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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th December 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Arohana" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Bchari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani Dacca,	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
23	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years.	453
24	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 82 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmalika " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhaskar Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhuma Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhumi Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Baranta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammatavi " (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

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

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Akinuddjn Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khuinavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengal—continued.</i>					
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Shishu Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyahinod Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
156	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years	500
159	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
161	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
162	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M. A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moalemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
170	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavayathirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
180	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.A. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 53 years.	700
203	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,000
204	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu; Hindu Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Daily Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Paradkar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
236	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Mau'avi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammad- an ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muham- madan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
249	"Tirmeez ee" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muham- madan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karimkar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily. ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Rayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
5	Albalagh (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do.
6	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do ...	Daily.

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 11, 1901.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the fight at Hammadan, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December writes:—

"Unrest in Persia."

If the news of the fight be true, then Russia has advanced far to the south of Azerbaijan or Tabriz. It is most probably the object of the Allies to keep Persia under their influence by a show of force. It is not known whether the Persian guard fought against the Russians at Hammadan with the knowledge and consent of the Persian Government. If they did so, then the war is likely to spread to Persia. The Persian Government may be weak in military strength, but the Kurds, Bakhtiyaris and other Persian tribesmen are very turbulent and expert in fighting. If they join the Turks and Germans, they may give a lot of trouble. We, however, hope that British and Russian politicians will be able to keep the Persian Government under their influence by diplomacy. Perhaps Germany is trying to create trouble in Persia in order to divert the attention of the Russians from the Balkans. In the long run, all Germany's schemes are bound to be frustrated. But she will give trouble for some time.

MOHAMMADI
Dec. 17th, 1915.

2. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th December writes that a state of

German intrigue in Persia.

lawlessness now prevails in Persia and the Germans are seeking to utilise this lawlessness to the detriment of Russia and England. But internal dissension is so rife in Persia that there is no chance of Germany winning over the whole of that country under any conditions. The Bakhtiyaris, Kurds and some of the Arabs are partial to the English. If England can capture Bagdad, South Persia will soon come over to her side. Had the English at the outset opposed the creation of constitutional government in Persia, all this lawlessness would not now prevail there. Persia is now going to the dogs for lack of a leader like Zil-es-Sultan. Germany may instigate murders of Englishmen and Russians in Persia, but that is not tantamount to securing influence there. The Persians are a most unstable population. In the meantime we Indians may utterly scout the idea of any Bakhtiyari or bands of Persians or others invading India through Mekran. It is absolutely improbable that all German trouble in Persia will cease if England strengthens her position in the Persian Gulf. Persia now needs a strong ruler to keep her in order.

BANGALI.
Dec. 18th 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December refers to a case published in the *Englishman* of the 10th instant,

A shooting case.

in which two Europeans shot a boy of about six years of age, living in Navagram in the Hooghly district, mistaking him for a wild boar. Such cases have become common now-a-days. A searching enquiry should be made in the matter.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th December writes:—

"Motor dacoities."

Yet another "motor dacoity" has been committed in Calcutta—this time in the Tallah quarter. The methods were the same as before. The perpetration of these dacoities suggests that the young dacoits are having fun at the expense of the police. In the house in Serpentine Lane, as soon as the police caught these young men, a constable was simultaneously shot, a *baburchee* was killed and immediately after this incident, Fakir Datta's shop in Corporation Street was looted. After the perpetration of this crime, as the police were making

NAYAK,
D.C. 16th, 1915.

preparations to catch the dacoits and as the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr made a statement in Council on Monday concerning these preparations, this Tallah dacoity takes place, as though only to prove the futility of those preparations.

The matter is most serious. The richer business men in Calcutta are beside themselves with alarm and terror. Calcutta is a big city with a population of over a million and covers an extensive area. In such a big town, amidst such a thickly crowded population, amidst so much order and method, these dacoities are being committed. These dacoities are not attended with any loud outcries, like the dacoities of olden days with their attendant torch-lights and brandishing of *lathis*. Half a dozen young men come silently in motor-cars, carrying revolvers, and in 10 or 15 minutes manage to secure thousands of rupees and escape. Among the million men and women of Calcutta, there are not 5,000 among them who know how to use a gun or revolver. Almost all the people are without arms and so weak and timid as to be utterly incapable of self-defence. Even assuming that there are countless strong and courageous men in Calcutta—even for them it is not easy to oppose the dacoits. Six young men suddenly present loaded revolvers at your head, and however brave you may be, you are bound to surrender at discretion in such circumstances. After all, men cannot always be prepared at every moment of their lives. They are bound, when at home, to be more or less off their guard. What can people do, if just after nightfall the dacoits raid their houses and carry off everything in 10 or 15 minutes? Then, again, Bengalis are mostly weak and ignorant of the use of revolvers and rifles, and the frequency of these dacoities has filled the public mind with panic. Under these circumstances, the townspeople can make no effort whatever for the prevention of these dacoities. Everybody is afraid and will first try to save his own life. Considering how the dacoits, on entering a house, quickly surround everybody there, the first thought of all the inmates must necessarily be to look after their own safety. We cannot blame the townspeople at all for this.

Nor can we blame the police for their failure to stop these dacoities. What can the police do? By the time they receive information of any dacoity, the perpetrators are probably sleeping peacefully in their homes. These dacoities cannot be stopped, even though at every crossing alarm stations are established and armed police patrols parade the streets. All the preparations being made by the police recall the proverb about being penny-wise and pound-foolish. It was only perhaps to show this that the Tallah dacoity was recently committed. We shall not object to any number of steps you may take for receiving and for communicating information—rather they shall have our full support. But what you have got to think of is, that no one can possibly give information with sufficient promptness to be of any avail. One's neighbours and friends do not get information forthwith. How can the police get information promptly when even the men on the streets hard by do not come to know of these happenings till about half an hour has elapsed. One must, before informing the police, take steps to save his own life. In order to ensure this and to get over one's terror, at least half an hour must elapse, and by that time, the dacoits will have completely concealed themselves in this wilderness of habitations. The dacoity at Sibpur, in Krishnagar, has clearly shown the dacoits that it is not very safe to go to the mufassal to commit these crimes. The chances of detection in the mufassal are strong; there are no facilities there for prompt concealment, and the presence of strangers in a village attracts attention. In a big city like Calcutta, all that is changed. Here there are countless strange youths, dressed as Babus in shirts and coats and wearing wrist-watches. Once you turn the corner of a lane, you can elude all pursuit. These probably are the reasons why the young men have started committing dacoities in Calcutta. Moreover, in Calcutta, money is, so to speak, lying unguarded in heaps. In every big shop there are sums ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. So if you can pay a flying visit, you can loot Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 30,000 from a shop or a rich householder in less than 10 or 20 minutes. This advantage does not exist in any village, hence the frequency of these dacoities in Calcutta.

The point now is how can these evils be prevented? So far as external show goes, let the police take the measures they intend taking—they are necessary. But another thing must also be done at the same time. Skilled detectives must

be employed to hunt out the dens of these dacoits. These crimes will not cease until the criminals are absolutely rooted out. The dacoits must have a den or centre where they deposit their looted property, convert their ornaments into coin, etc. They cannot be doing this work unaided. They must have associates and they must have headquarters of their own. If the services of good detectives are available, it might not be difficult to track these *bhadralok* dacoits to their lair. But where are the good detectives? Such as existed have been killed one by one. Whoever tries to show some capacity in his work is losing his life. So there is a dearth of men to undertake this work. There may be competent English officers, but they have not so far shown much skill in this work. There are no Englishmen at the present time who can talk good Bengali and successfully pass themselves off as Bengalis, e.g., Monro, Hume, Wagh (?) and Younan. Not only that—none of the English officials nowadays know how to select competent Bengali officers. It is only the flatterers and sycophants who manage to secure promotion—competent hard-working and intelligent officers, who cannot resort to flattery and do not know how to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of their English superiors, remain unnoticed in the lower ranks. Moreover, the frequent murders of competent police officers have made others perform their work in such a way as not to involve any risk to their lives. There is a good deal of panic among police officers. Government is, of course, spending money freely, but three-fourths of it is being wasted on litigation.

On the other hand, the dacoits are acting very cleverly,—not only cleverly but fearlessly and firmly. They know how to secure information and their spies are everywhere—perhaps even in the Police Department. They do not hesitate at all to commit murder, whenever they deem it necessary. So clever and cautious are they, that so far the police have been unsuccessful in capturing the real offenders among them. They have a number of gangs, but the police apparently do not know their exact number or their whereabouts. If they did, they could have caught the real offenders and all the crimes of murder, ever since the attempt on Sir Andrew Fraser's life, would have been avoided. None of the murders and dacoities have so far been traced. Murders have been committed in the most prominent parts of Calcutta, but in no case have the offenders been caught. None of the property stolen in the dacoities have so far been recovered. And they will not be by the existing police staff. Those among them who are competent are either despised or ignored or always in terror of their lives. If the police continue in their present methods of work, these strange and curious murders and dacoities will remain untraced.

5. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th December writes:—

"Vigilance committee."

Our present-day leaders apparently are utterly devoid of all sense, and our rulers are also very much like them—so there is not much difference. Were an able Civilian of the old type now in charge of the administration, we would be baffled at every step. We knew the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to be intelligently conducted; we are sorry, however, to have to say that Mati Babu also has lost his wits and is attempting to echo the popular cry of the moment.

Were we in Lord Hardinge or Lord Carmichael's place, we should have promptly accepted this suggestion about vigilance committees. You never reflect what a big responsibility you would be taking on yourselves if you started vigilance committees in every neighbourhood for the suppression of dacoities. These dacoities and murders of police officers are not being committed only by a handful of people—there must be several big gangs engaged in this work. And if there are such gangs, there must be some people in Calcutta—it may not be you or me, but there must be some people, whoever they are—who know something of these gangs. If you start vigilance committees, some of the men possessed of this knowledge will get into those committees. If you cannot stop the dacoities with their help, Government may hold the members of the committee responsible. Can you possibly undertake that troublesome responsibility? Do you possess complete control over those with whom you work? You claim to be leaders, but do you really lead the public? Who obeys your orders? Do the boys listen to what you say? Or does Government depend on you?

NAYAK.
Dec. 17th, 1916.

So much from one standpoint. Then, again, you wish to relieve the police of a serious responsibility, but how poor is your capacity! Government is spending crores of rupees every year on the police, and they have their immense organisation of spies and secret information. How can you expect to achieve what the police have failed to accomplish during all these 10 years? What do you know of the cunning and organisation of the young dacoits? For 10 years they have managed to baffle the police and gain their ends. They are being sent to prison in batches and are dying on the scaffold in numbers, nevertheless their work goes on incessantly. How much can you do with half a dozen vigilance committees to punish such criminals? Can those among you who do possess some information about the dacoits, venture to communicate it to the authorities? If they do, what would their life be worth? Since you do not venture to help Government by revealing what little secret knowledge you possess, why do you try to deceive the rulers by making these silly proposals regarding the constitution of vigilance committees?

It is not easy to delude our rulers. After the murders of some police officers, Surendra Nath tried to convene a public meeting to protest against such assassinations, but was that attempt successful? Many other police officers have been killed since then, but you have not yet been able to get up such a meeting. Whenever there is the least act of oppression committed by any Government official, you, Surendra Nath, agitate and hold meetings on the subject in every village. What have Surendra and Bhupendra and the other so-called leaders done to prevent the murders of police officers and dacoits which have now become so frequent as to create quite a panic among the public? And what are you prepared to do either? Who are to be the members of the proposed vigilance committees—the boys of your neighbourhood? Well, do you personally know anything about the character of these boys and the company they keep? You have no idea of the trouble you will be bringing on your own heads by constituting vigilance committees with these lads. That alone can explain why you are deliberately inviting trouble like this.

We would suggest that Government should promptly accept this proposal for vigilance committees and hold the proposers, Surendra, Bhupendra, Radha Charan and Sita Nath and boys under their leadership, personally responsible for the dacoities and murders which may occur in their respective areas, i.e., if they fail to hand over the actual criminals, they render themselves liable to punishment. But for the war and its consequent harassments, Government might have accepted this suggestion. Our leaders do not think of these things. That is why boys under their protection are being interned or sent to jail, while they look helplessly on. Let them behave straightforwardly, let them be honestly and devotedly loyal and do what is necessary to keep the public peace. If you cannot do all that, remain quiet. The English are not so silly as not to see through all your little devices. If all the leaders really and honestly try to stop these crimes, then certainly they would come to an end. No matter how strong the dacoits are, they are of the country, and if the people of the country really are ill-disposed towards them, it will not be long before they are caught. The English know this and hence we warn our leaders against silly and hypocritical proposals like this, which cannot be accepted for reasons, which we know, but do not care to disclose.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 18th, 1916.

6. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th December disapproves of the idea of forming vigilance committees to prevent dacoities. It will be extremely difficult to put the idea into practice. What will vigilance committees do, when trained police, detective officers, law courts and, in fact, the entire machinery of Government, which exists for the preservation of public peace, have failed? Why, again, will Government allow the formation of such committees? Will Government give the committees the privilege of using firearms? And even if it does so, will the committees be able to make good use of them? How will the members of the committees catch dacoits? Will not dacoits make good their escape before the members are informed of their misdeed? Specially, why should we undertake a responsibility which now devolves on the police?

Vigilance committee—"Unrest in the country."

7. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th December says that the only means of checking motor-car dacoities is to give people arms and train them in their use. It is unfair to charge Bengalis with cowardice, for in many places even unarmed Bengalis have stood against armed dacoits. It is hoped that Government will calmly consider this matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

8. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December says that the recrudescence of dacoities in Calcutta and the mufassal makes it imperative that the people should be given arms. The police may make adequate arrangements, but it is not possible to guard the mufassal in any effective way.

SANJIVANI.
Dec. 16th, 1915.

9. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th December says that the one remedy for the prevention of the dacoities now taking place in the country is to distribute firearms freely among the people, so that there may be armed villagers to resist armed dacoits. Anglo-Indian newspapers vigorously oppose this remedy, arguing that as the Bengalis are weak and timid, they will not be able to make good use of their arms, which the dacoits will take possession of along with other looted property. The real reason for their objection, which they cannot frankly disclose, is that they are suspicious of our loyalty. They are afraid that if we possess firearms we may use them against our rulers. But men who, even after our recent manifestations of loyalty, can suspect us like this, are utterly undeserving of any serious notice.

BANGALI.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

10. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that the *lathi*, which once played an important part as a means of defence, has become antiquated in these days of guns and revolvers. Unless the people are armed, they will not be able to defend themselves or co-operate with the police in arresting the dacoits who have become so daring. The Arms Act should be relaxed and arms should be given to the people. This is the only cure against armed dacoits. The paper also controverts the opinion expressed by the *Statesman* against the so-called timid Bengali.

TARJOMAN.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

11. Writing in the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 10th December, Muhammad Omar Ali Akanda, of Elanga, complains that, under orders from Babu Bonamali Ray Bahadur, zamindar of Tarash, Bogra, the Musalmans of villages under his Kalyani cutcherry cannot slaughter cows on any occasion of religious festivity. If any one disobeys this order, he is ruined by the zamindar. Unfortunately, a Musalman talukdar, named Akbar Hossain, of village Chalapara, has been helping the zamindar in this matter. Recently, this talukdar summoned the poor widow of Tengra Mamud Pramanik, of village Chalapara, to his house, on a charge of having bought some beef. He paid no heed to her protestations, and fined her Rs. 26. As she had not a pice with her, her son-in-law had to borrow Rs. 20 from Bhomraj Tamsukdas Marwari, at an interest of one anna per rupee per mensem and paid the amount to the talukdar, who was good enough not to press for the balance. The attention of Government is drawn to the case.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI.
Dec. 10th, 1915.

12. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December urges that able and competent head-constables should be promoted to Sub-Inspectorships. In England, a postal peon can rise to be Deputy Postmaster-General by dint of ability. Ability in head-constables should not, therefore, remain unrewarded by promotion. It is hoped that Government will consider this matter.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December warmly supports Government's decision in making provision for the wife and children of the late Babu Girindra Nath Banerji, Police Sub-Inspector, who had been recently murdered by the anarchists.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

Pension to the late Babu Girindra Nath Banerji's wife.

14. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December writes:—
The Inspector-General of Police has, in his annual report, and the Government in its resolution on it, blamed the public for their adverse criticisms on the conduct of

HITAVADI.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

the police. The police, it is said, work under great disadvantages of communication and are few in number, considering the vastness of the country. True; but the Inspector-General himself has charged the subordinate police with incompetence. Why, again, should inconveniences of communication and paucity of number make police servants dishonest?

The Governor has said that in this country the police do not enjoy the confidence of the public as the police in Western countries do. But are the police in this country comparable to those in a Western country? The public here are not, in fact, much to blame for their want of confidence in the police. We are, however, glad that higher police servants are awaking to the necessity of cultivating good relationship with the public.

15. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 21st December says:—

Unlimited powers of the police
and individual freedom.

The Defence of India Act is like a tree which grows rapidly, and in accordance to its provisions such rules are being framed as are calculated to

destroy all individual freedom enjoyed by His Majesty the Emperor's loyal subjects. We remember the day when the Defence of India Act was passed without proper deliberation. Though there were present in the Council some members who could have dared to stand against the Government and speak out their minds, yet the confidence of all India in Lord Hardinge for his sense of justice and kindness towards his subjects demanded that they should bow to the will of their rulers. But there were one or two far-seeing and critical minds who saw the dangers and shoals ahead.

The individual freedom and liberty of the people is a thing which is respected by all administrators. Every progressive nation holds them dear. The British Government has kept this in view in all its legislation. The Defence of India Act appears to be something quite different from other laws of the land. The powers which have been conferred on the Local Governments under the Act are so unlimited and universal, that their effect cannot but produce a prejudicial influence on the people. If those powers had been vested in the Viceroy or at least a provision had been made in the Act that all rules framed under it by the Local Governments would require the previous sanction of the Governor-General, then many complaints against the Act would have been removed and many undesirable incidents would not have taken place. As it is the Local Governments have been given such extensive powers in regard to internment, that no man is safe against their operation. The powers for exiling a person are very strict and irksome.

The paper then goes on to say that the new rules are of a retrogressive character and will tend to retard progress in this country for a century. Is it meet that the police should be vested with such unlimited powers for arresting people because a few escape from its clutches for want of a warrant?

The time has now come to amend the Defence of India Act. The popular representatives in the Council should be given an opportunity to propose measures calculated to insure the proper working of the Act and to limit its far-reaching effects.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes:—

Government and the Press.

The result of the case against the *Times* and the reappearance of the *Globe* prove that the authorities in England have no desire to curb the independence of the press, but are compelled by the emergencies of the time to prevent it from following its wonted practice in everything. We beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to this matter and request it to follow the example of the Government of England. Newspapers in this country also are erring and do err sometimes. Government's purpose is served by preventing a newspaper from erring instead of suppressing it altogether.

17. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 19th December, in referring to the demand of security made from the *Sikh Review*,

Repeal of the Press Act.

of Delhi, says that the very fact that the *Review* has paid the security shows that it has vitality enough to live. By this we should not be understood to mean, the paper says, that we support the writing of objectionable articles. It generally happens that the articles which are considered objectionable are looked upon as altogether harmless by Indians and advantageous to Indian interests. God knows when that day will come

TARJOMAN.
Dec. 21st, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 15th, 1915.

TARJOMAN.
Dec. 19th, 1915.

when the Press Act, which hangs like Damocles' sword on the head of newspaper editors, will be repealed. Events have shown that no Indian paper can live without a "security" fund at its disposal. Newspapers should, therefore, be always ready to pay securities.

18. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December asks if it is true, as Babu Panchkari Banarji, editor of the *Nayak*, announced after his interview with the Governor,

"The *Nayak's* story."

that in future Government will assume an even more severe attitude towards the Press, that it will try to know every editor personally, and that every editor will have to interview the Censor occasionally and work according to his instructions. It will not be possible for many editors to conduct newspapers under such intolerable conditions, and it is doubtful whether Government really intends to impose on all editors a compulsory flunkeyship to the Censor.

Mohammadi.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

19. The *Iqdam* (Calcutta) of the 18th December says that the time is most unfavourable for the starting of newspapers in this country at a time like this, when a great calamity like the war is going on and there are internal and external difficulties in India. The war has already lasted for a year. Wars always create difficulties in the administration of countries. A similar effect is also visible in India in consequence of the world-embracing war. Government naturally looks to its own difficulties at such a critical time and is naturally compelled to resort to methods required by the situation. It has, therefore, decided that only certain news concerning the war will be allowed to be issued. For the issuing of reports from the battlefield permission has been given to official agencies alone. They act according to the principle laid down for their guidance. Censors have been appointed to check all kinds of news. After all this rigid scrutiny news reaches this country. In addition to this a newspaper has to face the difficulties which has been placed in its way by the Defence of India Act and the Press Act.

Iqdam.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

In certain cases warnings have been openly given to certain newspapers to publish no other news except those emanating from official sources. Though these limitations have been put only on the publication of war news, still their effect has been far-reaching. Censorship acts as a serious obstruction to newspapers at every step.

In a complex situation like this Government is justified in adopting all sorts of precautionary measures. The Defence of India Act, the Press Act, the censoring of the Press, are all defensible.

Iqdam.
Dec. 20th, 1915.

20. The *Iqdam* (Calcutta) of the 20th December says that it is not the Indians alone who are anxious to know more about the war. This anxiety is felt all over the world. Those who are acquainted with the history of the present war, must know fully well the zeal and frenzy which Frenchmen showed to know secret news. This uneasiness, which bordered almost on madness, created difficulties for their Government and injured it. What is happening in England to-day? Has the censorship been created only in India and not in England? Last year the *Times*, which wields great influence, had to face many difficulties. Many Glasgow newspapers were forfeited. The *Globe* prosecution is a matter only of the other day. Human nature is everywhere the same. It seeks to know more secret news than is given out through official channels. The *Globe* tried to fulfil this wish of the public and published reports regarding Lord Kitchener, which were officially denied. The result was that the *Globe* was prosecuted.

The free newspaper editors of India find themselves unable to maintain their stability in the face of these difficulties. One thing necessary for the maintenance of a newspaper is that the public should extend to it a helping hand. Otherwise a newspaper is sure to die.

The journal then goes on to say that newspapers should be the organs for giving expression to the sentiments which are dear to the heart of the public. They should also place before the public news concerning the war. They should also be ever ready to write trenchant and outspoken criticism of public affairs. But with all this, the newspaper editors cannot certainly satisfy all the public demands. They cannot make impossible things possible. The public want them to go behind the Censor's veil and place before them something which is vital, something which is interesting.

The paper then goes on to point out that the *Hamdard's* circulation rose to about 11,000 as soon as the war broke out, but when a Censor was appointed over it and its liberty of discussing war topics taken away, its circulation decreased. Probably for the sake of the public, the *Hamdard* ceased to exist and its proprietors lost their liberty. The paper next refers to the case of the *Zamindar*, which also enjoyed great popularity.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

21. Referring to the difficulties raised by one Oraon, a Kol inhabitant of Gangpur, in the Ranchi district, who pretends to be an incarnation of Birsar, a Kol religious teacher, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December writes:—

"The aspirations of Kols." If Kols refuse to drink wine or eat pork, we do not see why officials should be anxious about it. Again, if Bihar can be for the Biharis, why cannot the Kol country be for the Kols? We suggest that Babu Sarat Chandra Ray should be deputed to make enquiries from the Kols. This may obviate the sending of police or military forces.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 18th, 1915.

22. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December refers to a case in the court of Mr. Keays, Magistrate, Kyd Street Police Court, in which a Mr. Cann stood charged with assaulting the durwan of another European gentleman. The Magistrate disbelieved the story of the assault, although it was corroborated by two witnesses, and forced the complainant to compromise the case by taking Rs. 5 as compensation from the accused. It is indeed a strange way of dispensing justice, says the paper. Lord Carmichael is requested to call for the records of the case and do the needful.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 18th, 1915.

23. Referring to the appeal preferred by the Government of Bengal against the judgment of the District Magistrate of Dinaipur, in the case in which James Macdonald, guard, and Percy Macdonald, fireman, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, were accused of attempting to commit rape on two coolie women and assaulting them, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December, expresses its dissatisfaction at the decision of the High Court. The sentence of fine passed on James Macdonald was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, while the sentence on Percy Macdonald remained unchanged. If persons accused of such serious offences are let off with such light punishments, then matters are becoming very serious indeed. The Railway authorities should dismiss the accused from their service.

(d)—Education.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

24. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Hazelton, of the Cambridge University, as Tagore Law Lecturer of the Calcutta University, and to his reply that he would not be able to come to Calcutta so long as the war continued, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December remarks:—

Cannot Babu Biraj Mohan Mazumdar, Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, Mahamahopadhyay, Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan or Rai Sahib Dinesh Chandra Sen, who enjoy the special right to transfer money from the coffers of the University to their own, work as Tagore Law Lecturer and prevent the remuneration from going to a foreign country?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

25. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th December asks why the Calcutta University is going to deprive Midnapore of the privilege of being a centre of examination.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 10th, 1915.

26. Writing in the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 10th December, Ali Asrap Bhuyian, teacher of the Bogra School, post-office Ulipur, Rangpur, complains that for the past nine months the lower primary schools, upper primary schools and *maktabs* in the Kurigram and Gaibandha subdivisions of the Rangpur district have not received any aid from the District Board and Government. It is reported that the reason for this non-payment of grants is the war. It is, however, a matter of deep regret, that while all

officers on high pay are regularly getting their salaries, in spite of the war, the poor teachers of lower schools, drawing monthly grants of Rs. 8 or 10, should be kept waiting for almost a year. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

27. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December complains that in the common room of Hindu and Musalman students in the Pabna College, no Musalman magazine or newspaper is subscribed for. The matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Principal of the College, but to no effect. If no Musalman newspaper or magazine is to be kept in the common room, why are subscriptions taken for it from Musalman students, of whom there are nearly 40 in the College?

The arrangement for supplying the Musalman students with drinking water is also very bad. There is a dark room in which there is a filthy old jar which holds the water of a foul tank. The Musalman students have to drink water from it. All the three menial servants of the College are Hindus. Why should they serve Musalman students with water? And why should also Musalman students drink water from their hands, dirty upcountrymen as they are?

Almost in every school and college in Bengal Musalman students are treated with such neglect and injustice. The attention of the Pabna College Committee and the Inspector of Colleges is drawn to the matter.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 10th December says that "The problem of education." education in Bengal should be imparted in four departments, namely, General, Commercial, Technical and Agricultural. There is only one commercial institution in the country, the one in Calcutta. The district technical schools are moribund. The agricultural institutions established by Government are not suitable for the masses. Nevertheless, people are being gradually attracted to them.

Government is requested to establish in every district a commercial institution, a technical institution and an agricultural institution over and above the high school for general education. They should be worked economically and scholarships should be granted to students in them. At first they will not attract many students, but gradually students will flock to them.

29. Referring to Mr. Hornell's recent circular forbidding the officers in the Education Department to prepare text-books, the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 9th December asks that officer to reconsider his decision. In the opinion of the paper it is highly objectionable to punish the entire body of educational officers for the faults of a few by depriving them of their right of writing text-books, for which they are more competent than the outside public. As a result of the circular, publishers will be enriched at the cost of authors.

30. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December is glad that the Government of India has sanctioned a large sum of money in order to enable Dr. J. C. Bose to prosecute his researches for five years more.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th December does not relish the advice given by Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in his Convocation speech to the graduates of the Allahabad University, to avoid politics and political agitation by all means, and observes that if this advice is followed, then it will lead to the growth of selfishness and its consequence will be bad.

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

32. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that recently the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat behaved most improperly at Baduria, where he had gone in connection with the Local Board election. An ignorant Musalman had received a card in the name of his father, who was

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 10th, 1915.

JYOTI
Dec. 9th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

dead, and appeared before the officer with it. This annoyed the Subdivisional Officer, who said, "Son of a pig, have you married your mother?" On another occasion, he chased a respectable man, dragged him with a *chadar* round his neck and ordered him to be sent to *hajat*. An "Eye-witness" makes the above complaints and says that the Subdivisional Officer abused many Hindu and Musalman voters. An impartial enquiry into the matter is prayed for.

JYOTI,
Dec. 9th, 1915.

33. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 9th December appeals to Government to withdraw its recent proposal to give facilities to police officers for mixing with the people by electing them as members of District Boards and municipalities. The police, the paper says, are as a rule shunned by the people for their overbearing and imperious attitude and harassing methods. Unlike in Europe and America, the police here do not regard themselves as the servants of the people but as their master. Their conduct in searching the carriages of some of the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council some time ago may be cited as an example of this. The late Mr. Gokhale could not trust the police and the people are afraid to be in their bad books. In the presence of police officers people will dare not discuss topics of public utility, to say nothing of any Government proposal or policy which they might not think as conducive to the good of the country. Thus, this action of Government is likely to produce results contrary to what is expected.

NAYAK,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

34. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes:—
"Self-government." Official utterances in the Legislative Councils rarely give us any satisfaction, for they are more or less diplomatic and formal. But Lord Carmichael, in his last Council speech, spoke out straightforwardly and honestly. We felt greatly reassured when we heard that the passing of the new Calcutta Municipal Bill had been deferred. Judging from the tendencies of our English-educated countrymen and our so-called leaders, we are convinced that our Babus are unfit for self-government. What little of fitness we did possess we have lost through a godless and selfish English education and a luxurious English civilisation. Our authorities do not know what oppression is being committed in the mufassal in the name of self-government. One shudders to think of the wrongs and oppressions which are committed even in Calcutta in this connection. And we see no way of avoiding those troubles.

It is the English who are blamed for these oppressions. The public feel that we are unfit for self-government and Government merely makes use of the name of self-government to subserve its own purposes. Why then is Government oppressing the people in order to appease the hunger of a handful of Babus? We are opponents of *Swaraj*, which will place power in the hands of Surendra and Bhupendra Nath and will bring about ruin and revolution in the land. Let self-government be done away with and let Government directly rule over us.

BANGALI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

35. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that Nawab Shams-ul Huda's recent statement in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the development of local self-government in the Presidency, is most hopeful. If progress along the lines indicated is maintained, all will be well. The creation of village unions especially is most encouraging. Their constitution should generally be made elective, and steps should be taken to finance them adequately, so that they could improve sanitation, help the scientific breeding of cattle, start cottage industries on a co-operative basis and help in the settlement of civil disputes.

As regards District Boards, it is time now that Government experimentally appointed some non-official Chairmen. An experiment which has succeeded in the Central Provinces ought not to fail in Bengal. In any event, a trial should be made to satisfy public opinion.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

36. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th December publishes the following complaints regarding settlement operations in certain Eastern Bengal districts:—

NAYAK,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

- (1) In realising the costs of the settlement, where the amount is less than Rs. 50, it is being realised in full, no instalments being allowed.
- (2) In some cases even of bigger sums, no payment by instalments has been allowed.
- (3) The principles on which costs are being assessed in Dacca are not quite clear. Holdings of equal area are often being assessed at different rates. Why again should costs differ widely between *borga* and *korfa* holdings? The value of crops on *borga* lands cannot usually be greater than the rent of *korfa* lands. The Settlement Officers have made a big mistake in assuming that the outturn of crops on all *borga* lands in Dacca is more or less uniform. Such an assumption does not take into account the varying fertility of different areas.

The paper also publishes a complaint regarding the way in which the costs of settlement operations are being realised in Tangail. Amounts of less than a rupee are charged for as a whole rupee. Thus a man whose real due actually works out at Rs. 14-3 is made to pay Rs. 15 and so on. This is most unjust. People at the time of paying in costs are entitled to be supplied with the "Final publication" drafts and maps, but it seems that these maps are charged for separately at 4 annas each.

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

37. Referring to the petition of the inhabitants of Raipur, Rajballavpur, Mahadewnagar, Jagannathnagar, Krishnagar, Rampur and other villages within the jurisdiction of the Mahestala police-station, in the district of 24-Parganas, to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, praying for the re-excavation of the Manikhali Canal and Mirpur Canal, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December asks the authorities to hold a strictly impartial enquiry into the matter.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 18th, 1915.

(h)—General.

38. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 10th December writes:—

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 10th, 1915.

Appointment of Mussalmans in the Bengal Secretariat.

The *Dainik Basumati* is extremely angry with a high official of the Bengal Secretariat because he is said to have passed orders to the effect that no Hindu clerk would be appointed in his office so long as the number of Musalman clerks in it was not sufficiently large. Our Hindu contemporary takes exception to religion instead of ability being made the requisite qualification for service. But is it not a fact that Musalmans seldom hear of vacancies occurring in Government offices and that the Hindus practically monopolise all the posts? Moreover, are all Hindus in Government offices really able officers? Are there not among them many who are worthless and inefficient? It is a pity that the Hindu Press, which outwardly professes brotherly feelings towards the Musalmans, should, whenever there is a talk of giving appointments to Musalmans, raise a howl of protest.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

Alleged scandals in the Medical College.

39. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th December writes that the state of affairs in the Medical College is gradually getting outrageous. A recent law suit in the High Court has disclosed the fact that Dayanand Chaudhuri, the store-keeper of the College, has a share in the firm of J. Banarji & Co., the College milk contractor. The milk is known by

experience to be adulterated, but so far all efforts to get the contractor changed have been baffled. It now appears that the store-keeper himself is the contractor. Some time ago, this store-keeper rented from the Seths of Banstola Street a piece of ground where the milk contractor's cows were to graze. Then, again, students seeking admission into the College are known to pay court to Makhan Babu, the College clerk. Do the authorities know exactly in what shape court has to be paid to him?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

40. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December considers the agitation against the dried beef trade of the United Provinces as perfectly reasonable. This trade

will make milch cows more scarce than it is now and injure agriculture. The manner in which beef is dried is also very insanitary. It is hoped that the Government of the United Provinces will put a stop to this injurious trade.

BANGALI,
Dec. 14th, 1915.

41. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 14th December calls for the suppression of the trade in dried beef in the United Provinces on sanitary grounds, and also because it

is objectionable to Hindu susceptibilities. It may be argued that it is only old cattle which are slaughtered and that their destruction is beneficial to the improvement in the breed; but that does not appeal to Hindus, who cherish disabled and infirm animals and do not kill them. As to the general principle of non-interference with the course of trade, that can be no argument against the suppression of this trade, for that principle has occasionally been ignored, as in the case of the duty on the finer cotton fabrics, the trade in which has considerably suffered in consequence.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 18th, 1915.

42. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December asks the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to prohibit the killing of cows in his province, in view of the strong feeling of the Hindus there against this practice,

which is also prejudicial to agriculture.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 18th 1915,

43. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 18th December refers to a feeling of misunderstanding and aloofness which is supposed to exist between the rulers and the ruled and thinks that efforts should be made to remove this. That man will render the best services to

Government who will make a proper study of the situation and bring about the desirable state of things. This can only be brought about by Anglo-Indians and not by Indians.

When at Mangla, the other day, His Excellency opened the Jhelum Bridge, many Anglo-Indian and Indian journalists were present. But in the Darbar separate seats were allotted to the European and the Indian journalists. Will those who created this difference explain why they did so? Is it not strange that the Anglo-Indian editors who give prominence to the bravery of Indian soldiers in Europe and sing their praises, should consider it dishonourable to sit in the same place with their fellow Indian journalists. The *Tribune* of Lahore protests against this difference of treatment. One must admit that Indians are themselves responsible for this state of things. If the Indian journalists in a body had protested against this unequal treatment, then it would have been impossible for the managers of the Darbar to make this distinction. As it is, the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, although he strongly criticises at times the acts of Lord Hardinge's administration, still occupies a seat of honour in a darbar, while the editor of the *Paisa Akbar*, in spite of all protestations of loyalty, is denied such a privilege.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915,

44. It is reported, writes the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December, that on account of the war the Government of Bombay has decided to discontinue its grants to

schools and abandon all schemes of constructing hostels, school buildings, etc. Government has become bent on economy on account of the war, but this economy should be effected not by depriving India of the little education which she gets, but by reducing the pays and allowances of highly-paid Civilians, appointing Indians on low pays in posts which are held by Englishmen on high pays and abandoning the schemes of building capitals.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December writes:—

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

"Retrenchment."

Unfortunately for India the first principle of administration, namely, greatest good to the people at the smallest cost, is ignored in this country. The Indians maintain a large Civil Service at an enormous cost and in return get long despatches, voluminous reports, lengthy recommendations of noisy commissions and high-sounding resolutions of Government. They feed the Civil Service sumptuously, and themselves suffer from malaria, drink filthy water, die of plague and pestilences, are killed by famine, if there is drought for a single season. Prices have risen within the last 10 or 12 years. Even Government admits that retrenchment is necessary under the circumstances; but Government would make the retrenchment by cutting down expenses in useful directions. It cannot even think of reducing the salaries of high officials. Lower salaries, they say, would prevent first class Englishmen from coming out to rule India and thus the efficiency of the administration would suffer. The authorities ought to say this after first making the experiment. Moreover, if we cannot get first class men on lower salaries, we must be content with second and third class men. We must cut our coat according to our cloth.

Civilians in England and the Colonies, who are in no way inferior to members of the Indian Civil Service in attainments, work on much lower salaries than the latter do. A Civilian in England does not get more than Rs. 15,000 per annum. Why should not India get first class men if she offers Rs. 24,000 annually to them?

The Government of England is now showing how retrenchment should be made. It has not proposed to stop or reduce works of public utility. They are trying to reduce the salaries and pensions of ministers and high officials by one-third. It is by no means advisable and proper that the Government of India should make retrenchment by reducing educational, sanitary and similar other expenses. Let them follow the example of the Government of England and reduce the salaries of Civilians.

NAYAK,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

46. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes that if Government is to practise economy, let Assam be joined to Bengal and let the Executive Councillorships in Bengal and Bihar be abolished. That will save about 4 lakhs of rupees a year. Allowances now paid to members of Legislative Councils should be stopped. People who cannot afford to pay their expenses themselves have no business to go to Legislative Councils. Grants to colleges and for high education generally should be suspended during the war. High education is a luxury and should be paid for by those who seek it. Mr. Sharp's post as Education Commissioner should be abolished. The touring charges of high Government officers might be reduced.

47. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says:—

"Economy."

In Bengal the co-operative societies' conference will not sit this year. Delays are being made in giving relief to famine-stricken people. Many urgent works are not being undertaken for want of money. But should not the touring expenses of high officials and members of the Executive Councils be cut down if there is so much want of money?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

48. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December takes exception to the extensive tour programme of Mr. Sharp, Education Commissioner, which is bound to be

"Mr. Sharp's tour."

extremely costly. The cost of administrative tours, sanitary tours, educational tours and many other such tours has so increased in recent years as to become a burden on the poor tax-payers, and absorbs Government's revenue in such a manner that even urgent works of public utility cannot be undertaken for want of money.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

49. We, writes the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December, heartily wish success to the Indian Commercial Congress which will meet at Bombay for the first time on the 28th idem. India is being gradually weakened by the drain caused on her by foreign commerce. The country will never prosper so long as this drain will not be checked.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

50. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December is glad at the acceptance by the Bombay Legislative Council of an amendment of the Medical Act, to the effect that practitioners of the Ayurvedic system of medicine can, with the sanction of Government, be appointed medical officers by District Boards and municipalities.

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

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

51. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December publishes accounts of "Famine in Bengal." distress at the following places:—

- (1) Satmorah, district Tippera.—Relief, though urgently needed, is not being given in villages Banchaul, Baldibarhi, etc., under the Satmorah relief centre of Government. The famine-stricken people of villages Chelikhala and Jagannathpore, under the Rachunabad union, have not yet received any relief from Government.
- (2) Sitala, district Bankura.—Famine prevails in Sitala, Kochkunda and about 50 more villages under the Barhajorha and Ganga-jalghati thanas. The distress is severe among the lower and middle-class people. A Dom woman has died of starvation at Sitala. Relief is urgently necessary.
- (3) Majia thana, district Bankura.—Harihar Mandal, collecting panchayet, of circle No. 2, under the Mejia thana, speaks of the prevalence of severe distress in all the 15 villages of which the circle is formed. Two men have died of starvation in the Jemo and Kansai villages. Relief is urgently required.
- (4) Chandla, district Tippera.
- (5) Barjorha thana, district Bankura.
- (6) Bhairab thana, district Mymensingh.

Distress is very severe. The relief given by Government is insufficient. More agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 50,000 are required.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that it is an undoubted fact that the British fleet has done splendid service in this war. If such a big fleet had not been ready then God knows what raids the German naval forces would have committed. The British people are lavishly spending money on the fleet, as they attach a great importance to it. It appears now that sanction has been given for the construction of super-dreadnoughts. It would have been better if more submarines were built. But that has not been done. Government has now realised that economy is necessary in that direction.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

53. Many people believe, writes the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December that, left to herself, Greece would join Germany, but she is unable to do so for fear of the allied fleet. Lord Kitchener and M. Cochin have impressed on the King and Ministers of Greece that if they go against the Allies, the very existence of Greece will be wiped off.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

54. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 17th December pays a tribute to the brave Irish soldiers who stood between the retreating allied forces who had gone to Serbia and the Bulgarians who were after them with heavy artillery. The brave stand of the Irish stopped the Bulgarians. Their valour and sacrifice will find a glorious place in the annals of the war.

55. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 15th December says that the whole of old and new Serbia has passed into the hands of the enemy. The remnant of the Serbian army

The fate of Serbia.

from Monastir has, instead of taking refuge in Salonika, entered Montenegro, Albania and Epirus. The best course for the Serbian army would have been to enter Salonika and join the allied forces and with safety to have carried on the war. After paying a tribute to Serbian bravery, the paper goes on to say that if Serbia had any expectations of help from any quarter, it was from England, France and Russia, who had all assured her of their assistance, but it is a fact very much to be regretted that when the allied troops began to arrive, the Serbians had to leave their country.

Now, what course of action will Bulgaria and her Allies adopt? It is not easy to surmise. The object of Germany was to open a direct communication from the Serbian frontier to Constantinople. Has Germany got this opportunity? Probably there is still some delay in this. The object of the Allies is to take possession of the railway line leading to Constantinople at any cost. This will prevent Germany from giving Turkey any help in the shape of men and munitions, and from driving the British and the French from the Gallipoli and thus open a way for the invasion of Egypt. In view of this, it is necessary that the Allies should get possession of the Sofia-Constantinople Railway line. At present the Allies are in possession of another railway line in the north of Salonika. If the Allies had not stood between the Bulgarians and the Serbians, then the Serbian army would have been crushed.

The Allies have at least rendered this service, that about 2 lakhs of Serbian soldiers have escaped from the Bulgarians.

Some are of opinion, that as a part of the Constantinople line has been destroyed by the Allies, it will delay the German advance. But it is not a difficult task for Germany to reconstruct the destroyed portion. In view of the rapidity with which Germany has conducted her operations in distant regions, this appears to be an easy task for her. But the sources through which the reports come are so unreliable that no true opinion can be formed about the situation.

The reason why the Allies are so anxious about the situation in the Balkans is the doubtful neutrality of Greece. There is an apprehension, that she may at any moment join the enemy. The Allies have been deceived a good deal and have now become careful. Now whatever action is decided upon will be taken in consultation with France. This is probably the reason why Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey have gone to Paris. The Russian Admiral has also gone there.

56. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 19th December is astonished to hear that the allied troops have been forced to retreat

Serbia in possession of the enemy.

from Serbia, which has been entirely taken possession of by the enemy. Before the arrival of the allied forces at Salonika, it was announced that the Bulgarians were not more than 2 lakhs in number; and when severe fighting was going on between Serbia and Bulgaria, it was stated that half of the Bulgarian army had been killed. Again the Bulgarians were said to have suffered a heavy loss when they met the Allies, and the opinion was expressed that the remaining forces would be killed by the Allies in one or two engagements. But in the long run the Allies were forced to retreat to Salonika, simply on account of their being outnumbered by the enemy. From these events it is obvious that the Allies' policy in the Balkans is still beyond the comprehension of the public. Many criticisms have been made by Members of Parliament and vigorous speeches have been delivered in that connection in the House of Commons and the House of Lords in England. Still it has not yet been officially announced what is and what will be the Allies' policy in the Balkans. Only this much was told by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey that Serbia would be saved from destruction. The paper goes on to say that first of all the object of the Allies was to render the best possible military assistance to Serbia, without which it would be impossible for her to face the enemy. At the same time the Allies expected that Serbia would be able to continue the war till their forces reached that place, but that hope of theirs was frustrated because of the

RESALAT.
Dec. 15th, 1915.

RESALAT.
Dec. 19th, 1915.

attitude adopted by Greece. Government cannot be held responsible for its short-comings, because its calculations were miscarried. In November last, Lord Lansdowne said that Serbia could not be expected to continue the contest for any length of time, and that the Allies wanted to save her from destruction. When the Allies opposed Bulgaria, the Serbian army took advantage of this opportunity and left Serbia. The Allies also wanted to prevent Germany from taking possession of the route to Constantinople, because the sole object of Germany was to send assistance to the Turks. Under such circumstances, how can it be said that the main object of the Allies was to help Serbia only. There is no doubt that the neutrality of Greece has created many complexities; because, in spite of her promises, some of her movements were suspicious, and the Allies were afraid lest she, at the Kaiser's bidding, should attack them in the rear. Under such circumstances, it was not possible for the Allies to show much activity at Salonika. If the Allies had carelessly and impatiently left their base at Salonika unprotected to face the enemy, and the Greeks proved treacherous, then the result would have been very disastrous. Now that the policy of Greece is clearly understood, it is likely that after a short time the Allies will be able to conduct their operations in the Balkans.

BANGAYASI.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

57. The *Bangayasi* (Calcutta) of the 18th December writes :—
The situation in the Balkans.

The whole of Serbia has been conquered by the enemy. The small British and French armies which were stationed in the south-western part of the country have retreated into Greece. Not a single Serbian soldier is now in Serbia. The remainder of the Serbian army, 200,000 strong, has retired partly to Montenegro, partly to Albania and partly to Epirus in Greece. That such a large army has been compelled to leave Serbia, in spite of its being well-equipped with munitions, proves how formidable the enemy is. It now remains to be seen whether Mackensen's army, which has entered Bulgaria, will proceed to Constantinople or attack the Allies at Salonika. The Russians have not yet moved against Bulgaria, hence Mackensen's army cannot be said to be intended to oppose them. Again, in spite of the retirement of the allied troops from Serbia, fresh allied troops are still landing at Salonika. We are, therefore, led to think that severe fighting will again take place in the Balkans. In that case, the area of the conflict will extend from the Adriatic Sea to the Dardanelles, or even the Persian Gulf. In Persia rebels are already giving trouble and may prove more formidable in future, turning the country into another theatre of war. If peace is not established soon, Asia also will suffer much on account of the war.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABUL
MATIN,
Dec. 13th, 1915.

58. The Persian edition of the *Habul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 13th December says that there has been a lull in fighting in the Riga and Dvinsk regions on the Eastern front. There are only occasional bombardments by means of long-range guns. Military experts in England are of opinion that the winter will prove highly advantageous to the Russians: firstly, because the Russians are in their own homes, while the Germans are in the trenches; secondly, because the Russians are accustomed to snow and cold and can bear the rigours of the climate much better than the Germans; thirdly, the Russians during this interval will be able to make up the deficiencies in their preparations for war.

It is also said that owing to want of proper warm clothing disease has appeared among the German forces, which will make serious inroads in their ranks. The Germans, on the other hand, say that they will also derive great advantages from the lull in the campaign in the winter. They have built armoured trenches and kept them warm by means of steam, and in their opinion the Russians are unaware of these facts. The winter will affect the Russians much more than the Germans, who also say that their munition factories are ready and they will therefore be able to manufacture munitions to an extent not available to their enemies. And as all the rivers and other waterways of Russia are frozen, it will be impossible for the Russians to get supplies of arms and munitions from England, America and Japan. They (the Germans) will be able to turn out their enemies from their positions in the spring. One fact which is now plain is this, that there has been a decrease in fighting on the Eastern front as well as in the Caucasus. There is every likelihood of war being waged with great fury in the Caucasus in

spring, because the Turks have made great preparations in that region. The greater part of their forces which were quartered on the Bulgarian frontier has been sent to the Caucasus. For the purpose of diverting the attention of Germany and Austria from the Balkans, the Russians have assumed the offensive in Poland. The English papers observe that it is quite possible that the Russians may take the offensive in the Carpathian regions and bring themselves nearer to Hungary.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

As in the Eastern front, so in the Western front also there has been a decrease in fighting, but artillery duels and movements of forces continue. It is said that Germany has started a fresh movement of forces, probably intending to transfer her armies or to bring in fresh reinforcements. It looks as if she wanted to take the offensive in the West. No important battles have been fought in this front during the last six weeks. The allied aeroplanes have rendered great service during this week. One thing which may alter the situation is the submarine warfare which is being conducted by the Alliance Powers in the Mediterranean, owing to the presence there of a big English, French and Italian fleet. Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey have no access there. It is a well-known fact that unless submarine bases are formed and assistance is given from the coast or by sailing vessels, torpedo boats are not able to remain long at sea. Some are of opinion that the Austrian and German submarines operating in the Mediterranean have formed their bases on the coast of Tripoli. This concession they have probably obtained from the Arabs, who are not loyal to Italy and are in league with Turkey. The anxiety which has been caused in Italy by the submarine raids shows that they have become very frequent. During this season a very large number of ships have been sunk in the Mediterranean Sea. This is a source of danger to vessels passing through the Suez Canal. If speedy measures are not taken to check these attacks, their evil effects may be felt even in Suez. The havoc wrought among the mercantile marine, battleships and trawlers of the belligerents by submarine warfare will be so stupendous that their losses will not be made up for years to come.

ITALY AND THE PRESENT WAR.

The Italian front shows no change. Italy has made no advance worth the name. She has not given that assistance in the Balkans, which she could have given better than any other Power and which would be proved invaluable to the Allies. Up till yesterday she was promising to send reinforcements to all quarters, but to-day, when there is necessity, she is quite inactive. The fear is that in the end Italy will make a separate peace with Austria and Germany and drop out.

THE BALKANS AND THE PRESENT WAR.

To-day the area of conflict which possesses great importance is the Balkans. The crushing down of Serbia by Germany, Austria and Bulgaria will probably change the aspect of the war. The apprehension is that the war in the West will once more gravitate towards the East. A military expert has observed that Germany now wants to complete the plan which she has been making in this region during the last 15 years, especially in regard to the Bagdad Railway line. But that plan has not been realised, otherwise Germany would now be able to construct a railway line from Berlin to Constantinople and from Constantinople to Asia Minor, and thus gain the ascendancy from Asia Minor to the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. It may be said that Germany's whole aim in this war was directed towards the realisation of this object, for it is not idle to say that Germany would not be able to maintain the *status quo* in Asia Minor and Central Asia if she does

not extend her railway line and keep control over it in times of peace and war. The importance of the Balkans to the Allies is also due to the contingency that Germany may be able to establish uninterrupted communication with Constantinople and then advance on Egypt, Asia Minor and Central Asia as well. The telegraphic reports show that such communication has not yet been established and it is the aim of the Allies to prevent this. But the difficulty is that Germany has been drawing up her plan for the last 15 years and the Allies have just now set themselves to checkmate it. The disruption of Serbia has been directed towards the realisation of this end. The drawing of Bulgaria towards herself (Germany) was for this object. The dragging of Turkey into this war was for this purpose alone. It is our belief that the greatest mistake which the Allies committed was that they kept their attention away from the Balkans from the very commencement. They did not think that the war could so soon spread to the Balkans. It has been reported that railway communication between Nish and Sofia has been established. The Nish-Belgrade line has not yet been opened. It is well known that the construction of the Belgrade-Nish line, which has been destroyed and rendered useless, will not proceed to such an extent as to enable Austria and Germany to establish uninterrupted communication from their capitals to the Danube, from the Danube to Belgrade, thence to Nish and Sofia, and then again to Constantinople. The telegrams indicate that as soon as the war in Serbia shall have ended, war will take place between Bulgaria and Russia, with the English and French on the frontiers of Salonika, with the remnant of the Serbian forces in Albania and the small Montenegrin forces. The Allies attribute the ruin of the Balkans to the perfidy of Greece. Though Montenegro has a golden opportunity, what can she do in the face of superior forces? The best endeavour of the Allies in the Balkans is now directed towards keeping Germany engaged in the Balkans and preventing her from diverting her attention towards Egypt, Asia Minor and Central Asia. This is highly advantageous to the Allies. If the Russians enter Bulgaria (regarding which a report has been published), then without doubt they will be able to keep the Bulgarians engaged. The arrival of General Mackensen in Bulgaria is probably due to this. It has been reported also that his army has been named the Egyptian army. The forces of the Allies in Salonika may sooner or later be able to engage the armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, provided that Greece does not fail them or join Germany and impede the movement of the allied forces. The English and French forces in Gallipoli, by keeping the Turkish forces engaged there and in the Dardanelles, prevented Turkey from sending her forces elsewhere. If these forces were not engaged in the Dardanelles, matters would have assumed a different aspect on the fronts in Irak-i-Arab, the Caucasus and Egypt. Even though the Allies may not gain decisive victories over Germany in the Balkans, yet by keeping her engaged the Allies will secure very great advantages. English military experts are of opinion that the prolongation of the war will increase the strength of the Allies, but will bring about a reduction in the power of resistance at present possessed by the enemy.

TALK OF PEACE.

During this week the talk of peace has been louder than ever. The English say that as Germany has come to realise her position, she now wants to make a separate peace with some of the opposing Powers and thus avert the disaster which will ultimately overtake her. With this object in view she wants to establish peace between herself, France and Russia and keep the war going on with England alone. England has already taken the precaution to strengthen the bond of unity with her Allies, so that they may all demand terms of peace conjointly. A party of American peace-makers has started for Europe to interview the Pope and to represent their views to the neutrals. Their programme may be summarised thus:—(1) Belgium should be given back her freedom; (2) Turkey's position in Europe should be assured; (3) a part of Alsace and Lorraine should be given to France; (4) Poland and other conquered provinces should be restored to Russia; (5) the German railway to Asia Minor may be opened and the freedom of the seas restored.

This peace talk, however, appears to be a little too premature. England does not care for the huge expenditure she is incurring on account of the war. She says, that if peace is established before Germany is crippled, then the peace of Europe will rest on an unstable foundation. We have repeatedly pointed out that peace is in the hands of England and Germany. Neither of them has yet been exhausted in this war and their financial position is still quite secure up to this time. England has lost nothing except money and men in this war. Germany wants to challenge British supremacy in Central Asia and Egypt if possible. Our opinion is that until either of the groups of the belligerent Powers is exhausted and compelled to seek peace, complete peace in Europe will not be established.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th December takes a

A review of the situation of the war on all the fronts.

rapid survey of the present state of the war on all the fronts. On the Eastern front the Germans have entrenched themselves and there is only insignificant fighting now and then. On the

Western front, also, artillery duels are continuing. No decisive battles have been fought. On the Italian front things are in a most curious state. During the last eight months Italy has done nothing remarkable. She has not yet been able to push her armies beyond the Isonzo. Briefly, the war is going on very leisurely on this front. In the Balkans the Serbians who had successfully resisted the Austrians had to ask for help from the Allies, when Austria, Germany and Bulgaria pounced upon her. The Allies sent assistance, but, in the words of Mr. Bonar Law: "However successful we may be in the end in this war, the British people will never forget, but will always remember with a feeling very much the reverse of pride, that the small countries which we tried to save could not be saved by us." Not only this; the allied forces had to retreat into Greece lest they should be overwhelmed with disaster. In the retreat the Irish soldiers showed unequalled bravery. In the Gallipoli region, the successor of Sir Hamilton advised the withdrawal of the forces. This is to be gathered from the reply which Lord Lansdowne gave to an interpellation put by Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Kitchener was sent to study the situation in this front. It has not yet transpired what opinion he has given in regard to the same; but there is no doubt that Australian and New Zealand forces are suffering untold miseries from the snow and other inclemencies of weather in Gallipoli, to which they are not accustomed.

The attitude of Greece is very mysterious. The fear of her supplies being cut off by means of a blockade by the allied ships has brought about some change in her attitude towards the Allies. It, however, now remains to be seen what Greece will do in case the Bulgarians enter her territory in pursuit of the allied and Serbian forces in Salonika.

On the fronts in Mesopotamia and in the Cameroons things are in a very satisfactory condition. It appears that the enemy has been completely defeated in those regions. It is to be hoped that on an early date the British flag will be flying over the famous city of the Caliphs. In Persia there were slight disturbances, but the Russians have the situation well in hand. As communication has been established between Berlin and Constantinople, people are speculating that Germany may attack Egypt. The issue of the war will not be decided in these regions but on the Western front. In the coming spring it is to be hoped that the Allies will be able to drive the enemy across the Rhine.

60. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th December writes that

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

"Minor items about the war." in the Balkans, Germany has, to some extent, gained her object of opening the route to Constantinople. Austria is now trying to establish her predominance in Albania, Montenegro and on the eastern Adriatic littoral generally. If she succeeds, the influence of the Central Powers will prevail throughout the whole Eastern Mediterranean region.

The Germans are apparently about to renew their offensive in Flanders and perhaps also in Russia. If Germany does make such an attempt in Flanders, England and France are also likely to attack her strongly. Russia also is preparing herself for a resumption of the offensive, and Germany is likely to sustain a check if she attempts any move on that side. Germany is

apparently exhausted and wants to bring matters to a decisive issue quickly. She will find her munitions falling short of her requirements before long and hence, with the advent of spring, fighting may be expected to be renewed with vigour both in Flanders and in Poland. Germany has apparently done all she could in the way of aggression—now it is going to be the beginning of the end for her.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1915.

61. Mr. Asquith, writes the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December has said that the war cannot be conducted from "A military standpoint and a purely military point of view, in utter disregard of political considerations, and that for political considerations; such as giving relief to Russia and Serbia, their allies, England and France had to send troops to Gallipoli and Salonika. Now, it has transpired that there are 22 lakhs of German soldiers on the Western front, 10 lakhs of German and 9 lakhs of Austrian soldiers on the Russian front and 2 lakhs of German and 2 lakhs of Austrian soldiers in Serbia. It is thus evident that the Western theatre is the principal theatre of the war. The British Government deserves great credit for sending troops to help Serbia in her difficulty; but let it now transfer all its forces from Serbia, Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles to France and Belgium to attack the Germans and gain a victory over them.

Serbia has fallen. The King, Queen, Ministers and army of Serbia have taken shelter in a foreign land. England has suffered a great loss in trying to save her. Nobody will, therefore, blame England if she now transfers all her troops to France.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 15th, 1915.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th December writes:—
The Congress and Government. In reply to a question in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Government said that Government servants were prohibited from attending meetings of the Indian National Congress as delegates or visitors. In Madras, however, this rule was violated by the Governor himself. Some time ago, when Lord Lansdowne was Viceroy, it was proposed to remove the ban on the Congress on condition that it supported the Age of Consent Bill, but nothing happened in the long run. Now, however, the tide has turned. Lord Morley even spoke of "rallying the Moderates." Why then is the Congress still under official ban?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 17th, 1915

63. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December, referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's question in the Bombay Legislative Council on the subject of Government servants attending meetings of the Indian National Congress, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December says that it is by no means just and reasonable to prohibit Government servants from attending meetings of the Congress as visitors. It cannot be possible that such attendance would make them disloyal.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

64. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) in its issue of December 20th, referring to the recent circular of the Bombay Government prohibiting Government servants from attending meetings of the Congress even as visitors, observes:—

Indian Civilians and Anglo-Indians generally regard the Congress as an anti-Government movement, despite the fact that eminent Europeans like Messrs. Hume, William Wedderburn, George Yule, Webb and Henry Cotton had taken part in it. In the Calcutta Congress of 1890, the Bengal Government prohibited Government servants from joining the Congress even as visitors. Even after Lord Lansdowne's disapproval of the above circular, the Indian Civilians looked with suspicion at this movement. Lord Curzon refused to accept the Congress deputation headed by Sir Henry Cotton. Lord Minto did not show sympathy with it, although he advised the people to follow *swadeshism*.

The long-standing distrust was removed in 1911, when Lord Hardinge gave an audience to the Congress Deputation. Lords Pentland and Wellington, by their presence in the Congress, showed a distinct favour towards the movement. Now the Bombay Government has asked Government servants to refrain from joining the Congress even as visitors. The paper says that the above measure is contrary to former precedents and finds itself at a loss to understand Government's action. In the opinion of the

paper, the prohibition of Government is directed towards depriving the Congress of the money which it may get as subscriptions from Government servants who may attend its meetings. Next it sees no reason for disallowing Government servants to attend, when Lords Pentland and Wellington had visited the Congress. The paper asks the Congress authorities to approach Government with a view to find out whether Government would object to the attendance of Government servants if no fee is charged from them.

65. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 17th December thanks the Governor of Bombay for having satisfactorily settled the dispute relating to the question of

The Moslem League.

holding a meeting of the Moslem League this year.

66. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 18th December says that there are always to be found certain men in every society—

The basic principle of our progress

happily their number is small—who say that this is not the time for the reform of the administration or for putting forward the demand for the same. Those who say that the political, social and moral requirements of a nation are separate, are certainly very ignorant. They are certainly in error when they say that social, political or moral progress should proceed on different lines and that there is no intimate connection between them. To-day the people consider political agitation to be a very dangerous thing, and to hide their moral weakness, point to the war as an excuse for not taking part in politics at all. But the war is sure to come to an end.

To-day it is being asked why in the present political situation of India demands are being made for political privileges. Does such a demand militate against our loyalty? Certainly not. That we are loyal is indicated by the presence of Indian soldiers on the battlefield and by the funds which are being collected for war purposes in every part of India. A glance at the Congress and the Moslem League programmes gives us an insight into the life that is within us. We shall have to admit that loyalty to the British Government and national progress are not opposed to each other. What can that nation do which cannot help itself? The growth of self-reliance in the nation will add to the strength of the British Empire. Any person, whether Indian or European, who denies this is certainly the greatest ill-wisher of the British Raj. The glory of the British Empire in India does not mean that India should always grovel in slavery and remain degraded; it means rather that India will no longer remain dependent but will assume her rightful place in the comity of nations.

67. Referring to the speech of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to the Government officials and the local zamindars, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta)

Differences of the Hindu and the Mussalman community—Duty of Government in this connection.

of the 16th December remarks that example is better than mere advice. The past history of

India shows that Hindus and Musalmans lived in perfect amity so long as the Muhammadan Emperors did not adopt the policy of divide and rule. The English Government has not departed from the policy of impartiality, but at times examples set by Government officials are responsible for the growth of antagonistic feelings between the two communities. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's policy created lawlessness among lower class Muhammadans and ill-feeling between the two rival communities. Government and the leaders have a very responsible duty in this matter, which should not be shirked. The paper suggests that Government should act in conjunction with the advice of the leaders of both communities, which is likely to produce the best results.

68. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th December expresses its gratefulness to Mr. Little for having

Mr. Little and the Black Hole tragedy.

exploded the so-called Black Hole myth, to which prominence has always been given by English

historians, who have based their accounts on the story given out by Holwell, one of the survivors of the tragedy.

69. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 16th December writes:—

"The story of Black Hole tragedy is altogether false."

In the last issue of *Calcutta Past and Present*, Mr. Little has proved that the story of the Black Hole is a fictitious story fabricated by a liar named

Holwell, who "was a wicked man and had a rotten heart." We now ask,

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

TARJOMAN.
Dec. 18th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 16th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 15th, 1915.

SANJIVANI.
Dec. 16th, 1915.

will the story be henceforward omitted from histories? Will the Holwell Monument raised by Lord Curzon be demolished? Will the brass plate recording the story put up by Lord Curzon on the supposed site of the Black Hole be thrown away? Lord Curzon has helped to keep race-hatred alive by means of the monument and the tablet. We think that these should be destroyed in order to promote good feelings between Indians and Englishmen.

NAYAK,
Dec. 14th 1915.

70. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th December writes that the English are a curious people. They absolutely ignore

The Black Hole.

anything that a Bengali may say, but when an Englishman says the same thing, they take it up and applaud it. Bengali writers, like Rai Sahib Bihari Lal Sarkar and Babu Akshay Kumar Maitra and others, during the past 20 years and more, have been declaring the Black Hole episode to be a myth. Lord Curzon ignored all their arguments and re-erected the Black Hole monument at Dalhousie Square, although Babu Panchkari Banarji sought to convince His Lordship of his folly in perpetuating an incident that had never occurred. Now, after all these years, Mr. J. H. Little, Head Master of the Nawab's School at Murshidabad, writes strongly in the same sense as Akshay Kumar Maitra and others, and forthwith Anglo-Indian papers like the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* publish long articles in support of his view. It is all utterly ridiculous. Like asses you listen attentively to what Mr. Little says. We can only smile in derision at the inconsistency of these English people in persistently ignoring Bengali historians—for it is not permitted to us to express anger thereat in public—the law of sedition standing in the way. All praise to Mr. Little for upholding the truth. If some more Englishmen take up the same position, one of the greatest myths in the history of Bengal will be exploded and the Black Hole obelisk will be demolished.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 25th December 1915.

B. S. Press—23-12-1915—875X—186—H. G.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 25th December 1915.

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REPORT (PART I)

INDIAN-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN BENGAL

Week ending 24th December 1914

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III. LEGISLATION

IV. NATIVE STATES

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

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

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

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banerji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthl	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The) (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1248. Recent telegrams, writes the *Bengalee*, rightly extol the splendid bravery of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who sacrificed themselves to a man for the safety of the

The Balkan situation

Allied retreat in the Balkans. However, both the paucity of guns and the lack of numbers on the part of the Allies require to be elucidated. A telegram states that "no Germans were observed on our front." Is it then to be believed that the Bulgars and Bulgars alone, in spite of the heavy casualties, which are said to have seriously thinned their ranks of late, so largely outnumbered the Franco-British, whose strength was estimated at something like 1,50,000 a little after the landing at Salonika had been reported? Since that time every now and then there have been reports about a sensible access to their strength. So, the *débâcle* on the score of overwhelming numbers, on which the recent cables have laid so much stress, is scarcely intelligible in the light of facts referred to above. Considering that there are now no Turkish troops in Constantinople, which is said to be in the hands of the Bulgars, the rumour being that Bulgaria has been promised this prize as a reward for her participation in the war, it is very difficult to believe that there has been such a striking disparity of numbers between the two contending parties in the Balkans. The journal also feels inclined to ask why the brave Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers should have failed to take proper toll of the exposed ranks of the Bulgars on account of the scarcity of guns, when the Allies have been repeatedly described as having more than made up their deficiency in the matter of guns and munitions. The paper has, of course, heard of the loss of a few guns in consequence of their being placed in a position from which they could not be extricated; but this could not prepare it to expect such a dearth as proved the undoing of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

BENGALKE,
17th Dec. 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h)—General.

1249. The *Bengalee* remarks that in one of its lucid intervals, which of

Wanted a City Defence Corps.

course are few and far between, the *Statesman* takes compassion upon the defenceless Bengali Babu in Chitpur, who was subjected to the depredations of armed dakaites. It had to make a trans-Atlantic excursion to realise that even a desperado, not to speak of the mild Hindu or the milder Bengali Babu, has to throw up his hands obediently when his adversary has him at his mercy. The latest case of motor-dakaity shows that there is no end to the resourcefulness of this new order of armed burglars. They are the despair of the Calcutta Police. Considering the bewildering method in their madness and the alarm they have created in the community, the journal requests the *Statesman* with all the earnestness it can command not to add insult to injury by calumniating the people, who have already been driven out of their wits by this terrible menace to life and property. This is a time when the people should keep their heads cool and not play into the hands of the sinister forces in their midst by mischievous recriminations. In view of the obvious failure of negative methods, may not the journal ask the Government to try some positive ones? The only way of coping with the evil, that occurs to the paper, is to raise a City Defence Corps from among the young men and to entrust them with the duty of patrol and protection in the different wards of Calcutta and its environs. The policy of trust and sympathy cries for experiment and it is time that a trial was made.

BENGALKE,
17th Dec. 1915.

1250. The increase of armed dakaity, remarks the *Mussalman*, has

MUSMALMAN,
17th Dec. 1915.

The advantage of arming the people.

spread consternation over the whole country, in the mufassal and in Calcutta. The police have failed to check it. All drastic measures having failed, effective measures should now be taken to enable the people to protect themselves. Self-protection, of

which the Government has deprived the people by the Arms Act, is a more imperative necessity than self-government, of which so much has been heard. The *Statesman* very correctly points out that Government cannot afford to picket a constable at the door of every shopkeeper, money-lender or mufassalite of some substance; but Government may restore to the people the right of keeping arms. Are the payers of income-tax and other law-abiding Indians less reliable than the Indian Christians, Eurasians and domiciled Europeans? In how many cases have Mussalmans or Hindus in Bengal been found to lend or sell their arms to dakaits or anarchists, and in how many cases have Europeans and Eurasians been so suspected? There are black sheep in every flock; and this is no argument on which to condemn a whole nation.

TELEGRAPH.
18th Dec. 1915.

1251. While expressing satisfaction at the precautions taken by the Calcutta Police for the prevention of motor-dakaity, the *Telegraph* writes that the victims

of outrages have a perfect right to demand of the Government full recompense for their loss, since in spite of all precautions it failed to afford adequate protection. It was, indeed, the duty of the rulers, when they had chosen to disarm the people, to afford protection. The peaceful people of the country have as much right to claim protection from outside foes, for which the Military Budget is ever on the increase, as from internal troubles, since the Government has undertaken the duty of protection against and prevention of crime.

BENGALKE.
19th Dec. 1915.

1252. The *Nation*, which is a vigorous supporter of Mr. Asquith and his advisers, has been painfully constrained to admit, writes the *Bengalee*, that the Imperial Government, though participating in the present

war in the name of human liberty, has not been able to be true to its ideals so far as domestic politics is concerned. If this is true of the state of things in the United Kingdom, may not the journal enquire what the situation is here? The promise of the change in the angle of vision is only leading to further irritation in that there have been enactments and activities quite out of keeping with the spirit and purpose of that promise. More and more turns of the screw is still the formula of bureaucratic administration out here. The Indian Civil Service Bill has been passed in the very Parliament from which the echo of the promise of the change in the angle of vision has reverberated to the distant corners of the Empire. Indian students have not been admitted to the Officers' Training Corps, notwithstanding their ceaseless efforts to earn this privilege to serve the Empire in its present great danger. In India itself deserving applicants for admission to the military service have been treated in a cavalier fashion. The Criminal Investigation Department, that much-dreaded branch of the administration, which has done so much to swell the volume of public uneasiness, has not abated its activities. Now that the public peace is confronted with greater danger than it was before the numerous internments, the irresistible conclusion is that they have not produced the effects that were anticipated from them. The public have not yet been taken into confidence in the all-important matter of defending themselves from increasing internal disturbances. The Arms Act has been increased in rigour and stringency, and last, though not least, the bureaucratic organs, far from doing anything to heal old wounds, are deepening them more and more. The authorities are acquiring extended powers under the Defence of the Realm Act. Any man can be taken into custody by persons whom the Local Governments may temporarily authorise for the purpose. This latest addition to the strong measures that are now being taken cannot but create uneasiness and alarm."

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

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
17th Dec. 1915.

1253. The official way of explaining away deaths due to famine, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is well known. The outcome of constant starvation is diarrhoea, dysentery, or fever. A starveling dies of it and his death is attributed to one of

Famine in Bankura.

these diseases and not to the cause which produced the disease. In this manner, dust is sought to be thrown in the eyes of the public when they clamour about the ravages of famine. However, the subterfuge is too palpable for any man of ordinary common sense to pass over unnoticed. There is no doubt that the Government is always anxious to save every man, woman and child from starvation, but it is always late in affording relief, and the relief it affords is always inadequate. The Government admits that famine is actually prevailing in Bankura; nevertheless, it refuses to declare a state of famine in the district. Why? It gives no reason. Here is, however, the true position. If the Government were to declare Bankura to be a famine district, the entire charge of feeding its famished population would, under the law, devolve upon itself. Under the Famine Code, it would be obliged to appoint special officers to control relief measures and see that the pledge of the Government, given again and again, is carried out to the letter, namely, that not a single person should be allowed to perish from hunger. The authorities are thus not interested in declaring famine conditions in a district where people are actually starving.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1254. A message from Bombay, writes the *Mussalman*, states that in consequence of the differences of opinion which had arisen among the Muhammadans of Bombay in regard to the forthcoming sessions of the All-India Moslem League in that city, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was approached with the view of securing His Excellency's advice and sympathy in settling these differences, and that, as a result, a conference was actually held at the Bombay Secretariat, at which His Excellency presided and the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam was present. With due deference to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the journal is bound to say that they went out of their way to interfere in a matter in which the Mussalmans ought to be let alone. It was as unwise to request His Excellency, as it was inexpedient and impolitic for him to come forward, to interfere in a purely political matter. A few Muhammadan gentlemen, some of whom may be members of the Moslem League, with two officials, however high they may be, do not constitute the League, and how can their decision be binding on that body? Certainly, it is galling to the self-respect of the members of the League if outsiders are to dictate their policy and the line of action to be followed by them. The procedure which certain members of the League, belonging to Bombay, had the wisdom to have recourse to, is in principle highly objectionable, and it is the journal's duty to record its emphatic protest against it. As the decision of the conference is not, however, binding on the League in any way, the paper will not dilate on the question any further. The members of the Moslem League are expected to know their own business, and when they meet at Bombay they will be guided by their reason and conscience.

MUSALMAN,
17th Dec. 1915.

1255. Referring to the unsightly column at Dalhousie Square corner, raised to the memory of those alleged to have been the victims of the unfortunate tragedy of the Black Hole, the *Mussalman* writes that Babu Akshay Kumar Maitra, the well-known historian of Bengal, had disproved the alleged incident and cleared the character of the prince associated with it. His arguments have not been met and his array of facts remains unchallenged to-day. Bengal refuses to believe in the foul libel cast upon her character by her association with this mythical incident. However, Lord Curzon firmly believed in its authenticity. The picturesqueness of the story, its inconceivable brutality, its indescribable pathos relieved by the sterling heroism of the unfortunate victims had a wonderful fascination for His Lordship which warped his judgment. Lord Curzon had still to meet the arguments of Mr. Maitra when he sought to raise the Black Hole memorial, and he tried to demolish them by sneer and force of oratory. However, facts are obdurate. Truth has a way of asserting

MUSALMAN,
17th Dec. 1915.

itself which defies the skill of dabblers in fiction. In the meantime, what is going to be done with the memorial at Dalhousie Square corner? Will the Government have the grace to sink it in the bed of the river Hooghly, as advised by the *Bengalee*?

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 25th December 1915.

Ab

