows in India to be one which would be hailed by twenty-four millions of His Majesty's Hindu subjects. As for the objection of the Muhammadans, it has no leg to stand upon, as cow-slaughter is only permissive and not compulsory among them.

Another gift would be the undoing of the partition of Bengal; this, if granted, would only add fragrance to gold and make the good name of His Majesty in India ever lasting.

107. In supporting the suggestion of Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu to the Secretary of State for commemorating the King's Coronation at Delhi with some valuable gift, the *Mithila Mihir* says that the Indians have a firm hope that something will surely be done, at the occasion of the Royal visit, for the well-being of the people.

MITHILA MIHIR.
July 16th, 1911.

108. After quoting the observations of Mr. Stead on the Coronation ceremonies and their previous rehearsals, as termed by him, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July remarks:—"Everything relating to civilised countries is curious."

BHARAT MITRA.
July 15th, 1911.

109. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July expresses a hope that the arrangements for the popular *fête* at Delhi during the King's visit to that town, now under consideration by Sir John Hewett, will not include any item requiring the services of dancing-girls. Their presence at the Allahabad Exhibition, under official countenance, was shameful.

SANJIVANI.
July 13th, 1911.

110. Ridiculing the suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Englishman* and highly approved of by the *Statesman* that Indian princesses of noble houses should act as maids of honour to Her Majesty the Empress on the occasion of the coming Delhi Durbar, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that European gentlemen should be aware that the ladies of the Indian Royal families neither know how to play the maids nor can they come out in public like European ladies without veils in an assembly of men. They can attend, of course, the Queen in accordance with their social customs, for their devotion for Her Majesty admits of no doubt.

MARWARI.
July 14th, 1911.

111. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the proposal lately made by a correspondent of the *Englishman*, with the concurrence of the Editor, is one of those maggots in the brain that ardent Imperialism is apt to breed in its votaries. The proposal, in question, is that wives and daughters of Indian princes should come out of *purda* and act as train-bearers of the Queen-Empress in the Delhi Durbar. Even if it could be possible to do away

HITAVADI.
July 14th, 1911.

with the *purda*, the ingrained notions of the Indian public about the Indian princesses being above any the least menial service would stand in the way of the realisation of the proposal. The spectacle, however, of Indian princesses as maids of honour would be a novel and unique one and Lord Hardinge would do well to entrust the *Englishman* and its correspondent to carry the proposal into effect.

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

112. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July fully supports the agitation that has been set on foot by His Highness the Aga Khan for having a member of the Royal Family ruling India. The *Jasohar* fully supports the proposal of a member of the Royal Family ruling India.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1911.

113. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that the Aga Khan has made a grotesque display of loyalty in proposing that a member of the Royal Family should live in India as Viceroy and thereby gratify the loyal Indians. The only criticism that it is necessary to offer on this proposition is that it is diametrically opposed to the established principles of British administration and as such has little chance of being accepted by the authorities in England.

HITAVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

114. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July draws the attention of its readers to the "loyalty" of the Irish people, pointing out that the Nationalists refused to accord a welcome to His Majesty King George V.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1911.

115. Referring to the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda at the Indian Social Club, London, on the 10th instant, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the Maharaja's valuable views are endorsed by many a sensible Anglo-Indian, but those in authority are still in the dark.

NAYAK,
July 14th, 1911.

116. It makes us laugh, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th July, to see Western philanthropists shedding bitter tears at the evils that beset our religion, society, customs and practices. We then simply ask them to mind their own business, to reform their own society, religion, habits and morals. But when the officious, self-styled friends of India, actually take the field of action instead of confining their activity to mere weeping and speechifying, then it becomes imperative on us to protest.

A cry has been raised to the effect that the zenana system ruins the health of Hindu and Musalman women and, consequently, makes their children sickly and short-lived, and that civilised society will be failing in its duty if it does not abolish this most pernicious system. Extensive preparations are, therefore, being made in England for abolishing the zenana system in India. It is high time that we should be on our defensive. We Indians are most interested in the welfare of our women, and we are not such unmitigated fools as to be blind to all considerations of their health. And yet we do not think the zenana system to be injurious to the health of our women. As a matter of fact, behind all the protestations of honest motive and laudable effort made in meetings, conferences and conventions, there lurk other purposes which are never openly spoken out. All the efforts of the so-called friends of India for carrying out these purposes on various pretexts have so long failed. This time, however, they have hit upon a good plan, namely, to raise a cry about the ill-health of zenana women and increased infant mortality in this country. This cry about infant mortality is in a large measure true, and the arrangements that are being made to make it effective are also extensive. This is why we raise the question of self-defence.

It is true that our children die in infancy. But this is not due to the ill-health of our women, nor can the zenana system, the system of early marriage, or any other social custom, be made responsible for it. It is the effect of malaria and poverty. It is in towns alone that wives of Babus confined in the zenana suffer from ill-health. The health of village women continues to be as good as ever. If it is intended to improve the health of Indian women and prevent infant mortality, the chronic poverty of the country should be removed, and living in towns and habits of luxury discouraged. Remove poverty, discourage town-life, banish luxury, make villages habitable, and you will see that the present rate of infant mortality

will decrease by 90 per cent. The pretext of the zenana system is bound to fail, as all other pretexts have so long failed, to serve the purpose of the so-called friends of India.

117. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th July expresses its disapproval of the proposal to establish a High Court in Dacca. A High Court in the new province will benefit neither Hindus nor Musalmans.

JASOHAR,
July 15th, 1911.

The question of establishing a High Court in Dacca.

The wane of the *Swadeshi* agitation.

118. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 8th July mourns over the wane of the *Swadeshi* agitation in the country and says:—

JASOHAR,
July 8th, 1911.

The *Swadeshi* agitation is an agitation for food, a struggle against famine. It has nothing to do with politics.

119. Japan, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th July, has at last hit on the right plan of becoming really great. She has seen that law, police, secular education, and material prosperity, do not make people pious and meek. She has now turned her attention to religion, not to that sort of religion which is observed by attending Church and hearing sermons from the pulpit or beseeching others to create light out of darkness, but to religion in which idols made of earth, wood and stone are worshipped, in which all the Gods that are and may be, are adored. Now think how Japan is proceeding. She is withdrawing her mind from the materials scattered throughout the world and trying to discipline it with faith and devotion. This is the right path, the right method of treating a diseased mind. True, idols made of earth, wood and stone are as much material as are the other articles of the world, such as house, furniture, carriage, horse, money, etc. But while the latter have not even the semblance of life in them, there is life behind the former. Science, art, commerce, industry, etc., can be built on a sound foundation of religion. But the foundation comes before and not after the superstructure. Moreover, no structure should be raised on a foundation not strong enough to support it.

NAYAK,
July 12th, 1911.

Now, our Babus make Japan their ideal in everything. Will they now follow her on this point of religion? Perhaps not. They will most probably say that Japan is going downwards. But are they themselves going upwards? As a matter of fact, they are corrupt to the core. The only honest men in the country are to be found amongst orthodox pandits and illiterate people.

Japan has turned. You too should adopt the same course, otherwise your name will be wiped off the face of the earth. Intellectual education and material prosperity are not sufficient to keep any people alive on earth. They require to be protected by a strong wall of moral advancement.

120. In noticing *Capital's* recent remarks on the visit of certain high Bengal Police officials to Simla "to get a bit of Viceregal tongue," the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July suggests that the recent special legislation against sedition and the Press should be abolished. The ordinary criminal law is quite enough to punish offenders in this respect adequately.

MUHAMMADI,
July 14th, 1911.

Special legislation against sedition unnecessary.

121. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes under the marginally-noted heading that the Indians receive the same sort of treatment at the hands of the

HITVARTA,
July 13th, 1911.

Dangerous advice.

English residents of this country as at those of their white rulers, owing to the fact, that belonging to the King's race, the former too regard themselves as rulers; and they are not quite unjustified in doing so, as the Government of India has to carry on its administration with due regard to the comfort, freedom and convenience of these whites whom it has to treat with brotherly equality. The rulers always take care not to allow any such thing to take place as might be prejudicial to the interest of the whites. It is not at all surprising, therefore, if every white in India claims to be an advisor of the agency that governs the country.

Venomous pronouncements of such advisors every now and then find place in the columns of the *Pioneer*, *Civil and Military Gazette*, *Englishman*, *Bombay Times* and the *Madras Mail*. These people always look to their own interest only and do not care for the needs and aspirations of the Indians.

Howsoever serious may be the injury done to the Indians it cannot break the silence of the whites. They would never utter a word in favour of the Indians; on the contrary they are always ready with sword in hand to strike them. If they, however, are injured in any way they would turn heaven and earth to have their loss made good. It is through the misguidance of such advisors that the thoughtful Government officials, sometimes overstepping their path of duty do what is not right.

Then giving the substance, at some length, of the views expressed by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on the recent Tinnevely outrage, the paper makes the following remarks:—

Bravo! What a sense of justice! What good advice! The writer has first attempted to prove that the Indians are disloyal and then, showing the weakness of the officials, advises them to resort to repression in the administration of the country. Do you mark, readers, how venomous for the Indians is the writing of this correspondent? It has been repeatedly shown with arguments which cannot be controverted, not only that Indians are not disloyal but that they cannot be so. One who for the misdoings of a handful of disorderly youths sees the poison of disloyalty in the whole community, and advises the Government to adopt the policy of repression, is not only in delusion but is a great enemy to Government as well as the subjects. We pray to large-hearted Lord Hardinge to take steps to bring such prattlers under control, in the name of the well-being of the rulers as well as the ruled.

MITHLA MIHIR.
July 8th, 1911.

122. Sir Edward Baker being a just and popular ruler, the *Mithla Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 8th July prays for his early return to this country. The people would feel his absence keenly, as the time of the Delhi Durbar is drawing so near.

HITVARTA.
July 18th, 1911.

123. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th July remarks that the Viceroy's reply to the Volunteers' invitation to a ball has been worthy of his Excellency.

HINDI BANGAVASI.
July 17th, 1911.

124. Noticing the remark made in the official report that more than half of the coolies that returned to Calcutta from various islands in the year 1910, brought no savings with them and came back in a condition worse than that in which they had gone out of their country, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July asks: "And who will explain the cause of this? Whether their depressed condition is due to their own fault or is there some other reason?"

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 16th, 1911.

125. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th July considers the Government of Bengal much better than that of Canada where a woman has been condemned for killing her husband because he insisted on her living an immoral life, while the Eastern Bengal Government did not allow even the prosecution of the two Brahmin ladies who killed a man for attempting to outrage them.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1911.

126. Fifty years ago, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, the *Times*, the organ of the Conservative party in England, was really a power. Under the control of Captain Edward Stirling it acquired the name of thunderer. But now those days are past. The short-sighted and narrow-minded policy of the *Times* no longer gets the support of all classes of people. Formerly, learned statesmen used to write articles about India in the *Times*. Although these articles did not always testify to the sound knowledge of their writers in matters concerning India, they at least used to bear the imprint of sound statesmanship. But the articles which now-a-days appear in the *Times* concerning India, bear evidence of neither statesmanship nor intelligence on the part of their writers. They are generally full of wild declamations, more nauseating than the vilest Billingsgate. We believe that they are written by the class of retired Anglo-Indians who were perfect failures in India.

Such a stinking nauseating article has appeared in the *Times* on the subject of Mr. Ashe's murder. The writer of this article has created a "Niagra" of declamation because the assessors in the Dacca conspiracy case have declared

the accused persons not guilty and Mr. Ashe has been murdered by somebody at Tinnevely. He has said that the two incidents prove what a serious aspect the state of things is assuming in India. Dacca and Tinnevely are as much distant from one another as England and Germany. If the release of a few prisoners at Dacca can encourage men at Tinnevely to commit outrages on Englishmen, then failure on the part of a law court in England to hang a person may be considered by the Czar of Russia or the Kaiser of Germany as an incentive to anarchism within their dominions. There is, however, a method in the madness of the writer in the *Times*. He has admitted that there is no such relation between the Dacca and the Tinnevely incident as exists between a cause and an effect. His wild rage has, however, led him to say that incidents like the assessors' verdict in the Dacca conspiracy case are making the situation in India extremely fraught with danger. The Dacca case is still *sub-judice*, the District Judge has not yet delivered judgment in it, and as the Judge has differed from the assessors, it will most probably be referred to the High Court for final decision. Under the circumstances the writer in the *Times* has become guilty of contempt of court and acted against rules of common courtesy. Had any Indian newspaper been guilty of a similar offence it would have become impossible for it to escape without punishment. But sitting on the other side of the seas the writer in the *Times* has been, in a moment of intoxication, and losing all self-control, dreaming of assessors in a Special Tribunal of the High Court. Unless writers like him are punished, people here will be inclined to think that what is sin for them, Indians, is innocent sport for Englishmen.

The writer in the *Times* has also said that the results of a few cases tried in Calcutta have cast a serious blemish on the character of the police; that this has thoroughly demoralised the force that exists in the country for checking anarchism and that there undoubtedly exists in Eastern Bengal a vast and extensive political conspiracy with its centre at Dacca. If the omniscient writer has such minute knowledge of the existence of a political conspiracy in Eastern Bengal, why does he not come forward with proofs and earn the gratitude of the Government and people of the country by effecting the arrest of the conspirators? Unless he can produce sufficient evidence for justifying his remark on the condition of Eastern Bengal and Dacca, he must be considered even a worse lunatic than Macbeth, seeing visions of blood-besmeared swords in the dead of night. The assessors in the Dacca conspiracy case have said that the associations known as *samitis* exist for physical culture and for helping poor people. On this the writer in the *Times* remarks that no one will accept the opinion of the assessors as correct, for, although the purpose of the *samitis* is ostensibly innocent, it is from them that members of anarchical associations are recruited. In the same breath he has said: "The Government evidence may be unreliable, but mischief has been afoot somewhere." Excellent logic! Nice argument! The only thing that can be compared with it is Sir Charles Elliot's remark "some one must be punished for the day's work." Because outrages are being committed here and there, the *samitis* must be held responsible for them. The argument used by *Æsop's* tiger for taking an innocent lamb's life was not so bad as this.

The firebrand of a writer in the *Times* has expressed astonishment at the release of the accused persons in the Khulna gang case. He has charged the High Court with weakness and incapacity and indirectly blamed it for the delay in bringing the Midnapore damage suit to a close. He is angry because Indians are tried by judges according to the law and are not left completely to the tender mercy of executive officers. We are not astonished at all this, for men may suffer from mental derangement in various ways. The writer has said that the police is not altogether free from blame, but much evil is being done through making it the scapegoat everywhere. Has the writer seen the records of the cases in which the High Court has acquitted accused persons? Surely, he has not. Had he seen the papers he would not have said, like a veritable idiot, that in a Special Tribunal of the High Court the assessors had acquitted 24 of the accused persons in the Dacca conspiracy case.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
July 6th, 1911.

127. Writing in support of a memorial submitted by the Balasore National Society to the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, for employing another Munsiff with increased powers for the Balasore district, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th July observes that while Puri which is a less commercial district than Balasore and is so very near Cuttack has got one such Munsiff, why should not Balasore have one? The Editor reproduces the memorial verbatim.

A memorial for a Munsiff with increased powers at Balasore.

GARJABASINI.
July 8th, 1911.

128. The *Garjabasini* [Talcher] of the 8th July reports that the wayfarers often complain of the management of the ferry at the Chahalaghat on the Mahanady near Cuttack. Boatmen always levy blackmail on the passengers, and if any of them refuse to pay excess fare, the boatmen refuse him and put him to various troubles. The Editor invites the attention of the authorities to this matter.

A ferry complaint.

URIYA AND NAVASAM-
VAD.
June 28th, 1911.

129. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 28th June reports that the Coronation Day was duly observed at Balasore, in the Nilgiri Feudatory State, at Bhadrak and Soro. It gives a vivid description of the loyal demonstrations for celebrating the occasion at these places.

Observance of the Coronation Day.

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 8th, 1911.

130. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th July reports that, at the instance of the students of the Cuttack Medical School, an evening party was held at the institution on the 3rd instant, under the presidency of Mr. J. Clark, Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division, in order to bid farewell to Rai Ananda Lal Bose Bahadur and Babu Sanat Kumar Barat, Assistant Surgeons and teachers of that school, under orders of transfer. It was attended by a large number of gentlemen, both native and European. The two Medical men were very much praised for their popularity and ability as physicians and surgeons.

A farewell meeting.

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 8th, 1911.

131. Exhorting the people of Orissa to co-operate and sympathise with Mr. K. S. Jasawala of Jabbalpur, who intends to take down the signatures of 5 crores of Indian people in his memorial addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor for prohibition of cow-killing in India, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th July remarks that the prayer of Jasawala is reasonable and of a mild character. His proposal will commend itself to all classes of Indian people, irrespective of caste and creed.

A memorial for prevention of cow-killing in India.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 22nd July 1911.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 22nd July 1911.

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LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributors.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 46, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyandand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Reis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

813. The *Hindoo Patriot* refers with great regret to the recent outrage at Tinnevely and says that it is one of the most unfortunate occurrences that has to be recorded, as it has again raised up the whole question whether anarchism is really dead in the country or not. The doings of the anarchists have been discussed, and they are stated to have found a temporary refuge in Pondicherry, whence they disseminate their dangerous propaganda. The journal concludes by calling upon the authorities to be more alert and crush the evil before it can make further advance in Southern and other parts of India.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
11th July 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

814. In reviewing the attack made by the *Times* on the Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the ground of their having dispensed justice in strict and unflinching accordance with the law in the Howrah gang case, untroubled by any thought of how their judgment might affect the credit of the Indian police, the *Bengalee* says that a more brazen act of contempt of court would be difficult to contemplate, and hopes the Government will take steps to bring this blatant mocker of justice to his senses.

BENGALÉE,
14th July 1911.

815. Commenting on the attack made by the *Times* on the Calcutta High Court and the charge that the release of the prisoners in the Khulna and Howrah gang cases was due to the weakness and inefficiency of this court, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that it was the police who made a muddle of the Howrah gang case, yet the High Court is blamed for it. In conclusion the journal says that the *Times* has at last constituted itself an organ of the Indian police and has fallen so low as to abuse the learned Judges of the Calcutta High Court for their sake.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1911.

816. Whilst congratulating the Rani of Amritsar upon her release, the *Bengalee* adds that the community had anticipated the finding to which Their Lordships came. Folk had followed the proceedings with no little interest and attention, and the conclusion to which they had come was that the Rani had committed no offence known to the law.

BENGALÉE,
11th July 1911.

817. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* draws attention to the conduct of the present Subdivisional Officer at Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, and comments on his practice of holding court till late hours, on his dealings with mukhtears and pleaders, and on his peculiar ways calculated to deny justice to parties. The editor suggests that as Ghatal is an important subdivision of the Midnapore district, a senior and experienced officer be appointed to preside over its destiny.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
14th July 1911.

(d)—Education.

818. The *Mussalman* regrets to observe that by abolishing the College Department of the Madrassa and imposing restrictions on the admission of Mussalman students to the Presidency College, the Government has retarded the progress of the higher education of Muhammadans in Bengal. The editor hopes that the authorities will move in the matter.

MUSSALMAN,
14th July 1911.

(h)—General.

INDIAN MIRROR,
11th July 1911.

819. The *Indian Mirror* notes with approval the probable appointment of Lord Kitchener as Consul-General in Egypt. He is intimately acquainted with Egypt and displayed singular administrative powers in that country. His powers of organization were seen at their best in India. He is, moreover, a man of deep sympathies. Of this he gave many proofs during his military career in India. Lord Kitchener is just the man to save Egypt from anarchy and to help her to rise as a nation.

TELEGRAPH,
15th July 1911.

820. The decision of the Government of India to disband some of the Indian regiments on the ground of inefficiency, meets with the disapproval of the *Telegraph*. The journal ridicules this notion of inefficiency and quotes instances where eminent Generals like Lords Roberts and Kitchener have spoken highly in favour of the Indian units. The disbandment of some of the native regiments would result in no good. These men after their military training would be good for nothing else, and when thrown out of work would naturally swell the number of the unemployed and be a source of danger and trouble to the peaceful population or the Government. Thus, concludes the journal, there would be inflammable material abroad at the mercy of anarchists and revolutionaries, and a premium would be put on highway robbery, dacoities, and the like. A reconsideration of the question would perhaps avert the inevitable calamity.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th July 1911.

821. In approving of Lord Hardinge's principle that nothing should be done by the rulers which will have even the appearance of offending the people, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to a rumour lately circulated by respectable and well-informed people at Bogra and Pabna about the alleged partition of the two districts, and implores His Excellency Lord Hardinge not to countenance such a measure, the only effect of which would be to cause sorrow and discontent in the hearts of the Indians in this year of national rejoicings.

INDIAN MIRROR,
12th July 1911.

822. The London correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* expresses great regret that so sad an occurrence as the Tinnevely outrage should have happened at a time when it was expected that the sad chapter of India had been definitely closed. These horrid crimes admit of no palliation and of course no decent person in India makes any excuse for the criminals. But what adds to the pain of the situation is that so many writers in the Press should hasten to the conclusion that the murders have a direct political significance and that the only lesson to be learnt is that more and more repression must be applied to the governance of India. The murders are horrible enough, but their enormity is not lessened by alarmists who write as though India were seething with violence and sedition.

The Editor concludes by saying that the leading article in Monday's *Times* was calculated to prejudice the administration of the existing law in India, and there was practically a suggestion that the Government should override the decisions of the courts in any subsequent case in which the prosecution for sedition fails. One can imagine the effect of such writing upon the judge who has to give judgment in the Dacca conspiracy. He is in fact being urged to ignore the verdict of the assessors.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th July 1911.

823. In view of the belief which is being fostered by a class of men, both official and non-official, that the French Settlements of India are giving shelter to political refugees, the *Hindoo Patriot* suggests that some arrangement be made between the two Governments for the handing over to either of the wire-pullers of all anarchical criminals in India.

INDIAN MIRROR,
11th July 1911.

824. The *Indian Mirror* reports that the detailed composition of the force to be sent for the expedition to the Abhor country is not yet known. It is understood that a couple of Gurkha regiments and a pioneer regiment will be employed.

825. The *Indian Echo* is of opinion that it is high time that Indians should change their *modus operandi* and adopt new methods of agitation, with a sincere desire to be fair and just in their criticisms of Government measures and with a studious abhorrence of the use of intemperate language calculated to irritate and annoy the rulers. In conclusion the journal states that if the Government appreciates the efforts of the Indians in their agitation, then only can they expect success; whereas if the Government is inclined to believe that they are its sworn enemies, the result will be what can justly be expected.

INDIAN ECHO,
7th July 1911.

826. The *Indian Empire* is of opinion that the authorities cannot be congratulated if there be any truth in the telegram from Simla announcing that not only would the various offices of the Government of India stay on at Simla till the middle of December, but that establishments would all be left to winter in the Himalayas.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
11th July 1911.

827. The *Hindoo Patriot* points out that the problem of putting a stop to the slaughtering of cows can be solved if both Hindus and Muhammadans unite and work hand in hand towards attaining the desired end. In this connection the Muhammadans should be guided by the sound advice of the benign ruler of Afghanistan, and the question should be taken up in right earnest by the Imperial authorities with a view to devise an adequate remedy.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
11th July 1911.

828. In expressing surprise at finding that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce lends its support to the proposal of Sir Lancelot Hare regarding the withdrawal of the exemption under the Arms Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that this proposal does not affect the Indians as much as it does the European community. If, therefore, the latter do not object to the proposal, the Indians certainly ought not to.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th July 1911.

829. The *Indian Mirror* notes with pleasure that the European and Anglo-Indian community and even the planting community of Assam have given their cordial support to the proposal of Sir Lancelot Hare regarding the restriction of firearms, and hopes that the Indians, who will be the least affected by this Bill, will not protest against it in view of two facts—firstly, that the European community, who are most affected, have risen loyally to forego their interests and to strengthen the hands of the Government; and secondly, that in England itself restrictions already exist regarding the possession of firearms.

INDIAN MIRROR,
18th July 1911.

830. In pronouncing the proposal of Sir Lancelot Hare regarding the exemption under the Arms Act to be one of a revolutionary character and one that aims at putting restrictions on all classes and communities, the *Indian Empire* points out that the Arms Act itself restricts the Indians, who have to purchase licenses, whereas Europeans and even Eurasians and Native Christians, if they have foreign surnames, carry and use weapons without having to account to anybody.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
11th July 1911.

831. The *Mussalman* publishes the views taken by the *Indian Daily News* on the subject of Sir Lancelot Hare's innovation. This journal regrets to observe that the long manifesto about the possession of revolvers which Sir Lancelot Hare, after profound study of the subject, has issued, does not impress one. It did not apparently impress the Government of India, but now, wearied by the impertunity of the Government of Eastern Bengal, they are going to behave, it seems, like the unjust judge, and are thinking of giving in to him. The idea is supported by the planting community of Eastern Bengal, who are nobly sacrificing their birthright of carrying revolvers in deference to the wishes of Sir Lancelot Hare. It is a touching mark of respect to the elderly and retiring Governor, but the fact, of itself a tremendous fact, in the inchoate history of Eastern Bengal does not carry much weight in the other Bengal or anywhere else.

MUSSALMAN,
14th July 1911.

832. The *Star of Utkal* publishes the remarks of the *Statesman* on the letter from the Orissa landholders in connection with the proposal of Sir Lancelot Hare regarding the possession of arms. This journal says that though many extraordinary reasons have been urged against the proposal for cancelling the exemptions in

STAR OF UTKAL,
16th July 1911.

the case of pistols and revolvers, the palm for originality appears to belong to the Orissa Landholders' Association. These good people urge that if they are required to take out a license for their revolvers this would make them "the target of revenge, if not the butt end of ridicule, of youths imbued with revolutionary ideas." The notion that a gentleman who does not possess a revolver, which he probably could not use, thereby incurs the contempt of youthful anarchists seems a little far-fetched, especially as we are told that no one knows who are these youths imbued with revolutionary ideas. The Orissa landholders may be assured that now-a-days the possession of firearms is not a necessary mark of gentility.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th July 1911.

83. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fails to understand why an annuity of Rs. 600 per annum has been granted to the mother of Srish Chandra Chakravarti, of the C. I. D., who was the unfortunate victim of the Sikdarbagan

tragedy at Calcutta. The journal points out that as it has never been ascertained whether the man was assassinated out of private grudge or political motive, it behoves the Government to state clearly all the circumstances relating to the matter, before utilizing public money. The public have a right to know more particulars of this unfortunate man's antecedents and what great service he rendered to the people and State which entitled his family to secure an annuity of Rs. 600 from the Government.

BENGALER,
13th July 1911.

834. The *Bengaler* does not dispute the annuity of Rs. 600 granted by Government to the family of Srish Chandra Chakravarti, the victim of the Sikdarbagan tragedy, but is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government to state clearly on what ground this annuity was granted, so as to avoid all misunderstanding.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th July 1911.

835. Writing on the subject of elementary education, the *Hindoo Patriot* is of opinion that unless the Government of India be invested with legal powers to impose an educational cess to meet the cost to be incurred in making primary education free, it will be practically impossible for them to carry out the much-needed reform, however strong their case may be.

MODERN REVIEW,
14th July 1911.

836. Commenting on the suggestions made by its contemporary, the *Modern Review*, in regard to separate representation of Muhammadans on Local Boards, the *Mussalman* pronounces these suggestions silly and childish, and remarks that if the Hindus had been a bit more considerate in their dealings with the Muhammadans, the necessity for special representation would never have arisen. The Hindus, or at any rate a section of them, have consistently treated the claims of the Mussalmans in a manner hardly compatible with the friendship which is now and then professed for them.

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

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th July 1911.

837. The *Indian Mirror* publishes a letter regarding the recent Ajay floods and the havoc wrought by them. The writer states now that the floods have subsided, the people who could keep body and soul together have been left homeless and penniless. In order to afford these poor unfortunates some subsistence, the writer implores his countrymen to come forward and show their wonted kindness and charity by giving subscriptions and thereby to provide food for the starving and homes for the homeless.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th July 1911.

838. In connection with the remark made by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in his interview with Lord Crewe, that some measure be taken in connection with the Coronation Durbar to strike the imagination of the Indian people and arouse enthusiasm and loyalty, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is

of opinion that so long as the Partition of Bengal is not modified in a satisfactory manner, the real root of the political unrest will not be removed. The Press Act, as it has only intensified popular discontent, should be repealed. The same remark applies to the repressive measures of the Government of Lord Minto, such as the Seditious Meetings Act, and the Explosives Act.

In conclusion the journal draws attention to the scores of political offenders, rotting in jail like so many hardened criminals, and remarks that the release of these prisoners, as well as the repeal of the measures named above, will evoke an amount of loyalty and affection to the British Throne, and signalise the Coronation Durbar; whereas if the Durbar is to be marked merely with pageant, fireworks, and illuminations, it will prove even a greater disappointment than the two preceding ones.

839. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a letter containing a proposal in connection with the ensuing Coronation Durbar.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th July 1911.

In this letter, the writer draws attention to the fact that the two last Durbars held at Delhi in the years 1877 and 1903 had their official histories written by able Englishmen appointed by Government, and states that this time the work should also be entrusted to some English author, but that an able Indian should be deputed or requested by Indians themselves to write another book expressing India's sentiments, hopes and aspirations on the occasion of this memorable Durbar, which may inaugurate a new era for India. The writer concludes by suggesting the author of "The Prince of Destiny" as one who might be chosen for the work.

840. In a letter to the *Indian Mirror* on the commemoration of our King-Emperor's visit, the writer asks whether there are no better ways of celebrating the visit of Their Majesties than by merely spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees. In the writer's opinion a goodly restriction should be made in regard to the festivities, banquets, etc.; the chief grievances of the people should be primarily considered; schools, colleges, societies, asylums, etc., should be built, as these and other good works for the amelioration of the suffering of the less fortunate sections of Their Majesties Indian subjects would no doubt mark their visit with sacred memories.

INDIAN MIRROR,
11th July 1911.

Commemoration of their Majesties' visit.

841. In pointing out that no useful purpose can be served by the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation forbidding Press reporters to attend the meetings of the Committee, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the more the Press is trusted, the less is the chance of misrepresentation.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th July 1911.

Press and the Calcutta Corporation Committee.

842. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the contributions of a Mr. Leah to the *Cheshire County News*. The subject Mr. Leah is dealing with for the benefit of the ignorant English people is sedition in India and he illustrates his subject by florid accounts of what he calls his personal adventures.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th July 1911.

Mr. Leah and the *Cheshire County News*.

These adventures in which Mr. Leah associates himself with Sir Lancelot Hare are held by the Editor to be fictitious.

843. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* deplors the attitude adopted by a certain Anglo-Indian daily paper of Calcutta towards the honest expression of the just aspirations of the King-Emperor's Indian subjects in view of his gracious visit to this country. Suggestions as to how to evoke loyalty and enthusiasm are, says the Editor, stigmatized as an attempt to bring the Government and its officials into ridicule and contempt.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th July 1911.

Attitude of an Anglo-Indian paper.

844. In reporting the proposal to hold a *swadeshi mela* on the 7th of August next and the following days at 166, Bow-Bazar Street, the *Bengali* says that here, if anywhere, is a manifestation of what is called "honest *swadeshim*." The *mela* is to be an exhibition of *swadeshi* articles, commencing on a day which is memorable in the history of the *swadeshi* movement.

BENGALIEE,
15th July 1911.

The journal concludes by hoping that all manufacturers will come forward and send their articles to the *mela*, as one must know what one has achieved in order to achieve more.

MUSSALMAN,
14th July 1911.

845. In connection with the recent *Korbani* case, and in view of the fact that Muhammadans are subjected to all sorts of oppression and tyranny in their attempts to pursue their religious rites and ceremonies, the *Mussalman* suggests that a public fund be started and utilized to protect the interests of the Mussalmans as through want of money they are unable to bring the oppressors to justice.

INDIAN MIRROR,
15th July 1911.

846. A writer to the *India Mirror* draws the attention of the Government to the predictions of one Zadkiel in his almanac for 1911. In the Autumnal Equinox, says this seer, the presence of Mars in the seventh house indicates some murderous outrages in Bengal, and many deaths from violence in and round Bombay. The Editor hopes that Government will not be above acting on this hint from Zadkiel.

F. D. BARTLEY,
Asstt. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 15th July 1911.