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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 17th May 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmokar; age 28 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 52 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years ...	300
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sashi Bhushan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	10,000
7	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pran Krishna Pyne ...	800
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years ...	323
9	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years ...	900
10	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years ...	600
11	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	1,000
13	"Chhabis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years ...	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	800
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,000
16	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years and Khetra Nath Sen.	2,000
17	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	500
18	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	750
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Kunud Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years ..	300
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	400
22	"Hindu Banjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Rasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan Printer age 40 year ...	390
23	"Hinduathan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years ...	900
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years ...	25,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ...	600
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 33 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ...	About 370
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha ...	600
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Biweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin age 68 years ...	400
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 53 years ...	50
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	1,100
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bugala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	It o ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 45 years ...	500
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	6,300
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	206
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchkari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh ...	3,800
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	400
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 26 years ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Endan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 48 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	650
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippara ...	Fortnightly ...	Babu Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin, age 36 years.	150
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 42 years ...	645
49	"Pratikar" ...	Behampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	101
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do. ...	.....	200
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Surat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400
53	"Rangpur Dikpraks" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Joytish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 30 years.	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 59 years ...	700
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 4 years ...	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sihnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	150
59	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 29 years ...	1,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000
61	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500
62	"Sura" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Kisori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 38 years ...	500
63	"Tripura Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Baidya age 46 years ...	400

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1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI— <i>consolid.</i>				
64	"Tripura Hitalsi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years	457
65	"Vartabaha"	Banaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years	600
66	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 year	13,700
	HINDI—				
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	600
68	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Do.	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	3,400
69	"Birbharat" ...	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do.	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya, age 37 years	5,500
72	"Marwari" ...	Do.	Do.	B. K. Tebrivale, Hindu, Vaisya, age 42 years	500
	URDU—				
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali	1,000
74	"Al Hilal" ...	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Azed, a muhammadan age 27 years	1,000
75	"Habul Matin" ...	Do.	Daily	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 year ... ..	.....
	PERSIAN—				
76	"Habul Matin" ...	Do.	Weekly	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ... ..	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	Calcutta	Daily	...	...
2	Darsak	Do.	Weekly	...	...
3	Paricharak	Do.	Bi-weekly	...	...
4	"Sammilani"	Do.	Weekly	...	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—

Indians residing at Vancouver are subjected to great persecution and receive from the local people a treatment much worse than the Chinese and Japanese settlers do. Three Sikh gentlemen recently waited on Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary in England, and represented the matter to him. It is not yet known what Mr. Harcourt intends to do in the matter; but if he has any regard for justice and righteousness, he ought to see that the grievances of the Indians are removed.

SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913.

2. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May refers to a recent statement by Mr. Fisher at the South Africa House of Representatives, that the Colonists would never be so

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

foolish as to grant full rights of citizenship to Asiatics. If Asiatics retort in similar language would it not be counted a serious offence against them?

3. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th May notes with satisfaction the recent declaration made by Sir Edward Grey regarding the recognition of the Chinese Republic by Great Britain, and expresses a

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 11th, 1913.

The recognition of the Chinese republic by Great Britain.

hope that further difficulties will not be placed in the way of China.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 8th May complains that tigers are out, destroying cattle in the villages of Paratol, Basantpur, Betbagar, Hiranyagram, etc., in the Jamalpur thana of the Burdwan district.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913.

5. Referring to the intimation made in a question in the House of Commons in connection with the Poona Torture case, that it is the Indians in the Police Service who are responsible for the occurrence of such cases, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th May says that the Hon'ble Member who put the question did an injustice to Indians in the Police Service, for they are solely guided by the will of their superiors in the service, who are mostly Englishmen.

ANANDA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
May 8th, 1913.

6. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May thinks that the moral of the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court in the Poona Police Torture case is that the laws should be amended so as to make inadmissible as evidence the confessions of accused persons not let out on bail. Furthermore, let Government take care to man the police in all ranks with men of good character only.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th May regrets that the police have not been quite vigilant in detecting the gambling in cotton which was being conducted in secret. It suggests that some members of the detective force should be specially deputed for this purpose and also empowered to enquire into the causes of the failure of the police officers on duty. It hopes that the Commissioner of Police will turn his attention to this.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 13th, 1913.

8. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 5th May wants an extension of the Gambling Act to Midnapore district, where gambling has become very rife.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
May 5th, 1913.

9. The *Subarnabanik* [Calcutta] of the 10th May suggests to the Commissioner of Police the necessity of deputing high police officers to keep a strict watch on the "coffee houses" and tea-shops and betel shops in Calcutta, which are almost always the rendezvous of bad characters,

SUBARNABANIK,
May 10th, 1913.

the last being centres for the retail illicit sale of cocaine—a drug which many bad characters habitually use.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May has the following:—

The accused in the Langalband dacoity case.

A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks why have all the accused persons in the Langalband dacoity case been consigned to *hajut* and made to rot there for the last two months, while none of the Mussalman accused in the Morhakati dacoity case have been sent to *hajut*? Why are not the accused persons in the Langalband dacoity case being tried as yet? Arrangements should at once be made to grant them bail. What is the reason of the accused persons in the above two cases being differently treated?

SANJIVANI,
May 6th, 1913.

11. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May understands that the

Volunteers and the police at Dacca and Langalband.

Government is enquiring into the allegation made regarding the young men who had intended to serve as volunteers during the Dacca Provincial Conference, but were prevented from doing so on account of the harassment they received at the hands of the police. The paper also draws the attention of the Government to the alleged fact that the volunteers who serve the pilgrims during the annual bathing festival at Langalband have given up the idea this year, for fear lest they should incur the displeasure of the Government and the public.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
May 6th, 1913.

12. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 5th May writes:—

Dacoities in Bengal.

Though unable for fear of official displeasure to speak out our thoughts freely, we venture to make the following remarks:—

A discussion is now going on among the people as to how they can defend themselves against the dacoities which are so frequent now, and what steps Government is taking towards that end. Some people say that Government has nothing to lose by these dacoities, since they merely transfer money from the pockets of one of its subjects to those of another. This is not a just idea. But it is not good either for rulers or the ruled that such an idea should grow in the minds of the people. Let Government permit a more free use of fire-arms than now. That is the one solution of the problem.

HITAVADI
May 9th, 1913.

13. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that the possession of

Ibid.

fire-arms by dacoits in Bengal can be accounted for either by the incapacity of the police to prevent collection of unlicensed fire-arms by them or by careless issue of gun-licenses to unworthy people. The possession of fire-arms by dacoits makes them unassailable to the unarmed people of the country. There is also in the present-day police force in the country, a total want of able, expert and courageous detective officers like those who won their reputation in the early days of British rule here by catching dacoits. Formerly, young men in Bengal used to learn *lathi* play and sword play and could thus defend themselves against dacoits. But now-a-days if anywhere young men combine to learn these arts, the suspicious eye of the police at once falls on them. Such exercises as football and cricket, which alone are now allowed to them, do not at all make them fit to face and oppose dacoits.

That the possession of fire-arms by villagers is an effective means of checking dacoits has been proved by a recent case of dacoity in the 24-Parganas.

In conclusion, the writer says that if the police cannot check dacoity, and if the provisions of the Arms Act cannot be enforced to the letter against evil-minded people, this Act should be repealed. The authorities should remember that none should be deprived of the means of self-defence.

NIHAR,
May 6th, 1913.

14. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 6th May publishes a complaint that the

Crime in Khajuri thana (Midnapore).

crimes of theft and dacoity have been seriously rife of late in the jurisdiction of the Khajuri thana in Midnapore. The number of constables in the Khajuri thana should be increased, to enable them to cope with the situation. There are four constables now in this thana, two of whom look after the *budmashes* in Ghola village every night, one guards the thana thus leaving one only available for general "round" duty. The effect is that well-to-do

householders are, generally, all of them retaining private sentries of their own to look after their houses.

15. The *Sanjay* [Calcutta] of the 4th April publishes a number of letters from an anonymous Hindu correspondent detailing how one Alimuddin Madan and others of Chandkhola, some time ago committed acts of

Lawlessness in a village in Faridpur.

lawlessness in the village of Kagdi in Nagarkandi thana and how, in consequence, proceedings were undertaken against them under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Some respectable inhabitants of the village who gave evidence during these proceedings are now being terrorised by these ruffians. For example, one of them, Rash Behari Ghosh, 2nd Pandit of the local Minor school, was assaulted by *lathis* in his own house. Furthermore, the ruffians are going about terrorising the local Hindus generally, threatening to violate their women-folk and commit other mischiefs. Another man, Ambica Charan Bhadra, was beaten with *lathis* in the open bazar.

1. Out of the 1,210 burglaries that happened in Sylhet last year, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May only 39 ended in the arrest and conviction of the culprits. It would be interesting to know what the police did with regard to the remainder of the cases.

Thefts in Sylhet.

17. The *Navavanga* [Chandpur] of the 2nd May says:—

Complaints against Nisi Babu of the Chandpur Railway Police.

The local Superintendent of the Railway Police is enquiring into the complaint recently published in this paper against Nisi Babu, Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police at Chandpur, *anent* his maltreatment of a railway passenger *see* Report on the Native Papers, dated 5th April, 1913, paragraph 10). We are, however, despairing of the enquiry leading to any salutary effect. Already, the Superintendent has told the editor of this paper that he ought not to have put a respectable man to trouble by publishing a false report. So far as we know, the facts we published are not false. Of course they may be a little exaggerated as every newspaper correspondence is liable to be.

We have further come to know that the police has reported as false the complaint published last year in this paper about dacoity on the local rail-road. That the complaint was not false may be proved by a reference to Babu Anukul Chandra Bakshi, Mail-sorter, Babu Kali Prosanna Sen, retired muharrir of the Chandpur Court, Babu Kali Mohan De, an inhabitant of Sriramdi, and others who are acquainted with its facts and were actually among the persons attacked by dacoits.

We think that the Superintendent on enquiry has been satisfied with the evidence he has got about Nisi Babu's having taken bribes in the case in which Suryya Dochhad was the complainant. He has also learnt from the evidence of a respectable man of Gauhati how Nisi Babu assaulted him and insulted his wife. We have come to know that almost all the facts of this case have been proved by eye-witnesses. As regards Nisi Babu's quarrel with the Gauhati gentleman who had been taking his invalid wife (*sic*) to Dacca for treatment, we did say that this gentleman struck Nisi Babu. But it should be considered that a respectable railway passenger unknown at the place and in difficulties, could never have struck Nisi Babu without provocation. Moreover, it is doubtful whether, if Nisi Babu had had his uniform on at that time, the gentleman would have struck him. The gentleman has told us that he had to remain bed-ridden for some days in consequence of the hammering he had got from Nisi Babu. But as he was a poor man he did not think that he would gain anything by complaining against Nisi Babu in a law court. We are anxiously waiting for the evidence of Babu Haris Kumar Gupts, Inspector, and a Mukhtear of Comilla.

In conclusion, we may say that there is no enmity between us and Nisi Babu, neither are the complainants against Nisi Babu any great friends of ours. We consider it our duty to discuss the matter simply to bring out the truth.

18. A correspondent of the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes that a *mêla* known as "Madarar Nishan Puja" lasting for two weeks used to be held every year in the month of Jaistha in the village of Kella Kusi

Moslem tenants of a Hindu samundar.

SANJAY,
April 4th, 1913.

SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913.

NAVAVANGA,
May 2nd, 1913.

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

in the thana of Sherpur in Bogra. The local Moslems, under a spirit of religious fervour, have declined to participate in this fair this year, and this has incensed the local Hindu zamindar who summoned some of them to his house, abused them and threatened to kick them if they did not join the *méla* as in the past. The poor Moslems are now at their wits' end. They are in acute consternation and know not what to do.

MOSLEM HITAISH
May 9th, 1913.

19. The following is taken from a letter which appears in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May over the signatures of Fayez-uddin Talukdar, Torap-uddin Sarkar and 61 others:—

Oppression of Mussalmans by
Hindus in the Pabna district.

Although the Mussalman population of the Pabna district is more numerous than the Hindu, the latter wield greater influence because most of the local zamindars, merchants, lawyers and physicians are Hindus. Consequently, Mussalmans are often harassed and persecuted by the Hindus, and some Hindu zamindars even go to the length of preventing their Mussalman tenants from performing *korban* and other religious rites. These zamindars also realize diverse illegal cesses from Mussalman raiyats. Not infrequently these poor raiyats have to borrow money from Hindu money-lenders, and those who have the misfortune to do so are invariably ruined. Thanks to the British Government, Mussalmans are now making steady progress in education; and some enlightened Mussalmans of Ullapara and Sahajadpur are trying to improve the condition of their co-religionists by establishing Co-operative Credit Societies and encouraging education and industries. Some Hindu zamindars see in these movements a grave danger threatening their influence and self-interest, and are therefore trying to put those Mussalman gentlemen to trouble in various ways, as, for example, by bringing false cases against them, subjecting them to boycott, and so forth. A certain Kayastha zamindar and an Honorary Magistrate are the prime-movers of these mischievous propaganda. These gentlemen are now trying to avenge themselves for their failure to persuade the local Mussalmans to join the *swadeshi* agitation a few years ago, and are inciting all the Hindus against the Mussalmans. Hindu money-lenders get hand-notes signed by Mussalmans and then refuse to lend them any money, and sometimes they do not return such notes although the debts taken may have been paid off. Hindu zamindars often realize fines from their Mussalman tenants and threaten to burn or plunder their houses, and even to shoot them down if they do not pay those fines. Influential Hindus frequently compel Mussalmans to work for them as coolies, and, in short, Mussalmans have to live in a state of constant terror. We invite the attention of the authorities to this state of things and pray for an early redress.

SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913

20. A correspondent writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May expressing satisfaction at the steps which the Sub-divisional Officer, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Inspector of Police are taking to

Ibid.

put an end to the ill-feelings which have of late grown between Hindus and Mussalmans at Ullapara (Pabna). The writer hopes that the oppressions which have so long been committed by Mussalmans on Hindus will soon be a thing of the past, and advises the authorities to keep an eye on the local police who, he says, are totally incompetent.

SURAJ,
May 12th, 1913.

21. A correspondent writes to the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 12th May to say that lately, while travelling to Pabna on board a steamer, he saw a fellow-passenger who had

A steamer complaint.

seated his wife behind the *purdah* but had purchased a third class ticket for her. A European ticket-collector, when he came up to examine the tickets, asked the Babu to buy an inter-class ticket. In the course of an altercation which followed the European said:—"It is your custom and you must pay penalty for it if you wish to preserve it." The correspondent infers from this remark that the steamer company despises the *purdah* system and so neglects to provide private accommodation for Indian ladies.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 7th, 1913.

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th May publishes a letter which draws a heart-rending picture of forced labour (or *begar*) in Kumaun, the evil effects of which are being felt all over the district. It

Begar (forced labour) in
Kumaun.

hopes that Government will move in this matter and put a stop to this practice.

23. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes that Nikhil Nath Ray's book on "Jagat Sett" has not yet been proscribed formally by Government,

A proscribed book.

but he has been told by Sir F. Halliday that he must stop its publication. Passages which were held objectionable have been pointed out and from which Mr. Ray infers that it would be impossible in future to write books on history in this country. The book was utterly free from any seditious taint. He never blamed English rule though he showed how English merchants were transformed into rulers. Lord Carmichael, by assisting the Sahitya Parishad and the Barendra Research Society, has showed his interest in the past of this country. Will he impartially inquire into this case?

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

(b) *Working of the Courts.*

24. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th May objects to a splitting up of the Calcutta Police Court, and says that if the present Police Court building proves too small for the purposes of the court it may be removed

Splitting up of the Calcutta Police Court.

to some spacious Government building now lying vacant, such as the Military Accounts building, or the Foreign Office building or the like. It will by no means be wise to establish a part of the court in a hot-bed of plague like Nimtolla.

BHARAT CHITRA,
May 4th, 1913.

25. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May points out how a case lately came up before Beachcroft and Mallik, J. J., in which one Abdul Bari, the son of Golam Hossain,

A case of mistaken identity.

was punished by mistake for Abdul Bari, the son of Fakir, by a Magistrate of Sylhet. It appears that the Magistrate admits that this plea may be true, but since it was not taken while he was trying the case nothing can now be done. The High Court, too, has declined to interfere since no question of law is involved here. The matter should not rest here. Should such injustice be allowed under British rule, through the fault of the police?

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May cites the above case as an illustration of miscarriage of justice at the hands of Civilian Judges on the Criminal Bench of the High

Ibid.

Court. This continues, the writer, is the reason why we are so much in favour of the Criminal Bench being composed of a Vakil and a Barrister Judge.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

27. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th April referring to the judgment in the Brindaban shooting case remarks:—

The Brindaban shooting case.

BHARAT CHITRA,
April 27th, 1913.

We have no remark to make, save this—an innocent man loses his life, but the law allows the guilty men to go scot-free.

28. Referring to the Serampore-Telinipara cooly murder case in which Mr. Henderson, one of the accused persons, has

The Serampore-Telinipara cooly murder case.

been let off with a fine of Rs. 100, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th May asks if this case will not strengthen the popular belief in this country that justice should not be expected in a case in which the complainant is a native and the defendant a European. The attention of the Governor in Council is drawn to the case.

ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA,
May 8th, 1913.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May also draws Lord Carmichael's attention to the light sentence passed on Mr. Henderson in the above case.

Ibid.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

30. Referring to the above case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th May remarks that judgments like this will encourage crime instead of suppressing it. Perhaps we ought to

Ibid.

SAMAY,
May 9th, 1913.

console ourselves with the thought that the man was punished at all.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May considers the penalty inflicted in the above case most inadequate. The kick was of sufficiently severe nature to necessitate the man's going to the hospital. Cases like this should be punished in an exemplary way.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May is amazed at the judgment of Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, acquitting a European bailiff of the Small Causes Court and another European, of having assaulted and kicked a young woman named Sanjibani Dasi whose husband they were evicting from his house. Mr. Keays takes considerable pains to make out that the bailiff was a man of inoffensive and irreproachable nature. If he was, why did the crowd take up a threatening attitude towards him? The crowd here was composed not of *gundas* but of respectable people, for the neighbourhood was a respectable and quiet one. The bailiff sent for police aid, but Inspector H. C. Lahiri of Burtola thana knowing the quarter to be a quiet one and thinking that there was no chance of two Europeans being attacked, declined to send the aid demanded. In fact, the fact that the bailiff succeeded in evicting the man in possession proves that the crowd did not mean to assault him.

Again, Mr. Keays expresses surprise that six hours had elapsed between the time of the alleged assault and the recording of the event in the police diary. Well, all these hours the lady's husband was busy finding a new shelter to put himself and his possessions in. At a moment of such crisis a person cannot possibly think of bringing a false charge. Mr. Keays also is surprised that the police diary makes no mention of the bailiff kicking the complainant. The explanation of the complainant is that the Inspector declined to put in this fact lest he should have to make an immediate enquiry into the case. We think this explanation true, though Mr. Keays dismisses it as ridiculous. The very facts which Mr. Keays thinks to be in favour of the defendant go against him in our opinion. Let Government order a retrial of the case. Again, why did the bailiff take along with him a European friend of his into the complainant's house? Is not that illegal?

HITAVADI,
May 8th, 1913.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th May draws the attention of Sir Archdale Earle to the case in which the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Khasia Hills is reported to have fined three khasia sardars Rs. 450 each, without a regular hearing of the case against them in open court. He heard the case in his private room, where not even pleaders were allowed admission and his clerk was his reporter and interpreter, while he himself was the complainant and judge at one and the same time. The case arose out of a petition which the sardars had submitted against Mr. B. C. Allen, formerly Deputy Commissioner of the Khasia Hills. Sir A. Earle is prayed to call for this petition and decide the matter himself.

(d)—Education.

SANJAY,
April 4th, 1913.

34. The *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 4th April complains of the serious inconvenience caused to the students of the local zillah school by the absence of *punkhas* or fans in the various class rooms in this hot season.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
May 9th, 1913.

35. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May welcomes the appointment of a *purdanashin* Mussalman lady as Inspector of Schools in Bombay, in pursuance of the resolution of the Government of India regarding

A Mussalman lady as Inspector of Schools in Bombay.

Mussalman education.

HABULUL MATIN,
May 8th, 1913.

Ibid.

ment.

36. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th May also thanks the Government for the same appointment.

37. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May asks why Mr. P. Mukherjee and Dr. J. C. Bose were neither of them selected to be Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Did they decline to accept the post? If so,

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

The Directorship of Public Instruction. let Government say so. Their competence is beyond question. Mr. Hornell's peculiar qualifications for the post are not apparent. People do not know that he displayed any special aptitude either in England or in India. Anyway, as there was in the past an Indian (Babu Bhudev Mukherjee) appointed Director of Public Instruction temporarily, it is incumbent now on Government to say whether the "colour bar" is to operate here also and whether Mr. Mukherjee and Dr. Bose were superseded simply because they are Indians.

38. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that Mr. Hornell's appointment as Director of Public Instruction has given satisfaction to the Mussalmans

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
May 9th, 1913.

Ibid.

of Bengal.

39. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes thus of the grievances of the Mussalman student community of Calcutta:—

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

The grievances of Moslem students in Calcutta.

1) There are some 70 Moslem students in the University Law College, but the new boarding house about to be built for this college makes no provision for accommodating Moslem students.

(2) The want of a separate high grade Arts College for the community is keenly felt by Moslems. About 100 Moslems sought admission into the Presidency College last year, but only 35 were actually taken in. In the private colleges, too, things are much the same. In the course of a year or two the Moslem students in Calcutta will number about a thousand. The Presidency College has been benefiting Hindus for the last 50 years and now when Moslems are trying to profit by it, considerations of efficiency stand in the way of their admission. Will it be wrong for Moslems to demand the same advantage for themselves that the Hindus have been enjoying for the last 50 years? On these grounds, Moslems want an Arts College for themselves. And let it not be forgotten that there was a Calcutta College for Moslems in the past in the college department of the Calcutta Madrasah, which was abolished on financial grounds, some 41 years ago.

3) Since the Presidency College is going to be made a residential college, there is no reason why Moslems should be shut out from the benefits of the change.

The Baker Hostel is situated two miles away from the Presidency College and cannot accommodate all the 150 Moslem students of the college. Even if it did it entails loss of time and health to have to walk two miles to and from college every day. Living at this distance Moslems cannot freely use the College Library and the research laboratories. On these grounds, Moslems can legitimately demand that the hostels in connection with the Presidency College now under contemplation should afford accommodation to Moslems as well as Hindus.

40. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May publishes a letter pointing out how Moslem students at the Rajshahi College are seriously inconvenienced for lack of residential accommodation. Either such Govern-

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

Moslem students at the Rajshahi College.

ment boarding houses as exist should be considerably enlarged, or steps should be taken by the Principal to rent suitable private houses for the students.

41. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes that the Moslem community feel somewhat reassured by the recent circular letter of the Government of India to the Local Governments on the question of Moslem education. On behalf of Bengal Moslems the paper thanks Government profusely for this.

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

Government resolution on the subject of Moslem education.

42. While thanking the Government for the facilities they are going to provide for the education of Mussalmans, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May deplors the want of books for use by Muhammadan boys which may encourage the growth of their national spirit. Such books as they read now, says the paper with regret, serve only to instil Hindu ideas into their

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
May, 9th, 1913.

High education among Mussal-
mans.

minds because these books are mostly written by Hindu authors. The paper draws the attention of Mussalman authors to the matter, and asks them to prevent the mischief. Another thing which stands in the way of the spread of education among Mussalmans is their poverty. The *Moslem Hitaishi* endorses the opinion recently expressed in the *Bengalee* in this respect, viz., that the Government ought to "come to the rescue of poor Muhammadan students by adding to the grants made out of the Moslim fund." As the results of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations will be out soon, the paper is of opinion that the Government should give effect to this suggestion at an early date, for otherwise many a poor Mussalman student will be deprived of the benefit of high education.

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

43. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May has heard certain complaints against Babu Ganganath Chakravarty, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Serajganj, which show his anti-Mussalman bias. While out on tour in the interior he abuses Mussalman *pandits* in uncivil language. And he despises them so much that he never takes books directly from their hands, but tells them to drop them into his open palm. Furthermore, he tells Moslem students to betake themselves to the plough. There are other complaints also against him about his opposition to female education, acceptance of presents from *Gurus* and the undue frequency of his visits to his home. He is also accused of nepotism. Let there be an official inquiry into these complaints.

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

A head of a Madrasah attending theatre party.

44. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes that certain Chittagong students lately wrote to the papers pointing out how a Shams-ul-Ulama had attended a theatrical performance. This shows how the heads of what should be almost religious institutions, are daily deteriorating in morals and piety. If a mere proficiency in Arabic and Persian is held the sole necessary qualification for being the head of a Madrasah, in time perhaps an Englishman or a Hindu may come to be appointed to this post.

SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913.

Students refused admission into Assam schools.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May considers it a shame that a large number of boys have been refused admission into the Government High schools in Sylhet and Cachar as well as "Assam proper," owing to want of accommodation.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

Study of the medical properties of Indian plants.

46. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May draws the attention of the Government to the suggestion made by Dr. Harinath Ghosh, Rai Bahadur, in the course of a lecture in the Asiatic Society, that a Professor should be appointed in the Calcutta Medical College to study the medical properties of Indian plants and herbs. The idea has been supported by Dr. Deare, Principal of the College.

SANJIVANI,
May 8th, 1913.

Mr. Stapleton and a teacher.

47. A correspondent writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th May that, not content with removing Babu Joges Chandra Sen, B.A., from the Narainganj School where he had served with great credit for twelve years, Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is trying to persuade the authorities of the Bandar School, where Joges Babu is at present working as a teacher, to dismiss him. Mr. Stapleton has offered the school a monthly aid of Rs. 50 which the school authorities have refused to take. If however the aid is accepted, the institution will come under Mr. Stapleton's control, and then he is sure to get Joges Babu dismissed. Mr. Stapleton has made himself thoroughly unpopular by his whimsical ways, and bad temper, and he has managed to create grave discontent among the teachers and students in Dacca. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, who is well-known as a sympathetic and kind ruler, should have Mr. Stapleton transferred from Dacca without delay.

SAMAY,
May 9th, 1913.

Complaint from schoolmasters in Purnea.

48. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th May publishes a letter from certain Upper and Lower Primary schoolmasters in the Katihar Circle in Purnea district complaining that the salary bills of teachers in these schools as passed last session caused great heart burning, because under the arrangement adopted a second master with teachership qualification drew Rs. 7, while a Head

Master with Middle Vernacular qualifications drew Rs. 6. A better arrangement will be to give Rs. 7 to teachers with high grade teaching qualifications, Rs. 5 to those with lower grade teaching qualifications, Rs. 6 to teachers with ordinary Middle Vernacular qualification and Rs. 4 to teachers with Upper Primary and Rs. 3 to those with Lower Primary qualifications.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes that while Dr. P. C. Ray is not being admitted into the Indian Educational Service pending the report of the Islington Commission, hosts of less qualified Europeans are being appointed to that service daily. Is this respectful to the Commission? It is difficult to reconcile the two together.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

50. A student writing in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th May points out the following mistakes in Dr. Thibaut's Sanskrit Grammar in continuation of what has already appeared on the subject (see Report on Native Papers dated 12th April, 1913, paragraph 23 :—

NAYAK,
May 12th, 1913.

Vowel Sandhi.

In page 8, “*इत् + उक्त् = इत्तुक्*” occurs as an illustration of rule 15. Here the word *उक्त्* has been used as neuter, although it is really masculine.

In page 10 before rule 22 it has been said:—“But in Imperative 2nd person singular *अव + एहि = अबेहि* not *अवेहि*.” In Imperative 2nd person singular Root *इ* become *इहि*. How then has it been made *एहि*? There can be no *guna* and no mention has been made of the root being preceded by *आङ्*. However that may be, the author might have only said “But *अव + एहि = अबेहि* not *अवेहि*.”

Here the editor notes :—

Had the original rule been “*अ* and *आ* of *upasargas* are elided if followed by *ए* or *उ* of verbs,” that also would not have been correct, for it would not have applied to roots *एव्* and *इव्*. It is, therefore, *अव + एहि = अबेहि* here; otherwise *अव + एहि* would be *अवेहि* instead of *अवेहि*.

In page 10 “*यत् + अङ् = यत्तङ्*” occurs as an illustration of rule 24. This illustration is a great mistake. The word *यत्तङ्* is derived not as above but as “*यत् + अङ् = यत्तङ्* (by *nipatana*) *यत्तङ्* एव *यत्तङ्*.” Any dictionary will show *यत्तङ्* क *यत्तङ्*।

In page 11 in rule 28 it has been said, “*अ एवम् = आ एवम्*” This non-occurrence of *Sandhi* is, however, not universal. It occurs according to the *Mugdhasbodha* Grammar, only when some expression is referred to or anything is brought back to memory, as, for instance, *आ + आश्चर्यम् = आश्चर्यम्*. Here limit is meant and, therefore, *sandhi* has occurred.

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

51. Calling attention to the resolution adopted in the public meeting recently held at the Town Hall that the public do not relish the idea of an official Chairman, the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 5th May appeals to Lord Carmichael to reject the prayer of the municipality for an official Chairman as being opposed to the wishes of the rate-payers and thereby maintain his reputation as a popular ruler.

DACCA GAZETTE,
May 5th, 1913.

52. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 6th May is glad that a number of Mussalman gentlemen have got into the Bongong Local Board by election this year, and suggests that a Mussalman should be Vice-Chairman of the Board this year. Hindus have always monopolised this office and a Mussalman can be expected to show better results.

PALLIVARTA,
May 6th, 1913.

JASOHAR,
May 10th, 1913.

53. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th May states that the Simla Municipality is going to spend Rs. 2,000 this year for sprinkling oil on the roads to lay the dust. There is no telling in how many ways the poor Indian's money is being wasted. Government ought to think what kind of reflection will be suggested to people's minds when they hear of this kind of expenditure at a time when famine is staring them in the face.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that with the progress of the cultivation of jute in Bengal, the health of the country has been deteriorating. Will not the Government of Bengal do anything in the matter at least to prevent the steeping of jute in sources of water-supply?

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

55. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says that the pamphlet on the best way of excavating tanks written by Mr. Trafford, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khulna, should have the widest circulation. It should be translated into Bengali and distributed free.

SURAJ,
May 12th, 1913.

56. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 12th May writes that it is receiving complaints of acute water scarcity from almost every village in the Pabna district. Will not something be done to alleviate the distress?

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

57. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May cannot understand why the Government of Bihar should refuse a commission of inquiry into the cases of oppression, some admittedly found true, by zamindars upon their tenants in the district of Champaran. Government declines to hold an enquiry saying that there will be a settlement in the district soon. But is oppression to continue in the meanwhile? What steps are Government taking to prevent the recurrence of oppression? The raiyats of the district petitioned Sir Charles Bayley for relief sometime ago. Let an inquiry be made into their grievances and relief afforded promptly.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
May 5th, 1913.

58. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 5th May writes that, in connection with the local revaluation operations now in progress, Mr. Beatson Bell has recently directed that the staff of clerks employed should be reduced from 82 to 15. This new arrangement may possibly prove injurious to the public as another revision of the valuation cannot reasonably be expected.

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

VARTAVAHA,
May 3rd, 1913.

59. A correspondent of the *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 3rd May complains of the inconvenience which the public have to suffer owing to the absence of any waiting-room or even a shed on the platform at the railway station at Kumarkhali; and also of there being only one window in the booking office where all classes of passengers have to buy their tickets.

NOAKHALI
S. M. MITTANI,
May 6th, 1913.

60. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 5th May complains that notwithstanding the fact that two third class carriages in the passenger trains in the Noakhali line were unequal to meet the demand of passengers, necessitating the passengers to travel in wagons, the authorities of the railway have recently reduced this number of third class carriages in the trains to one. This is indeed strange. Inter and second class passengers on the line do not now get even sitting accommodation in trains between the stations Chaumuhani and Bajra.

MOGHADABAD,
HITAIISHI,
May 7th, 1913.

61. Referring to the incident of a cow having been run over and killed by a train between the Bazar Sha and Chaurigachha stations on the Katwa Azimganj line, the

A railway accident.

Murshidabad Hitaishi [Murshidabad] of the 7th May prays that the line may be guarded by a strong fencing in order to prevent frequent occurrence of such incidents.

62. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th May complains that at Jessore railway station there is every day a large crowd pressing for admission into the platform when a train is in, and at the booking office there ensues a regular scuffle among the intending passengers, each pressing forward to get his ticket first. Many people cannot get their tickets at all, and what is worse, these crowds afford pickpockets an excellent opportunity for plying their trade. The other day Babu Upendra Nath Majumdar, locally employed under the Court of Wards, was thus robbed of Rs. 60 while in the thick of the crowd pressing forward to buy a ticket. Let the Railway Police take prompt steps to save other would-be passengers from thus being robbed. Further, if continuous booking at all hours of the day is not practicable, let it be arranged that tickets may be available at least an hour before a train starts. This will relieve the prevailing congestion at the booking office with its attendant inconveniences and dangers.

JASOHAR,
May 10th, 1913.

63. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsurah] of the 11th May complains that there are no platforms in the stations on the Hooghly-Katwa Railway, though the line is proving very remunerative, as there is already a passenger traffic, which is likely to increase if better facilities are offered, such as extra trains, etc. This absence of platforms is often a positive danger to life, specially where Indian ladies are concerned. Similar danger to life also arises from the absence of fencing along the line to prevent cattle and men from trespassing on it.

CHINSURAH,
VARTAVAHA,
May 11th, 1913.

64. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May complains of the difficulty of procuring drinking water at the Gopalpur station in the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and prays for the excavation of a well or the posting of a hydrant at the station, the existing well being situate at a great distance from it.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

65. In connection with the Bengal Government scheme of improving the condition of rivers, *khals* and *bils*, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 4th May urges on the Government the necessity of improving the condition of the Bhairab river at Bemta and Allaipur in the interest of health and trade.

JAGARAN,
May 4th, 1913.

66. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes that the Chingri Khal requires to be re-excavated, and a lock gate erected at Hanra and a branch canal dug from Hantugarh proceeding via Cherenderi and Daria, in order that Hautuganj, Bagate and certain other villages now water-logged, may again be fit for cultivation.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

67. The *Dacca Gazette*, in its leader of the 5th May, protests against the proposal put forth by several members of the Bengal Legislative Council to hold the autumn session of the Council at Darjeeling, and appeals to the Governor to hold the said session at Dacca, on the ground that it was decided by the Secretary of State and the Government of India that the Governor of Bengal should reside at least for two months at Dacca, lately the capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Besides falling in with the popular wish this would make the city a second capital of the province in reality, for which very object it was made a temporary residence of the Governor. The paper reminds Lord Carmichael of his promise to reside there if possible for three months.

THE DACCА GAZETTE
May 5th 1913

Autumn session of the Legislative Council.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that, by refusing to so change the Council Regulations as to enable Indians to fully display their talents in politics and by practically shutting the educated Indian community out of the benefit of the Council Reform, Government is creating in the minds of the people a dislike for

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

The Council Regulations.

(h)—General.

such reforms. If the reform which has been introduced tentatively fails in its object, will it be the fault of the educated Indian community which has been kept out of it?

THE BHARAT
MITRA.
May 12th, 1913.

69. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th May 1913 declares itself in favour of the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India in connection with the Civil Service Examination. It holds that the recruitment of the civilians in this country will be profitable, as the money required for pensions will not have to be sent to England. It regrets that Indians do not enjoy equal privileges with Europeans and Colonials, who are free to move and settle all over the Empire and urges the removal of all disabilities under which the Indians labour.

ASUMATI.
May 10th, 1913.

70. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May cannot understand how a man with Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's antecedents could, in referring to Sir Guy Wilson, remark:—"If India was prosperous it was, to a

large extent, due to his financial administration." It is true that there have been large surpluses in the Government treasury during his tenure of office, but it is well known that in this country people pay taxes even though they may have to starve for it. For example, many mufussal shopkeepers pay Rs. 20 or 30 as income-tax every year, but their annual income does not exceed Rs. 600 or Rs. 500. They cannot afford to go to the expense of proving that they are being overtaxed and prefer to submit. Again, during the last few years the income from railways has been going up. Well, that shows that there is a brisker export now going on than ever, depleting the stocks of food-grain, etc., which every householder in the past used to possess. There is an army of middlemen now who lend money to the cultivator and in return buy up all his crops in advance. Further-more, some of the goods traffic now carried by railways used formerly to be carried by boats and carts. It is a patent fact that the cheap railway freights are encouraging the importation of foreign manufactures, to the undoing of local industries. This decay of local manufactures betokens the growing poverty of the country. After all, the mere fact that the failure of a single monsoon brings on a famine indicates that the people have no reserve to fall back upon. Another fact confirming the same conclusion is that the rate of interest is rising, and the habit of borrowing also is increasing. This latter is evidenced by the fact that the Kabulis are now taking more to the trade of money-lending than to hawking goods, as formerly. It is also undeniable that disease, insanity, suicide are increasing in the country. Is the mere existence of a surplus in the Government treasury to be taken as evidence of growing prosperity against all these proofs to the contrary? People are getting more showy in dress and the like. That is true. It is also true that the cultivators in Bengal, because of jute cultivation, get more money than now. But they cannot retain that money in their hands.

BHARAT CHITRA,
May 4th, 1913.

71. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th May hopes that Lord Carmichael will grant the prayer made to His Excellency by Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and others against the contemplated acquisition of the Albert College building on behalf of the University Institute.

BHARAT CHITRA,
May 4th, 1913.

72. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th May says that the amount of grain-allowance sanctioned by the Government of Bengal for its lowly-paid servants should be increased on account of the extreme dearness of articles of food prevailing at present.

VIJAYAVARTA,
May 9th, 1913.

73. The *Viswavarta* [Dacca] of the 9th May writes that the zeal which the Government of India is at present displaying in promoting education and sanitation will make Lord Hardinge's term of office a most memorable and glorious one in the history of India.

MEDINI BANDHAY,
May 5th, 1913.

74. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 5th May urges the Government to invest chaukidari unions with the powers of union committees established under District Boards, powers to look after sanitation, water-supply, repair of roads, progress of education and so forth within their

jurisdiction. If this is done, villagers will feel convinced that Government really looks after their safety, comfort and well-being. Again, if the chaukidari unions are improved, educated and respectable men will be induced to become panchayets and thus the causes of public peace and sanitation will be much better looked after than now.

75. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May is glad to learn from official figures recently published, that the area under cotton cultivation is increasing in Bombay, Madras and the Panjab, and wants to know what is being done to encourage cotton-growing in Bengal, where two or three kinds of very good cotton grow.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

76. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes:—

Improved agriculture in India. The various agricultural departments are at last justifying themselves. One instance is shown by the fact that improved varieties of cotton are being cultivated in increasing quantities in the various parts of India. We hope of yet better things in the future, but we cannot be patient, for we must not forget that Germany has got her present improved system of agriculture after only a century of sustained effort.

SAMAY,
May 9th, 1913.

77. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes, in the course of a long article, that the model agricultural farms established by the Government are but specimens of its foolish whims in the eyes of the cultivators of this country. It is perfectly useless to send students from this country to England to learn the science of agriculture. To establish agricultural institutions in this country on the model of similar institutions in the west is but an official whim—an arrangement merely for maintaining the *protégés* of the authorities. If any Indian can, after thoroughly mastering and digesting the western science of agriculture, devise an improved system of agriculture adapted to Bengal, then only can educated men improve agriculture in this country.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

The use of agricultural institutions in Bengal.

78. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May recommends to the Government and the popular leaders Mr. Coventry's proposal to establish public funds for the improvement of agriculture in the country similar to those existing in England and other countries.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

The proposal to establish public agricultural funds.

79. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 5th May writes that a local deputation recently waited on Mr. Beatson Bell, Commissioner of Dacca, to discuss with him as to how dacoities may best be prevented. The members of the deputation have made no public statement about their interview, but judging from general hints dropped by them the impression follows that Mr. Bell behaved discourteously with some of them remarking in effect that they were ultimately responsible for these dacoities and they must suffer now. This attitude has greatly disappointed the members of the deputation.

BARISAL HITAIISHI
May 5th, 1913.

Mr. Beatson Bell and a Barisal deputation.

80. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May hopes that Lord Carmichael will do justice in connection with the petition made to His Excellency by Babu Indu Bhusan Majumdar, a pleader of Khulna, complaining of uncivil and arrogant treatment by Mr. Waddell, the District Magistrate.

BANGAVASI,
May 10th, 1913.

A complaint against the Magistrate of Khulna.

81. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May also requests His Excellency to teach Mr. Waddell a good lesson, if the pleader's complaint proves true.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

Ibid.

82. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th May refers to a paragraph in the *Bengalee* stating how Mr. Dunlop, Collector of 24-Parganas, does not allow pleaders admittance into his chamber, but insists on their sending in their statements in writing. Most mufassal *hakims* are like this. How can such conduct encourage co-operation between the rulers and the ruled?

SAMAY,
May 9th, 1913.

83. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th May observes with reference to the appointment of Sir William Meyer as Finance Member, that Civilians have never scored success as Finance Members, and points to Sir Edward Baker and Sir John Strachey as examples of such failure.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 7th, 1913.

The new Finance Member.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

84. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says that in the matter of

The Bengal Government's contract with Rai Saheb Gulab Sing & Sons.

the Bengal Government's contract with Rai Saheb Gulab Sing & Sons for "storage and distribution" of forms, the practice of calling for tenders and accepting the lowest tender seems to have been violated. The contract was at first that Government should pay Rs. 28,000 per annum for the storage and distribution. After two years this amount has been raised to Rs. 39,000, over and above an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 for "banding." This has been done without calling for fresh tenders from the market. The result is that for another eight years for which the contract will remain in force, the poor tax-payers of the country will have to pay annually to Rai Saheb Gulab Sing & Sons a sum more than double the amount for which the contract was originally made. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

HABUL MATIN,
May 7th, 1913.

85. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th May has no objection, indeed cannot possibly object with reason, to Government making an outlay on establishing a school for

A school for aviation.

teaching aviation to military officers in India, since it is necessary for the defence of the country. But the paper cannot resist the temptation to point out that Government often postpones many important reforms—educational advancement, for example, for alleged want of funds.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 8th 1913.

86. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th May urges on the Government the necessity of giving Howrah its own District Judge, Subordinate Judge and so

forth, so as to make it thoroughly independent of Hooghly. The present arrangement causes the greatest inconvenience to most people in the district. Howrah greatly stands in need of a college also. Cannot the zilla school be converted into a college?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 9th 1913.

87. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th May comments on the virulent agitation which has been set up by the Anglo-Indian journals against Mr. Hornell's appointment, and disapproves of the partiality of

Mr Hornell and Anglo-Indian journals.

the Government in not ordering them to deposit the security money required under the Press Act.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913

88. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May publishes a letter written by the mother of the *ex-convict* Suresh Chandra Mitra of the Bighati dacoity case, expressing gratitude to Mr. Patterson, Sub-

The *ex-convict* Suresh Chandra Mitra.

divisional Magistrate of Serampore, for his sympathetic reply to a petition made to him by her for helping her son, who is said to have forgone his wicked habits and turned loyal, in earning a livelihood. The writer regrets that some officials often forget the salutary principle of treating first offenders with leniency, for constant harassment of first offenders with strict police surveillance and spying does not give them an opportunity to earn an honest living.

BANGRATNA,
May 5th 1913.

89. The *Bangaratna* of the 5th May 1913 draws attention of the authorities to the subject of properly considering the cases of those officers who are likely to be affected by the proposed amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments.

Amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Department.

It fears that unless the point raised is attended to, many of the senior officers will lose their promotions to higher grades which they might have earned within the period of service left to them, had matters remained as they are at present.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

90. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May thanks the Government of Bengal for the highmindedness it has shown in allowing the second son of Nawab Syed Hosain

The title of Nawabzada.

Ali Mirza to use the title of Nawabzada

SURAJ,
May 2th, 1913.

A new Sub-Division in Pabna.

91. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 12th May writes—

It is proposed soon to constitute a sub-division in Pabna out of the Mathura, Sainthia, Faridpur, Shahajadpur, Choail and Ullapara thanas. If the head-quarters of the new sub-division be Shahajadpur, the people of Mathura, Sainthia and Faridpur thanas will be inconvenienced. These people in going to Shahajadpur will have to cross one big river and some smaller ones

as well. Furthermore, at Shahajadpur there is a scarcity of water and food and the health too is not good. As regards the people of the two thanas communications with Pabna are much better and they would prefer to continue under the jurisdiction of Pabna. If the head-quarters of the new sub-division be Shahajadpur these three thanas, Mathura, Sainthia and Faridpur, had better be left out of the new sub-division. They would, however, have no objection to being placed under the new sub-division if the head-quarters be at Bera.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Leasing of raiyati settlements in the Tippera State.

92. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 6th May has the following in English:—

TIPPERA GUIDE,
May 6th, 1913.

When any lease of raiyati settlement is granted in favour of a raiyat the amount of *nazarana* which he pays on such occasion ought, in all fairness, to be mentioned in the document. This is the general practice everywhere, but the practice with the Tippera Raj estates is that in case of raiyati settlement such premiums are not mentioned in the document at all.

A question may now arise that the mention of the premium in the body of the *patla* granted, will make the document assessable with a larger fee at registration: we admit it will, but the tenants, in view of the advantage they will have by this will never grudge a small additional cost.

We do not really understand why the practice which is prejudicial to the interests of both the raiyats and of the Government should not be at once discontinued.

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

93. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May regrets that Government is as yet doing nothing to check the rapid rise of the prices of articles of food which is causing the greatest distress to poor people.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

94. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th May writes that the fact that proposals are under consideration (and have a chance of being accepted) for the grant of self-government to Ireland and Scotland, affords grounds for the hope that from the generous British Government India, too, may obtain self-government.

JASOHAR,
May 10th, 1913.

95. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th May refers to a recent statement by Sir George Paish to the effect that India ought to be grateful to England because she obtains money from English capitalists at lesser rates than other countries, say, China. Of course, the blessings of the connection between the two countries are undeniable. But this particular statement by Sir George only partially states the truth. In India, the English capitalists offer loans on which the direct return is the interest they get, but, as indirect returns, the national interests of Englishmen and of English traders are also furthered thereby. Contrast with this the position in China, where, save the interest, there is no other return to be looked for.

BASUMATI,
May 10th, 1913.

HABUL MATIN,
May, 10th, 1913

96. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes as follows:—

The Anglo-Indian's love for India. Whenever you see a European sympathising with the Indians in their sorrows, be sure that he has some motive in doing so. In fact, a European's mind can never entertain feelings of love and sympathy for India of the Indians. A European comes to this country simply for earning money, and all his connection with it is based on this motive. He goes away home the moment he has earned sufficient money and then all his connection with India ceases. Even the other day an Anglo-Indian who has lived in India for 30 years has, in the course of a correspondence in the *Englishman* on the servant problem, said:—"The main thought appears to be—make money as quickly as possible and clear out of the country."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 13th, 1913.

97. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th May has got a leading article entitled "what will you do?" It reviews the position of Indians in South Africa. It understands from the *Indian Opinion* that there will be a renewal of the passive resistance policy by Indians in case the new Emigration Bill is not amended. It asks Britain either to sever her connection with the colonies or grant autonomy to India. It points to the discontent which has been created by the South African Parliament which has also affected India and refers to the growing feeling in this country against the indignities which the Indians have to suffer in the colonies. It notes the indifference of the Indian Government regarding this matter.

NAYAK,
May 6th, 1912.

98. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th May writes that but for the presence of the English in this country the "Babus" would be simply throttled out of existence and would kill themselves by internecine strife. It is English education, civilization and support which give them their present position. How then do they dare attempt to cross swords with Englishmen themselves? Humble imitators of English ways as they are, how do they venture to pose as Brahmans and Kshatriyas—communities of men who at one time conquered the world, so to speak?

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

99. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May makes an appeal for a university at Medina. A university at Medina. are required. Let Bengal Moslems raise money for this institution and arrange to send five of their co-religionists from each district in the Presidency.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 9th, 1913.

100. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th May favours Hon'ble Mir Muhammad Shafi's scheme for promoting a Hindu-Moslem entente. "The Hindu-Moslem entente."

MUHAMMADI,
May 9th, 1913.

101. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May writes that Moslems are accustomed to talk boastingly of the immense extent of the world's surface peopled by followers of Islam, but they are woefully ignorant of the habits and customs of the different Islamic peoples. The time has now come when a determined effort should be made by men to become better acquainted with each other. For example, in China there is a large Moslem population but the available books on the subject in English throw no light whatsoever on their social and educational condition. Let Bengali Moslems send a batch of reliable travellers from amongst themselves to these countries to acquire first-hand information about their co-religionists. Unless by these means Moslems unite and combine the prospect before them is dark indeed.

HITAVADI,
May 9th, 1913.

102. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th May takes Sir Alfred Lyall severely to task for calling the popular leaders in Bengal, "Cowardly Bengali rascals" in one of his books, through the false notion that they are secretly at the bottom of the anarchical disturbances in the country as leaders of the anarchists.

JAGARAN,
May 9th, 1913.

103. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 4th May thanks the British public for their high-minded appreciation of Dr. Lalkaka's self-sacrifice. Memorials to Dr. Lalkaka.

NAYAK,
May 7th, 1913.

104. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th May takes exception to the manner in which it has been intended to celebrate the King's birthday in Calcutta, namely, by holding a banquet in the Calcutta Club in which His Excellency the Governor will dine with the aristocrats of this country, and compares it with the manner in which Emperor Akbar's birthday used to be celebrated during his *regime*. On that day slaughter of animals used to be prohibited throughout India; Hindus and Mussalmans used to dedicate large numbers of cows, goats, sheep, birds, and so forth to gods and saints and let them loose; and the poor used to be fed in every village. In fact, in the week of Akbar's birthday not a soul could remain unfed and hungry. Thus even the poorest of his subjects used to be made to feel that there was an Emperor over them whose long life and happiness it was their religious duty to pray for. To secure the loyalty of the Indians you must approach their hearts in their own way. It is because the English do not realize and follow this principle, that while all Indians still remember the names of Akbar and Aurangzeb, a large proportion of them have no acquaintance with the names of Victoria, Edward and George. The death of a Moghal Emperor used to be mourned by Hindus according to their own custom, by observing a period of uncleanness, shaving their heads and so forth. Will Lord Carmichael coolly consider this matter?

105. Referring to the outcry raised by the Anglo-Indians against servants, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th May says:—

NAYAK,
May 7th, 1913.

The servant problem in Calcutta. Englishmen in India give up the habits which they follow in England and become too much given to luxury and comfort. This is the reason why servant trouble has become acute in their case. A legislation against servants will simply make the situation worse. The development of commerce and industry in the country has created a demand for labourers greater than the supply, so that there is no risk of servants remaining unemployed anyhow. Why then should they bear the cuffs and kicks of White masters?

106. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th May writes:—

NAYAK,
May 8th, 1913.

Ibid. We are surprised at the proposal which has been made regarding the registration of servants. True, the Empire belongs to you. But should that fact entitle you to do anything you like? Well, you may make your registration law in any shape you choose, but the Indian is sure to make you his dupe. Sir Frederick Halliday is an able and experienced official, and hence he has not shrunk from speaking out the plain truth. And we thank him for this. We are really disgusted with the proposal made by the Calcutta Trades Association. Do these people think that Indians are not men, that they are insensible to pleasure and pain, and that they should not try to earn money but only work for *sahobs* as their *khansamas*? If you cannot find servants here get them from Madras or Burma; but what makes you think of making a new law? Are you to enact new laws on every pretext, simply because you have the power.

BIDHUBHUSHAN MUKHERJEE,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th May 1913.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 17th May 1913.

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

[As it stood on 1st March 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45, years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji. age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

557. The atrocities committed by the soldiers of the Cross, in the Balkan territories, conquered and occupied by the Allies, go to show, says the *Mussalman*, what the followers of Christ are not incapable of doing in the name of Christianity. How the Christian *liberators* have treated, and are treating, the Mussalmans is now well-known to the world, though the European press in general has entered into a conspiracy of silence over the matter. The journal has received by the last mail a pamphlet published by Le Comite de Publication D. A. C. B., 15 Rue Diagal Oglu, Constantinople, dealing with the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Balkan soldiers, over Mussalman populations of the territories occupied by the Allies, and the accounts given therein clearly show that the barbarities and brutalities committed before by any race or nation, however savage they might be, pale into insignificance when compared with those perpetrated by these Balkan brutes in human shape, these votaries of so-called civilisation, these *liberators* of Christians from the oppression of the Turks.

MUSSALMAN,
9th May 1913.

558. So, the lowering clouds that overcast the Balkan sky and threatened a disturbance of even a worse description that has hitherto been experienced, have cleared, observes the *Telegraph*, to some extent. Montenegro has come to reason and submitted to the pressure of the Powers. Orders have been issued for the evacuation of Skutari. Servia also is evacuating Albania. This certainly is welcome news; but the attitude of Austria and Italy is not similarly satisfactory. Another curious development is a battle that has recently been fought by Essad Pasha, the newly proclaimed King of Albania under the suzerainty of Turkey with a Turkish force under Dzavid Pasha. It would be remembered that immediately before the proclamation of the Albanian Kingdom, Essad Pasha received orders from Constantinople to join Dzavid Pasha with his forces. How then these two Turkish forces could come to a collision is more than the journal can understand. Is it possible that the latter Turkish Commander was opposed to the royal claims of the other and thus sought to checkmate him? To declare himself a vassal of Turkey and then to defeat a Turkish army is a situation which deserves to be explained. Meanwhile hostilities have ceased at the Tchataldja lines and Commissioners have been appointed by the combatants for peace negotiations. The paper believes there is enough of war, and the sooner the sword is sheathed the better for all parties concerned, as also for the progress of the human race.

TELEGRAPH,
10th May 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

559. The other day, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a high police official of Barisal met a local leader and asked his advice as to how to deal effectively with dakaites, so as to rid the district of the pests. Surely, here is an admission, the significance of which cannot be overestimated. Matters have then come to such a pass that the police have at last come to acknowledge publicly that they must do something more than what they have been doing so long, namely, to characterize a dakait as a "political" one and complain of want of "co-operation" on the part of the people, when a dakaiti occurs, put some mustard oil into the nostrils, as the saying goes, and then go to sleep. Well, as for the remedies, from the popular point of view, they have been expressed in unequivocal terms, and are indeed very simple ones. Let the police be cured of the "political" hydrophobia and a wholesome check be put upon professional criminals with as much vigour as before. Let there be confidence and trust instead of suspicion and distrust for the people, and let the stringent operation of the Arms Act be slackened. This is what Babu

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Ashwini Kumar Datta, as President of the last Conference said, while referring to this point:—"It was by all means advisable that as proper safeguard the villagers should be given fire-arms and use them for their defence." The above very clearly and pointedly says what the authorities are to do to put down dakaites.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
10th May 1913.

560. In perusing the interpellation in Parliament by Sir W. Byles and Mr. Montagu's reply thereto on the Poona Police torture case. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks

Police torture cases.
that the latter, in course of dilating on the "anxiety of the Government" to deal with such evils, thus recounted the several manifestations of that "anxiety":— a) raising the status of the police; (b) improvement of the supervising staff; c) disallowing judging of police-work by statistics of convictions; d) making the supervision of lock-ups and the examination of prisoners' conditions more rigorous; (e) insistence on extra precautions in recording confessions and (f) wide publications of all cases of police-torture brought to light. This is all right no doubt, especially if the authorities are in right earnest as regards (c), (d) and (e). As to (a) it has to be borne in mind that the average pay of the Indian constable is Rs. 7 per mensem—less than the earnings of a menial servant or a common cooly. Does it, the journal begs to ask, represent the "raised status"? As to (f) i.e., the wide publication of cases of police-torture, the paper has only to remind the authorities that they are going to perpetrate the same terrible offence for which poor Mr. Mackerness was sought to be gibbeted to the most damning charges and his publication proscribed. However, as it is never too late to be wise, will they be pleased to withdraw the ban from his book now?

BENGALURU.
11th May 1913.

561. The *chaukidars* or the village police are some what of an anomaly, the *Bengalee* thinks, in the rural administration of Bengal. They are placed under a sort of dual control, namely of the President of the Union on the one hand and the local thana on the other. The result of this divided responsibility is very much to their advantage, and they manage to get on with doing very little work. It is the duty of the *chaukidars* to keep watch at night and to report all crimes to the thana. But nobody sleeps more comfortably in his bed than the village *chaukidar* unless, of course, he is called away for other kind of business. There is a common complaint that they are a useless lot. Over and above the *chaukidars* are the *daffadars* to supervise their work. In some places the Sub-Inspectors go out in their nightly rounds for inspection. In spite of all this, it cannot be said that matters have improved much. It is suggested in some quarters that they should be incorporated with the regular police force of the province. The cost of the *chaukidari* establishment is entirely borne by the village people. For this purpose they have to pay a tax, and there is perhaps no tax more iniquitous or oppressive under the sun. It is uncertain in its mode of imposition and unjust in its incidence. The tax is said to be assessed on incomes, but there is no proper enquiry made to ascertain what the income is. The will of the President and the *panchayats* is superior, and an offending villager has often to bear the brunt of his wrath. It is the poor people who are heavily taxed for they are taxed quite out of proportion to their income. For the sake of formality the villagers are asked to be present at the time of assessment. But as a matter of fact the assessment is never done in their presence. All these causes have combined to make the *chaukidari* tax very disagreeable to the people. They are dissatisfied with the mode of assessment and do not know why it is levied.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
12th May 1913.

562. Writing in a series of articles on the Police Department, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* commences by stating that in the circular of 1879 the Government of India acknowledged the fitness of Indians to hold higher appointments in the Police Department. The injunction was promulgated in 1879. In the meantime the Indian authorities promoted a few Indian Police Inspectors as Police Superintendents or as Assistant Police Superintendents, and they gave every satisfaction. In Bengal most of the Police Inspectorships were made over to the natives of the soil, but as they had very little chance of getting a Police District Superintendentship very few Inspectors were really educated men. There was thus no fair trial as regards the fitness of the Indians to hold such

The Police Department.

posts as Police Superintendents and Assistant Police Superintendents. All the same, it left no room for doubt that, when a half-educated Police Inspector promoted to a Police Superintendentship, could perform his duties as efficiently as a European Superintendent, properly educated Indians belonging to respectable families were *à fortiori*, fit to take charge of the District Police. The above sentiments were practically those of the Police Commission of 1903, which had the fairness to admit in its report that though the Indians got no fair trial, yet the promoted Police Inspectors proved their fitness to hold higher posts. The recommendations of the Police Commission alluded to above, which were almost bodily accepted by the Government of India, have, however, practically excluded the Natives of India from all higher offices. A Provincial Police Service has been constituted for the benefit of Indians to be filled by a newly created class of officers called Deputy Police Superintendents. Their initial pay is Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500. That is the highest appointment in the Police Department to which an Indian can virtually aspire. True, the functions and status of this newly created office are declared to be similar to those of Assistant Superintendents, but only five per cent. of the post of Superintendents of Police are allotted to the Provincial Service, the remaining 95 per cent. belonging to Assistant Superintendents recruited in England. Nor is this all. An Indian youth has the privilege of competing for the Indian Civil Service in England, but he has none whatever in regard to an inferior service like that of the Indian Police! How severely strict and incomprehensibly unreasonable the authorities are in this respect will appear from the regulations relating to the appointment of Police Assistant Superintendents by a competitive examination to have been held in London on the 27th July 1911, which they had promulgated, warning parents and guardians of candidates that European descent will be considered essential. The question should also engage the serious consideration of the Royal Commission whether people who are utter strangers in India, not knowing the language, manners, customs, and genius of the people, are fit persons to perform police duties here which consists, among other things, of the detection of crime; whether they can catch a thief in India or unravel a mystery surrounding an intricate criminal case; whether they can do their work without being oftentimes misled by a Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable. How would England fare if its Police Superintendents and Assistant Police Superintendents were imported from Japan? And is there a country in the world which employs highly-paid foreigners to carry on its police administration? Absurdity cannot go further than that of bringing English lads of 18 on high pay as Assistant Police Superintendents, training them at the expense of the people and finally putting them in charge of districts. The absurdity is all the more unaccountable as far cheaper and better materials are available here, and Indians have in every way greater claim to the appointments in the Police Department of their own country than outsiders. A glance at the latest Civil List for Bengal shows that all the high, higher and highest appointments in the Police Department are in the possession of Europeans. Nay, not only a portion of the Deputy Police Superintendentships, created solely for Indians, is set apart for the benefit of Anglo-Indians, but even a large number of Inspectorships are in the occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, though tens of thousands of highly educated Indians are available to hold them with more credit. Further, a class of subordinate appointments has been created and reserved exclusively for "Poor Whites." For these berths no educational qualification is necessary, yet they carry respectable salaries. The Police Commission recommended that armed police reserves were absolutely needed; that they should be taught the use of arms and instructed in drill; that there should be at the head-quarters of each district a body of armed police called head-quarters police. The Commission next made a suggestion which was never contemplated by any previous Government, namely, that the charge of this armed police "should be given to a European Inspector, assisted by one or more European sergeants, and that through it all the members of the force should periodically pass through courses of training of suitable duration." Why a European enjoying the salary of a Police Inspector was needed for drilling purposes, which an Indian Jemadar can perform efficiently was not explained by the Commission. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission with the result that

a preserve has been created for a class of Europeans who, without any educational test, are privileged to enter the Police force on respectable pay and whose main function is to drill the force. Thus, one of the results of the labours of the Police Commission was to provide berths for English youths at Home on the one hand, and to find employment for a number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India on the other! Turning to Deputy Superintendents of Police, who are in the Provincial Service, the journal finds that out of the five appointments in the first grade on Rs. 500, only one was held by a Hindu and the other four were vacant; out of the seven appointments in the second grade on Rs. 400, two were held by Muhammadans, one by a European and the other four were vacant; out of the seven appointments in the third grade on Rs. 300, five were held by Hindus, one by a Muhammadan and one by a European; and out of the 12 appointments in the fourth grade on Rs. 250, five were held by Hindus, five by Muhammadans and one by a European, one remaining vacant. Thus of the thirty-one Deputy-Superintendships of Police, nine were unoccupied, and at least three of them were in the possession of Europeans or Anglo-Indians, though they were meant for pure Indians only. Now as regards the District Police Inspectorships. In the first grade on Rs. 250, there were 12, of which one was occupied by a European and 10 by Indians, one post remaining vacant; in the second grade on Rs. 200, there were 45 Inspectorships, of which 14 were in the possession of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 26 in that of Indians, 15 remaining vacant. Continuing its comment, in its issue of the 14th, the journal goes on to remark that it had no idea of the educational qualifications of those English lads who are sent out to this country as Assistant Police Superintendents—the future Police Superintendents, Deputy Police Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General, before the completion of their teens; but the paper has it from authentic sources (including Indian Deputy Police Superintendents and Police Inspectors who have served with them), that they may be good riders and better users of the whip, but educationally they are very poor and scarcely up to the standard of Indian matriculates at the highest estimate. And such is the stiff and high-class examination from which the Indians have been debarred as disqualified. They can obtain the highest distinctions in the M.A., P.R.S., D.Sc., D.L., Ph.D., etc., examinations not only in the Indian but in the European Universities, they can beat the Englishmen on their own ground in the Civil Service and other superior examinations, but they are unable to compete with half-educated lads in an examination with no higher standard than that of the 2nd or 3rd class of an ordinary secondary school. Then, again, just compare the two pictures. An Indian Deputy Magistrate, oftener than not, a distinguished graduate, and superior to the Assistant Superintendents of Police both in social and official status, enters on Rs. 250 and plods on and on till he reaches the Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 grade at the fag end of his official career. While an Assistant Magistrate with the poor educational attainments indicated above, gets Rs. 300 per mensem as soon as he sets foot on the Indian soil, easily glides up to the Rs. 500 grade in a few years, is a full-fledged District Police Superintendent drawing a pay of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 in another few years and perhaps retires as a Deputy Inspector-General on Rs. 1,800 per mensem! Such a picture is only to be come across in India, and the sooner it is wiped off the administrative canvas the better both for the reputation of the Government as well as the well-being of the people. In its next issue the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asserts that the following facts will show the nature of the tenderness and solicitude which the Government lavishes on the Assistant Superintendent when he arrives in India. As a probationer he remains under training for eighteen months at the expense of the Indian tax-payers. In that capacity he only learns and does no work; yet he gets his full pay, Rs. 300 per mensem during the probationary period. It will be interesting to state here that the training he receives as a probationer is imparted to him by some senior Indian Inspectors. When the training is over, he has to pass a departmental examination in several subjects of which the language of the province is one. Strange as it may seem, he actually succeeds in passing this examination though, as a matter of fact, few Englishmen, as a rule, can speak or write an Indian dialect decently even if he spends a whole lifetime in this country. How the journal wishes

that the questions and answers in this departmental examination as well as those in the competitive examination held in London for the appointment of the Assistant Superintendents were published for the edification of the Indian public! After passing the departmental examination the Assistant Superintendent is confirmed in his appointment in the third grade on Rs. 300 and pitched over the heads of his whilom *gurus*. But he has not to wait there long. He is almost immediately promoted to the second grade on Rs. 400, when he begins to officiate as first grade Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 500. And as soon as he rises to the first grade, he becomes an officiating Superintendent in the fifth grade and draws Rs. 700 per mensem! So tempting, indeed, is the post of an Assistant Superintendent that some Anglo-Indians, serving as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates, have thrown up their magisterial posts, gone over to England and come back as Assistant Superintendents and commenced drawing much higher pays than his once seniors and superiors (in every respect) in the rank of Indian Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates. But of course none of the latter can aspire to dream even of such an experiment! Such an arrangement, it needs hardly be pointed out, is as far removed from justice as from equity. And not merely Deputies and Sub-Deputies, but other Imperial Anglo-Indians, belonging to the non-gazetted and non-descript services, who have been either failures in their own departments or ambitious to draw higher pay, find this rule for recruitment of Assistant Superintendents in England an excellent means for at once hiding their own failings as well as drawing higher pay. They are born and bred up in India; they cannot, speaking from the view of educational attainments, hold a candle to any of their Indian compeers; but their white skin saves them. Nothing is easier for them than to take furlough for 6 months or so, cross over to England, get the necessary permission from the Secretary of State to appear at the examination—or rather apology for an examination—and then come back as Assistant Superintendents of Police with perhaps double the pay they were drawing but a few months before. They can now lord it over their erstwhile Indian compeers and superiors, and, thanks to the time-scale of pay, are automatically shot up to the higher grades in a few years. Here are one or two concrete instances—1) F. S. R. Anley, a non gazetted officer—with educational qualifications known only to himself and his patrons—was first appointed a Deputy Magistrate, then, by dint of the curious process described above, has been metamorphosed into a full-fledged Superintendent of Police drawing a pay of Rs. 800 per mensem—which he would not have dreamt of drawing as a Deputy Magistrate so soon. (2) Thomas Clear—a ministerial officer, with still more dubious educational qualifications, who has similarly got himself drafted into the Imperial Police. This illustrates two things (1) that the Imperial Police Service, besides providing a haven of patronage for the raw recruits of England, also constitutes dumping ground for the flotsam and jetsam of the other Indian services (provided always the colour is white); (2) that so many open-doors that are flung wide for receiving the poor whites, the half-educated whites, the quarter-educated whites, the failure-whites, are closed with a bang directly the *bona fide* Indian—be he a distinguished scholar, or a brilliant success in his line—has the temerity to look at them.

The journal then goes on to remark that the European service in the Police Department begins with the Assistant Superintendent, while the Indian Service begins with the constable who forms the lowest rung in the ladder. The initial pay of the Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 300 per mensem, and how much does the constable get? The magnificent sum of Rs. 8! In some provinces he is not given more than Rs. 7! And while the Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 300 jumps up to the grade of Rs. 700 as officiating District Superintendent, the constable is also to receive increment of Re. 1 after 3, 10 and 17 years "approved" service! That is, after he has done his duties faithfully and efficiently for full 17 years, his pay is increased to s. 10 or 11! In the case of the Assistant Superintendents, however, "approved" service is not necessary for his promotion: he will be automatically raised to higher and higher grades by the mere efflux of time. The hard lot of the constable cannot be described in adequate terms. His physique must be exceptionally strong, he must be neatly dressed and clean-shaved, alert and intelligent

educated and not of low caste! Over and above all this, he must undergo a course of training in law, procedure, drill and discipline in a certain central school. Responsibilities of sorts are imposed on him, and he is liable to heavy punishment if he neglects his duty. And his salary ranges only from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and he has to get only two annas a day when deputed beyond the Inspector's circle, which means that he must not get anything when he has to travel within an area of 20 miles, which is an Inspector's circle. No wonder he takes his revenge on the innocent people for these unmerited wrongs, when he finds his opportunity, by extorting money from them. The nature of the wrong done to him can be at once judged from the fact that even a menial servant cannot be now had on Rs. 8, and that an ordinary coolie earns something like Rs. 15 a month. To make him respectable and incorruptible, the constable should be paid at least Rs. 12, 15 and 18 per month.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALUR.
13th May 1913.

563. For sometime a discussion has been going on in the public press regarding what is called "the partition of the Calcutta Police Court." The accommodation, writes the *Bengalee*, in the Police Court is notoriously insufficient; and the question has cropped up in connection with the proposals to provide ampler room. One solution of the problem would undoubtedly be the breaking up of the Police Court and locating the Magistrates in different parts of the town. This has been suggested as a temporary solution; but there is the all-pervading inertia of institutions and an administrative arrangement that is introduced as temporary is apt to become permanent. The journal is opposed to all temporary make-shifts in matters of administration. They cause dislocation and disturbance; and when things have after some time developed a tendency to settle down, there is again a fresh dislocation, for the arrangement was only temporary. If there is to be a breaking up of the Police Court, let it be for good, and let there be no talk of its being a make-shift arrangement. Against a permanent arrangement for the breaking up of the Police Court, there are very strong reasons. The paper dismisses from consideration the argument that in Madras and Bombay, there are several Police Courts within the limits of the Presidency town. The conditions may be, and perhaps are, different. A Central Police Court in Calcutta has been a recognized institution since the introduction of British rule. It has on the whole worked well. There has never been any complaint about its location, no cry from any section of the public to break it up into sectional courts located in different parts of the town. Who then wants this partition? Not certainly the public. And it is the public voice which alone should count in a matter like this. There has, indeed, been a complaint about want of room in the Police Court buildings. But this can be dealt with, without breaking up the Police Court. The Fire Brigade, it is understood, will soon be removed from the Police Commissioner's Office. The accommodation thus left free might be utilized for the magisterial work of the Police. No case has at all been made out for what is called the partition. On the other hand, there are very strong reasons why the Police Court should not be broken up. There is firstly the question of additional expense both to the Government and the litigants. The creation of separate Courts must entail additional expense both of establishment and supervision. That is so far as the Government is concerned. Then as regards litigants they will find it more expensive to engage suitable lawyers; and a Police Court deals with the vital question of personal liberty. As the Chief Presidency Magistrate makes over the cases to the different Magistrates, there will be less chance of equitable distribution of work and of effective supervision by the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the Courts are located in distant places. Calcutta has traditions of her own. She is proud of them and of her great institutions. The Police Court is one of such institutions, and to break it up would be to dissipate the traditions which have gathered round it and which are cherished by the people. It would give a shock to local pride and patriotism which is a valuable asset alike of the people and of the Government.

(d)—Education.

564. The *Indian World* cannot conceive of a greater indictment of the

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

present members of the Indian Educational Service than what is contained in a recent statement made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons. He clearly said that there was no man in the Indian Educational Service competent to fill the office of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. Yet they are very superior persons and are sent in myriads by every mail. Mr. Montagu gave an unconscious support to the demand of the Indians to do away with the division of the service into two water-tight compartments. The journal has consistently held that, as a rule, men of inferior calibre only come out from England in these days in the Educational Service, and the only justification for appointing them to the higher service is that they possess a white skin.

INDIAN WORLD,
7th May 1913.

565. The *Mussalman's* formal thanks are due to the Government of India

Moslem education and Government.

for the circular letter, issued on the 3rd instant, to all provincial Governments, on the subject of Muhammadan education. The journal says *formal* because circular letters and resolutions of this sort are no more than mere expressions of pious wish, and for this one is not entitled to anything more than customary thanks of a formal nature. When the paper shall see the wish translated into action and when it shall thus get something tangible, it is then only that its heartfelt thanks become due to Government, and it may be enthusiastic over the action taken by Government for the amelioration of the educational condition of the long neglected Muhammadans of this country. The Government of India has contented itself by merely making certain suggestions to the provincial Governments and there the matter ends. The suggestions are all well-meaning, and it expresses its unqualified approval of them; but where will the money to give effect to the suggestions come from? The journal has insisted on various occasions to frame a separate budget for Muhammadan education, as is done for the education of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, but Government has so far turned a deaf ear to this prayer, and the result is that the Muhammadans are deprived of their due and legitimate share of the various educational grants, and the education of the community is thus literally starved. The paper does not seek any favour from Government, but demands bare justice, and only wants the Government to discharge its bare duty towards this community, nay, to all the communities impartially and to give each community its due, but unfortunately the treatment accorded to the Muhammadans in matters educational, is far from impartial. Anglo-Indians may have a separate educational budget, why should not Muhammadans have a separate educational budget also? Will the Government state the reason for denying to the community what it has been pleased to grant to the Anglo-Indians? It was only the other day that Mr. Küchler, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, refused to accept the two resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Moulvi Abul Kasem in the Bengal Legislative Council, asking for even modest shares of the educational allotments, for facilities for Muhammadan education, and a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Chaudhuri Nawab Ali, expressing a mere pious wish, was readily accepted and adopted. The Muhammadan community is not at all satisfied with these makeshifts, and the Hon'ble Moulvi Fazlul Huq did a great service both to the community and the Government by making a remark of this nature in his budget speech.

MUSALMAN,
9th May 1913.

566. Referring to a correspondence over the signature of "Truth" the

Teachers of secondary schools.

Amrita Bazar Patrika wants to bring it prominently to the attention of the authorities. It unfolds a chapter of grievances loudly crying for a prompt redress. It is a truism to say that, of all the responsible officers in the service of the Government, the secondary school teachers are one of the most ill-paid sets. They are expected to be well-educated,—as a general rule none but graduates are appointed now-a-days,—they have to undergo an additional training in the Training Institution for Teachers, they are invested with the most responsible of duties, viz., the education of the future citizens of the Empire, and yet they are doomed to perpetual vegetation in the lowest rungs of the

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th May 1913.

Public Service ladder, and that on a pittance that barely suffices to keep body and soul together. As the educator of young and plastic minds, the teacher is expected to improve both their mental and moral calibre, to inspire them both by personal example and precept with all that is manly and noble, to hold before them high ideals that will lure them from the swine troughs with which this world is honey-combed. But pray, what noble example, what manly inspiration, what high ideals, can you expect from a half-starved man, burdened with a half-starved family, perpetually thinking of the "daily bazar" of the morrow and with what life there is in him shrunk into the epigastrium? Rupees 30 or 40 to a graduate of a respectable family in these hard days is a huge joke to say the least of it. Nor are his prospects any the better. The utmost that he can aspire after is a Headmastership of a zilla school with a pay varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. And this, again, is perhaps going to be taken away from him. For, it is in the contemplation of the authorities to bestow all Headmasterships of Government zilla schools on Europeans of the Imperial Service on Rs. 500! The idea seems so very absurd and iniquitous on the face of it that the journal is loath to believe that the authorities can seriously contemplate to carry it out. The paper hopes some Hon'ble Member will clear the matter by interpellation in the Council.

BENGALIAN.
11th May 1913.

567. The *Bengalee* writes that the Pleaders Examination is now over; and the question-papers are being examined. The Pleaders Examination. Although paper-setters and examiners may do their best, the question-papers can never be perfect, nor can they give universal satisfaction. But in connection with some of the papers for the Pleaders Examination, the journal fears there is real ground for complaint. For instance, in the fourth paper, questions were put on articles 41 and 131 of the Limitation Act, viz., question 8 (a) and (c) and question 11 which were all outside the syllabus. This is not fair to the examinees. Then again 50 marks were allotted to the Civil Procedure Code in place of 80 marks which formerly used to be assigned to the Code. Further, the third paper was unusually long, and this was recognized by the fact that fifteen minutes extra were allowed. But even this was not sufficient. Why can't examiners set themselves to answer the papers which they set? Then they would know by an infallible test the length of time taken in the answering of a paper. In any case the journal is satisfied that the candidates who appeared at the recent Pleaders Examination have a substantial grievance.

BENGALIAN.
16th May 1913.

568. The Hindu community have welcomed with pleasure, the *Bengalee* is of opinion, the added educational facilities which have been afforded by the Government to Muhammadans. For they recognize that the advancement of India means the advancement of Hindus and Muhammadans and of all the different sections of the great Indian community. These facilities have been given, and rightly given, because the Muhammadans have been somewhat backward in the matter of education. The journal desires to point out that there are other communities as backward and who need the sympathetic consideration of Government. Take, for instance, the thousands and the hundreds of thousands who belong to what are called the depressed classes. There is a widespread feeling among the Indian community to elevate them. The Government should sympathise with this feeling and aid the popular movement. But without education there can be no real improvement and the paper appeals to the Government to afford to the depressed classes substantial facilities for their education. The journal fears this has not been done. It is an omission which should be rectified as early as possible.

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

TELEGRAPH.
16th May 1913.

569. There is no denying, writes the *Telegraph*, that much of the present insanitary condition of Bengal villages is due to obstructed drainage, and silted up rivers. One of the most well-known of Indian rivers is the Jamuna. At Tribeni the Jamuna and the Saraswati leave the Gauges; and the

former meanders through the districts of 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore. Once a navigable stream the Jamuna has for decades been silted up, with the result that numerous villages on both banks of the stream have become the breeding ground of malaria, cholera and similar epidemics. The decadence of public health has not only been noticed by the inhabitants for many years past, but has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the authorities.

570. How is it that the *Bengalee* never comes across any published proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust? Have the members taken a vow of silence at the temple of Kalighat, which they recently visited, and has the seal of secrecy been formally imposed upon all their deliberations? The public have to pay for the work of the Trust, and pay heavily too, and they should like to know something of its proceedings and of those deliberations which ripen into resolutions and acts. The journal can perhaps understand why a portion of their proceedings should be treated as confidential lest they might stimulate the activities of land-jobbers. But barring them, the paper insists upon the utmost publicity. And even here it should be borne in mind that inspections are necessary before sites can be acquired, and when the inspections are made, the local public come to know all about them and speculation begins. However that may be, there are numberless matters outside the particular question just referred to; which the public should like to know about, and in respect of which they should be taken into confidence. Take for instance the appointments that are made and the salaries fixed for them. Surely the deliberations of the Trust in these matters should be open to the public. Publicity is the greatest safeguard of efficient and righteous administration; and the journal insists upon it in regard to the deliberations of the Improvement Trust.

BENGALUR,
10th May 1913.

571. Commenting on the report of a public meeting held at the Ripon College premises to protest against the conduct of those Municipal Commissioners of Comilla, who have made a representation to the Government recommending the District Magistrate as Chairman of the local Municipality, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* thinks if the Government of Bengal is not yet satisfied of the suicidal act of the Commissioners, the Calcutta meeting ought to remove all doubts on the point. Blinded by personal grudge they failed to see how they were simply blackening their own faces by the step they took. For their edification, the journal recounts a similar incident that happened at Bhagalpur and leaves them to draw their own moral. Some Commissioners there, revolting against the control of certain non-official Chairman of the Municipality (who had a reputation for firmness and blunt outspokenness, had the foolishness to implore the District Magistrate who was no other than the famous Mr. Lyall) to stand for the Chairmanship at the next election. But later on they came to discover the great wrong and injustice they had done to their constituents, who found themselves thrown, so to say, out of the frying pan into the fire. Such a fate the journal is afraid awaits every place where the public men sacrifice self-respect and public spirit at the altar of personal spite and vengeance.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th May 1913.

(h)—General.

572. The *Bengalee* has been taken to task by more than one correspondent for preaching the doctrine of co-operation with Government officials and for holding fast to what it believes to be the truth, viz., that a new era has dawned in this country since the Royal visit. A correspondent, adverting to the extraordinary proceedings of Mr. Dunlop, the new Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, observed that the task of co-operation with Government officials was impossible and impracticable, in view of the erratic attitude of Mr. Dunlop and others like him. Mr. Dunlop, it should be remembered, comes from a part of the province which had been partitioned, and he is more or less saturated with traditions which are now antiquated and which have to be forgotten. Possibly he needs a little time to adjust himself to the new conditions. But the sooner

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this is done, the better for all interests concerned. However that may be, complaints similar to those made against Mr. Dunlop come from other parts of the country. From Khulna and from Murshidabad the same tale is repeated. There was not a Magistrate more popular than Mr. Hart, of Khulna. He governed the people committed to his charge by the most effective of all weapons of Government, by love and not by fear. The journal is strained to observe that his successor, Mr. Waddell, has begun badly.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1913.

Snake, snake-bites and their
treatment.

573. If the Government had spent a fraction of the time and money it has already spent on the new methods before giving a proper trial to that which has been the means of saving millions of lives in the last hundreds of years, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is confident at least a substantial decrease in the snake-bite mortality in the country might have been effected. It need not take the trouble of searching out the Mal-Vaidyas as, thanks to the modern civilization, the race of snake-charmers is now almost extinct; but if it deputed only one or two assistant surgeons to study and conduct researches on the system, as described in the book "Snakes, Snakes-Bites and their Treatment" in which the experiences of the above-mentioned gentleman are set forth in detail, the same result may be attained at a much less trouble and cost. If any outside public is interested in the question, he may have the book from this office. The book is priced moderately.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th May 1913.

Blessings of a separate province.

574. The *Indian Empire* writes that the Planters, Tea or Indigo, enjoy unsavory reputation as regards their treatments towards the raiyats. Bengal had been able to drive the indigo-planters from its limits, the tea-planters have been brought under control. Henceforth Bihar's political fights have been fought by the Bengalis. But since its separation, the Beharees not only discarded but actually showed their enmity to the sons of Bengal. The result would be that not the Beharees but the indigo-planters will rule the province, because they are all-powerful, who will keep the Beharees under their heels. The raiyats of Champaran suffer untold miseries from the hands of the planters there, and in spite of innumerable representations to the authorities, which had found their grievances based on truth, no redress, even for a Commission of Enquiry has been granted. Oh! For another Sir Ashley Eden in Bihar.

BENGAL
14th May 1913.

The separation of Judicial and
Executive functions.

575. The *Bengalee* writes that the demonstrations in support of the separation of judicial and executive functions continue. Largely attended meetings have been held at Faridpur, Dinajpur and Chandpur in the Tippera district. It is worthy of note that Muhammadans took an active part in these demonstrations. It is a combined movement—that for the separation of judicial and executive functions. The Moslem League has recorded a resolution in support of it; and distinguished Muhammadan leaders took part in the recent Town Hall demonstration. Is the agitation to go on? Will not the Government take the people into its confidence and let the public know what it means to do? The educated community have definitely made up their mind to have this reform at an early date.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th May 1913.

The Indian clerks' quarters at
Delhi.

576. The news that the Indian clerks' quarters at Delhi have been blown away by the storm, and that their occupants spent the night in the open has caused a sensation in Calcutta, and no wonder, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that it should do so. For, a large number of these clerks were Calcutta men and their relations and friends are very anxious to know how they have been faring. The authorities have a duty in this connection. Not only should they at once publish a detailed account of what happened at Delhi during the storm, but they should take vigorous and immediate action to make the recurrence of such a catastrophe impossible. It is well-known that Delhi is the land of malaria, mosquito and dust, and is much susceptible to the effects of the inclement weather. Such being the case, one wonders that those who are in charge of the Construction Department should consider the Indian clerks' quarters as satisfactorily built and pass the bill of costs of buildings that gave way before the effects of the first storm. Can it be that they never cared about their durability since it was meant for the "natives"?

III.—LEGISLATION.

577. It is now definitely announced, observes the *Indian World*, that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is leaving India for good within a couple of months and will be succeeded by Sir William Meyer who belongs to the Madras Service. To all intents and purposes, Sir William appears to be not quite unworthy of taking up the financial portfolio of the Government of India and may even prove successful in launching prosperity budgets; but there can be no doubt that like another finance member who came before him from Madras, he lacks a wide outlook, a breadth of vision, sufficient imagination and a spirit of sympathy with the aspirations of New India. The presence of such a person in the Viceroy's Cabinet does not auger well for the people of India. With Sir Reginald Craddock as home member, Sir Harcourt Butler as education member, and Sir William Meyer as successor to Sir Fleetwood Wilson, the paper is afraid that the next few years will not be a peaceful and contented time. There is no chance of the Indian bureaucracy changing its tone and character so long as the sun-dried members of the heaven-born service are selected for the Viceroy's Cabinet to conduct the Government of India. The journal is opposed to this system not only on mere personal grounds but on questions of deeply vital principles. When civilians imbibe all the prejudices of their service and lose complete touch with liberal ideas of government, then they come to the Viceroy's Council in charge of special departments. They carry with them all the vices of their temperament and their dislike of the educated community. This successfully prevents the liberalisation of the government and the broadening of the basis of British rule in this country. So, looked at from whatever point of view, excepting that of the Indian Civil Service, this system of selection is an unmitigated evil and should be brought to an end as soon as possible.

INDIAN WORLD,
7th May 1913.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

578. Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta is anxious, remarks the *Indian World*, to appear before the footlights in the rôle of a constitutional prophet. He seems to think that self-government in India on Colonial lines will never do. Constitutional prophecy may be a safe cover for a colossal ignorance of history and social evolution and serves no other purpose than a mere bluff. Since Lord Morley pronounced from Whitehall that so long as his vision went he could see no prospects of parliamentary institutions in India, many members of the India Council have tried to emulate his prophetic spirit; but what can be excused in a Morley cannot be excused in a Gupta.

INDIAN WORLD,
7th May 1913.

579. The *Indian World* writes that Barisal and Mymensingh have decided to hold the District Conference this year during the *Janmashami* holidays. It will still be fresh in public mind that the last conferences that were proposed to be held at these places and at Faridpur were stopped by the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government. The paper cannot disguise the fact that public life is at a very low ebb in the country just at the present moment, and that these District Conferences should not only be revived but should be turned into effective agencies for rousing the people to their sense of duty. The object of these conferences should be to determine a plan of work for the moral and material welfare of the towns and villages and not to pass a number of resolutions on subjects ranging from colonial self-government to curtailment of military expenditure. The District Conferences should confine themselves to purely local matters and they can well leave the Imperial or Provincial topics to other bodies and organisations.

INDIAN WORLD,
7th May 1913.

580. The *Telegraph* quotes the following from the columns of a daily paper:—"A most pathetic story has reached us from a village in Hooghly district, the victim being a Kayastha girl of 11, by name Lilavati. She has described her tale of distress in a memorial which she has submitted to His Excellency the Governor and to Mr. Prentice,

TELEGRAPH,
10th May 1913.

A memorial to His Excellency the Governor by a Kayastha girl of 11.

the District Magistrate. The memorial discloses a lawless state of affairs in the particular locality. The girl prays for a local enquiry by the District Magistrate of Hooghly without the interference of her tormenters 'for the protection of her honours and life.' Considering the serious allegations she has made in her memorial, the matter calls for serious attention of His Excellency, and we hope he will be pleased to order an enquiry into the matter, and that the District Magistrate of Hooghly will move in the matter." Of course, what the distress of the girl is, is not apparent from the above, but when a memorial has been submitted on her behalf to His Excellency the Governor himself, it may fairly be presumed that the difficulty is of a serious type. The journal has every confidence in Mr. Prentice, the Magistrate of Hooghly, and therefore hopes that he would not be slow to afford all possible protection to the evidently unprotected girl.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
15th May 1913.

581. The *Indian Empire* writes that there are thousands of Englishmen known as Anglo-Indians who come out to India either as Service-men or merchants and traders to

make money and retire to their native land to enjoy their well-gotten or ill-gotten wealth. They are mere birds of passage, and never mix with the people as they used to do before the Red Canal was opened, nor try to identify themselves with their aspirations. Hence they entirely fail to understand the people thoroughly or even superficially. The Civil Service men gather their experiences from their *amlahs* and litigants, and the policemen, or worse still from the sycophantic Indians who wait upon them for some favour either in the shape of title or service for their sons and relations. The merchants and traders obtain their knowledge of the people from their office, clerks or Indian dealers and brokers who go through their chambers for some transactions. They make up the deficiency, if they consider it so, from the columns of such papers as the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, which complete their sums of knowledge of the people amidst whom they pass the best portion of their lives and on retirement, they are not unnaturally apt to air their so-called experiences before the ignorant and unsuspecting English people at Home. They do, however, all these things in all sincerity. Worse still, the globe-trotters, like Sir Valentin Chirole, who came out to India for a few weeks, commissioned by some influential organs of public opinion in England to unravel some great problems, which are puzzling even to the Viceroy and his Advisers, and confining himself amongst his countrymen in India to cut the gordian knots, return to England and enlighten the English people with the revelations he had gathered here! It is no wonder that they become laughing-stock of the educated Indians, who read such effusions with merriments and also amusements.

BENGALIER,
16th May 1913.

582. So the Union House of Assembly has passed, writes the *Bengalee*, the second reading of the Immigration Bill. It was only recently pointed out that the Immigration

Bill takes the South African Indian from the frying pan to the fire. It perpetuates the racial bar and imposes fresh disabilities whose effect will be to class the women-folk as undesirables. All the opposition to the measure was mainly centred on the point that the exclusion on economic grounds or on account of the standard or habits of life should not be applied to Europeans. We also hear of suggestions of less drastic provisions with reference to Indians already in the country in a motion which was afterwards withdrawn. All these combine to show that so far as Indians in South Africa are concerned the cup of injury and humiliation is full to the brim. It is a question for the sociologists and psychologists to determine whether modern civilization has got much further than the substitution of the legislative weapons for tomahawk and scalping knife. It is not the unexplored jungles of so-called savage people that require the light of religion and morality, but the uncultured, mist-covered hearts of men in the front rank of civilisation. The instinct of hospitality is as old as the primeval man. But the South African Christian with a heritage of all that is best and noblest in the world is shutting his door on a fellow-man who is only claiming his right to live and earn an honest living. If race and colour prejudice is still to influence in such a large measure the relation between man and man in the affairs of the so-called advanced races of the world, then it was high time the position between East and West

as pupil and master were reversed. The most astounding feature of the debate in the South African Assembly on the Immigration Bill is the announcement of Mr. Fischer, that in this matter he has the sympathy and approval of the Imperial Government. Mr. Fisher may go on safely with his little mind. But Burke has sounded the warning that big empires and little minds go ill together. It is news to the journal that Philistinism prevails in the counsel of the Empire to such a hopeless extent as to make it quite conscionable for the Imperialist Ministers in England, to extend their tacit or expressed support to such an iniquitous piece of legislation as this Immigration Bill.

583. All the Anglo-Indian papers, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, are vying one another in urging upon the Home Government to adopt most stringent measures to

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th May 1913.

The suffragette movement.

put down the campaign of crime started by the suffragists in England. Indeed, they are wondering that such steps were not taken before. Ah, it seems, their long stay in India has produced a most curious effect on them so that they do not understand the simple fact that what is possible in India is not at all so in England. The suffragist problem is not an Indian question, with the Indian Government to solve it, but is a purely English question, and it is for the Home Government to deal with it. In England, administration of justice has not been made so easy as in India, where almost unpopular measure may be passed at one sitting. This difference in the condition of things makes a world of difference, and this explains why the Home Government fails to act on the suggestion of the Anglo-Indian papers. In India, the Government has the privilege to discover germs of sedition where they do not at all exist and adopt most unheard of methods to fight with imaginary devils. But, how do matters stand in England? There the Government must put up with most real and tangible evils lest they might offend public susceptibilities by precipitate and reactionary legislation. Outrages like those of suffragists would have turned India upside down in a way which one trembles to contemplate.

584. The twentieth session of the Madras Provincial Conference, observes the *Bengalee*, its sittings on the 5th of May at Trichinopoly. That the Conference was a great success is evident from the large attendance, the

BENGALUR.
16th May 1913.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

nature of the resolutions passed, and the public men who were present and took part in the proceedings. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao presided over the Conference. He is one of the foremost public men in Madras. He has been the tried and tested champion of the popular cause in the Madras Legislative Council. His long address covers a wide field and touches upon a variety of subjects. His criticism of the Conspiracy Bill, his views on the present political outlook, and the village panchayat system deserves special mention. The whole address of the President is interesting, gives abundant food for reflection and will amply repay perusal.

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