

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, June 29, 1918.

THE TIDE HAS APPARENTLY CHANGED IN THE enemy's fortune. There is now no doubt whatsoever that the Germans have been definitely held up in the Amiens- Rheims section, and though there is no knowing where the next blow is coming in France, the fact that the Central Powers have been compelled to expose their hand by a premature resumption of the Italian offensive is practically an admission of the signal failure of their original plans. These plans, so far as experts can judge in the light of recent events, were to cut the Allied army in France in two by a series of desperate offensives; throw the British back into the sea and the French to their Italian frontier, and then to finish up with a sweep through Italy bereft of French and British help. All these plans have been defeated; the Allies' line in France though bent is unbroken and is being constantly strengthened; while the letting loose of the Austrian hordes has ended in a disorderly retreat. At this late, we may look forward to a *saufve qui peut* on the part of the Germans.

WE DO NOT WISH TO APPEAR TO BE UN- generous in our criticism of the announcement which has come at last of a project under which Indian officers as well as selected young men from civil life are to be granted King's commissions, and provision is to be made for the training at Sandhurst of a number of suitable candidates. The delay in the announcement was probably unavoidable, but it has undoubtedly damped the enthusiasm which would have been certainly evoked had the announcement followed immediately on the Delhi Conference. What the country now looks forward to is how these proposals are going to be worked out in practice, and on that depends the verdict of the country as to the merits of the scheme. We understand that steps have already been taken to secure nomination for commissions in the cases of young Indians. The selections should be made without delay and no time lost in putting the new arrangements into operation. Those of us who are above 25 will no doubt regret very much the age limit which has been fixed for temporary commissions as it prevents many big boys of 30 or 35 to realise the dream of their lives of donning the uniform of an officer of His Majesty's army.

FOR MEN ACTUALLY SERVING IN THE ARMY THE Government announce two kinds of concessions. One is the grant of a certain number of substantive commissions to officers who have distinguished themselves in the present war and the other is the grant of honorary commissions to officers who, by reason of age or otherwise, are ineligible to receive commissions. This recognition of Indian soldiers seeks to remove a long-standing grievance. The other important change involved in the decision to nominate Indian gentlemen for cadetships at the Sandhurst College is limited annually. The number of such Indians is to be in force only only to ten and the system is to be in force only during the war. Coming to the third most important change for which educated India has been fighting hard, i.e., throwing open commissions to all classes of people, we find that the methods prescribed and the restrictions imposed in respect of nomination are such as are calculated to demonstrate that the

angle of vision of the responsible authorities has not changed very much for the better. (1) Only a very limited number of candidates will be selected from civil life; (2) these commissions will be only temporary; (3) the persons chosen will be from families which have rendered good service to the Government and more especially those which have actively assisted in recruiting during the present war; (4) the appointments will be only temporary and the claims of those who have done good service and desire to make the army their profession for permanent commissions will be considered after the war. A careful analysis will show that the demands put forward by the country have been interpreted in a narrow spirit and that the reforms have been attempted in a rather halting fashion.

IT IS DAILY BEING BROUGHT TO LIGHT THAT given opportunities Indians can well fill ranks where military skill and daring are primarily needed. Here is an account given by St. Nihal Singh in the *Graphic* of the daring feats of Indian aviators in the western front:—"Last year, while flying over the German lines in the Western theatre of war, superior enemy forces attacked him (Lieutenant Hardit Sing Malik). His petrol tank was hit, and he was shot twice in the leg. But he managed to bring his machine back. His wounds did not take long to heal. Since his return to active service, he has been fighting in Italy." St. Nihal Singh also writes of other Indian lieutenants in the Royal Flying Corps:—"Welinkar is from Bombay, and is the brother of a successful barrister. He was wounded while flying over the enemy lines in France, and is at present convalescing. Lieutenant Sen is a Bengali lad of nineteen or twenty, a first cousin of the Sovereign Ruler of Cooch Behar. When the war broke out he was studying at a public school where he had distinguished himself as a sportsman. He got into the Royal Flying Corps as soon as he could. Last autumn while patrolling over the German lines, he had trouble with his engine and got detached from his squadron. Three German machines surrounded him, and set his petrol tank ablaze. In bringing his machine down behind the enemy lines he wrecked it, but managed to save himself from injury. The Germans were good enough to fly over the British lines and throw down a letter from Lieutenant Sen intimating to his family that he was alive and growing strong. In a recent letter his mother, who is in this country, wrote to me that her second son had just come of age when he could enter the Royal Flying Corps. Lieutenant Roy is also a Bengali, the son of an eminent barrister of Calcutta. The outbreak of the war found him at Oxford. His elder brother, Poreh, also at Oxford, finding that he could not get a commission in the Army, enlisted as a private in an English regiment. But young Roy kept at the authorities until they took him into the Royal Flying Corps. Many Indians in Britain, equally as their countrymen in the Royal Flying Corps, are waiting for a chance to serve their Emperor and Empire. Now it is hoped that these young men will be given their opportunity." Yes, the will was there, but the opportunity was not. Let us see if the hitherto-barred gates of opportunity are now opened out.

IN THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE Home Rule Bill Mr. Barnes questioned by Mr. Devlin had replied that if the Bill was thrown out by the Lords, the Lloyd George Government would resign. That Government has now decided to drop the idea of Home Rule and conscription for Ireland. Of course the resignation of the Prime Minister at this juncture is

a thing which cannot be dreamt of. The successful prosecution of the war is the only issue upon which the fate of Ministers depends. As regards that, the position of the present Government seems to be quite secure.

SRIJUT PIYUSH KANTI GHOSH, A RISING luminary of the *Patrika* galaxy, is writing a series of articles on how Home Rule can be planted in our country. Three articles of the series have so far been published. We have perused them with deep interest and have found them to be extremely thoughtful and interesting. Like many intellectual epicures, however, we prefer to have a sight of the entire *menu* before we can proceed to do justice to even a single course. The author will, therefore, forgive us if we reserve a detailed examination of his suggestions till such time as we have the complete series before us. "Growth of villages" and "organised self-help" are practically the burden of his song. What he wants to have is a network of village unions, spread all over the country, in every village, the unions being as perfectly representative as possible and the villages being guided by the leaders of these unions. The scope of these associations would include sanitation, education, medical relief, water supply and irrigation, industries, roads, improvement of agriculture and cattle, settlement of disputes and marriages, banking, physical and moral training etc., etc. Once such an organisation is created and made to work on the lines suggested, we are assured, all the evils of the country would disappear. This is probably true, but the great question is how to create this organisation.

AS A RESULT OF THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE taken resort to by the people of Kaira the Government officials have agreed to the course suggested by Mr. Gandhi. An order has been issued to the effect that those who could afford to pay their assessment should pay, while in the case of those who are unable to do so suspension of revenue would be granted until next year. The decision of ability or inability to pay has been left by the Government to the ryots themselves. A manifesto in the vernacular has been issued over the signatures of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Patel. The manifesto thanks the Collector for the concession granted to the ryots and praises the courage, unity and determination of the men and women of Kaira for the sake of conscience and truth. While Mr. Gandhi thanks the Collector, the sincerest thanks of the entire Indian community are due to Mr. Gandhi for the admirable lesson he has taught to the community, and we praise him for the success he has achieved.

NOTICE.

WANTED a Sub-Divisional Clerk at present on a pay of Rs. 20/- to 30/. There is proposal of raising the pay to Rs 25/- to 40/- grade soon.

None need apply who has not passed the Matriculation Examination and has experience in a Sub-Divisional or Engineer's office accounts.

Application in candidates' own hand writing with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 1st July 1918.

District Engineer, Monghyr.

THE NEW RULES RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT of members of the Provincial Civil Service and other officials to fill offices ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service, which have just been issued, are framed to meet the exigencies of the war. A considerable number of Indian Civilians have proceeded on military service, and under the old rules the Local Governments had power to appoint other officers in their place for a period of three months. The new rules extend the period to six months and also remove the restriction by which a member of a provincial service could not be appointed to replace a member of the Indian Civil Service outside his own district.

THE ONE SUPREME QUESTION THAT IS NOW being asked in Bengal is, who did it? Shishir Kumar or Surendra Nath? The controversy that is raging over the history of the self-government propaganda is not the least delightful episode in the endless round of journalistic sparring that goes on between the *Patrika* and the *Bengalee*. Meanwhile the situation has some faint resemblance with that depicted in the following well-known rhymes:—

Who killed Jack Robin?
"I," says the sparrow,
"With my bow and arrow
"I killed Jack Robin."

WANTED.

OFFICE—Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Patna

POST VACANT & PAY—Temporary Draftsman on Rs. 70/- to 75,- amo: th.

QUALIFICATION REQUIRED—Passed Upper or Lower Subordinate or having previous experience of work of a draftsman in an Executive Engineer's office.

OFFICER—to whom application should be made Executive Engineer, Special Works Division Patna.

DATE—by which application should be made 12th July 1918.

Preference will be given to one who is a native of or Domiciled in this province.

A. BREBNER,
Executive Engineer,
Special Works Division.

RUB OUT THE PAIN.

Wherever the ache or pain, simply rub in Little's Oriental Balm. As you rub in the Balm, you rub out the pain,—quickly, simply and surely. There is no better remedy for headache, earache, backache. It relieves lameness, sprains, strains, swellings. The more cruel sufferings of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica also disappear instantly with its use. The thousands of letters we receive from thankful users prove that no remedy has ever been found that could compare with Little's Oriental Balm.

You, too, should use Little's Oriental Balm and rid yourself of aches and pains at once.

Mr. James W. Patter of Racquet Foundry, Bride St, London, E. C., says:—For ten years I suffered from Rheumatism at times so severe that I could neither walk or lie down—I used Little's Oriental Balm and it cured me completely notwithstanding that my case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best physicians.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THE WAR LOAN AND BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The fact that Bihar and Orissa with its population of nearly one-eighth of the total population of India has not yet subscribed even twelve out of the nearly seventeen hundred lakhs hitherto subscribed to the second Indian war loan requires some explanation. It will be remembered that the first war loan figures for Bihar and Orissa were as follows:—Subscriptions, through Treasuries and Banks in this province, Rs. 54,89,400, ditto, through Banks etc., outside the province, Rs. 47,20,314; ditto, through the Post office (including cash certificates), Rs. 34,02,434; total Rs. 1,36,13,148. Even that total did not take into account subscriptions made on account of coal companies and other important industrial undertakings of the province by the Managing Agents practically all of whom have their offices at Calcutta or Bombay. In the present case, the figures so far reported of contributions from the Province are no doubt only those of subscriptions made through Treasuries and Banks in this Province. As such, they certainly give an incorrect idea of Bihar and Orissa's part in the War Loan.

We cannot however refrain from drawing attention to the fact that even taking the reported figures as only a fraction of the actuals, the present figures compare unfavourably with those of last year which amounted to nearly four times as much within the same time. True, there was a Provincial War Loan meeting last year, which expedited the announcement and payment of the subscriptions. This year, the propaganda does not so far include a Provincial meeting. However desirable such a meeting might be, there was one thing against it, namely, the inconvenience, and loss of time, money and energy which it would have entailed both on Government officials and the leading citizens from all parts of this Province. Instead of making this a ground for keeping back their quota, the public ought to be thankful for being spared all that trouble and should add to their contribution add the certain expense thus saved.

We are certainly aware that this Province is one of the poorest in India so far as non-agricultural income is any criterion. Of the total income tax collected in British India in 1913-14, the year immediately preceding that of the war, Bengal and Bombay each contributed 23 per cent, Madras 13 per cent, United Provinces 9 per cent, Burma 8 per cent, the Punjab 7 per cent, while this Province returned only a poor five per cent. We are also alive to the fact that out of Rs. 9,31 lakhs which is the total gross rental of all the estates and tenures in this province, nearly 2,10 lakhs goes in meeting the demands of revenue and cess, and that the remainder is divided between nearly 235 thousand estates and 400 thousand tenures having respectively 855,387 and 512,068 shareholders. But we cannot forget that in these days of scarcity of supplies, the country which produces an abundance of supplies is the really rich country, for money may lose its value but corn never. Bihar is a vast granary of all kinds of corn and grain. All that is wanted is that some of the immense stocks held by peasant proprietors and Mahajan zamindars should be sold out and the proceeds invested in the war loan. On the part of Government, every facility should be given for the carriage of agricultural production to the markets of India, subject to the condition that a certain percentage of the profits should go to the war loan. We are sure many zamindars and farmers would jump at the offer, specially those who have plenty of stock but little

(Continued on page 4)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Indian War Loan.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £ 100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds, 1921 Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923 Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925 Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928 Repayable on the 10 September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES FREE OF INCOME-TAX.

Principal and Interest on the Revenue and Assets of the Government of India.

WAR BONDS 1921, 1923, 1925, AND 1928.

Issue Price : Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for
Interest : Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of Purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

Special Rights: War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Government of India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest of War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax-free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

Form of Securities: War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes, will in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

POST OFFICE 5 YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES (FREE OF INCOME-TAX)

of
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500.
Payable 5 years after issue.

Issue price.
Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8, and Rs. 387-8.

cash. Another suggestion which has been made to us merits some consideration though we are not sure that the action proposed can be taken without legislative sanction. It is notorious that a great part of the surplus capital of *Mahajans* in this Province is invested in mortgages of lands. The tedious, harassing and in many cases ruinous process of realising the decretal amounts of these mortgage debts is equally notorious. It is suggested that if the proceeds be invested in the war loan, these decrees be realised as state demands and the mortgaged property be sold free of all charges unless previous incumbancers agree to transfer their interest also to the war loan in which case the sale may be subject to previous incumbrances. Rather revolutionary, but well worth thinking over.

WANTED A MEDICAL COLLEGE AND AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR THE PROVINCE.

From the very slender information that we have received, our worst fears appear to have been realised in the matter of selections for the eighteen seats reserved for Bihar students in the Calcutta Medical College. The worst jobbery seems to have been committed; all precedents and rules disregarded, and preference given to "back numbers." Thus it is reported that B. Sc. s have been deliberately thrown overboard, and third division I. Sc. s and I. A. s taken in utter disregard of the fact that under the University Regulations, B. Sc. s are regarded with so much favour that they are allowed one year off, while I. Sc. s have all along been preferred to I. A. s. We know personally of the case of a boy, who is the only candidate this year in the Patna University who has taken the B. Sc. degree with distinction. This boy, though an applicant for admission, was not taken, while third rate boys who had just managed to scrape through their Mods have entered by the back-door. Verily it is a case of the last being the first, and the first, the last.

What are things coming to? That is the question now to be faced. Have common sense, justice and fairplay disappeared from the land? Is there no one to control and check these high-handed proceedings? Why should the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals cast all rules of procedure and precedent to the four winds? We fear that the extremely ill-judged and unfair selections will create widespread resentment and indignation amongst the educated community at a time when its utmost co-operation is required in more important matters.

The only way to stop these scandals and the heart-burning they create is the establishment of a Medical College and an Engineering College in this Province. If it was necessary for the Province to be self-contained at any time, it is imperative now in matters educational when a separate University has been created. Four seats in the Sibpur Engineering College and eighteen in the Calcutta Medical College cannot satisfy the growing needs of the Province. For the eighteen seats in the Calcutta Medical College, there were, we are told, nearly two hundred applications from this Province. The troubles which pupils have to undergo to secure admission are such as to deter the best students from seeking entrance. They have to apply to the Registrars of both the Universities for permission, they have to apply to the Principals of their colleges and of the colleges they wish to join through the heads of the respective departments, they must get certificates from Magis rates, and

after doing all this, they have the mortification of seeing the veriest "wooden spoon" of the class being taken in over their shoulders. We say this state of things cannot be tolerated any longer. It is neither healthy to the boys nor conducive to the best interests of the community.

There are not very great difficulties in the way of the establishment of a Medical College and an Engineering College, when one comes to consider the question seriously. We may not get I. M. S. officers for the present as teachers of Medicine and Surgery, but there are a host of distinguished medical men in India possessing the highest British qualifications from whom selections can be easily made. The Bankipur General Hospital has now become too large to be managed with the few students of the Temple Medical School and may for some time to come serve as the training ground for students of a Medical College as well. Immense acquisitions of land and buildings have been made, most of which are lying idle. And it must be remembered that for the first two or three years at least, the students would have to go through only theoretical and scientific courses. The same remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the case of an Engineering College. The authorities contemplate the removal of the Patna College to the new University site. The new Engineering College can be easily accommodated in the present Patna College buildings. Even if the removal is not possible for the next two or three years the Engineering College may be run on the same premises with a little adjustment of the time table. The point that we would press upon the authorities is that they should take up the matter in right earnest and not defer it with the usual plea of its being war-time.

As regards the Bengali settlers of this Province, it is now high time for them to revise their plans. Since the establishment of the Province, and specially after the war, their sole object has been not to embarrass Government with the tale of their manifold grievances, for the removal of which they have been content with trusting Government and its openly avowed and oft-reiterated promise of equal treatment. The manner in which their unbounded trust has been requited will for all time to come be a lesson and a warning to all who advocate the policy of ceasing political propaganda and taking Government at its word. They should now gird up their loins for an unceasing fight for their political status and rights as taxpayers and British subjects. Meanwhile, so long as their just claim to equal educational facilities with their fellow subjects is denied to them, so long as they are treated as aliens and suspects and placed under a ban for the crime of their tongue, they should exert their utmost to help themselves. We are glad to see that the All-Orissa Bengalee Settlers' Association has shown the way by offering a number of scholarships to deserving Bengalee students. Their compatriots all over the Province should follow this noble example.

THE CASE OF JYOTISH CHUNDER GHOSE.

The Calcutta papers have published the report of a Medical Board that was held in April last at the Berhampur Central Asylum under the orders of the Government to consider the present state of health of Babu Jyotish Chunder Ghosh, an unfortunate, owing to the persistent agitation of his unfortunate mother. The Board consisted of three European I.M.S. officers viz., Major Moses, Major Peebles and Captain Hume, and Dr. Mrigendra Lal Mitra M.D., late Professor, Campbell Medical School.

Jyotish Chunder, who prior to his internment under Regulation-III of 1818 had been for sometime a professor in the Hugli College and on whose behalf the then Magistrate of Hugli had interceded just after his arrest was all hale and hearty and perfectly sane but is now lying a total mental wreck at the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum. The official account brings to light the different stages of his mental derangement—how from a condition of mental depression and melancholia in which he was found on the 6th March 1917, shortly after his transfer to the Rajshahi jail, he lapsed into a state of semi-stupor when he was examined on the 14th March 1917, after he had been removed to the Berhampur jail, when he had to be fed by nasal tube and stomach pump. He was next examined by Colonel Deare and Major Peebles on the 17th June 1917. His condition was the same as before; definite symptoms of mental disease not having then fully developed, the Doctors were of opinion that he was malingering. On the 17th August 1917 he was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum of Berhampur. He was then in a state of absolute stupor. He was examined by Captain Hume, on the 6th February 1918, who also found him in a condition of absolute stupor without any response to any stimulus.

It is not our purpose to rake up the past and apportion the responsibility for this wreck of a human soul. There is a much higher tribunal for that,—a tribunal which would not deny to the meanest wretch the mercy that Jyotish could not get. The question now is,—will the Government allow its underlings to continue the present policy. Surely Jyotish who is now wholly insane and incapable of committing any mischief, may safely be set at liberty and made over to the custody of his friends and relations under proper safeguards, since there is a likely chance of his regaining his senses as appears from the report of Dr. Mitter. The latter has also pointed out by learned, lucid and close reasoning the fallacy of the opinion that was expressed by Colonel Deare and Major Peebles that the prisoner was malingering when they examined him in jail on the 17th June 1917.

Before closing, may we humbly ask our benign Government to grant a general amnesty to such of the political detenus as deserve favourable consideration, of course within proper restrictions? By this act of clemency will not only Government earn the everlasting gratitude of the parties concerned and their friends and relatives and also of the community at large but at the same time it will create a healthy atmosphere round the general public which it is now so much in need of.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

THE death is announced of Rai Gunjeshwari Prasad of Chapra.

THE death occurred on the 17th instant at Benares of Kumar Girijanandan Singh of Sheohar.

THE results of the B. A., B. Sc., I. A., and I. Sc. Examinations of the Patna University have been published. We shall comment on them in our next issue.

THE Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi has offered a further contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards any object relating to the successful prosecution of

the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted by Government.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has selected Lieutenant Colonel J. C. S. Vaughan, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Ranchi, for the officiating appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, vice Colonel G. J. H. Bell, C. I. E., I. M. S., granted combined leave for six months.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mullick and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts of the Patna High Court will constitute a committee to enquire into and report upon cases of internment in this Province under the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818. We congratulate the Government on the decision though we may be permitted to say that we should have been much more pleased to see a Vakil Judge on the committee.

THE marriage took place on 19th June last at Calcutta of Srijut Amaresh Chakravarti with the second daughter of Mr. Nutbihari Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge of Purulia. The bridegroom is the youngest brother of Babu Satish Chander Chakravarti, the well known Head Master of Bankipur, and is himself a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. He stood first in Physics at the M. Sc. Examination of 1916 and is shortly proceeding to England as a state scholar.

WE fully agree with the following comments of the Express on the Patna University:— Complaints have reached us that the Patna University Text Book Committee is not proceeding with its work in a business-like manner. The academic session has already begun as the results of the University examinations have been published. But the Text Book Committee has not yet made its recommendation for the books and the course of studies for 1920. It need hardly be said that such delay is causing anxiety to the students and it is to be hoped that the committee will make no further delay in announcing its recommendations.

AN interesting case is pending in the High Court in connection with the Hariharnath Temple at Sonapur. The last Mohunth of the Temple died in December 1917, at the early age of twenty. After his death, three claimants to the Gadi appeared, one a Brahman named Ambica Dutt Upadhaya, the other a Bengali Sannyasi named Shankar Giri of Pabna, and the third one Har Narayan Giri of Khutaha. Ambica Dutt produced a will for registration, but registration was refused on the ground that he was a Grihastha. Shankar Giri's application has been rejected by the District Judge. He has now applied to the High Court praying for a remand and retrial. The public is anxiously watching the case.

KARAMAT OIL.

It is by experience a wonderful remedy for deafness and all ear troubles. Price per phial Rs. 1-4. B. Jawala Proshad, Overseer, Abazsi, writes:—"I feel better than before: send three phials more."

BALLABHA & Co.,

PILIBHIT, U. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the facts and opinions stated by our correspondents.]

THE PATNA UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

To The Editor.

Sir,—The following table shows at a glance the Patna University Matriculation results of different centres. The fifth column gives the last of the Roll Numbers of successful candidates for each centre.

Centre	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Total passed	Total appeared (approx)	Percentage.
Patna	85	97	23	205	618	33.2
Gaya	45	42	11	98	227	43.2
Arrah	32	35	3	80	297	26.9
Chapra	67	56	11	134	485	27.7
Muzaffarpur	96	133	25	254	577	44.0
Bhagalpur	86	81	21	188	407	46.2
Purnea	22	14	2	38	71	53.5
Hazari-bagh	10	16	1	27	51	53.0
Giridih	24	22	8	54	90	60.0
Ranchi	20	37	8	65	121	53.7
Purulia	47	43	14	104	164	63.4
Cuttack	59	38	6	103	331	31.1
Balasore	26	11	0	37	95	39.0
Puri	22	3	1	26	80	32.5
Sambalpur	14	4	2	20	40	50.0
	655	642	136	1433	3654	

Total percentage of passes—39.2

The actual percentage must be lower, for in the above table, the total number of candidates is only an approximate figure—the highest number on the roll of the successful candidates being taken in every case. This low percentage gives real cause of apprehension. There could not have been a sudden falling off in the merit of students. What could be the reason of this? Two answers could be given. First, the Patna University has expressly adopted for its model the Allahabad University which takes special pride in plucking students in large numbers. Many of the members of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University had worked for the Calcutta University. It makes one wonder how it is that they have changed their principles so suddenly? Is it because they were in no real sympathy with the policy of the Calcutta University or is it because they dare not go against the principles openly avowed and held by some of the Heads of the University?

We are not for passing students indiscriminately or wholesale. But we are afraid it is too one-sided to "view with alarm the enormous number of passes" in the University. We are of opinion that liberalism will do infinitely more good than severity. Which is better?—a fresh and vigorous mind full of hope and confidence with a little less of University scholarship perhaps or a mind aged and crippled with depression and inertia consequent upon repeated disappointment and failure?

The answer is obvious. We are too apt to forget the circumstances in which we are placed. To us commercial and technical education is almost

entirely denied while in western countries such education and a thousand different pursuits open up fields for activity to a vast number of young men diverting a considerable proportion of the youthful energy of the country to useful purpose. University examinations have become almost our only salvation; for what else can we do?

It might be argued that passing students in large numbers will create discontent owing to want of occupation. It is partially true but there is no way out of it. Discontent will cure itself.

The raising of efficiency by reducing the the number of passes is a method open to very great objection. If in spite of better methods of teaching, better trained teachers, and better books and appliances, the students fail heavily it is in direct contradiction to all ideas of evolution and progress.

We are inclined to think that the University has set itself to put down the percentage of success. We shall rejoice if we are mistaken. But indications are unmistakable. The School Final Examinations will be very soon introduced and all the Government Schools will prepare students for the School Final Examination only; and of course the University will not smile favourably on those few who will go up for the Matriculation examination. All this will naturally combine to produce out of our hopefuls, only a large number of very petty clerks holding School leaving certificates.

These certificate-holders will of course have the right of entrance into Colleges! But how few of them will dare enter a College when they see

Getting the Best Out of Life.

The man or woman with chronic indigestion, liver and stomach troubles is getting no pleasure at all in life. Constipated for days together, then weak and unnerved by sudden diarrhoea,



TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Dinner Pills

or made miserable by bilious attacks, headaches and dull pains between the shoulder blades, there is for such no comfort until the cause is corrected.

There is no time to waste. Neglect may lead to jaundice, inflamed stomach, or bowels, or incurable diseases.

Regular exercise, good plain food, and avoidance of stimulants are steps towards a cure. The bowels should act at least once a day, but it is important to avoid violent purgatives.

A gentle laxative that acts equally upon the liver, the stomach and the bowels is the safest remedy, and Doan's Dinner Pills exactly meet this need.

Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the liver, regulate stomach action and induce a perfectly natural movement of the bowels.

Doan's Dinner Pills have brought good health and happiness to thousands. They are safe and good for children also, for they do not gripe or purge.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

what hard lot awaits even their betters, the Matriculates. And how fewer of them will obtain seats in Colleges—at least in the better Colleges—for the Matriculates must be provided for, first.

It is the duty of the press to ascertain how the best brains think both in this province and outside with regard to this subject. It might then be possible to know how the public think in this matter, and if necessary the University could be made to change some of its ways and policies.

Now come to the second reason. The University has just begun its work. If err it must, why not on the side of leniency. Most of the paper setters and examiners had had no experience of the nature of their work. Some of the question papers were badly set. Most of the paper setters of the Matriculation Examination were College professors and naturally had very little idea of the standard of knowledge to be expected from the candidates. This last remark applies very largely to examiners who were almost all inexperienced. We are prepared to believe that they were all honest people who acted in the very best way they could. But that leaves much to be desired. The same answer paper examined by different persons produces different results. The personal bias of examiners should be counteracted by very definite instructions specially when the examiners are inexperienced. We have special reasons for saying this. About 27% of students passed from the Arrah and Chapra centres, which is much below the average which in itself is low enough.

In some cases the nature of the questions were changed (B.A., B. Sc. Science questions specially) whereas the University Regulations distinctly laid it down that no innovations would be introduced before 1920. It is a known fact that questions can be set not much above standard—but notwithstanding of such a nature as will bring tears from the examinees' eyes. We believe that the very best scholars among the paper setters dare not contradict this.

We heard it said that the University issued a circular requesting schools to send up as many students as possible. They wanted money and got it. We are very curious to know what right the University had to make such an altogether unjust request. Will some body ask a question in the Legislative Council to this effect? We draw the notice of the Government to this fact.

ONE INTERESTED.

WANTED.

For the Ravenshaw Girls' High School at Cuttack, a Lady graduate, strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit, on Rs. 120-3-150 a month. It is possible that the post may shortly be included in the Subordinate Educational Service. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th July, 1918.

W. V. DUKE.

Ranchi. } Asstt: Director
The 17th June, } of Public Instruction
2-2 1918. } Bihar and Orissa.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the posts of "Cashier, Surveyor, Draughtsmen and Surveyors" for service in Mesopotamia.

2. Extra allowances on a fixed Scale will be given to Permanent and Temporary employes of Government and outsiders will be given at most double the pay which would ordinarily be given in India. It is hoped that men will be recruited for two years at least. The selected men will have to produce Medical certificate of their fitness.

3. The men will receive free clothing and free rations when outside India and there is therefore no occasion for spending money.

4. Applicants are directed to come personally with their applications and original certificates to the office of the undersigned at Bankipur on any day up to the 5th July 1918 between 2 and 4 p. m. except Sundays and Gazetted holidays. Age should be noted in applications.

E. BLABER,

20-6-18. Superintending Engineer,
2-2 Eastern Circle.

X
10

X

8.9.18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

CLERKS for work in regimental offices. Candidates will undergo two months training in the Army School Kamptee.

PAY. (1) During training period Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 according to qualifications and progress.

(2) On joining regiment Rs. 37 to Rs. 75 according to qualification and progress.

QUALIFICATION. Candidates should should have a fair knowledge of English and Accounts.

Apply to—(Sd.) R. E. RUSSELL,
Captain, Divisional Recruiting Officer, at
the Secretariat Building, Patna. 2-1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Sale of unclaimed property.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the undermentioned goods are removed and all charges due thereon paid before the 12th July 1918 they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Consignment—250 bags rice out of 1000 bags Ex Burdwan to Gaurangdi Invoice No. 22 F. N. No. 612 dated 7-5-18. Sender—Ram Chand. Consignee—Tribhuban.

By order,

Calcutta, }
Dated 20-6-1918. } C. M. PEARCE,
General Traffic Manager.

8

X

**BIHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.
BANKIPUR.**

The new Session will commence on July 1st when classes for the following will be reformed:—

Overseers.
Sub-Overseers.

Artisans:—

Carpenters.
Blacksmiths.
Fitters & Turners.
Motor Mechanics.
Moulders.

Terms and particulars are obtainable on application to the Principal.
N. B. The Surveyors' Classes have since been abolished. 2-2

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

Matriculation—The most practical method of training introduced into our **Special Matriculation Class** to meet the Examinees' actual need. Plucked candidates of other Universities as well as of Allahabad may be admitted.

Commercial Classes—In our long-standing Commercial Department for **Short-hand, Typewriting, &c.**, a big department has been opened for *Book-keeping, Auditing, P. W. D. Fourth Grade Examination*, as well as for the Local Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

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		Taught within
Short-hand 240 hours.	
Typewriting 60 "	
		12-6

IN MANY WAYS

the world has changed and is changing. Most of us live quite differently to our fore fathers many of our present day occupations were unheard of, undreamt of even a generation or two back whether the "Good Old Times" were actually as good as they are pictured is perhaps an open question, but if we have gained much—gained in wealth, luxury, refinement, art and science, modern conveniences, modern travel, and much else—yet there is no doubt that we have lost something. Life is no longer so quiet, steady and easy going as formerly. These are days of rush, strenuous work and often of equally strenuous amusement. Life now a days, tends to become more wearing. Our digestive systemse specially, are very liable to get upset by hurry and worry and as so many distressing ailment follow upon a disturbed and neglected condition of the organs of digestion it is well to have recourse to

BEECHAMS PILLS

Immediately warning symptoms arise. No other medicine has achieved so great a reputation for the speedy connection of all stomach, liver, kidney and bowel irregularities. Taken as directed, Beecham's Pills purify the blood, give tone to the stomach, improve the appetite and digestion and exercise a sanitary tonic effect upon the whole system, indigestion, constipation, sick-headache and biliousness lassitude and want of tone, these and similar ailments are best got rid of by the wise use of Beecham's Pills, Popularly declared to be "Worth a Guinea a Box," they have proved of inestimable value to numberless men and women during three generations. Whenever you feel dull and heavy, easily tired and no quite up to the mark, the probability is that you are suffering from some form of digestive disturbance, and to put yourself right you should take a dose or two of this world famous aperient and tonic medicine. You will certainly find that it

WILL DO YOU GOOD

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lancs.
Sold everywhere in boxes at
As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 each.

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C. ATHERTON & Co.

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our kind constituents and the Public, that our aerated Water Factory situated at No. 71 quarters near Freemasons Lodge Dinapur Cantt. is under Medical supervision. Our Waters are Manufactured with the greatest care and cleanliness, and with filtered Water, procured from the Station Hospital's well. Our rates are moderate.

We solicit the kind support of our Patron and to those who have not used our Waters. We respectfully solicit a trial. We supply the Station Hospital, Club Officers, and Gentlemen Dinapur Cantt. as well as to the Club, Officers-Gentlemen &c., of Bankipore and Patna City.

Soda large	@	Rs. 0 9 0	per dozen.
Soda small	"	" 0 6 0	"
Lemonade	"	" 0 14 0	"
Gingerade	"	" 1 0 0	"
Tonic	"	" 1 0 0	"
Coloured (all)	"	" 1 2 0	"

Dinapore, February 2nd 1902.

I have inspected the Soda Water Factory of Messrs Baluck Ram & Co., today and am satisfied that all the possible care is taken to ensure the Aerated Water being pure. The water is taken from tap specially laid on from the military works supply, the empty bottles are washed with permanent solution before being re-filled.

(Sd.) F. P. MAYNARD, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Civil Surgeon of Patna.

BALUCK RAM & Co.,

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In quarter of the Behar National College near the old Hospital building.