

बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार



सत्यमेव जयते

1913

31/1913

31/1913

संचिका संख्या  
अभिलेखागार संख्या

१६/३

बिहार सरकार

Political

Special

विभाग

शाखा

कार्यवाही

१६

सं०

५१

पृष्ठ

विषयः—

Reports on Patwa Akhbar  
etc



August 31 1944

Patna Akhbar

15.8.44

Page 0

55

I don't suppose the  
article blown is bad  
enough to justify us in  
tapping security from  
the paper, but it is  
very near the border  
line & L.R. may be  
asked to advise. We  
must keep our paper  
from getting out?

हैन्द - a much easier  
process than fitting them  
back again — & even  
if we don't take security  
the strength might  
perhaps warn the Editor.  
In any case a note that  
be kept of the article.

Ed

This may be done 11/8. R. ✓  
had already noted in margin



✓  
wrote for a full translation  
this should now be done  
who is the editor of this  
paper? its name is new to  
me.

1/9/13

Will L.R. please advise? I have asked  
Mr. Sealy about the paper

~~The~~  
1-9-13

1241 (Pake)  
81-8-13

To Simile L.R.

US

It is difficult to give an opinion  
without seeing the exact words  
used. The words used in the  
remuneration below would bring the  
paper under S. 4 (1) (a) (c) and  
(e). I do not know what word has been trans-  
lated "oppose".  
If this is a new paper, I thought  
he inquired whether it has given  
security under S. 30 of the Press Act  
if it is an old paper, a deposit  
might be required under S. 3. (2)  
if one has not already been given.

LLH  
4/9

O/p from Mr. Sealy No. 2185 S. B. of  
8 Sept 13.

Submitted with papers. The translations  
asked for from the Hindi Translator have  
not yet been received.

LLH  
8/9

Has A full text  
come yet?

has 3 more

As  
9/9

~~Submitted~~ Put up with the other file  
i.e. when a full text has been received



Confidential.

2  
Bihar Special Branch 27/1278

SECRETARIAT P. O.,

Ranchi,

No. 2185 SB.

4  
The 8<sup>th</sup> September 1913.

Dear Hallett,

Your D.O. of the 1st instant.

The " Patna Akhbar " is printed in Urdu at the Sayidi Press, Gerhatta, Khajekalan, Patna, but is published from Gaya. The Editor is one Amir Haider of Hasne Gaya. He is also the Proprietor, publisher and printer.

The paper started on 5.11.1912, and is a weekly, the subscription being 2/8/-. This is all we know here, but I am writing to Gaya for further particulars about M. Amir Haider.

Yours sincerely.

M.G.Hallet Esqr., I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to Government,

R A N C H I.

R.T.B.,  
6/9.

ext  
Ks  
Your order on page 2. Ld. Submit





No. 2182 SB.

5

Patna, September 1913.

SECRETARIAT P. O.

Patna,

Patna, September 1913.

Dear Hallett,

Your D.O. of the 1st instant.

The "Patna Adhar" is printed in Urdu at the

Savitt Press, Gerhatia, Khatkhatia, Patna, but is published

from Gaya. The Editor is one Amir Haidar of Hama Gaya. He

is also the Proprietor, Publisher and Printer.

The paper started on 5.11.1912, and is a weekly.

the subscription being 2/8/- . This is all we know here.

but I am writing to you for further particulars about M.

बिहार सरकार

Amir Haidar.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

M.G. Hallett Esqr., I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to Government,

RANCHI.

R.T.B.  
6/9

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "The Editor" and "Patna".



3  
Have we written for the full  
text? if not please do so at  
once. 6 11/11/13

10/9/13

We telegraphed on 4.9.13. if not received today  
please write to remind ~~the~~  
10/9

telegraph at once

10/9  
1079

10/9

by Translance बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेश  
6th file 30 20512

U.S. A full translation of the articles  
which appeared in the Mashir Bihari  
relating to the Cawnpore incident  
has been recd & is submitted  
for perusal & orders.

The Translator promises to  
send the translations of the  
articles of in the Patna Akhbar  
tomorrow

10/9/13

L.R.

Will you please give your opinion?

12/11

U.S. The translations of the Patna Akhbar



5 articles were recd this morning  
& placed in file (P.U.C III)  
The file may be submitted to  
L.R. for favour of his  
opinion

13/9

12931 (ulo)  
2 10/9

L.R.

Will you please give your  
opinion on the two articles of  
which a full translation has been  
received?

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अतिरिक्त निदेशालय)  
13-9-13

U.S.

With regard to the extract from  
the "Patna Akhbar" of August 18<sup>th</sup>  
I see, from the translation that the  
words "India is no longer a country  
of peace for Muhammadans" is part  
of a resolution passed in  
Calcutta on July 8<sup>th</sup>, at a meeting  
addressed by Abul Kalam Azad,  
editor of the "Al Heral". If it is a fact  
that these words were contained in  
the Resolution, & the Resolution was  
published in the Calcutta papers  
it would be rather hard to make  
them the basis of a prosecution.

The Article taken as a whole  
is objectionable & far fetched, but I  
am doubtful as to whether taking  
it as a whole, a prosecution would  
succeed. Security might be de-  
manded from the paper



4(11)

8

With regard to the extract from the  
 Muzkur Bikaner of August 17<sup>th</sup>, it is  
 an exaggerated & untrue ~~rep~~ account  
 of what happened, drawn up by  
 a reporter. I doubt whether any  
 proceedings could be drawn up  
 upon it; it would tend to inflame  
 anger in the minds of Muhammadans  
 but there is no incitement to violence

Kelle  
 14/9

I have wired to Mr. M<sup>r</sup> of Patna to enquire about  
 the Itikhad - as to ask him to forward a copy  
 of the M<sup>r</sup> to the editor of the Press  
 to see the payment, & return



14.11

9

B

In the linked file (File A) will  
be found the order of the District  
Magistrate exempting the Marathi  
Behar from purchasing rice.  
The gentlemen named in the order  
may be ordered by the  
Commissioner and warned that if  
they cannot keep their children or  
other order and if the words of  
heavy penalty will be demanded.

As regards the Police Act  
must await information  
concerning a  
from the U.P. &  
a certain number



Confidential.

Confidential 31

8-2

Bihar Special Branch: 27/338

SECRETARIAT P. O.,

Ranchi,

The 19 September 1913.

No. 2293 SB.

10

for  
20/8

Dear Hallett,

Syed Haji Jan of Gourhatta, Patna City, is the Printer, Publisher and Proprietor of the paper " Patna Akhbar " and not Amir Haider as reported in my D.O. No. 2185 of the 8th instant. There is nothing on record against Syed Haji Jan.

I regret the mistake.

Yours sincerely.

W. Seal 13/9

बिहार सरकार

To मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(M.G. Hallett Esqr., I.C.S., (बिहार सरकार के निदेशालय)

Under Secretary to Government,

R A N C H I.

R.T.B.,  
18/9.

Submitted with notes.

for  
22/9



CONFIDENTIAL

Home Department.

D.O.No. 590- Political.

Simla, the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1913.

12

25-5

My dear LeMesurier,

I am desired to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to an article regarding the Cawnpore incident, which appeared in the Patna Akhbar of the 18th August 1913 and was reproduced in the selections from Indian-owned newspapers published in Bihar and Orissa for the week ending the 23rd August 1913, and to suggest, for the consideration of His Honour, the desirability of issuing a warning to the newspaper, if one has not already been given.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार)  
Yours sincerely,

H. Khuler

The Hon'ble Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.



25 & expedite info regarding  
Patna Akhbar. Make extremely  
urgent.

14

Rechar.

Telegram from the Magistrate, Banka  
Dy 27/9/13

US

Please see para 7 of notes &  
the Honble Mr Wheeler's d/o letter  
on page 9. The Magistrate of Banka  
has now wired the information we  
called for. As the proprietor of the  
Press & the publisher of the  
paper are one & the same person  
there would seem to be no  
necessity to make a declaration  
under Section 4 of the Act (XX)  
since one was made under  
Section 5.

The question now is whether  
Syed Hagi Jan who is  
printing the paper



7 (11)

10

Nov 8 y corres  
15

Issue the telegram below as the one to  
CS for approval, the draft to Mr. Joley.

12K

A  
17/c

17.9

Issued Telegram No. 3897 P. of 17. 9. 13.

~~2/c to Mr. Joley No. 39500 of 20. 9. 13~~

Remind Amonas

A  
24.6.

बिहार सरकार 26/9/13

To District Magistrate, Patna

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Please refer expedite inf.

regarding Patna Akhbar called for  
in my telegram 3897 P. of 17<sup>th</sup>

vis H.

Bihar.

Writ to Mr. Ishi again

A

29-9/13

Wired Express.

Please refer my telegram



Should be given a warning only  
 16  
 17 or whether he should also be  
 made to deposit security with  
 the Magistrate. In the  
 present state of feeling running  
 as high as it does perhaps  
 he should do both.

In order

*[Signature]*  
 28/9/13

CS  
 मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
 (बिहार राज्य के अख्यतः खास निदेशालय)  
 28/9/13

11/11 1/11 While L R's note indic-  
 ates there is some doubt whether  
 the whole part of the article (marked  
 on p 4 of correspondence) comes  
 within the definition of seditious  
 matter. If not the applicability of  
 §§ 3(2) 8(2) and 12 is doubtful  
 and it would be better not to  
 demand security but to issue  
 a very strong and explicit warn-  
 ing to the compiler of the edition,  
 publisher and printer, all

Under Sec. 3 of  
 Act I of 1910

have. Also India recom-  
 mended a warning in the  
 first instance in the  
 1910 case concerning the  
 following, the again do as in the  
 Wheeler's case.



subsequent issues of the paper  
and also all matter printed  
and published in the press <sup>17</sup>  
during the interval (The will  
no doubt give particulars  
when interviewed by the Major  
that as if he has failed to  
deliver copies of books he has  
made himself liable to prosecu-  
tion under the Press & Registra-  
tion of Books Act (1867)).

The Hindi Translator  
should be admonished for his  
original misrendering of the  
crucial passage in the article  
and request would be made  
full translations of any objection  
on matter.

The delay in giving a reply  
to our telegrams about the pro-  
posed press is unsatisfactory  
but it is hoped the orders now  
issued will correct this in  
future

It was a statement stated  
that the training <sup>for</sup>  
this particular article  
does not limit any  
action in any thing  
necessary in respect  
of articles since <sup>limited</sup>  
Calcutta  
28/9

Yes  
Cal  
28/9

12/11  
28/9

Cal  
28/9

1/12  
1/12



19 I am. Please tell Mr. Butler<sup>14</sup>  
 that the matter had attracted our  
 attention & that we were considering  
 the expediency of a presentation  
 of a security & say that  
 we are now giving the warning  
 against

182

25/8/13

Cal  
 25/8

1/11

सर्वकार  
 मंत्रिमंडल सचिवलय  
 (बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशक)  
 Two drafts for approval. Orders  
 will also come Mr. Butler's  
 under translation

1/11

24/9

Cal

24/9

1/11

27

Draft 28  
 7/10

Issue to Hindi Translator.

1/11/13.

Issued G.O. No. 4163 P. 3. 10. 13 to  
 Hindi Translator



10  
Bihar and Orissa Secretariat.

Confidential.

D.O.No. 85.C.

20

Ranchi,

The 30<sup>th</sup> September 1913.

My dear Wheeler,

I am desirous to acknowledge the receipt of your demi official letter No.590-Political, dated the 22nd September 1913, about the article regarding the Cawnpore incident which appeared in the Patna Akhbar of the 18th August 1913.

2. The article did not come to notice until the 1st September, when a full translation was ordered and has since been obtained. It will be seen from the copy submitted herewith that the original summary is somewhat misleading and makes the article appear rather more directly inflammatory than it really was. The warning suggested by the Government of India has now been given.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार, पटना)  
Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr H. Wheeler, C.I.E., I.C.S.

S i m l a.

etc.



17  
Bihar and Orissa Secretariat.  
Confidential.

D. O. No. 84.C.

22

Ranchi,  
The 30<sup>th</sup> September 1913.

My dear Foley,

I am desired to enclose a full translation of an article entitled "Martyrdom of the Mosque" which appeared in the Patna Akhbar of August 18th, 1913 and of which a summary was reproduced in the Weekly Report on vernacular newspapers for Bihar and Orissa for the week ending the 23rd August 1913.

2. The tone of the article is so extremely objectionable that the question of prosecuting or, at least, of taking security was seriously considered. As however this is the first time that the paper has offended, Government have decided that it will suffice to administer a warning. I am therefore to request that the District Magistrate may be instructed to send for Syed Haji Jan the printer, publisher and proprietor of the paper, and to point out to him the objectionable character of the article and warn him that heavy security will be demanded from him in the event of any repetition of such offensive writing. It should be expressly stated that the warning refers to this particular article and does not limit any action Government may think expedient in respect of articles since printed in the paper which have not yet come to their notice. The subsequent issues of the paper will be examined by the Hindi Translator of Government and the action to be taken in respect of these will be considered on perusal of the translations.

3. You should also ascertain, whether the proprietor has omitted to deliver any copies of books, pamphlets, etc. printed in his press since the publication of the issue



12 17  
of the offending newspaper, and thus failed to fulfil the obligations imposed upon him under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. If so, you should consider whether action should be taken against him in this respect.

24  
Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr B. Foley, I.C.S.

offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
Bankipur.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



Patna Akhbar

From the <sup>13</sup>Master of Patna No. J 79/33  
26 8 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 13

Submitted with file. Please  
see Mr. Sealy's O/o of 19<sup>th</sup> Sept on page  
8 of notes in which he said that  
Sarifad Hadi Jan was the Printer  
Publisher & Proprietor of the 'Patna Akhbar'

AM  
6/10

CS.

AM  
6/10

198

This seems rather unsatisfactory.  
I would suggest that S.B. receive the  
information as Anderson and  
newspapers in this manner. In  
consultation with District Officer  
and the Magistrate under Wardah  
or W. G. M. 7. X 13 1/2/17

C.S.

I am inquiring how the mistake  
in p 3 occurred and am having  
the info on record in the S.B.  
revised & brought up to date. As a  
matter of fact it is revised  
annually and Subdts are supposed  
to notify intermediate changes.

Magistrate Patna may be asked to



stop the enquiry as to Amir  
Haider. 27  
Rd 10/10

11/10  
draft  
The Bani information seems  
drawn out of date and the  
annual revision must be  
made 1/11  
10/11

Agsthan

We may perhaps write to  
Magistrate, Patna 11/11

Law letter No. J 79-33 4-

2<sup>nd</sup> instant. Syed Hadi Jan of  
Gourhatta, Patna city is The  
Printer Publisher & Proprietor of  
Patna Akhbar and not Amir  
Haider about whom no further  
enquiry need be made.

Bihar.

*[Signature]*  
11/10

Done

*[Signature]*  
11/11/13

Telegram issued  
*[Signature]*  
11/10



10/11/10

H.C. M.  
16/10

Amal

1/12/10

15 X

C.S.

28

Please refer to your file about an objectionable article in the "Patna Akbar". In returning it to you on the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. I noted that it was unnecessary to make further enquiries about the untraced Editor Amin Haider as I was under the impression that he was wrongly named as Editor.

I have since looked up the Patna return of newspapers bearing date the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept last and I find that Amin Haider of village Sausa, P.S. Hasua, Gaya is shown therein as the Editor, while Mr. Haji Saifid Jan of Gorhaba, P.S. Khajekalan, Patna is shown as the Proprietor, Publisher & Printer.

A reference has already been



21

made from my Office to the  
local police to trace  
Amin Haidar and a reply  
is awaited.

Rd 13/10

Patna Akhbar

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



22 ~~Conf~~ 31 11/13

91

27/11/13

15 Patna ~~Dix~~ Commissioner's Office,  
Bankipore,

The 20th October 1913.

Confidential.

D.O. No. 860 C.

30

21/11/13

Dear LeMesurier,

Your D.O. No. 84 C dated the 30th Septr. 1913  
about an article in the Patna Akhbar.

2. I enclose copies of D.Os. No. 588 dated the  
3rd October 1913 and No. C 18/17 of 13 dated the 17th  
October 1913 from the District Magistrate showing the  
action taken.

Yours sincerely

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

B. L.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Page 161  
of notes



Confidential

16 Patna District Office,

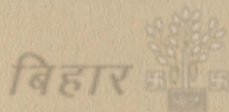
23 Bankipore, the 17th October 1913

D.O. No. C 18/17 of 13.

32

My dear Foley,

In continuation of Inglis's confidential D.O. letter No. 588 dated 3rd instant regarding the objectionable character of the article in the Patna Akhbar Newspaper, I beg to state that with regard to the action ~~action~~ suggested in para 3 of Mr. LeMesurier's letter the Superintendent of Police reports that the proprietor has not omitted to deliver copies of all books, pamphlets etc. printed in his press since the first issue of the newspaper in question and that no further measures seem to be necessary.



Yours sincerely

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
SD/- H.W.Scroope.  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

B. Foley, Esq., I.C.S.



17 24  
Patna District Office,  
Bankipore, the 3rd October 1913.

Confidential.

34  
D.O. No. 588.

Dear Foley,

Your D.O. No. 837 C dated 1st October 1913.

I have today seen Saiyid Haji Jan, Printer, publisher and proprietor of the Patna Akhbar Newspaper and have pointed out to him the objectionable character of the article and warned him against any repetition of such offensive writing in his paper. He informed me that Amir Hyder of Gaya was the Editor of the paper but that he dismissed him shortly after this article had appeared in the paper. He has promised that there will be no repetition of the offensive writing and states that he was not aware of the publication of the article, till afterwards, as he was ill at that time.

With regard to the action suggested in para 3 of Mr. LeMesurier's letter I have forwarded a copy of that letter to the Superintendent of Police and asked him to enquire and report whether the proprietor has omitted to deliver copies of all books, pamphlets etc. printed in his press since the first issue of the newspaper in question. On receipt of his reply I will report whether I consider further measures to be necessary.

Yours sincerely

Sd/- A.L.Inglis.

B. Foley, Esq., I.C.S.



Panna Akhbar

36  
also from Mr Foley no-  
800 C of 20<sup>th</sup> Oct/13

Submitted for information

H. M. Khari

29/10 J. H. M.  
21/10

CS

21.4.13.

1st M.

It may be hoped the conductors  
of the paper have had their  
lesson

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशनायक)

H. N.

22.X.13

1st M.

23.X

23/10

1st M.  
24.X

24/10/13

H. S. M.  
24/10



Confidential.

19  
11/11  
11/11  
Bihar Special Branch:

SECRETARIAT P. O.,

Ranchi,

The 8<sup>th</sup> November 1913.

No. 2783 SB.

38

11

Dear Hallett,

Flag K/

With reference to my D.O. No. 2293 of the 19th September last, I write to say that Amir Haider, editor of the Patna Akhbar, cannot be traced either at Patna or Gaya. He left Patna suddenly. Enquiries are proceeding.

Yours sincerely.

M. G. Hallett

बिहार सरकार

M.G. Hallett Esqr., I.C.S., विभाग

(बिहा. Under Secretary to Government, निदेशालय)

R A N C H I.

R.T.B.,  
6/11.

Submitted with papers. The collector of Patna reported to this effect on the 2<sup>nd</sup> ult.

Itankhaji

11/11  
11/11

No ader

11/11

X  
Page 12  
of copy



Confidential.

20

27

Ampt 23/

8-

Bihar Special Branch: 27/1134

SECRETARIAT P. O.,

Ranchi,

The 27th November 1913.

No. 2989 S.B.

40  
11/11  
27/11

27/11/13

My dear Hallett,

In continuation of my D.O.No. 2783 of the 8th instant, I write to inform you that Amir Haider, Editor of the Patna Akhbar is still untraced, and that no one has been appointed in his place. The paper has not been published for the past two months.

Yours sincerely.

W. B. B.

21/11

M.G. Hallett Esqr., I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to Government,

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

R.T.B.,  
20/11.

27/11

Please see the previous  
d/o. Amir Haider has already  
been dismissed from the editorship

H. K. B.

25/11

25/11

Records

25/11



21 (28)  
No: 399.

31 Aug 13  
91  
27/13m

From

42  
Babu Somanath Jharkhandi, B.A.,  
Hindi and Urdu Translator to the Government of  
Bihar and Orissa,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar & Orissa  
Political Department,  
Political Branch.

Dated Gulzarbagh (Patna), the 11th September, 1913.

Sir,

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार सरकार, अखिल भारतीय विभाग, बिहार सरकार)  
Don work file  
30 9-1913

In continuation of this office No: 398, dated the 10th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith full translation of the articles regarding the Cawnpore incident which appeared in the "Patna Akhbar" of the 18th August 1913.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Somanath Jharkhandi  
Hindi and Urdu Translator to the Government  
of Bihar and Orissa



44  
MARTYRDOM OF THE MOSQUE.

Win a heart for to do so is ( as meritorious as ) a  
special Haj ( pilgrimage ).

A heart has superiority over thousands of Kaabas;  
For Kaaba is ( only ) a dwelling of Abraham son of Azar  
While heart is a place visited by the Great and Glorious ( Himself ).

The authorities of the United Provinces, wanting in foresight, have made a martyr of the Cawnpore Mosque. It is not the Cawnpore Mosque that has become a martyr but an unjustified murder of the hearts of the seven Crores of Musalmans has been committed. Who can say what the object was ? The present is the age when a member of the Indian Civil Service is a Qazi ( judicial officer ), a Mufti ( one who decides religious questions ), a Kotwal ( Police Officer ), a statesman and every thing. This Mufti of the time gave his verdict that a certain part of a Mosque was not the Mosque and that it could be demolished, and it was demolished accordingly in the presence of the armed police. The Muhammadans did not dare raise any objection against or negative the verdict of the Mufti and every body accepted the view that the demolition of the part of the Mosque was not only not objectionable but desirable on public grounds. Newspapers and popular institutions are the mouthpiece of the public. Hypocritical and flattering speeches of some of these deserve to be condemned and silence of others is regrettable and contemptible. ( Our ) contemporary the "Zamindar" has written an article under the heading "An examination of the leaders and leading associations in loyalty" in which that respectable journal has very ably discussed this subject. It writes that 'since long the leaders and the secretaries of the Muhammadan institutions had been singing the songs of their loyalty at a very high pitch and When writing an article they do not express the opinions and



heartily wishing that Government should put their loyalty to the most severe test. We beg to offer our congratulation to these gentlemen for although the test applied by His Honour Sir James Meston was, as understood by himself, extremely severe and stiff, the result has been so brilliant and excellent that it must have quite astonished the exalted examiner himself. The following is the result in detail :- The highest marks have been secured by our respected ( leader ) Nawab Haji Muhammad Ishaq Khan who at the time of the demolition of ( the part of ) the Mosque so cleverly turned his eyes away that it seemed he was quite unaware of the incident. The Secretaries of the All India Moslem League as well as the ( Provincial ) Leagues under it occupy the second position. The All India Moslem League admirably expressed itself that an Islamic political body has nothing to do with the demolition of a Mosque. It was this nice distinction that obtained high marks for the League. Next to the League, the leading members of the All India Educational Conference delivered themselves with unusual dignity and firmness. The Conference made it known to the Musalman public that it was purely an educational institution having no concern with a religious matter. The little blot on the loyalty of the Nadwat-ul-Ulama ( an Association of the Learned Musalmans ), due to Moulvi Abdul Karim, has now been altogether wiped off by the demolition of the Mosque. So far as we know the learned men of Devband also have been silent; and if it is so we congratulate them for their names also will appear in prominent letters in the list of the loyal. In our opinion, however, the highest marks should be awarded to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Lahore.

Some of the conservative newspaper contemporaries even now recommend respectful prayers to and to have reliance and confidence in ( the Government ). They are quite ignorant of the world and its present state. They are unaware of the tendencies ( lit: colour ) of the present age, of what is expedient at this time and of the steps that should be taken. The habit of flattery has made their minds used to ~~hardships~~ hardships and oppressions. They would ever praise and eulogize, no matter what befalls them. When writing an article they do not express the opinions and



sentiments of the public; they write what would serve their own interest. Personal advantage is their aim; the good and welfare of ( their ) religion and society, country and nation is no concern of theirs. Perhaps it is on the strength of the loyalty of these hypocrits that the officers that are killers of Moslem hearts are emboldened to fell down a Mosque in broad day light.

But although there is a scarcity of truthful, upright and independent men and honesty and faith are rare, we notice here a few persons who are truthful and upright, have in their hearts the light of faith, and are not afraid of the powers of the world and the worldly people. We see that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, editor of the "Al-Hilal" is on the night of the 8th July reciting very pathetically at the Jama Masjid, Calcutta a Marsiya ( mourning oration ) in commemoration of the Cawnpore Mosque; painful enthusiasm is prevailing among the audience, and there is a noisy excitement against the United Provinces Government. A resolution is passed to the effect that Government should restore the demolished portion of the Mosque; that the present action of the Government is altogether in contravention of the Proclamation of 1858; that India is now no longer a country of peace for the Musalmans; and that the Musalmans should, by all possible means, oppose the power of the Government, although the unfavourable circumstance hardly gives an opportunity to do any thing ( of the sort ). Cries of shame and fie are raised for the Government of the United Provinces and the Muhammadan leaders.

We also see that Mr Muhammad Ali, editor of the "Comrade", Delhi describes in the issues of his journal dated the 5th and 12th July 1913 explicitly and openly the incident connected with the Machhlibazar Mosque at Cawnpore. He discloses many hidden mysteries and shows the way in which Government officials have their highhanded orders executed, the means and resources at their disposal to carry out the same, the manner in which they conceal their mistakes, how they stick to them and how badly make amends for the same. It will be difficult in these days to find a parallel to the example of love of religion and community set by Maulana Azad, Mr Muhammad Ali, the editor of



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the "Zamindar" and a few other great men. Weakness of faith and love of (a high) position do not allow people to perform meritorious acts. They are forgetful of the greatness and glory of God. The omnipotence of the Government officials has sunk deep into their hearts. They are quite strangers to truthfulness and uprightness. Flattery and hypocrisy have become their nature.

The demolition ( lit: martyrdom ) of the Mosque was followed by extremely dangerous agitation among the Muhammadan populace and this was natural and inevitable. The officials made great efforts to conceal it to an extent. So far as possible the matter was greatly screened. Great endeavour was made to prevent any agitation on this ( affair ) in the newspapers. But the Moslem heart could not tolerate a disgrace to Islam. The Musalmans sighed and wept, they raised a hue and cry. It was proposed that an appeal should be made to the Viceroy. The highhanded and forcible way in which a part of the Mosque was demolished stands unparalleled in the annals of the British rule in India and the method adopted to make the matter smooth now is also novel and unique. There is a persistent rumour in the town of Cawnpore that when the local Magistrate was convinced that under religious laws a Mutawalli or any Musalman is forbidden accepting any compensation for the demolished portion ( of a Mosque ) and that many of the Cawnpore Musalmans have decided to leave the Mosque in the demolished condition in order to keep the memory of British justice ever green in ( the minds of ) every ( living ) Musalman as well as the future generations, the Mutawallis were several times called ( by the Magistrate ) but they expressed their inability to discuss the question of compensation owing to the verdict of the learned men and the Moslem public. Now in order to free the hands of the Mutawallis a device has been adopted and some two hundred letters from imaginary writers have been addressed to them ( Mutawallis ) in which they have been ~~request~~<sup>asked</sup> ed to approach the Magistrate and ask for a piece of land near the Mosque as a gift from the Government so that the Mosque may be made grand, otherwise the land in the neighbourhood of the Mosque will be made over to the temple of the Hindus. "Practice



deceit, God did so and He is the greatest deciever".

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What should be the policy of the Musalmans, now that the Mosque has been demolished, is an important question. So far as we can think we agree to the resolution unanimously passed by Musalmans in a meeting held on the night of the 8th July at the Jama Musjid, Calcutta. Indeed the Musalmans should have the demolished portion of the Mosque rebuilt by whatsoever means it be possible. British justice is proverbial and we confidently believe that the Musalmans are sure to obtain justice somewhere or other. We have still to appeal to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament. And there is yet another place to seek justice, which is a law court. Can we not take some legal action against the Cawnpore officials, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces or the Secretary of State for India ? We see, in trifling matters, claims made, against the Secretary of State, in the Munsiff's Court. The present case is the most important for Musalmans. A portion of a Mosque has been demolished and Islam has been insulted. Every Musalman ( therefore ) has a 'cause of action'. The Cawnpore Mosque is surely a Qibla-numa ( an instrument pointing out to the Musalmans at a distance from Mecca the Qibla or the direction of the famous Mosque, Kaaba ). It is the foremost duty of the "Servants of Kaaba Society" to take necessary action in the matter of its demolition. We will not have done our duty by simply giving necessary advice to Musalmans; it is equally our duty to give good advice to the Government of India. We have already said that the martyrdom of the Cawnpore Mosque means the unjustified killing of the hearts of seven Crores of Musalmans. So far as the proofs are available to us we see that by the act of the Cawnpore officials and Sir James Meston indications of dejection are manifest among the seven Crore Musalmans and twenty three Crore Hindus. They now realise that owing to bad temper and want of foresight British officials interfere with religious matters against the Proclamation of 1858. They also see what



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devices are resorted to, what causes of quarrels are created, what ( things ) are invented, what allegations are ~~made~~<sup>formulated</sup>, and what accusations are made with the object of creating difference and division among them. It is highly necessary that the Government of India should hold a thorough enquiry into the facts of the Cawnpore Mosque case and should consider what blunders have been committed by Sir James Meston and Messrs Tyler and Sym and what wrong and unjust doings on their part have caused dejection and unrest among the loyal subjects throughout India. We feel confident that truth will triumph and the faults of Sir James Meston and his subordinate officers will become quite clear to the Government of India. We remember well the single mistake of Sir Bamfylde Fuller which obliged him to resign and to return to England. No wonder if, likewise ~~the~~<sup>a</sup> sense of honour may not <sup>m</sup>persuade Sir James Meston to return after his coming leave and take the reins of the administration of the United Provinces into his hands again. We are also convinced that Messrs Tyler and Sym will be punished for the offences committed by them. The way in which the India Government can heal the wound in the Moslem heart is to rebuild the demolished portion of the Mosque and to duly punish the offending officers. There is no ~~other~~ alternative way of healing the wounds of the hearts of the Musalmans. It does not matter if the cries of the Musalmans can not reach Simla and London. The Lord of Kaaba surely hears their cries for a portion of His house has been demolished without any reason. The Musalmans believe that God listens to their lamentations and takes revenge on those committing unjustified tyranny and oppression. We must point out that in view of the present circumstances the hearts of the Musalmans deserve more regard and respect at the hands of the Government of India than the Cawnpore Mosque. ( Even ) if a house built with bricks and mortar cannot claim respect, the abode of God that is the heart of a believer is surely worthy of honour and respect.

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Copy of telegram sent to Dri &amp;

56 Magistrate Patna of 13. 9. 13. (in  
con. Pk file 29 7 1913)

Please wire whether the proprietor  
of The — Press made a declaration  
under Sec. 4 of the Press & Regn.  
of Books Act-XXV 4-1867 & whether  
he was exempted from deposit  
of security by the Magistrate under  
Sec. 3 clause 1 of Press Act-I  
of 1910 - if so please send a  
copy of Magistrate's order -  
Second - Was any declaration  
made by the publisher of —  
news-paper under Sec. 5 of  
Act XXV 4-1867 & was an order  
of exemption for security recorded  
by the Magistrate under Sec. 8  
of Press Act, if so send a  
copy.

Bihar



29

(36)

Conf 318

58

Draft Telegram for approval.

No...3897P

Date..17/3/43

To

District Magistrate

P a t n a .

\* copy attached

Trmr  
to  
1/5.

Please refer to my wire dated 13th

September re Itihad press and <sup>new</sup> paper

and supply similar information with

regard to the Patna Akhbar published

and printed at the Sayidi Press, Gorhatta

Khajekalan Patna. The Editor is Amir

Haider of Gaya and the paper is ~~also~~

published in Gaya. If necessary consult

District Magistrate Gaya.

A.



INDIAN



TELEGRAPHS.

30

## NOTICE.

There must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.

As.

Office Stamp.



Handed in at (Office of Origin.)

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

TO

Recd. here at

H.

M.

Bihar

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

बिहार राज्य अखिलेखागार विदेशालय

Dr. J. P. Singh, Press  
and publisher of Math  
akbar are one and same  
man. ~~an~~ declaration made under  
section 5 act 25 1867

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.



C.

INDIAN



TELEGRAPHS.

## NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.

As.



Handed in at (Office of Origin.)

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

TO

Recd. here at

H.

M.

exempted from giving  
 security by order  
 dated 10/11/12 of the  
 (विहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)  
 applicant that - he will be  
 exempted from giving  
 security but - this order may  
 be nullified at any moment.  
 No declaration to under section

N.B. - The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.



INDIAN



TELEGRAPHS.

32

## NOTICE.

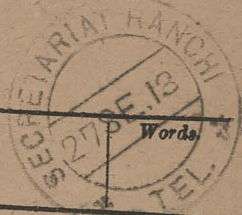
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.

As.

Office Stamp.



Handed in at (Office of Origin.)

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

TO

Recd. here at

H.

M.

4 appears to have been  
 made and consequently  
 No exemption granted  
 but - No security furnished  
 reference made given concern  
 editor No reply received hence  
 delay = Magistrate =

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.



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Political DEPARTMENT.

Confol FILE No. 31 of 9/13

Serial No.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

No. 4163 P

The

3/10/1913

To The Hindi and Urdu  
Translator Agar

Sir, With reference to your letter no. 399 dated the 11<sup>th</sup> Sept 13, I am directed to say that on a comparison of the full translation of the article relating to the Cawnpore incident which appeared in the "Patna Akhbar" of the 18<sup>th</sup> August 13 with the ~~extract~~ <sup>extract</sup> reported by you in the weekly selections of the 23<sup>rd</sup> idem, ~~you were~~ <sup>with</sup> not satisfied ~~at~~ the manner in which the original ~~crucial passage~~ <sup>passage</sup> in

extract compiled by you

it appears that the  
unfactual passage in  
the original article was



in the article was  
misrendered and  
incorrectly reported in  
the abstract. I am to  
request that in future  
you will ~~renderance~~  
~~to go~~ (full translation)  
of any objectionable  
matter appearing  
in the newspaper.

talk ~~for~~ particular can  
be correction of your translation  
as is accordance with the ad  
category in my letter no 75C  
157  
I will promptly submit to you

I have

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
11/8/13  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Shree Kharji  
4/10/13  
1/10



35  
Court file 319813 (30) (12)

No. 879/33

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8/10/13 4+

From

A.L.Inglis, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Magistrate of Patna

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of

Bihar and Orissa,

R a n c h i

Dated Bankipore, the 2nd October 1913.

Sir,

Page 8  
correct u  
Huge 10/10/13

With regard to the concluding portion of your telegram dated 17th September and the telegraphic reminders dated 25th and 27th idem, I have the honour to state that I made a reference to the District Magistrate of Gaya with regard to Amir Hyder who is said to be the Editor of the Patna Akbar. The reply to my reference shows that he cannot be traced in Gaya and that he neither applied <sup>for</sup> nor was exempted from giving security there. Further enquiries are being made in Gaya as to his whereabouts and the result will be communicated as soon as possible.

बिहार सरकार  
महामंडल सचिवालय, विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A.L.Inglis  
2.10.13  
Magistrate



## II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (d)—Education.

The *Shiksha* (Arrah) strongly protests against what it calls the improper prayer of the Bengalis domiciled in Bihar to provide for the teaching of Bengali to their boys, and says those who want to read Bengali have no business to stay in Bihar. Many lakhs of Biharis live in Bengal but why, asks the paper, no arrangement is made to teach them Hindi? If the Bengalis mean to settle in Bihar they must do so as Biharis and not Bengalis.

*Shiksha*,  
August 14,  
1913.

2. An arrangement to continue to hold the Matriculation Examination along with the School Final which has been such a success in Madras would, in the opinion of the *Shiksha* (Arrah), do away with much of the agitation that is going on against the introduction of the latter examination.

*Shiksha*,  
August 14,  
1913.

3. The *Shiksha* (Arrah) advises the Musalmans who will assemble at their Educational Conference at Aligarh in the ensuing cold weather to device means in order to prevent their young boys from taking part in politics as otherwise the rapid progress which they are making in education would come to nothing.

*Shiksha*,  
August 14,  
1913.

### (h)—General.

4. The *Mashir Bihar* (Patna) gives a translation of extracts from articles in the *Indian Daily Telegraph* of Lucknow and the *Bengalee* of Calcutta about the Cawnpore riot and an account of the same from its own correspondent who says the mob pelted the police on being roughly told to disperse.

*Mashir*  
*Bihar*,  
August 17,  
1913.

5. Referring to the Cawnpore incident, the *Patna Akhbar* (Patna) observes that the demolition of the Mosque was due to want of forethought on the part of officials of the United Provinces. It was not a demolition of the Mosque but a general massacre of the hearts of seven crores of Musalmans. The time has now come for the Members of the Civil Service to be regarded as Kazi, Mufti, Kotwal, Administrator and everything under the sky for now even the decision as to what portion of a building is not an integral part of a mosque and can be pulled down rests with them. The demolition was effected under the supervision of the police and no Muhammadan could dare speak against the order of demolition.

*Patna*  
*Akhbar*,  
August 18,  
1913.

The paper then deplores the flattering tone or the silence of the press and public institutions. In support of its contention the paper quotes the remarks of its contemporary, the *Zemindar* of Lahore, criticising Nawab Haji Mohammad Ishaq, the Moslem League, and other alleged leaders and institutions for their silence or inaction, and expressing its opinion that the Anjuman-i-Islam, Lahore, deserves the highest credit for its silence.

The paper criticises the attitude of some of the contemporaries indicating as if they are quite unaware of what is going on about them, and says their sycophancy has made them used to suffer tyranny and oppression. The *Al-Hilal* (Calcutta) and the *Comrade* (Delhi) are exceptions in the opinion of the paper for they have criticised the high-handedness of the Government officials and held meetings to move the Government to reconstruct the demolished portion of the Mosque as the present action of the Government is quite contrary to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

India, says the paper, is no longer a country of peace for Muhammadans, and they should by all possible means oppose the Government in defending their religion.

Wan must be waded on



The paper justifies the agitation of the Muhammadans on the demolition of the Cawnpore mosque. Although considerable efforts were made by the officials to stop the agitation in the press, but Moslem hearts could not tolerate the contempt of Islam.

A rumour is afloat in Cawnpore, reports the paper, that the District Magistrate, seeing that the Mutwallis of the mosque have expressed their inability to accept any compensation on account of the *fatwas* of the learned Muhammadans, has caused about two hundred fictitious letters to be sent to the Mutwallis requesting them to ask him to grant a gift of a plot of land adjoining the mosque for extending the buildings otherwise the plot would be made over to the Hindus for a temple.

The same paper in a separate article deals with the policy which should now be adopted by the Muhammadans, and approves of the resolution unanimously passed by the Musalmans in the Calcutta Jama Masjid on the 8th July last to the effect that they should have the demolished portion of the mosque re-constructed anyhow. British justice being exemplary, the paper expects that appeals to the Viceroy, Secretary of State, and lastly to the British Parliament would result in the redress of the grievances of the Muhammadans. The Secretary of State, remarks the paper, is sued in a Munsif's Court even on trifling matters, why then, it asks, the Musalmans who have a distinct cause of action in this affair should not bring a suit against His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces or the Secretary of State. The paper exhorts the Aujuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaba to take immediate action in the matter.

The paper is sure that truth will always succeed and the mistakes of Sir James Meston and his subordinate officers will be clearly proved to the Government of India's satisfaction with the result that Sir James Meston may have to suffer the lot of Sir Bampffield Fuller.

The paper concludes with the remark that if the cries of the Muhammadans will not be listened to at Simla or London, they will surely be heard by the Almighty God who punishes tyrants and oppressors.

The Government of India should know that in the present instance the views of the Musalmans are worthy of respect and attention.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROP AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Ghar  
Bandhu,*  
Aug. 15,  
1913.

6. The *Ghar Bandhu* (Ranchi) says that if any one living in the reign of Nawab Shaista Khan when rice was selling at 8 maunds for a rupee were now present he would be surprised to see the grain now selling at 8 seers for a rupee. This is no doubt very hard to the poor, but they must know that money was very scarce in those days—a coolie's earning not amounting to more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas a month whereas they now earn more than that amount every day. So even if rice is selling so dear we must say that ours is a happier lot than of those living in Shaista Khan's rule for in case of a famine now grains can be much more promptly transported to the place of distress owing to Railways and the present Government is doing much more for the people than Kings and Nawabs of those times.

*Mithila  
Mihir,*  
Aug. 16,  
1913.

7. The *Mithila Mihir* (Darbhanga) assures its readers that the condition of Darbhanga on account of the flood is not so bad as reported in some newspapers. Crops have suffered in Bahera and Singhia thanas, but the condition of the people of Ahis, Tarson, Laam and Hirni parganas is pitiable, which should attract the attention of the kind Government which it is hoped will carry sufficient relief after enquiry. Famine is, however, staring Bihar in the face and none but the great British Government alone whose resources have already been crippled by the scarcity of the last year can enable the people to tide over it.