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TERRORISM IN BENGAL.

FOLLOWING upon the serious and brutal outrage committed at Mozzafarpore last month, when two English ladies were killed by a bomb, the news wired out by Reuter to-day is of grave significance and would seem to indicate that the Indians in Bengal are actively organising against the Government a campaign of terrorism which would assume yet more alarming proportions unless put down with a stern hand. It would be easy to make out a good case for the agitators, who certainly have grievances which should be redressed at the earliest possible opportunity, but the policy they are pursuing, while it makes the work of Indian reform immensely more urgent, makes it also immensely more difficult. Indeed, the methods of the Indian extremists are gradually alienating the sympathy of every right-minded man from a cause which has much to recommend it. The development of terrorism in Bengal has gone on apace, and the Government cannot be blamed if it meets the policy of outrage with a policy of stern suppression. The doctrine that "we won India by the sword and must keep it by the sword," so glibly quoted by anti-Indian journals, may be a pernicious one, inasmuch as it promulgates the idea of violence, but if the extremists pursue their present policy of resorting to the



bomb, in the hope thereby of gaining their political ends, that doctrine may be acted upon with disastrous results to Indian reform. Therefore it behoves the agitators to see that these acts of insensate cruelty and folly, now fortunately sporadic, do not become epidemic in India. The bomb may kill two or three Englishmen, perhaps a round hundred, but it at the same time destroys every vestige of right that the Indians possess to an adequate share in the government of their country.



Two Europeans, we are informed to-day, were grievously injured in a bomb outrage near Barrackpore while travelling in an East Bengal train. That the whole thing was carefully planned is very probable, and it is to be hoped the perpetrators of the outrage will be arrested and punished. It is deplorable that this outbreak of political violence should take place in a country where it was hitherto almost unknown and where the Government, if not exactly in sympathy with the people, is yet supremely just. But while we denounce the methods of the more extreme of the agitators, we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that they have grievances which call for redress. "No native of India who has come under the broadening influences of Western education," says Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, "is so foolish or so blind as to under-rate the many advantages which are the result of English dominion over his land. But it is his misfortune and his grievance that his rulers are provokingly slow to appreciate the corresponding enlargement of the mental horizon which has taken place in the ruled. So hopeless, indeed, appears the prospect of genuine reform in India from within, that twenty years ago General Gordon could sum up his view of the situation to Mr. Wilfrid Blount in words no more encouraging than these: 'You may do what you will. It will be of no use. India will never be reformed until there has been a new revolt there.'"

It would appear that General Gordon's words will come to pass unless authority asserts itself, but the Government, while it should suppress every symptom of sedition in India, should also see to it that the large and influential body of cultured and intelligent men who in any other country would be welcomed as popular representatives and ministers, are given a larger share in the Government of their own country.

The *Perak Pioneer* hears that Mr. G. E. Stephenson is no longer Manager of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd.

Mr. W. S. Sloan is the latest First Grade Surveyor to join the Selangor Revenue Survey Department.

Mr. H. R. Moullin has been appointed a licensing officer, F. M. S., under the Automobiles Enactment.

Mr. F. R. Howlet, late of Kuala Lumpur, has arrived in Taiping to establish himself as Advocate and Solicitor.

An attempt is to be made to prevent Chinese merchants in China from trading under foreigners' names.

THE new Chinese scale of weights and measures, which has been published in our columns, is to come into force throughout the Chinese Empire on the first day of the Chinese New Year.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to confirm the promotion of Mr. B. H. F. Barnard as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Perak. Mr. W. E. Kinsey succeeds Mr. Barnard at Selangor.

AMONGST the new appointments announced in the current *Selangor Government Gazette*, are those of Messrs. A. Campbell and F. A. S. McCausland as Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Magistrate, Seremban, respectively.

PLAGUE and small-pox have again broken out in several places in Japan; and the death rate is being increased in Osaka, Kobe

rate is heavy and increasing in Osaka, Kobe, Hiogo, and other cities, states a North China paper.

THE Waiwupu has passed a resolution in accordance with which the Foochow Dockyard is to be extended and improved. Competent European engineers and ship-builders are to be engaged, and every preparation made so that China can build there her own navy.

THE Malay States Volunteer Rifles held their first half-yearly manoeuvres at Ampang last week. During the manoeuvres, the following officers were examined and passed for the rank of Captain:—Captain H. R. Shaw, Lieutenant P. W. Parkinson, and Second-Lieutenant J. H. Tyte. Captain B. B. Colbeck, Staff Officer to the Colonial Forces, acted as Umpire in chief.

It is stated that Viscount Kaneko, Director of the Exhibition to be held in Japan in 1912, is to visit America in connection with the Exhibition, leaving Tokyo early in December next. He will spend about three months in America, and, if his time allows, he will visit Europe. Mr Francis B. Loomis, at one time Assistant Secretary of State, and two other experts have been appointed Commissioners of the United States to the Exhibition. Mr. Loomis has taken an active part in pushing his country's commercial interest abroad. As Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela from 1897 to 1901 he was instrumental in building up American commerce in South America. From 1901 to 1903 he was Minister at Lisbon.