





THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA JANUARY, 19, 1905.

MILITARY HEROISM.

The general opinion about the present war is that the invaders and defenders of Port Arthur have displayed a degree of heroism which has no parallel in the annals of the world.

Referring to the sacrifices of beleaguered garrisons, we think, India has shown examples of sacrifice which have also no parallel in the world.

The only State which escaped this destructive flood of Mussalman occupation, was Nepal. So when the English went to fight with the Nepalese, they found what the Hindus were like in earlier days.

War was declared against Nepal on the 1st November, 1814. A little before this declaration, it was resolved to make a grand military demonstration for the purpose of overawing the enemy.

On the 24th October, Gillespie's regiment reached Dehra-Dun. Gillespie was not with his force. Colonel Moulvi had the command.

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and, before the astounded British force had time to reflect, they had cut right through the line, drank to their hearts' content from the springs of Nalapani, and in no time disappeared without any one of them being hurt.

The English razed Kalunga to the ground. The English historian of Dehra Dun, R.O. Williams, B.A., O.S., thus remarks on the incident: 'Such was the conclusion of the defence of Kalunga, a feat of arms worthy of the best of chivalry, conducted with a heroism almost sufficient to palliate the disgrace of our own reverses.'

The attitude of the Irish, we mean, the malcontents of the Emerald Island, towards the present war is amusing in the extreme.

Their natural sympathies are with the Japanese, for they hate the tyrant-nations of the world who being in possession of superior force, keep the weaker nations in bondage.

Let us however try to find out what this war proves, and how it may affect this country. We do not understand such things; but it seems to us that as Russia had to encounter England in India, it practically left this country and was chalking out a path for itself in the Far East.

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might have read in print, as most of them had no chance of hearing him properly when he addressed a vast assemblage of men.

As a matter of fact, nobody yet knows why the Conference was held. The situation was this. A paragraph appeared in the 'Pioneer' to the effect that, the Government of India had decided to divide Bengal and sent a despatch home on the subject.

About this time we wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal for ascertaining the accuracy of the above news. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle was good enough to send a reply to the effect that the Government of Bengal knew nothing about the matter.

But the mischief created by the circulation of the false news in the 'Pioneer' and the 'Bengalee' was not to be easily removed. People are naturally more disposed to believe in an alarming intelligence than in its contradiction.

How the Conference originated, developed and ended should form the subject of a separate article in a subsequent issue.

VERY few, if any, in Bengal, escaped from the mischievous effects of the false rumours relating to the partition of Bengal.

We do not therefore blame the Bengal delegates to the Congress if they were labouring under a panic when they were at Bombay.

When the matter is before the Government of India and not before the Government of Bengal, and until the Lieutenant-Governor can ascertain what information is available, he can give none.

We have been flooded with letters from various quarters of this Province enquiring about the proposed partition of Bengal and the steps to be taken thereto.

The unfortunate position, however, is that we do not know yet where we are and hence it is not possible to suggest what we should do immediately.

But if the promoters could be excused for having acted in a panic, we beg to know what excuse they had in having acted unconstitutionally.

It will be remembered that in March last a monster meeting for protesting against the partition of Bengal was held at the Town Hall under the presidency of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, which represented the views of the whole of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore.

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ference, or any other steps that should be taken at this stage.

The Congress delegates, however, totally ignored the Committee and summoned the Conference on their own responsibility. Was not this an unconstitutional act on their part? Was not this an attempt, though of course not deliberate, to undo the work of the previous movement?

Was not this all? Why was the Conference convened at all? The delegates who were dragged from their homes knew nothing about its object.

It was a bungle from the beginning to the end. A preliminary meeting had been held at the B. I. Association to settle the programme of the Conference.

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They come, they come, still they come. Here is another instance, which hails from a Madras District, showing how some of our Judges sometimes simply play with the lives of their fellow creatures.

If we deal with Japan, China, Russia and so forth now and then, it is to satisfy the craving of a large number of our constituents who take interest in these matters.

WHAT Germany did to a limited extent in the way of regenerating the working staff of the Turkish Army, the Japanese are doing for China in a more thorough and comprehensive manner.

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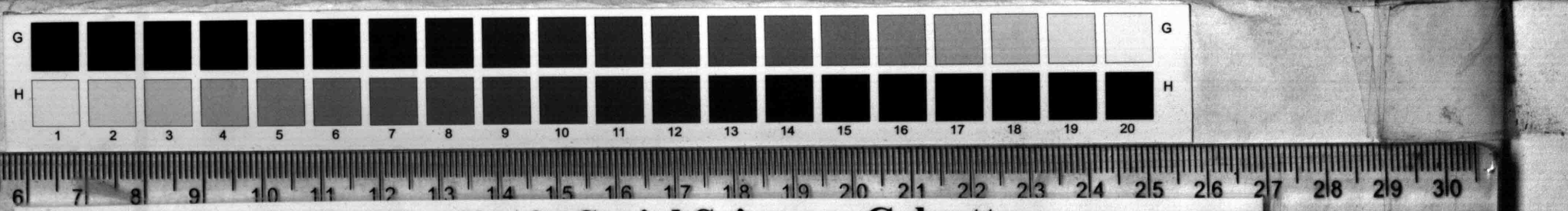
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the Government of India." The "Mercury" insists that a natural and inevitable result of the spread of education in India as well as the knowledge gained by British and her free institutions by Indian students who come here to continue their studies, is to demonstrate the advantage of a representative system of government.

SCRAPPS. We understand that the Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees on its now graduates comes off on the 11th proximo.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. London, Jan. 13. A Japanese cruiser has captured the British collier Rosely on route for Vladivostok.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. GENERAL. THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY. London, Jan. 13. The Chinese Minister at Washington has advised China that Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his American associates have re-purchased the majority of the Hankow-Canton railway stock.

TELEGRAMS. INDIAN TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. Bombay, Jan. 16. Last night a German named Vanderlinden, employed in the Government Dockyard as a boiler-maker and diver, killed his mother-in-law and shot his wife.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, issue the following final report of the "til" crop (sesamum or gingelly) for 1904. The total area under "til" sown unmixed amounts this year to 2,68,564 acres compared with 3,74,559 acres returned last year.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. London, Jan. 15. The "Novoe Vremya" publishes the telegram from Java stating that the Japanese have established a base at Labuan, and that the cable has ceased working.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. London, Jan. 16. M. Deloncle disbelieves the authenticity of Kodama's plan, though firmly convinced that Japan ardently covets Indo-China.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. London, Jan. 16. The Lancashire Cotton Weavers' Association demand an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in their wages owing to the prosperity of the trade.

TELEGRAMS. INDIAN TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR. Bombay Jan. 16. The following telegram was received by the Japanese Consul from the Japanese Government:—"A Russian detachment with two regiments and eight squadrons appeared and attacked our Comm. station at Newchwang on the night of the 11th inst. and was repulsed on all sides."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler with centimeter and inch markings, and a grid of small squares.





