

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1918.

WE CULL THE FOLLOWING FROM A REVIEW of the general military situation up to the 12th instant:—

Our troops have made continuous progress on the Rheims-Soissons line during the past week. The terms Aisne-Marne battle front is no longer applicable, as we are now, so far, north of the Marne. The Germans apparently intend to offer a stiff resistance on the line of the Vesle, but their eventual retirement across the Aisne seems probable, especially in view of the Allied advance further west. The offensive launched at dawn on the 8th August by the British Fourth and French First Armies, the whole under the command of Sir Douglas Haig, was on a front of only about fifteen miles at the apex of the Arras-Soissons salient, and appeared unlikely to achieve any decisive result. Our offensive has succeeded to a degree which has probably fulfilled the highest expectations of our leaders. The attacks made by our troops and the French on the 8th were completely successful, and in the evening of the 9th the French extended their front of attack to about 15 miles south-east of Montdidier. Our advance had by the evening of the 10th (i. e., in two and a half days) widened to a front of nearly 40 miles and reached a maximum depth of 15 miles. Montdidier, Roye and Chaumes had been taken, more than 20 German divisions had been routed, and some 35,000 prisoners and over 500 guns had been captured by the Allies in this short period on this front alone, and exclusive of those captured on the Aisne. The recent tactics of the German Higher Command, their withdrawals on the Avre, on the Ancre, and in the Behune-Merville area are significant. They denoted weakness, fear of our attacks and a knowledge of their inability to withstand them. The Germans no longer enjoy numerical superiority, and seem to have lost that high morale without which no great victories are possible. Still, although reliable evidence shows that German discipline is suffering we must expect no easy victories, at any rate in the immediate future. As regards numbers we know that the Germans are short of men. They are experiencing the greatest difficulty in keeping their units up to strength. They have no reserves, except their 1920 class, barely half a million strong, and their losses in the last five months have been enormous.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE AT ITS closing sittings arrived at several decisions of great importance to India. On the suggestion of the War Office, a resolution was passed argeeing to the immediate appointment of a Military Demobilisation Committee of the British Empire. Another subject discussed was that of reciprocity treatment between India and the Dominions and a resolution was adopted accepting the principle of reciprocity and agreeing to a scheme in which, among other things, the right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country. The question of the constitution of one Imperial Court of Appeal was also considered and it was decided that the Lord Chancellor should be invited to prepare and circulate to the Governments of the Dominions and India a memorandum of such proposals as in the opinion of His Majesty's Government are practical for the purpose with a view to a decision being taken

at the next Imperial Conference. The economic questions discussed included that of shipping. The Conference after considering this question recommended the formation of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with the development of sea communications between different parts of the Empire with special reference to the size and type of ships and the capacity of harbours.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SEPTEMBER SESSION of the Imperial Legislative Council is not yet finally settled, but it is understood that the Bills to be taken up on the opening day, the 4th September, will include that on provincial insolvency. There will also be interpellations, while Mr. Patel, who will take his seat on that day, will introduce a validating bill relating to Hindu marriages. The resolutions to be considered in the course of the session include one concerning indentured labourers in the Crown Colonies, which will be moved by Pandit Malaviya and another advocating the introduction of the Boy Scout movement into Indian schools which stands in the name of Mr. Khaparde.

IN THE COURSE OF A SPEECH DELIVERED AT a recruiting meeting at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, Sir Harcourt Butler made the following piquant observations on the Government of India:—

"An eminent ecclesiastic," he said, "once told me that Rome had by centuries of experience reduced delay to a science; he used to think her mistress of postponement and procrastination. But the Government of India beat Rome every time."

THE RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD HAS WRITTEN a letter to the papers in which he expresses "the disappointment—akin to consternation" with which the Montagu-Chelmsford Report has been received by his community, in respect of the question of its representation. The Raja recalls the facts under which the Congress-League compromise was arrived at. He says that the Mahomedans renounced their participation in the general electorates, because their demand for a special, separate and adequate representation was conceded. The report, says he, seizes with avidity on the act of renunciation of the Mahomedans but quietly gives the go-by to their instruments of acquisition, the explicitly fixed proportions. It takes away, he points out, from the existing rights of the Mahomedans without recognising the gift in appreciation of which alone they were ready to forego them. So the Raja Sahab takes his stand upon the Congress-League arrangement and says that that compromise must stand.

WITH REGARD TO THE COMPROMISE, THERE CAN now be no question that it is a matter of national honour between Hindus and Mahomedans. That the country regards it as such is apparent from the resolutions passed at the various Conferences and meetings held all over India to discuss the proposed Reforms. Yet, because a departure has been made in the Report from the compromise, which has been rightly objected to by Hindus and Mahomedans alike, we would suggest, not because we go behind our compact but simply because there is just the chance that a third party will not probably agree to be bound by all the terms of it, that the Mahomedans should seriously consider the advisability of keeping up at all a separate representation unless they get the proportions conceded to them by the Hindus. The point that we make is that the Mahomedans would be much better off in a general electorate with direct franchise and large plural constituencies with a much-increased number of members than they would be with the

sorry dole of representation they would have under the Chelmsford-Montagu proposals.

A FEW FACTS WILL SERVE TO ILLUSTRATE our point better. It is more than certain that if direct voting has to be established, the number of seats will have to have increased considerably. Several tests of franchise will probably be taken, possession of land, payment of revenue or income tax; rates or cesses, education and so forth. But whatever be the tests it is certain that to make voting manageable and practicable it would be necessary to make the number of members as large as possible, regard being had, of course, to the limits of the size of an assembly for purposes of legislation. It is not too much to expect the number to be several hundreds in every Province. Taking our own Province, it has 21 districts and 60 sub-divisions. The population of a district varies from two lakhs in Angul to 29 lakhs in Darbhanga, while the density varies from 119 per square mile in Angul to 937 per square mile in Muzaffarpur, the mean density for the province being 344 to the square mile. The area of a district varies from 1470 square miles in Balasore to 9,585 square miles in the Sonthal Parganas. The percentage of urban population to the total is only 3.72 though in the Patna Division it is nearly 7.6 and in the Patna District 14.6. There are 68 towns which have populations of over 5000, 38 with populations of over 10,000, 18 with more than 20,000, and five with more than 50,000.

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT IN A SCHEME of representation for government, the towns as political centres have far more importance than their population alone will justify. In England most of the important towns each return several members to Parliament. We may confidently expect that under the new scheme, the towns will be allowed representatives, or at any rate will have considerable influence on the general voting. It would therefore be highly interesting to see how the Mahomedans stand in the towns in the Municipal elections. We have examined the percentage of elected Mahomedan commissioners to the total number elected in some of the more important towns of Bihar. In Patna, seven out of the 20 elected commissioners are Mahomedans; in Muzafferpur, there are five out of 12; in Chupra three out of 12; in Arrah, four out of 12, in Sassaram six out of 14; in Gaya, four out of 16; in Bhagalpur, four out of 14; in Barh, two out of six; in Siwan, four out of six; in Hajipur, three out of eight and in Cuttack two out of 14. The percentage of Mahomedans to the total population in these towns is as follows:— Patna, 26.54; Muzaffarpur, 27.75; Chapra, 24.06; Arrah, 26.49; Sassaram, 42.17; Gaya, 24.24; Bhagalpur, 27.10; Barh, 25.27; Siwan, 35.48; Hajipur, 17.7, and Cuttack, 16.76.

IT WILL BE SEEN THAT IN NONE OF THESE towns can the Mahomedans complain that the absence of special electorates has made much difference to their position. In most of these towns, the actual number of Mahomedans elected as commissioners bears a larger percentage to the total number elected than does the Mahomedan population to the total population in these towns. With the introduction of direct voting all the Mahomedan votes can combine in favour of their representative, and if there are, say, ten members returnable from every district, there is no reason why the Mahomedans by combining cannot get three of their own men in that ten, which would be a higher figure than that allowed them by the Congress-League Scheme. For our part, we are, therefore,

decidedly of opinion that if the Mahomedans and for that matter, any other community that fears communally, gave up their plea for separate representation and fought for a broader franchise, direct votes, and increase in the number of representatives from every district which may, with the exception of some of the bigger towns, be taken, as units of constituency, they could be much better off than under any scheme of special representation. The heartburning that exists or may come into being over the question of communal representation will then be a thing of the past, while by joining in the general electorate, the Mahomedans and other communities claiming special representation will have done a great service to the country by removing the only obstacle in the path of its progress.

THE RECENT INCIDENT OF BULL SHOOTING BY a European police officer at Cuttack has created much noise in the world of journalism. We certainly object to bull shooting in open streets. But, we do not see any sense in raising a Frankenstein over a comparatively insignificant incident which would in all probability have passed unnoticed. Reading in the newspapers about the incident one would think that the whole of Cuttack was ablaze with indignation at this atrocious crime. But the fact is that most people—and well-informed people for that matter—residing in that town did not know anything about it till they read about it in the papers. Cow-killing has proved a perpetual irritant on the public mind and a source of danger to the public peace. In these circumstances sensible people would do well not to raise an unnecessary bogey over every passing incident.

A LOCAL NEWSPAPER TAKES THE GOVERNMENT of Bihar and Orissa to task for not doing any thing for the welfare of the masses. Our contemporary asks the Government to "show by comparative (sic) facts and figures what the Bihar administration have done for the masses." Why, we think the provincial government does publish facts and figures showing the activity of government in elementary education, sanitation, co-operation and so forth. It may be a good strategic move to meet the Government's indictment of the apathy of the educated people by asking what Government has done. But it is hardly honest; may we ask our contemporary to show by facts and figures what the classes have done for the masses? It is true there are some matters which only the state can deal with effectively. But there are others in which the state unaided by the educated section of the people is helpless. There is the co-operative movement for example. What have the zemindars so far done for helping this movement? Government is bearing the burden of this new experiment. Has our contemporary any facts and figures to show that the

KARAMAT OIL.

It is by experience a wonderful remedy for deafness and all ear troubles. Price per phial Rs. 1-4.

KESHAVA KISHORE OIL.

It causes the hair to be smooth, soft and curling with unparalleled fragrance, restores mental power and cools the brain.

BALLABHA & Co.,
PILIBHIT U. P.

classes have shown any considerable degree of interest in this matter? There is again the problem of agricultural improvement. Have the landholders of this province sought to improve their crops' condition by popularising the improved methods and seeds which have been found to be successful on the government farms? Do they even know of these things? A hundred other things might be mentioned in which the well-to-do classes are eminently fitted to take part, and in which they have not taken hold of the opportunity that now exists. It is an easy and amusing occupation to pick holes in other people's coats. But it is also necessary to develop that sense of humour which enables us "to see oursel's as others see us."

IT IS RECOGNISED ON ALL HANDS THAT THE present system of litigation is practically ruinous to poor Indian cultivators. Court fees, stamp duties and lawyers' fees are a quite a sufficient burden on poor litigants. In these circumstances anything in the nature of additional and unauthorised cesses must be strictly discouraged. Unfortunately this sound principle is not always acted upon in our courts. In applications for adjournment and similar matters in which the courts have discretionary power, it is not unoften the custom to ask litigants to contribute something to the charity box or the local hospital or even the bar library building fund. Generally these contributions are made with the concurrence of the bench and the bar. So long as the relations between bench and bar remain cordial nothing is heard outside about these financial schemes. Once however the even surface of these relations is ruffled, all these hidden weeds are fished up before the public gaze. This is, however, hardly fair. We could certainly understand where the bar objects from the very beginning to these illegal exactions, but having connived at them, it is not cricket that attempts should be made to place judicial officers who happen to have ceased to be in its good graces in a false position by fastening upon them the entire responsibility for these practices. At the same time, we are strongly of opinion that these practices should be put down with a strong hand.

WHEN IS THE BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL going to hold its sittings? This question is being impatiently asked by every one interested in the public life of this province. In almost all the provinces, not excepting the Central Provinces, the Councils have met and deliberated over important topics. But in Bihar, although matters most urgent are awaiting decision, the Council has not yet awaked from its periodic sleep. At a time when every province is full of activity in every direction, our government and our public men are spending their time in blissful oblivion of all that is happening around them. Meanwhile grievances accumulate and the public grows restless over unsettled questions. There is, for example, the Foley affair of Ranchi about which Government will have to give a satisfactory answer if they do not transfer that worthy gentleman before the Council assembles. There is again the question of post graduate and Medical and Engineering studies. Something like five hundred students are awaiting the decision of Government in this matter. As far as can be judged by outward signs, the government seems to have decided once for all that its peace of mind shall not be disturbed by such trifling matters as the education of young men. The scandal about the Jail Administration again is

(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.

an ugly question. There are a hundred other matters large and small. The Reform Scheme is shortly going to be discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council. It has already been considered in the U. P. Council. Why should not the same thing be done here? Mr. Hubback, we are informed, has been deputed to collect opinion on that subject. But he is doing his work so quietly that nobody knows whether he is doing anything at all. Will the authorities tell us why Mr. Hubback did not attend the special session of the Provincial Conference where the subject was fully discussed? Collecting opinion from individuals is good in its way. But this process is no substitute for a debate in a public assembly. There is another important matter on which it is absolutely necessary for the government to take the advice and assistance of the Council. It is in respect of the measures relating to the war. Our Government does not seem to be moving energetically in this matter. Nothing has been done to give an impetus to the War Loan. The question is eagerly asked,—will Rip Van Winkle never awake? We hope now that Sir Edward Gait has resumed office he will without delay call a meeting of the Legislative Council.

WE CONGRATULATE MR. E. L. HAMMOND, I.C.S. on the eloquent appeal for recruitment which he has sent to the columns of a local paper. The writer asks for a special company of students from Bihar and Orissa. But the preliminary steps necessary to this end have not yet been taken by the Government. The policy of the Government in this matter is far from clear. The latest communique issued through the Publicity Board on this subject specifically excludes University students from the I. D. F. Only recently a resolution moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council to the effect that students should be included in the Indian Defence Force was rejected. But here in Bihar Mr. Hammond actually wants a special company of students.

THERE IS A FEELING IN THE PUBLIC MIND that in spite of its protestations, Government is not serious about the Indian Defence Force. We are sorry to say it, but the fact is there. Many people believe that Government while opening the door of volunteering to Indians is restricting the selection to such a limited class as to almost nullify the principle adopted. It is from among the students that the largest number of volunteers can be expected; yet it is this very class which is excluded. We have been told by responsible officials that Government has sent circulars to educational institutions asking students to enlist. But has it taken pains to ascertain whether these circulars have been communicated to the students, and in the proper spirit? So far as we have been able to gather from students of this town they are not even aware that Government has sent any communication to the heads of educational institutions requiring them to impress upon the students the necessity for enlistment in the Indian Defence Force or in the regular army.

WE ARE SURE THAT IF GOVERNMENT EXERT themselves in this matter a strong students' militia can be formed in this province. In the two colleges of Patna alone there are something like one thousand students of military age, and the High Schools contain an equal number. These alone can supply the men for a company of two hundred or even more. But it is necessary that a training camp should be opened here. To ask Bihar students to go to Calcutta to be trained for the Indian Defence Force is practically to dissuade them

from such an enterprise. Patna is a Provincial Capital and a centre of education. It is not asking too much to say that a local training establishment should be started here. Let the authorities proceed boldly in this matter, let the facilities be brought to the doors of the people. If Government do their part in the matter we are confident that the people will not be found wanting.

THE *Modern Review* KEEPS UP ITS REPUTATION as the most punctual, and instructive Review, probably in India, certainly in Bengal. The August number is a fair specimen of the varieties of subjects usually dealt with: "Lord William Bentinck's Indian Administration" by "M" would not be a pleasant reading. It exposes him to the onslaught of his being characterized as an arch-offender against justice and fairplay being meted out to Indians. "International Law in Ancient India" by Mr. S. V. Viswanath is a commendable research in ancient politics, which reveals that the devices of modern diplomacy and stratagem were not unknown in ancient India. "The monuments of Sanchi" by Akhoy Kumar Maitra, gives not only a glimpse of the hermits' groves existing in Sanchi, but tries to explain in the light of Sir John Marshall's recent publication (*Guide to Sanchi*) the emblems and symbols of artistic decorations. India must be grateful to the French savant M. Fouches for discovering spiritual meanings in the emblems used. The article is both instructive and educative. "Australia and India" by Rev. C. F. Andrews, M. A., attempts to show on good authority that more equal treatment is meted out to Indians there than is the case in Africa. In "Comments and Criticism" we find a very entertaining discussion on the Rector's Convocation speech. The 'Notes' as usual bristle with useful and convincing comments on current topics; amongst other articles, the Bengalee readers will be glad to read similarity of words in the Nepalese dialect, as shown in "Nepalese Life and thought from the Bengali standpoint."

THE TEMPORARY VACANCY CREATED ON THE Patna High Court bench by the transfer of Sir Ali Imam to the Executive Council for six months has given one of our contemporaries an opportunity to indulge in a questionable form of journalistic activity. Our contemporary in an editorial article has assumed the role of judge-maker. However

The Richest Legacy.

Is not wealth but HEALTH. But when you inherit a condition of the blood that makes that arch-fiend, Rheumatism, your master—or when hard work or exposure bring intense suffering in aching joints and swollen muscles—then bear in mind that you can have that rich legacy, perfect health, by using,

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

This miraculous cure is just what the name implies—a BALM for the pains and aches of suffering humanity. It positively relieves and cures Rheumatism, bringing ease and comfort to the tortured body and limbs. And all you have to do is rub it in, thoroughly, where the pain hurts you most.

An avalanche of letters come every month from Rheumatic sufferers who have been relieved and CURED by Little's Oriental Balm. It will just as surely cure YOU.

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

provincial
is not
training
Let the
let the
ple. If
we are
be found

UTATION
Review
al. The
varieties
William
I" would
to the on-
n arch-
g meted
Ancient
mendable
that the
em were
numents
not only
n Sanchi,
Sir John
Sanchi)
porations
vant M.
s in the
ctive and
ev. C. F.
authori-
d out to
frica. In
d a very
s Convo-
l bristle
n current
Bengalee
words in
alese Life
int."

D ON THE
of Sir Ali
onths has
rtunity to
ournalistic
ial article
However

cy.

when you
akes that
-or when
ffering in
n bear in
y, perfect

1.
the name
s of suffer-
and cures
to the fore-
e to do is
hurts you

month from
ieved and
will just

mists and
27

excusable such a time as a form of
our diversions it is a serious offence against
journalistic etiquette, and as such, is unworthy of
a journal which has behind it the names of some
of the most distinguished men of the province.
There is a convention among lawyers that no
Advocate or Vakil should name a junior or senior
whom he would like to see engaged with him in a
particular case. This salutary practice is scrupu-
lously observed by the members of the bar, and
whenever any breach of it has been brought to the
notice of the bench, it has brought severe judicial
censure on the offender. To name one or two
practising lawyers from among hundreds of brilli-
ant and distinguished members of the bar is an
implied censure on the rest. And the practice is
not less reprehensible because it is carried on out-
side the four corners of the Bar Association.
Besides being a reflection on the great body of
lawyers, such a procedure is unfair to the selected
favourites themselves, because it exposes them to
the suspicion that they are employing the agency
of the press to secure preferment. We are sorry,
our contemporary allowed himself to be led to this
indiscretion, and hope that it will not be repeated
in future.

or satisfied by a complete devolution of powers in
respect of the problems of particular villages or
townships. It is therefore obvious that in a dis-
cussion on the building of a constitution for a
nation the question of local bodies is more or less
out of place.

The question is—why are reforms necessary?
They are necessitated, in the words of Mr. Montagu,
by the new sense of self-esteem and the emphasis
on self-determination which the war has added in
the minds of Indians, to the Imperial aspirations
and demands which have been working there for
a long time past. For this purpose has been an-
nounced a policy the ultimate aim of which is the
progressive realisation of responsible government
in India. In other words, words which Mr. Montagu
himself used in a recent speech, the policy was to
inaugurate a process by which "India too would
take her place as one of the free nations in the
Commonwealth of Nations called the British
Empire." The responsibility that is wanted is a
responsibility that would appeal to India as a
nation. Make the dose small if you like, but it
must be one which will allow the Indian nation to
exercise some control over matters affecting the
national interests of India as a whole. There can
be no question of levels here.

WE HAVE REFERRED TO THE IMPERVIOUS-
ness of the bureaucracy to all considerations of
public sentiment. The Cuttack Municipal Chair-
manship imbroglio presents one of the worst illustra-
tions of this "wooden inelasticity." The Govern-
ment resolves to have non-official Chairmen over
local and Municipal Boards, but a Deputy
Magistrate becomes the Chairman of the Cuttack
Municipality on the ground that he is holding only
a temporary appointment. Whether a temporary
official is an official or not raises questions much
more hairsplitting than the proverbial distinction
between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. What there
could be no mistaking about, however, was the
strong feeling which the question had aroused and
we had every hope that Government would yet
once at least rise to the occasion and shake off its
rigidity. Vain hope! You might sooner expect
the law of gravity to be suspended. In this con-
nection, however, one thing strikes us as peculiarly
unintelligible. If the appointment of Mr. McLeod
Smith was so obnoxious to the public, why was he
not voted out? How is it that he could command
a majority of votes? If no pressure was brought
to bear in the matter of these votes, and if they re-
present the independent choice of the people's re-
presentatives, how can we object to Mr. Smith's
appointment without violating the very principle
of democracy which is that the voice of the
majority shall prevail?

THE REFORM SCHEME.

III.

When we come to the actual proposals made
by Mr. Montagu and consider them in the light of
the principles on which they have been based,
our confusion increases. Mr. Montagu starts with
the assumption that there are three levels at
which it is possible to give some measure of
responsibility to representatives chosen by an
electorate—in the sphere of local bodies, in the
provinces and in the Government of India. What-
ever might be said of local bodies as excellent
schools for training in methods of business, the work
ordinarily done by them cannot by any stretch
of imagination be considered analogous to the much
bigger task of guiding a nation's destinies, and
demands for a share in that task cannot be met

division of the functions of Government in an ascending
scale of urgency "ranging from those which concern
the comfort and well-being of the individual to those
which secure the existence of the state." We
thought that this fallacy of discriminating between
order and progress or between permanence and
progression or similar academic niceties had
been exploded long ago. The existence of the
state is justified so far as it promotes the comfort
and well-being of the individuals who compose the
state. It is unscientific and illogical therefore to
lose sight of the end in our anxiety for the means.
The passion for partition and classification has led
Mr. Montagu into another fundamental error.
"The Government of India," says he, "have the
fundamental duty to discharge of maintaining
India's defence; the basic obligation of Provincial
Governments is to secure law and order." Govern-
ment is homogeneous. You cannot say of one govern-
ment that it has some primary function and of
another that it has a totally different one, and yet
say that both are one and the same govern-
ment. If one has the initiative and the other
has it not, call it an administration or a
machinery or what you will, that other
is not government. We cannot understand how
the education of the people of India taken by
batches of thirty or forty millions is a matter of
lesser degree of urgency than it is when taken in
the lump. Neither can we understand how in the
matter of agriculture or sanitation the people can be
trusted with responsibility when these are divided
into provinces while the people are to have no voice
over these two heads taken as a whole for entire
India. How can it be said that this kind of
division of work amongst provinces which can in
practice have little concern with one another will
be a step towards self-determination of India as a
whole, towards the building up of an Indian nation-
hood which has been declared to be the goal for
which a progressive realisation of responsible
government is necessary? Mr. Montagu's
formula that the Government of India must remain
wholly responsible to Parliament, and saving such
responsibility, its authority in essential matters
must remain indisputable pending experience of
the effect of the changes now to be introduced in
the provinces is therefore practically a denial of the
necessity for the least step towards the introduction
of responsibility in the Government of India. Neither
is Mr. Montagu, even so far as this formula goes,

quite consistent. For the logical outcome of it is that in non-essential matters, at any rate, the people would have some sort of voice in the Government of India—a small mercy which has been denied in the actual proposals made. Another logical corollary to the above formula is that in the provinces at least the people would have authority on essential matters. But here too, though the aim is stated to be to give complete responsibility involving at once the giving to them the largest measure of independence, legislative, administrative and financial, of the Government of India, all that Mr. Montagu contemplates is the transfer to popular control of a limited number of heads comprising only one-eighth of the total funds allotted for provincial expenditure; and even then under safeguards which take away the reality of that control. As regards the remaining seven-eighths of the funds, the Provincial Governments become even less responsible than they were before.

We say therefore that Mr. Montagu would have been more consistent and his recommendations more satisfactory had he suggested either of two things: a partial transfer of control in the Government of India along with that allowed in the provinces or a complete transfer in the Provincial Governments subject to the authority of the Government of India in essential matters. On principle we are opposed to anything like dyarchy or dual administration and we should welcome the latter alternative and should have accepted for the present the enlargement of the popular element in the councils of the Government of India. There is one danger in Mr. Montagu's scheme of partial transfer with a promise of ultimate devolution of complete responsibility in the provinces. The proverbial uncertainty of politics may make the fulfilment of that promise impossible or may defer it indefinitely. This is sure to lead to a dangerous frame of mind among those who are now building their hopes on that promise. Mr. Montagu would be well advised if he remembers the possibility of such an eventuality.

+ ——— +

**"FOR THEIR SUBSTANCE WAS TOO GREAT
FOR THEM TO DWELL TOGETHER."**

o ——— o

The word has at last gone forth—"moderates" shall not join the Congress. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji and his party have stated definitely that they will not attend the special session of the Congress, because they fear that the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals are going to be rejected. Is this course consistent with the principle which Mr. Banerji has preached for a full quarter of a century from the Congress platform? It has been the boast of Congress leaders in the past that the Indian National Congress is the nation's parliament to which every section and every party is entitled to bring its grievances and have justice done. This is the doctrine which Mr. Banerji himself has preached to the Muslims, this is the very thing which he has said to the Indian bureaucracy and the British nation. And now at the prospect of his own views being rejected by the nation's parliament, Mr. Banerji quails. Evidently the love of the Scheme has proved too strong for the principles of a life time. Scratch a slave and you find a tyrant, says the proverb. So long as Mr. Banerji could dictate his views to the Congress, the Congress was the parliament of the Indian nation. Now that other voices and views prevail, Mr. Banerji withdraws from the Congress as a measure of protest. Is this the spirit of democracy? This lust for power, this impatience of opposition, we say, it is the heart and centre of the principle of bureaucracy. If there is one

thing which more apprisingly others is, yes, you unfit for responsible of government, this refusal to deliberate in the same council with your opponents, when your opponents prove the stronger party. What will Mr. Banerji have to say now to the British public? Is the Congress still the Parliament of the Indian people? If not, what has happened that it has ceased to be so? It is the Scheme. Congress may not accept the Scheme, and therefore, Q. E. D., it is not the nation's parliament!!!

We say Congress is still the national parliament. If it accepts the scheme, it accepts it for the nation. If it rejects it, it rejects it for the nation. The door of the Indian National Congress is still open. It has a place for every section and every minority; when you fight shy of the Congress, you recoil from the nation. In whose name will Mr. Banerji speak when he cuts himself off from the Congress? He will speak for "the moderates." But "the moderates" are not the nation just as "the extremists" are not. The nation may be right or the nation may be wrong. But it is the nation's voice which counts. The time has arrived when the will of the nation must be expressed in unequivocal terms. It does not matter, who expresses it—Mr. Banerji or Mrs. Besant. The office-bearers of the Congress have invited every body so that a consensus may be arrived at. They have invited you, because you have led the people so long, and because you still stand high in their esteem. But you want pledges. Your views must be accepted at the Congress or you will not join. Congress invited you to deliberate and you consider it a dodge of the extreme left wing. A dodge? It is an insult to the people when you look on their offer in that light. Let it be said once for all that the people will brook no such pretensions.

To sit and deliberate in a Council in which your voice is not the supreme voice is not to compromise your position. If these gentlemen hold to that view, why do they sit on the Imperial Legislative Council? Are not the measures which are passed at this Council very often directly opposed to the views they hold? Why do they still go on deliberating in the Council? Ah! The Imperial Legislature is the citadel of the bureaucracy. And Congress? It is merely the council of the nation, where membership is optional. But membership of the Congress is *not* optional. If you withhold from the Congress, you pay the penalty. You forfeit your right to speak for the nation.

The Congress has survived many attacks, and it will survive this last one. If there are people who can do without the Indian National Congress, the Congress and India will do without them. Shades of Hume and W. C. Banerji! How would they look on this attempt to wreck the fabric of thirty-three years.

o ——— o

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

o ——— o

RAI Bahadur Barada Kanta Ray, Civil Surgeon of Purulia, is, we learn, soon going on long leave.

KHAN Bahadur M. Fakhruddin having taken leave for one month, Babu Kulwant Sahay, Vakil, officiates as Assistant Government Advocate, Patna High Court, for that period.

MR. Ananta Nath Mitra, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Patna has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Patna during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Ross.

It would appear that the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee had asked Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha

attend in Calcutta on the 15th instant a conference to discuss the question of abstention or joining the Congress. Mr. Sinha, we learn, intimated to Mr. Banerjee that Bihar opinion was against abstention. We think that in this matter Mr. Sinha has correctly represented the public opinion of the Province.

TWELVE appointments will be made in the current year to the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service. Of the twelve appointments, five will be made by promotion of officers already in Government service, three on the nomination of the Commissioners of Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Orissa and three by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The remaining appointment will be filled from among two nominees of the Patna University. Eleven probationers will be recruited in the Subordinate Executive Service; five will be appointed on the nomination of the Commissioners of the five Divisions; three will be made by promotion and the remaining three by the Lieutenant Governor.

THE kerosine oil difficulty has again cropped up. Somehow or other, supplies in Patna have either stopped or been very much curtailed. At any rate, that is what intending purchasers are told invariably when asking for even very small quantities. The dealers make all sorts of allegations against the officers responsible for the issue of permits. The fact that such allegations are made, if it shows anything, proves conclusively that the conduct of the dealers is not without suspicion and needs looking into with a close eye. Gentlemen whose consumption of kerosine was formerly two or three tins have now reduced it to one tin, but even that one tin they are not getting for the last two months at least from Pirbahren where the supply is quite inadequate. We invite the attention of Mr. Ganguly to the matter.

THE policy of injustice done to the brilliant graduates who are allowed to rot as Demonstrators and Lecturers in the Subordinate Educational Service with long-deferred hopes of promotion has already begun to bear fruit. Babu Mahadeb Chakravarti M. Sc. who got a first class in Physics and had so long been serving in the Patna College as Demonstrator with conspicuous merit and ability has just submitted his resignation as a protest against the repeated neglect of his claims. In a previous paragraph on the subject we expressed the fear that such resignations might be the consequence of the thoughtless and heartless treatment which these men of rare parts receive in the Education department. Unless Government revised the entire conditions of recruitment and promotion, we fear the service will be slowly but surely depleted of some of its best and most promising officers.

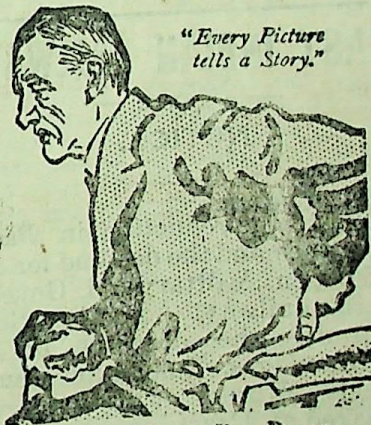
THE following teams have entered this year for the Maude Cup competition :-
 1. Marwari Town Club, Chapra. 2. Dependent Club, Muzaffarpur. 3. Mohan Bagan Club, do. 4. Mukherjee's Seminary Club, do. 5. B. B. Collegiate Club, do. 6. The Seminarists, Bankipur. 7. Patna College. 8. Telegraph Club, Bankipur. 9. Recreation Club, do. 10. B. N. College, do.

There will be two games in the first round, to be played by 17-8-18, between 2 and 3, and 7 and 8. The winners then meet 1 and 6 respectively in the 2nd round and play off the same by 31-8-18. The other games in the 2nd round are between 4 and 5 and 9 and 10, to be played off by 24-8-18. The semifinals are to be played at Patna and Muzafferpur by 7-9-18 between the winners

of the 2nd round from each of these centres. The date of the final is to be notified later on.

THE "Patrika" writes:—A correspondent from Muzafferpur informs us that Mr. Syed Mahmud after four years' internment under the Defence of India Act, has just been released. He, it may be noted, was arrested immediately after his return to India from the United States in 1915, where he had gone for the completion of his technical education and interned in the Hazaribagh Central Jail. The Lieut.-Governor happening to pay a visit to this Jail, Mr. Mahmud availed himself of this opportunity to seek an interview and represented his case to him. His Honor made enquiries into it and being satisfied of his innocence released him from jail and passed order for his home internment at Muzafferpur. After 22 months of internment there, on a scanty allowance, the Superintendent of Police recommended for his release to the Government with the result that Mr. Mahmud on executing a personal bond of Rs. 500 and furnishing two sureties of the same amount, is as stated above released.

MR. R. K. Pattadar of Ranchi notifies that he is an Honorary Recruiter and Recruiting Agent to the Bihar and Orissa Government for the district of Ranchi. For the Labour Corps, since May 1917 and up to 31st July 1918, he has, to his belief, recruited more than 1000 Non-Christian men for France and Mesopotamia, and has now got the sanction of the Secretary to the Recruitment Board according to his



"Every Picture tells a Story."

Harm May Be Done By Want of Thought.

HAVE you ever thought that your aching back, your nervousness, and your urinary troubles might be due to how you live?

Over-eating and the habitual use of alcoholic drinks, combined with the lack of sufficient outdoor exercise, rest and sleep, will surely weaken the kidneys in time. Then comes trouble.

Backache, Nervous disorders, Urinary ills, Headaches, Gravel, Dizziness, and Dropsical swellings are signs of too much Uric-acid in the blood, and there is danger of stone and incurable kidney diseases.

First moderate those bad habits. Then assist the weakened kidneys with a thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Pills heal and soothe the kidneys, the urinary channels, and the bladder.

Fluid waste is drained from the system and uric acid deposits are dispersed.

The lasting benefit and comfort this kidney medicine brings to Kidney sufferers is known all over the world. Doan's Pills not only make you well, but keep you well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

prayer to recruit combatants for a Chota-Nagpur Regiment, and therefore prays to leading gentlemen for help and the young generation to come forward and enlist themselves for the Regiment in the interests of the Empire under the banner of which we enjoy peace and liberty. We fully hope that responsible leading gentlemen and the young generation will encourage the scheme. The total strength required to complete a Regiment is 1200 men. The successful formation of a "Chota Nagpur Regiment" will be a unique honour for Chota Nagpur, and we look forward to the fulfilment of the achievement with considerable interest and expectation.

from poor appetite, or are in a condition you

SHOULD TAKE

a few doses of Beecham's Pills and you will speedily realise the benefit of so doing. You will feel lighter, brighter, fresher and more "fit" after taking these pills in accordance with the directions, because they operate directly upon the digestive organs, rousing them to healthy activity and assisting them to expel impurities from the system, thereby producing purer blood and restoring good appetite and digestion. A dyspeptic state spells misery of mind and body, a properly working digestive system means good health and good spirits. If you would enjoy the latter you really cannot do better than take a dose of this famous preparation now and then. Being absolutely safe for old and young, and possessing a curative value unequalled by any other Family Medicine, you can always rely upon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

An experienced graduate Assistant Head Master strong in English and Mathematics on Rs. 75 and a Graduate or Experienced Under-Graduate Additional Master on Rs. 50 per mensem. Applicants must apply within a week, join their posts at once if appointed and stick to them at least for two full sessions.

PRATAPENDRA CH. PANDE.
Secretary, Pakur Raj H. E. School.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Owing to the reduction in Passenger Train Services and the demand for conveyance of Urgent Military and Government Traffic, the Railway Administration cannot guarantee the despatch of Motors, Horses, Carriages, Palanquins, &c., &c., by Parcels Express or Passenger Train when booked at Coaching rates.

By order,
GENL. TRAF. MANGR'S } C. M. PEARCE,
OFFICE. } General Traffic Manager.
Calcutta. 12-8-1918. } 2-1

BUSY PEOPLE

both men, women have to concentrate their minds so closely upon the duties of life that sufficient attention is not paid to the bodily health. Most of us nowadays live more or less artificial lives. Few are able to live, day by day strictly in accordance with the laws of hygiene: indeed large numbers of men and women have sedentary occupations. For all such people some suitable medicine is a real necessity from time to time. Even individuals who possess average health would be better for the occasional use of Beecham's Pills, the recognised remedy for the correction of irregularities of the digestive organs. If you are at all prone to indigestion, constipation, sluggish liver, acidity, flatulence, biliousness and such headache, or if you suffer

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lancs.
Sold everywhere in boxes at
As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 each
Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.
G. 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 of 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)	"	" Ra 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.,
Bankipore Branch.
Inquarter of the Behar National College
near the old Hospital building.