

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, May 2, 1925.

THE COMPULSION OF COURTESY—A PUNJAB PARALLEL.

"Every student shall salute the Professors and teachers on the occasion of his first meeting them for the day within the college precincts by raising the right hand to the head"—An extract from the prospectus of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna—issued on the 9th April 1925 by the department of Local Self-Government.

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"Whereas it has come to my notice that certain inhabitants of the Gujranwala District are habitually exhibiting a lack of respect for Gazetted or Commissioned European Civil and Military Officers of His Majesty's Services thereby failing to maintain the dignity of that Government, I thereby order that the inhabitants of the Gujranwala district shall accord to all such officers whenever met the salutation usually accorded to Indian gentlemen of high social position in accordance with the customs of India.—That is to say, persons riding on animals or on or in wheeled conveyance will alight, persons carrying opened and raised umbrellas shall lower them and all persons shall salute or salaam with the hand."—An order promulgated during the Martial Law administration of the Punjab by General Campbell on April 22nd 1919.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL VON HINDENBURG as President of the German republic appears to have provoked dissatisfaction of the big powers. England is disappointed, France shocked and surprised and America is distrustful.

THE PEOPLE OF NOAKHALI AND BANKURA deserve to be congratulated on the most fitting reply they have given to the Bengal bureaucracy by re-electing unopposed Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra and Babu Anil Baran Ray to the Bengal Legislative Council.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE WITH THANKS THE RECEIPT of a few issues of the *Collegian*, a fortnightly all-India educational journal now fourteen years old. We are glad to find that it still maintains its position and contains valuable contributions relating to educational subjects. It is at present issued from 33, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.

COL. GIDNEY HAS ISSUED A COPY OF THE telegram sent to the President of the Anglo-Indian Association, Lahore, in connection with Mr. Hall's appeal to the Anglo-Indians on the North Western Railway to help the Indian railway strikers, emphatically enjoining Anglo-Indians to believe it to be their duty towards India not to foment trouble but to maintain order.

WITH REGARD TO THE RECENT DECLARATION in the kingdom of Nepal that slavery is abolished, *The Statesman* contains a report from its Khatmandu Correspondent to the effect that the work of emancipation is proceeding briskly, the Maharaja having given another Rs. 39 lakhs for the purpose, in addition to the original Rs. 14 lakhs. It has been found possible to abolish the period of seven years for which liberated slaves were originally bound to continue their labours for their former masters. Almost daily, the Correspondent reports, slaves come to the capital city where at the periodical durbars held by his Highness he declares them free men.

WE WELCOME "The Sunday Times" A NEW weekly of Lahore, to the ranks of journalism. The first number contains special articles on a variety of subjects, the topics dealt with including Trade and Commerce, Literature and Art, Science and Industry, and Current Events, and Sports and Amusements. A special news-service has been arranged and the latest telegrams of the week-end together with illustrations and cartoons render "The Sunday Times" an excellent weekly.

THE FAITH IN COMMITTEES AND PACTS TO solve the Hindu Muslim problem is still evident in the highest political circles! In the course of a leading article in his paper the *Tanzim* dated April 24, Dr. Kitchlew suggests that the solution of the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity is still possible and that therefore a committee of the following be appointed to deal with Hindu-Muslim question:—(1) Mr. Gandhi, (chairman), (2) Pandit Motilal Nehru, (3) Mr. C. R. Das, (4) Mrs. Naidu, (5) Hakim Ajmal Khan, (6) Dr. Ansari and, (7) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

IN AN ARTICLE IN A RECENT ISSUE OF THE *Servant of India* the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri sets forth the conditions that may render a union of the Swarajists and Liberals possible. Mr. Sastri starts with the assumption that the Swarajists, although they entered the Councils bent on obstruction, have in practice fallen more or less into line with the Independents and the Liberals and that, therefore, only verbal dexterity will enable the parties to find a formula by which, while retaining their independence, they will be able to join together for common action. Mr. Sastri's idea of this formula seems to be that the Liberals should give obstruction their moral support and the Swarajists should drop it as a practical weapon.

IN ANSWER TO THE CORRESPONDENT WHO asked him if he takes anything from "Young India" the Congress Committee or the Gujrat Congress Committee for his living and touring expenses, Mr. Gandhi says in this week's "Young India":—"I draw nothing from the All-India Congress Committee or the Gujrat Committee, but friends find my travelling expenses including food and clothing often during my tour. The railway tickets are purchased by those who invite me and my host everywhere covers me with kind attention which often embarrasses. People present me during my tours with much more khaddar than I need. The balance goes to clothe those who need it or it is put in the general khaddar stock of the Ashram which is conducted in public interest. I own no property and yet I feel that I am perhaps the richest man in the world for I have never been in want either for myself or for my public concerns."

THE TILAK (BETROTHAL) CEREMONY OF Maharaj-Kumar Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, brother of the Maharaj of Mayurbhanj, with a granddaughter of Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., Ruling Chief of Shahpura in Rajputana, was celebrated with the usual religious ceremonies on Thursday the 30th April, at a regular Durbar held in Baipada the capital of Mayurbhanj State. The Shahpura house belongs to the Sisodia sect of the Gehlot clan of Rajputs, and Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji is a direct descendent of the Great Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar. By this match the house of Shahpur will be matrimonially connected for the second time with Mayurbhanj, for the Rajadhiraj Sahib is maternal grand-father of the present Maharani Sahiba of Mayurbhanj, who is a daughter of the Jhala Prince of Wankapur (Kathwar). The bride-elect is the daughter of Raj-Kumar Sardar Singhji, son of Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji. Her maternal grand-father is another

highly respected ruler, being the Maharawal of Chota-Udaipur (Mohan), a Chauhan Rajput Chief. This match, testifying as it does to the high status of the Mayurbhanj house, will prove the hollowness of the agitation that has been carried on for sometime, notably in the United Provinces, against the proposed marriage of Rani Sahiba of Bastar (C. P.) with a first cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj on account of the supposed social inferiority of the Mayurbhanj ruling family.

IT APPEARS FROM THE *Times of India's* report of educational work in Sangli, a small State in the Bombay Presidency, that the Chief of Sangli has been showing great enthusiasm in the cause of education. We read that although the State's average annual gross revenue for the past five years has been only Rs. 12 lakhs, during three of these the State has spent in all over four lakhs in education alone, with more than another lakh on medical work. Primary education was made free as far back as 1906 throughout the State, and ten years later, a scheme of free and compulsory education was formulated in the light of the experience gained. One quarter of the villages already have introduced this compulsory scheme, and 2,210 pupils are in attendance. Most of the State schools have special features. There is the Sangli High School, for instance, which was started in 1864. It has now an attendance of 593 students, of whom 19 are girls. All students have to pass a compulsory test in gymnastics and singing. A very large number of scholarships are annually awarded, whilst a very practical form of encouragement is the provision by the Chief of free food to 18 poor students of all castes and creeds. The situation in regard to education of women is also notably satisfactory. The first primary school for girls was opened in Sangli thirty years ago, with an attendance of 30 pupils. At the present time there are 427 students, 67 of whom are grown up women, and the annual expenditure is Rs. 7,500 paid by the State. Instruction in all classes is free and in addition to including the seven Vernacular standards and the first three English standards they conduct a full training in the Fine Arts of womanhood.

PRESENTING HIS BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the realised surplus for the past year was £3,569,000 and the estimated surplus for the coming year, including new taxation revenue, £36,330,000. His proposals included:

Return to the gold standard. Reduction of income-tax by 6d. in the £. The re-imposition of the McKenna duties. Imperial Preference. Comprehensive scheme for insurance benefit for wage-earners, contributions to be compulsory.

The Chancellor announced that effect would be given to the British Government proposals at the Imperial Conference of 1923, providing that new and additional taxes on food would not thereby be involved. He proposed to remove the existing duties on Empire dried fruits and to restore the preference on Empire tobacco and sugar.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

MR. Manmatha Krishna Deb I.C.S. has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Monghyr at their last meeting held on the 29th April accepted the resignations tendered by the members of the Municipal Board belonging to the Congress camp.

MR. Sukdev Narayan, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bihar and

Orissā in the Revenue Department, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ramesh Chandra Das Gupta, B.A., or until further orders.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the advice of the Minister of Education has now decided to appoint a Committee with Hon. Sir Syed Mohamed Fakhruddin, Minister for Education as President, to consider the draft rules of the Musalman Wakf Act 1923 and the criticisms received on them. Rai Saheb K. C. Das, Assistant Secretary to Government, Education Department, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

PROF Jadunath Sarkar announces in the *Modern Review* that he is prepared to train two young M. A.'s in research for two years, by giving them free board and lodging in his house, provided they are hardworking, prepared to lead a simple liberal Hindu style of life, and not under the necessity to earn money during the period. The Students must learn Persian or Marathi or both. References as to character necessary.

THE following is the programme of Law examinations to be held in July 1925:—

Preliminary Law.—1. Jurisprudence, July 13, 2. Roman Law, July 14, 3. Hindu Law, July 15, 4. Mahammadan Law, July 16, 5. Crimes, July 17.

Intermediate Law.—1. The Law of Transfer, July 15, 2. Mahammadan Law, July 16, 3. Real Property and Succession, July 17, 4. Contract and Torts, July 18.

Final Law.—1. Contract and Torts, July 18, 2. Land Tenures, July 20, 3. Equity, July 21, 4. Evidence, July 22, 5. Law of Transfer and Real Property, July 23.

THE Director of Public Health reports that there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the district of Purnea which is however now abating after causing nearly 2000 deaths. The District Magistrate and Chairman of District Board took prompt action and employed a large extra staff and the services of three epidemic doctors and eight epidemic vaccinators were lent by the Government. The epidemic has not yet spread into the adjoining districts but it is probable that the Bhagalpur Division may be affected. So far cholera has not become epidemic in the district of Tirhut and Patna Divisions which were so severely affected last year. In Orissa there are at present some sporadic cases of cholera but no epidemic so far. Small-pox is, however very prevalent in Orissa and the number of cholera cases is considerable. The Director of Public Health anticipates

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pates that Cholera would be most prevalent this year in Orissa and in the Bhagalpur Division of Bihar and that the Patna, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur Divisions are not likely to suffer severely.

THE news of the death at Calcutta yesterday morning of Mrs. Basu, wife of Mr. Boren Basu, Barrister-at-Law of the Calcutta High Court, will be received by his many friends at Patna with the deepest regret and sorrow. Mrs. Basu was a daughter of our esteemed townsman Mr. Shyamlal Sinha to whom and to Mr. Basu and to other members of the bereaved families we offer our sincerest condolence.

THE Eighth Meeting of the Bengal and North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Behar and Orissa, was held at Muzaffarpur on 18th April 1925. Mr. Miller, Acting Agent, presided. With reference to complaints regarding overcrowding in the 1st, 2nd and Inter classes on certain sections the meeting was informed that less than 8% of the seats provided were normally occupied and the Agent asked that specific cases of overcrowding be reported. It was decided that the traffic prospects of the branch proposed from Chakia to Sahibganj should be reconsidered in consultation with the local people interested. The Agent stated, regarding the provision of light and water taps in the latrines of 3rd class carriages, that lights were being provided in all latrines as the carriages left the Workshops. Questions were raised and discussed regarding train connections, reserved accommodation and coolies charges. The Agent told the Meeting that these points received and would continue to receive special attention.

THE conflict of judicial decisions on points of law is proverbial and often bewildering and amusing. At the Patna High Court on Wednesday this conflict on a point of etiquette had the most curious results. In accordance with the recent rules for enrolment of advocates about 25 vakils dressed in the robes usually worn by Barrister Advocates of this Court appeared before the several Benches. This gave rise to a curious situation. Mr. Justice Das refused to listen to a Vakil Advocate wearing bands and asked him to disrobe before he could be heard. The Chief Justice, on the matter being mentioned to him, said that the action of the Vakil Advocates was premature. Mr. Justice Kulwant Sahay sitting singly objected to a Vakil Advocate not wearing bands and said he was not properly robed, while in the court of Mr. Justice Mullick, a Vakil Advocate wearing bands was given a prolonged audience. In a case before Mr. Justice Bucknill, objection having been taken, he allowed the appearance of Vakil Advocates with bands. It is understood however that an enquiry is being made as to the dress of such advocates in other courts and final orders will soon be issued.

THERE is said to be recorded somewhere in the rules for the conduct of high European Government officials a direction not to raise a foot to kick an Indian, exactly at the moment when it is necessary for the official *ma-bap* to call the Indian a "*Suar-ka-bachcha*". The two acts must never go together. A breach of this wholesome rule is reported to have given rise to serious consequences recently at an important Railway Station, which, we are afraid, is gaining an unevitable notoriety. A high European official who had evidently developed a liver—is alleged to have dubbed an inoffensive Indian railway employee, without any justifiable provocation a *suar-ka-bachcha*—an appellation which the poor Indian did not feel proud of. The official in disregard of the above rule of conduct is reported also to have raised his right foot and was directing it forcefully towards the unfortunate employee. This man who has

not yet been able to think in terms of the Empire was anxious to avoid what was doubtlessly meant by the *saheb* to be a fraternal greeting to an equal member of our great commonwealth—and gave the official a slight push, entirely oblivious of the fact that the good official was no acrobat able to balance himself on one leg. The result was disastrous.

THE report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the state of cattle breeding in Bihar and Orissa and to make recommendations to Government as to what further steps should be taken to improve cattle of the province is published. The Government propose to take it into consideration after June 15 by which date any comments or criticisms should be received by them. It is proposed to reconstitute the Committee early in rains in order that it may visit Orissa and report on the state of cattle breeding there. The Committee suggests regulation by Government of the system of dedicating Brahmani Bulls as the best means of improving local breeds and the establishment of a herd of the best available cows, to start with about 200 at one centre, under competent supervision for the purpose of creating a definite type of good young bulls and of developing a definite standard on which public opinion may be focussed and by which it may be educated. In the opinion of the Committee if the herd is started on the University site of 600 acres at Patna the available area will be ample and annual cost apart from cost of establishment and of replacement of inferior cows by purchase will be about Rs. 30,000.

THE garden party given by the Mahanth of Emar Math in honour of Acting Governor seems to have given great offence to the people of Puri who met together and passed the following resolutions:—

1. This meeting of the residents of the holy city of Jagannath Puri views with a mixed feeling of shame, sorrow and indignation the action of the Mahanth of Emar Math in giving a Garden Party to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa whereby a large amount of money out of property Amritamunohi (dedicated exclusively to Lord Jagannath) was expended on a temporal purpose of absolutely wasteful and highly objectionable character from Hindu stand-point in violation of injunctions of Hindu Law, religion and customs at a time when people in several areas of the district specially within the estate of the Math are suffering from scarcity of food and water and malaria.
2. The meeting heartily approved of the Hartal observed by the shop-keepers and the businessmen of the town as a mark of their disapproval, sorrow and resentment for the action of the Mahant and thanks them for their faith in their own religion and the readiness to suffer for its cause.
3. That copies of the resolutions be sent to the Press, Hindu Mahasabha, Sanatana Dharma Sabha and other important Hindu representative

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religious bodies for their information and necessary action.

THE following is the text of the section 144 notice served on several Orissa Leaders last week:— Whereas it appears from the report of the Inspector of Police, Town Police Station, Puri dated the 23rd April, 1925, endorsed by the Superintendent of Police of Puri dated the 23rd April, 1925, that when the guests were going to attend the Garden Party given by the Mahant of Emar Math of Puri yesterday at Matitota in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa one Murari Tripathy a local non-co-operator was heard shouting to them near the Narendra Tank that beef to the value of Rs. 1,000 and wine to the value of Rs. 600 had been purchased for the occasion and so any Hindu attending the party would share the sin. That later on in the evening yesterday the non-co-operators met in the Samaj Office and decided to effect a Hartal in the town and in consequence of it there was a partial Hartal this morning and some shops were closed much to the inconvenience and annoyance to the general public. Whereas the following non-co-operators named below* had decided to convene a public meeting in the Puri town where inflammatory speeches are likely to be delivered as a protest against the action of the Mahant whereby in my opinion there is an immediate likelihood of a disturbance of the public tranquillity and a breach of peace resulting in a riot in the local limits of my jurisdiction and whereas the circumstances do not admit of the service of notices in due time upon the persons noted below calling upon them to appear and show cause an exparte order is considered expedient. I do hereby acting under Section 144 C.P.C. order the said persons noted below to abstain from holding any public meeting and deliver any speech concerning the above stated garden party in this town at any time on any day.

Puri, (Sd). K. C. Chandra,
23. 4. 25. Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

- *1. Gopabandhu Das,
2. Murari Tripathy,
3. N. C. Patnaik,
4. Bhagban Prakas Brahmachari and
3 others.

ONE Gouri Dutt Marwari of Muzaffarpur had filed an appeal to the High Court making certain Zamindars of Champaran respondents. Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Das and Mr. Justice Adami directed the taking in of some additional evidence and ordered the examination of certain witnesses by commission and certain other witnesses before the court. One of these latter was Respondent No. 2, a Zamindar, who has since then been praying to be examined on commission on the ground of inability by reason of illness to attend court. The case had been postponed on one or two occasions on these applications. On the 17th of April 1925, the Respondent No. 2 filed an affidavit with a certificate granted by Major A. Duncan, I.M.S., stating that he was suffering from Arthritis of the hip and was unable to attend court for a month. This certificate was challenged by the appellant Gouri Dutt Marwari who argued that the Respondent No. 2, had been seen in a motor car going from place to place and their Lordships, Mr. Justice Das and Mr. Justice Adami therefore directed Gouri Dutt Marwari to file an affidavit challenging the certificate. This was not done. And their Lordships issued a commission to examine the Respondent No. 2. On the 28th before the same Judge, the appellant moved an application stating that he was quite hale and hearty and had been travelling about but that he had gone with a Kaviraj, Shewlochan Missir, to the Dak Bunglow at Motihari and had obtained from Major Duncan a certificate of illness stating that

he was bedridden and not able to attend Court for one month as he had asked the Major to give him a certificate to that effect as he wanted not to attend a case in the High Court where his presence was demanded. The appellant further obtained from the Major an endorsement on his photograph in order that there may be no doubt as to the identity of the man certified to. Gouri Dutt, therefore prayed that the order to examine the Respondent No. 2 on commission had been obtained by fraud and he prayed that the said Respondent may be asked to attend court. The allegation against Major Duncan being of so serious a nature their Lordships directed him to be summoned for the next day for his statement. Gouri Dutt Marwari, Sheolochan Missir and Major Duncan gave evidence before the Court on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and after arguments, Mr. Justice Das delivered judgment rejecting the application and ordering Gouri Dutt to pay Rs. 1000/- as costs to the Respondent and also the expenses of the Civil Surgeon. His Lordship held that Major Duncan had been successfully deceived by Gouri Dutt and Sheolochan but, that did not show that he had been similarly deceived on the former occasion. His Lordship further held that unless the Court was convinced that an actual fraud had been practised on the Court the court had no jurisdiction to revoke an order passed and already signed. The Court however issued a warning to all members of the medical profession to grant certificates with due care and caution as they (being accepted by the court) often tended to hinder the due administration of justice.

A CHOTANAGPUR GRIEVANCE.

The people of Chota Nagpur are sorely aggrieved by the Senate of the Patna University refusing affiliation to a proposed Government Intermediate College at Ranchi. The representatives of Chota Nagpur have had enough trouble in the Legislative Council on account of the hostile attitude of Government; but in February last year they succeeded in getting a resolution accepted by the Council despite Government opposition, and in this year's budget provision has accordingly been made for the starting of the long asked for College. But now a new obstacle has arisen in the attitude of the Senate. We have received indignant protests from a public meeting of all sections of the citizens of Chota Nagpur, held at Ranchi, and from the central organisation of the Aborigines of Chota Nagpur. The protestors request His Excellency the Governor to intervene as Chancellor of the Patna University and to ask the Senate to reconsider its decision. They also voice another grievance that a medical school has been refused them and express the conviction that the interests of their backward area are neglected by the Government and representatives of the more advanced divisions of Bihar. The latter is a serious though natural charge. We are sure that there is no conscious neglect of Chota Nagpur on the part of either the Government or the people of Bihar. But it only too often happens that where advanced and backward areas are associated for administrative purposes the consequence is the proverbial one of the partnership of the giant and the dwarf. It should be unnecessary to remind the people of Bihar about it, as they nourished the identical grievance during their association with the Bengal Government. The people of Chota Nagpur point out that while their contribution to the provincial revenues under excise, stamps, &c., has nearly doubled itself since the constitution of a separate Bihar province, the expenditure on education, &c., in Chota Nagpur

has not grown in anything like that proportion. The people of Bihar surely know that democratic institutions cannot succeed unless majorities show a due regard for the feelings and interests of minorities and that it is not to their own advantage that the people of Chota Nagpur should get exasperated into agitating for separation from them.

The Patna University Senate refused affiliation to the Ranchi College on two grounds—that it was opposed to the starting of Intermediate Colleges, and that the private college existing at Hazaribagh would thereby suffer. Regarding the first objection, the people of Chota Nagpur are quite willing that it should be a Degree College and not an Intermediate one. Regarding the second, Rai Bahaur Sarat Chandra Roy, one of the most devoted workers in the cause of the Aborigines, showed conclusively in the Legislative Council last year that while the number of matriculates was increasing in Chota Nagpur the number of students in the Hazaribagh College was even falling, and that therefore the proposed Ranchi College would serve people who are now going without higher education for want of facilities in Ranchi, the most prominent among them being the Aborigines. This argument of the Aborigines, we think, must prove decisive. They have neither the means nor the inclination to seek higher education away from Ranchi. Before their interest all other considerations pale into insignificance. We urge therefore the Patna Senate to reconsider their decision, whether on their own initiative or on that of the Chancellor, in time to give effect to the provision made in this budget.—*The Servant of India.*

VAKILS AS ADVOCATES.

We have published in the last issue of this journal the amended rule about Advocates.

We understand, however, that the qualifying phrase, "who has practised as a Vakil in any High Court" (mark the italics) as being construed strictly so as to create a bar against the Vakils practising in the lower courts from being enrolled as Advocates.

The wording of the amended rule is unhappy, and it is very difficult to say whether it was deliberately worded to shut the door against Mofussil Vakils. There appears to us to be little justification for making a distinction between Vakil practising in the High Court and those practising in the Mofussil courts, when there is no such distinction available in the case of Barristers. Instances are not wanting where Vakils practising in the lower courts have rendered good account of themselves and have compared very favourably with their compeers practising in the High Court. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Jwala Prasad and the Hon'ble Sir Mohamad Fakhruddin (ex-Government Pleader of our High Court) are illustrious examples.

A High Court Vakil practising in the lower Court has a right to appear and argue cases before the High Court, and so long he has been taking the lead as against Vakils practising in the High Court, who were junior to him. The conferment of the new privilege upon the Vakils practising in the High Court only, will cause dissatisfaction amongst the Mofussil Vakils. The disqualification imposed upon them is unjustifiable particularly as there is no such disability in the case of the Barristers practising in the lower Courts.

We may respectfully suggest that the amended rule be re-considered in the light of the several patent anomalies it seeks to perpetuate and it should be brought in harmony with the real spirit of the Indian Bar Committee's Recommendations.—*Patna Law Times.*

LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE MORALS.

When I first worked in the Home Office, many years ago, both Mr. Churchill and myself learnt an unforgettable lesson from that very wise man, Sir Edward Troup, its late Permanent Secretary, says the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman in the *Evening Standard*. We were bombarded, as all Home Secretaries are bombarded, with unlimited demands mostly from quite worthy people, bishops, anti-vice societies, and the like, for the introduction of legislation which would (in their opinion) prohibit some existing social evil; or for administration which would (as they thought) "tighten up" Acts already passed. To these we returned sympathetic replies.

But afterwards Sir Edward Troup was imperturbable in the maintenance of great governing principles. The first was—Do not make crimes, unless forced to do so, out of things which are not crimes already. The second was: Do not introduce prohibitive legislation beyond the standard of conduct which will be accepted not only by judges and magistrates but by the general feeling of the country. And the third was: Do not throw on the police force a burden greater than it ought to bear. You may injure a hundred harmless citizens in endeavouring to effect the arrest of one minor criminal. And you subject your police to the temptations of bribery or perjury, in special instances, which not even so fine a body of men could resist. In America it is the normal accompaniment of a system which passes laws for the satisfaction of its "uplifters," although not even those who make the laws ever intend to obey them.

These seemed to me to be Liberal ideals as well as common-sense ideals, for Liberalism, like Christianity, believes in "thou shalt." Yet one can detect a growing pressure to continue making laws for police suppression of various doings, some evil in themselves, some harmless; but all of them now laws violating these fundamental principles.

The greatest difficulty arises when the new laws proposed deal with the question of sex. For here the ordinary member of Parliament scarcely dare stand up against the wave of emotion which assumes that if he is against some special legislation he must be in favour of the practice which the law is intended to stamp out.

The fact is that it is almost impossible to incline men or women from vice to virtue by the use of the police force. I do not think that the right given to the police to pounce on unfortunate children under sixteen who are smoking cigarettes or who are playing cards in a disused brickfield on a Sunday afternoon diminishes in any appreciable degree the number of those who perform these dismal operations. It merely makes them more careful of detection. Betting and gambling may lead to ruin and disaster, but in cities where everyone bets and gambles you cannot cure the evil by commanding the police to stop it.

The Home Secretary is contriving legislation against "Night Clubs"; with strong moral indignation behind him. Suggestions are made that all clubs should be prohibited which do not open before five o'clock or eight o'clock or eleven. Why should amusement and companionship be "banned"—made into a crime—because it is taken in the night instead of in the day? It is also suggested that not only shall heavy penalties be imposed on such clubs, but that even heavier penalties shall be imposed for any warnings or contrivances which would inform the occupants of them that the "police are coming."

We are rapidly approaching the system of the Russian "Cheka." "You uttered a shriek," "You blew a long whistle" is the charge to be brought

against some unfortunate infant whom the company of police think to be engaged in cheating them of their prey. Isn't all this very silly? I have never been to a night club, but they seem dull and dismal affairs for the most part, and in any case institutions which the ordinary citizen does not find a "nuisance." If any there are discovered drinking out of legitimate hours (although every occupant would probably be drinking similar poison in his own house, or elsewhere, if not there) let them by all means be visited with such penalties the law considers appropriate for such operations. But why otherwise make a fresh crime, and enlist armies of policemen for attempting to detect it (generally futile) when you know that such a creation will add not one iota to the general increase of virtue or abolition of vice?

Perhaps the most atrocious of these police raiding schemes is that introduced by the Bill now before the House for the benefit of the British Broadcasting Company. Enormous penalties (far greater than those normally imposed for ill-treating a child or kicking your wife when drunk) are to be imposed upon anyone possessing a receiving apparatus without a licence; and the police are to be given free "right of search" in all private houses for the detection of this abominable crime. We are back in the days of Paris and the Revolutionary Tribunal! This is so alien to all traditions of the Englishman's home that I cannot but believe that the House of Commons would prefer, if it be the only possible alternative, to destroy the B. B. C. altogether, with all its works and ways.

The vision of the future if the "home" is to be thus dominated by the "commune" is of police swarming everywhere, battering open doors to ascertain the morality of the citizen, the quality of his reading, the nature of his legal enjoyments, the manners and habits of his life; hauling him off to the Courts of Justice if he has delayed paying his income-tax or is consuming illicit food or drink. This is no idle dream. Already in America, under the Prohibition Laws, they have in some States a number of cases accumulated which will take fifty years to try: cases against mayors, senators, lawyers, clergymen, captains of industry, as well as humbler folk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

Office—Manager, Bettiah Wards Estate, Champaran.

Post vacant and pay—Forest Officer and Circle Officer, Bettiah Wards Estate on Rs. 500-⁵⁰/₁₀₀-900 plus fixed travelling allowance of Rs 90 a month.

Qualifications required—Knowledge and experience of forest and estate Department

Officer to whom application should be made—Manager, Bettiah Wards Estate, Bettiah, Champaran, B. & N. W. Railway.

Date by which application should be submitted—15th June 1925.

The candidate selected will be on probation for one year.

Patna, }
The 22nd April, } (1)
1925. }
Sd/ H. L. KHAJASTGIR,
Secretary, Board of
Revenue, Bihar and
Orissa.

NOTICE.

PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL COLLEGE, PATNA.

The first session of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, begins on the 1st July 1925.

Prospectus for the guidance of students seeking admission into the College can be had from the Principal, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, on application personally or with one anna postage stamp by post.

H. R. DUTTON.
M. R. C. P. (LOND). D. T. M. & H.
(CAMB) Lt. Col. I. M. S., Principal,
The Prince of Wales' Medical
College, Patna.
(3-1)

Bengal and North Western Railway Company Limited.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that unless the undernoted consignments are taken delivery of, removed and all charges due thereon paid within fifteen days from the date, they will be sold by public Auction and the proceeds disposed in terms of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890.

One wagon fire wood Ex: Saharsa Jn. to Bhagalpur Invoice 58/5949 dated 22/9/24. Sender and consignee Gauni Misser.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Gorakhpur, 24-4-25.
(1)

By order,
W. PATON,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the post of an Assistant Registrar of the University. Applicants should be graduates with experience of University affairs. The Assistant Registrar shall be whole-time officer. The salary is Rs. 300/- rising to Rs. 500/- by annual increments of Rs. 40/- with benefit of the University Provident Fund.

Applications with copies of testi-

monials should reach the Registrar, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 30th June, 1925.

Patna University Office, } R. SHAW,
Patna the 21st April, 1925 } Registrar.
(2-1)

NOTICE.

"Is hereby given for general information that the Temple Medical School at Patna has been transferred to Laheriasarai and is designated "DARBHANGA MEDICAL SCHOOL". The new session will commence at Laheriasarai on July 14th, 1925. Persons wishing admission to the Medical School should apply to the undersigned up to the 31st of May 1925 in the prescribed form given in appendix 'A' of the Rules for the admission and training of students in the Medical Schools in Bihar and Orissa."

Prospectus on application.

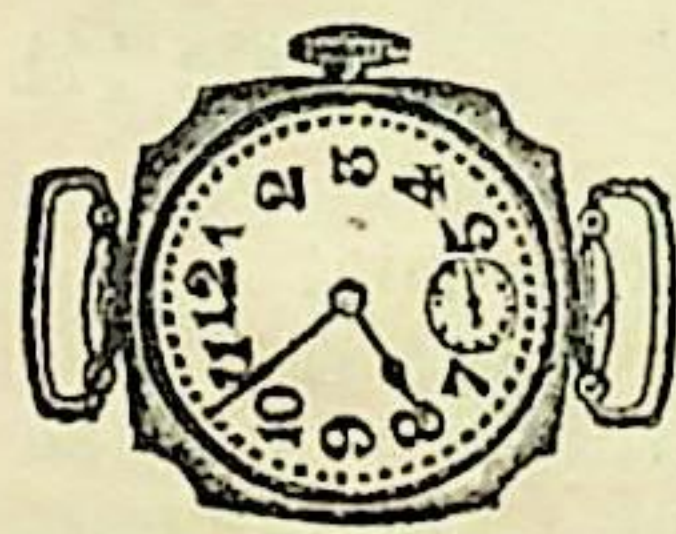
S. M. LIVESEY, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Superintendent, Darbhanga
Medical School,
P. O. Laheriasarai

(3-2)

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22 Kt. Gold plate Case Gold gilt Dial Wristlet Watch.



This is a very modern style watch fitted with High grade Swiss mechanism mirage Bezel fancy glittering cartouch Dial. A perfect time-keeper its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Size Elegant and

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INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

—o—

Applications are invited for 5 posts of Assistant Income Tax Officer in Bihar and Orissa. Detailed rules regulating the appointment, training, promotion etc. of the officers of this Department were published in Part I of the Bihar and Orissa Gazette of June 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1924 and no application will be considered unless it complies with these rules:—

Ordinarily no candidate is eligible for appointment unless he is a native of this province or permanently domiciled therein or a subject of Feudatory Chief in political relations with the Local Government.

The time-scale of pay of Assistant Income-Tax Officers is Rs. 250-25-350 and of Income-Tax Officers Rs. 350-50-900.

Applications should be addressed to the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bihar and Orissa, Hinoo P. O., Ranchi, and should reach him by May 9th. (2-2)

Highly Decorative!



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(Regd) "TIK-TAK" (Regd)

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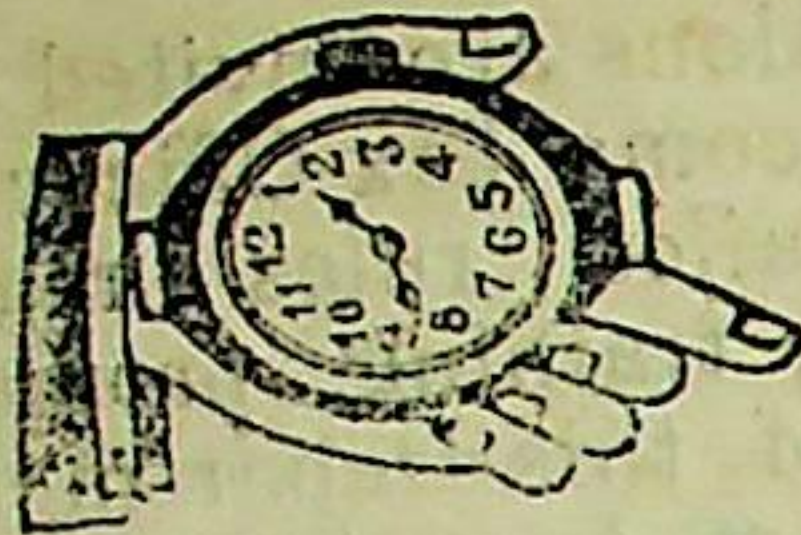
Panbilas silvercoated pills per dozen bottles of 220 pills each Rs. 4/8 Drop a line today for sample to:-

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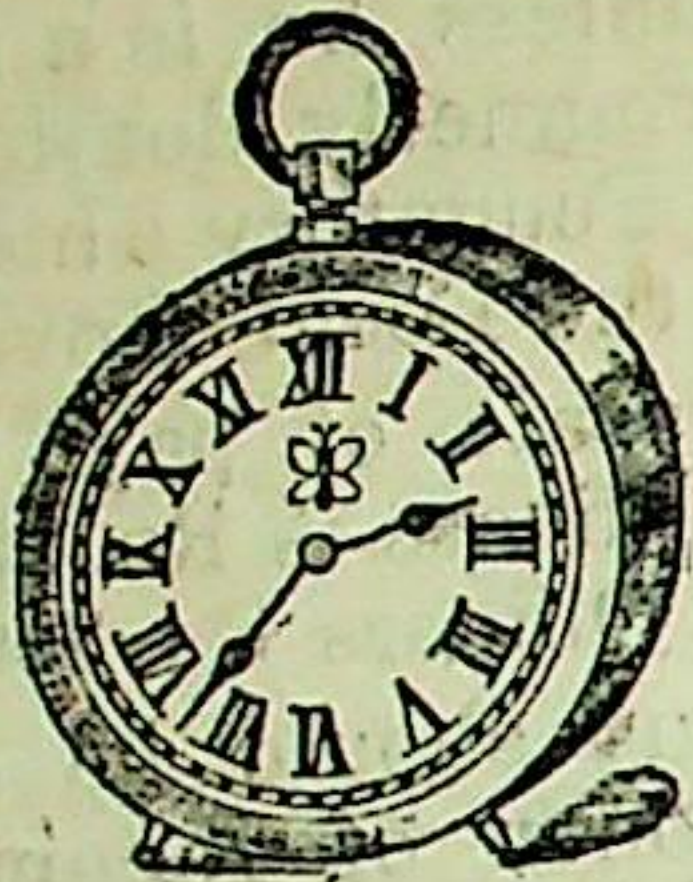
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Pocket size. Finally nickled. Easy to operate, no experience necessary. Complete with cigarette-case, tobacco case and purse as well.

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Subscribers and agents to Encyclopædia Horoscopia compiled in English on the principles of Bhrihu Sambita containing delineation of horoscopes of all persons. It is complete in 20 parts, each at Rs. 3/-. First three parts are ready for sale. The delineation of a horoscope from the Encyclopædia is supplied at Rs. 2/- only. First class horoscope containing a complete account of life—Rs. 100/-, second class horoscope Rs. 50/-, third class horoscope Rs. 25/-, fourth class horoscope Rs. 10/- and fifth class horoscope Rs. 5/-. Annual horoscopes of different descriptions Rs. 2, 5, 10. Horary questions of different natures—Rs. 1, 2, 5/.

1-5-25.

Prof. Ram Phal Lal.

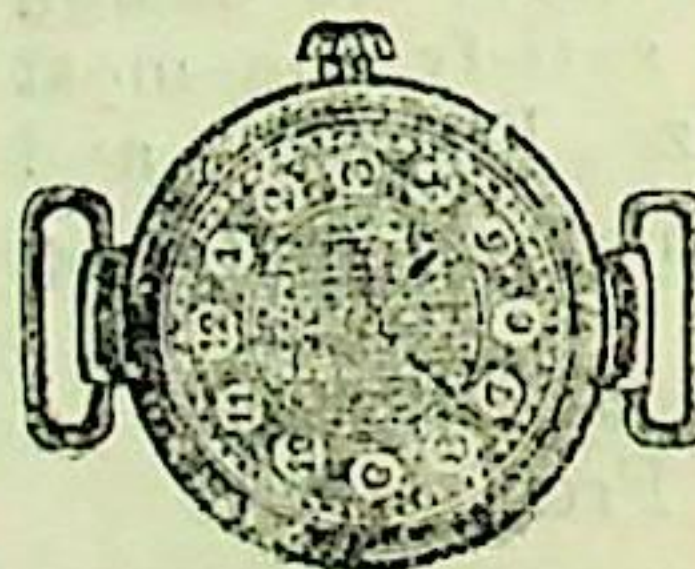
The Astrological Office, Gaya.

Sale !

Sale !!

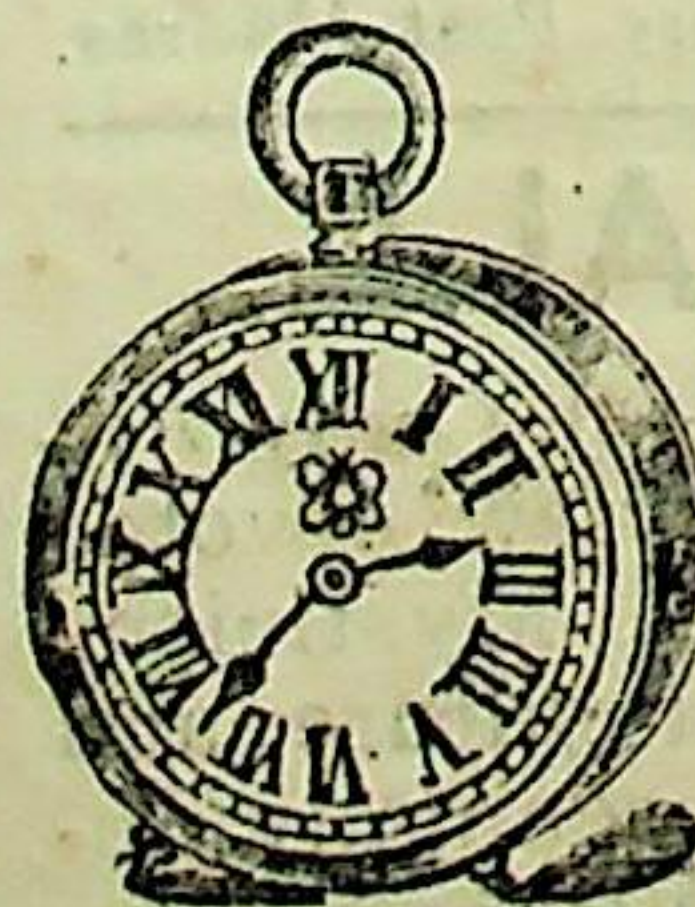
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The dial of this watch is so made the it shines and the gold glitters very attractively. Highest standard swiss mechanism; size of the watch is elegant and tiny. Works accurate to the gun. Original price Rs. 14-0-0. Half price Rs. 7-0-0. Order for

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