

# The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, October 6, 1917.

## THE ANGLO-INDIAN COUNTERBLAST.

Presiding at the thirtieth annual meeting of the European Association held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, Mr. Dudley B. Myers, President of the Association said three years ago:—

"That the Indians should demand a larger share in the Government of the country is but natural and that the British Government is ever mindful of this fact is eloquently proved by its liberal policy of late years and by its steady concession to Indian demands. The question is how far those concessions can reasonably be carried out. That, gentlemen, is a question which I shall not attempt to answer. Certain it is, however, that there is no desire on any side in any way to thwart or interfere with the just and legitimate demands of the people of the country and that in the ordinary course of evolution that which is impossible and impracticable to-day may prove possible and practicable to-morrow. It falls to the lot of Government to hold the balance even between the necessities imposed by the strict maintenance of the British character of the Administration on the one hand and the claims and demands, doubtless often considered unreasonable, of our Indian fellow-subjects on the other hand. It must, however, be remembered that claims which from the British point of view are unreasonable are necessarily perfectly reasonable from the Indian standpoint, and, that such difference of opinion must continue is only to be expected. The political problem is one for the Government and the Council Chambers to solve and seeing how contentious it must ever be, it offers to our field of vision nothing more tangible than an arena wherein stands periodically to be determined the modification or otherwise of its own boundaries. In political matters there should be no question between the interests of our community and the interests of the Government of the country and our attitude in such matters must therefore ordinarily be one of co-operation with and support of the Government in the performance of the increasingly difficult task with which it is ever confronted."

What has happened during this time that the European Association should throw to the winds the salutary advice of their erstwhile President that in political matters there should be no question between the interests of the non-official European community and the interest of the Government of the country and that their attitude in such matters must therefore ordinarily be one of co-operation with and support of the Government? Surely the release of Mrs. Besant and Sir Michael O'Dwyer's apology, the two main ostensible questions which seem to be so terribly exercising the non-official European community could not by themselves have afforded sufficient reason for the active hostility to the present Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India that was openly avowed at last week's meeting of the same European Association held at the same Dalhousie Institute. We cannot by any stretch of imagination conceive how Mrs. Besant's release from Coimbatore spells ruin to the hundreds of mills, factories and firms on which philanthropic European merchants have staked their capital with the sole object apparently of saving the dumb millions of India from the un-

scrupulous clutches of political agitators. If one were to judge from the desperate cries of Messrs. Welby and Co., it would appear that a terrible crisis has overtaken European commercial enterprise in India, so much so that they are in their turn prepared to forget that the empire is in the midst of a life and death struggle and that the Frankenstein they are going to set up, may, to use Lord Pentland's choice expression, produce danger to peace and order, check all internal progress and reform, and even impede the concentration upon the due prosecution of the war. If half of what these gentlemen suppose as being so many menaces to the interests of the European mercantile community in India, be founded on any reason, surely the last few weeks which have followed Mrs. Besant's release must have meant the closing down of hundreds of European-managed mills, houses and concerns. Unfortunately in all their proceedings we search in vain for the mention of a single business concern which went crash with the announcement of Mrs. Besant's freedom.

We are equally unable to comprehend how Lord Chelmsford's "sitting upon" the gallant Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab can have the least possible effect on the fortunes of the European merchants in India. Jute and coal are as brisk as ever; the slump in tea and sugar continues unabated, no sudden fall has so far been reported on the Exchange, and the foreign trade of India which is exclusively in European hands never reached during the war a higher record than it has done in the last quarter. Incredible as it may appear in the face of the wails of despair from Chowringhee and Hare Street, not a single brick, not one bit of plaster, nay not even a *couurie's* worth of lime, has left their places in the hundreds of princely mercantile houses with which commercial benevolence has beautified Calcutta.

The fact is, one absurdity leads to a thousand, and that is why the Captain Bobadils who met last week at the Dalhousie Institute, took up their attitude of bluster against perfectly reasonable and matter-of-fact actions of Government, to hide the naked sordidness of their selfish cry. That is why we do not find anything like the following frank admission made by Mr. Dudley Myers three years ago:—"Let us admit in the first place that we none of us came to India out of any excess of missionary zeal, but that we came here to benefit ourselves and make our careers." That is why those who voice the sentiments and aspirations of India are roundly abused as having no touch with real India, as having done nothing to relieve the sufferings of the silent masses, and as being a set of unscrupulous agitators trying to make political game in the name of the people whose only sincere friends are not their own flesh and blood, their own fathers and brothers, their own teachers and *gurus*, their old landlords and capitalists, the false friends who establish village schools and hospitals, dig tanks and wells, build dharamshalas and village roads out of their private charity and where that is insufficient try to get them out of Government, while their real well-wishers would seem to be these fat merchants, the millionaires whose only proud record of service in India, is that they have built "churches" and who would employ them as coolies and Babus and thus protect them from the snares of education and the consequent awakening self-consciousness. We would not make Mr. Chakravarty's pertinent inquiry regarding "churches" but we would with all the emphasis we command challenge either Mr. Beatson Bell or Sir Archy Birkmyre or Mr. Welby to show a single public institution meant purely for Indians which the European commercial community in India have established. How many

Hospitals have they provided for the malaria stricken villagers who supply them the materials for the export trade which brings them millions every year? How many wells have they sunk and how many tanks have they excavated? In towns, how many systems of water-supply have been installed on purely European munificence? How many roads and bridges has merely European capital constructed to enable the villagers to bring their produce to the markets? How many schools and colleges for Indians have been endowed with European charity? Railways? How much do the third class passengers contribute to their upkeep and what treatment do they get? There have been vast institutions in every Railway for the training of sons of Anglo-Indian employes in the higher branches of arts and science, but not a single such for the Indians for whom only elementary institutions necessary for turning out clerks and *mistries* are provided. There are the "churches" of course; but without entering into Sir Michael O'Dwyer's subtle metaphysical distinction between spiritualism and common sense, we may be permitted to point out the irony of offering the people of India thrones of gold in another world, while refusing them a simple chair in this world.

The truth is that the prodigious prosperity which a practical monopoly of the Indian trade has brought to the European merchants of India, and their long experience of having things absolutely in their own way have made them forgetful of the rights of the Indian nation. It is an old truism that we disparage the rights of others in the degree that their prosperity falls short of our own. It is this degenerated conceit which leads members of a race which has been nurtured in chivalry and brought up with the instinct of freedom, to, actually in the twentieth century, protest against the liberation of an old and venerable lady who would not hurt even the meanest worm and who was interned without any trial, without any opportunity of being heard in her defence, simply because she showed her veneration of British principles of Government by exposing the essentially un-British character of some recent actions of the authorities, because she simply pointed out, as a great American said in 1774, that "when a nation led to greatness by the hand of liberty and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence, and humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of forging chains for her friends and children, and instead of giving support to freedom, turns advocate for slavery and oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers."

We are not blind to the principle that "trade follows the flag" which is the motto of a certain class of Imperial politicians so far as India is concerned. Government on commercial lines was long since found to be a failure, and a disastrous failure. True, up to the time of Lord Hardinge, the Government of India found it difficult to get rid of the leading strings of mercantile interests, and it is doubtful if a British Government can ever entirely disregard such interests. British Government, (which is quite distinct, from our standpoint, from British commerce), being however essential for India's salvation, we have therefore to tolerate the evil influence of British *banias* as a necessary evil. But it is certainly too late in the day for these *nabobs* to attempt to retard the irresistible march of progress. If India has got any constitutional right, it is not certainly on account of them but in spite of them; she got it by the great revolution of human affairs, by the astonishing march of the human mind, a march that has under the ennobling banners of liberty and justice, which are what we understand to be the principles of

British Government, has collected too much momentum to be now stopped in its progress. To these Little Englanders, we would simply repeat the words of Curran—"You may as well stamp your foot upon the earth in order to prevent its revolution. You cannot stop it! You will only remain a silly gnomon upon its surface, to measure the rapidity of rotation, until you are forced round and buried in the shade of that body whose irresistible course you would endeavour to oppose."

### IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The last session of the Imperial Legislative Council has been in many respects a most eventful one. The opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy would by itself have marked out this particular session from all preceding ones. It was truly an epoch-making pronouncement and followed as it was by the subsequent proceedings which resembled in dignity of tone and thoughtfulness of reasoning some of the best debates in the British Parliament, it has been rightly regarded as indicating the dawn of a new era in the history of the Indian constitution.

We need not refer at length to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's outburst and the dignified but firm protest it evoked from the Indian members, the matter now being satisfactorily settled by the *amende honorable* which was brought about by His Excellency. It may in passing be mentioned that Sir Michael's perfectly intelligible pride in the loyalty of his province is somewhat inconsistent with the numerous trials under the Defence of India tribunals in the Punjab which have resulted in scores of men being hanged, transported or imprisoned, not counting the number of those interned without trial. After his frank expression of regret and his assurance that what he spoke was in honest good faith, there is however no room left for further discussion.

The resolutions moved by non-official members regarding some of the most contentious findings of the Public Services Commission brought on lively debates which were all marked by freedom of expression on the part of the Indian members and a distinctly sympathetic attitude on that of the Government. Though the resolutions were mostly lost or withdrawn, a most hopeful sign of the times was the practical unanimity of the Indian members and the closeness of the voting in those cases in which divisions were pressed for.

The questions too were numerous and varied, covering a wide range of subjects. The explanation of the expression "Don't be a silly ass" obtained by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi Bahadur of Kasimbazar is an unfortunate instance of whitewashing the growing tendency of some European officials in this country to forget themselves and their gentlemanly instincts in their treatment of Indian subordinates. The news that there is no immediate likelihood of the release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali which Mr. Jinnah's question on the subject elicited will be received with dissatisfaction. The answer given to Mr. Dadabhai regarding the invidious two years' rule in the matter of enrolment of Vakils and Counsel in the Patna High Court is hardly satisfactory. The High Court is established to administer laws, and its rules have the force of law when they explain or fill up the detail which are not worked out in the general codes. They were surely never meant to supersede the statutes and take away rights which are enjoyed

under the statutes. The right of legal practitioners to be enrolled is a statutory right and if the rules are such as to bar permanently the accrual of such right in the case of certain persons, it becomes certainly the duty of the legislature to interfere.

As regards the legislative business, the most important from the standpoint of this Province was the passing of the Patna University Act. The amendment in the Registration Act will we fear be ineffective as in most cases the defective nature of the presentation comes to be discovered long after the expiry of the period now allowed for re-registration in such cases. The increase from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 of the amount of Post office deposits that can be paid to the heirs of a deceased depositor without the necessity of a succession certificate is sure to be a popular measure. The other Bills and Acts were more or less of a formal nature, save and except the Usurious Loans Bill which was introduced. The principle of the Bill, namely to relieve the impecunious and the necessitous from the extortionate demands of the Mahajan is appreciable. At the same time a thorough examination of the somewhat vague and general terms of the Bill is necessary to see that honest creditors may not be defrauded of their rightful dues, which must ultimately stop all credit thereby bringing about a state of things which the debtors themselves would be the last to wish.

### THE PATNA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE appointment of Ordinary Fellows of the first Senate of the Patna University seems to have been carried out on much the same principle as they get gondoliers in Venice, and that is not because they can row, but because they have rich baritone voices. There seems to be no other explanation of the representation of the landed interests of Bhagalpur and Orissa, or that of the coal companies of Jheria or that of the Baptist and Zenana Mission of Bankipur in the controlling body of the Patna University. We can understand the inclusion of all our High Court Judges as well as of Messrs. Oldham and LeMesurier, who have been presidents of the Governing Bodies of the two leading Government Colleges in the province. We can also appreciate the reasons which might have led to the appointment of Messrs. E. C. Walsh (a great Tibetan scholar) and H. McPherson, but we frankly confess our inability to comprehend the meaning of the presence of the Excise Commissioner on the Senate, unless it is for the purpose of watching the Temperance movement which is always associated with modern Universities. The appointment of three distinguished members of the judicial branch of the Civil Service, namely Messrs. Macpherson, Ross and Adami is sure to be a source of strength and so will that of Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Bell. It is certainly a pity that the last named gentleman is the only scientist in the Senate professing medicine. The names of Messrs. Krishna Sahay, Mazharul Haque, M. S. Das, Nishi Kanta Sen, Purnendu Narain Sinha, Khawja Md. Noor, Dwarika Nath, M. Fakhruddin, S. Sinha, Hassan Imam and Rajendra Prasad were expected to be there and are sure to be received with satisfaction. The two other Hon'ble Dases probably come as representatives of Orissa just as two Khan Bahadurs, The Hon'ble Syed Ahmad Hussain and Syed Zamiruddin Ahmad probably stand as champions of their community. The educational world at any rate has not had the advantage of their activities. Among the others, Mr. Sharfuddin, the future Executive Councillor, comes in, of course. Three other popular names will be those of Dr. Spooner, Mr. Kennedy

and Dr. Mac William, the last named being of Sakchi. It is remarkable that while the ploughboys' colleges of Pusa and Sabour have been represented, we do not find the name of the Principal of the Diamond Jubilee College, either on the Senate or the Syndicate. The other names are those of educational officers of whom the majority are Europeans. Among the Indian educationists the most popular names will be those of Professors Ashutosh Chatterji, Jyotish Chandra Banerji, Jogesh Chandra Ray and Pandit Ramavatar Sharma. Those of Rai Bahadur Bhagwati Sahay and Shams-ul-ulama Amjad Ali (not the retired Headmaster) will also be welcomed. T. N. Jubilee College and B. N. College have each been allowed a representative. Principal Walford is the sole member of the faculty of Engineering. The Librarian of the Oriental Library and the Principal of the Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College are also included, while another notable name is that of Babu Sarat Chandra Ray, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Research Society and Curator of the Provincial Museum. The missionaries of Chota Nagpur have got three members and no one will grudge them this small recognition of their noble efforts in the cause of education in the most backward parts of the province. There are only 24 non-official members out of a total of 75, not counting the 14 ex-officio fellows, 3 of whom only are non-officials. So much for a non-official majority! There are 6 High Court judges, 3 Imperial Councillors, 1 member of the Board of Revenue, 2 Commissioners, 1 statutory civilian, 1 Secretary to Government, 1 I. M. S. Officer, 3 Civilians of the Judicial Service, 10 non-official members of the Provincial Council, 4 Missionaries, a would-be member of the Executive Council, 11 I. E. S. Officers, 2 European officers of the Provincial Educational Service, 14 Indian members of the Provincial Educational Service, 2 professors of Private Colleges; 2 Barristers, 4 Vakils, 2 (European) Agricultural experts, 1 (European) Metallurgist, 1 (European) Archæologist, 1 Khan Bahadur, 1 Khan Sahib, and 1 Shamsul-ulama. These constitute the first Senate of the University of modern Pataliputra.

The ex-officio fellows include the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, the members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, and the Principals of all colleges in which instruction to a Degree standard is given. We fail to see any reason why the members of the Executive Council should be appointed seeing that they constitute the Local Government which according to the Act has the last word in all University measures. It is certainly a pity that the names of the Fellows were not published when the Select Committee's report was published. As it is the public have been taken by surprise. Whether, however, this manoeuvre and the selection of a packed Senate have been politically wise is another matter which probably never entered the heads of those responsible for the whole thing who could not naturally be expected to include in the Senate the number of distinguished graduates of Indian and English Universities residing in the Province who would have been acquisitions to any Senate.

### NOTES.

#### A Medical Grievance.

THE Bengal Medical Act, as was officially stated at the time when it was under discussion, was not intended to debar from practice those who did not possess the qualifications prescribed by the Act. It would appear, however, that its effect has

been to penalise a number of students who, having studied in private medical colleges in Calcutta, have taken up a medical career. These young men find that the Act prevents them from earning a livelihood. This state of things is a very satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the Act, but the hardship inflicted on a number of young men who in good faith attended the courses of the private medical colleges deserves consideration. They have now gone too far to withdraw from their profession, and the Bengal Government might well devise some arrangement by which those who are competent may be enrolled among the qualified practitioners. In a transition stage the victims of the bad old system have some claim to lenient treatment. We understand that special examinations were held for their benefit, and that a number passed in most of the subjects. Those who came so near to fulfilling the test deserve to be helped over the stile.

### LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

THE Patna University Act came into force since the 1st October 1917.

WE are glad to learn that the proposal to dismantle the Daltongunge Line of the E.I. Railway has been cancelled.

AN esteemed correspondent contradicts the story that was published the other day in these columns regarding the rejection of a deserving candidate for the Provincial Executive Service on the ground of his father not having subscribed to the War Loan. We are glad to have this contradiction for the sake of the good name of our officials.

THE Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, held the Teachers' Examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation on the 1st October last. There appeared several candidates of whom one came Purnea Zilla School. Amongst the successful candidates we find the names of Babus Charusasi Banerji and Debi Prasad Mukherji of Anglo-Sanskrit School and Babu Harish Chandra Sen of R. M. Ray Seminary.

THE head Pandits of all schools in Bihar, writes a correspondent to a Calcutta paper, have been asked by the educational authorities to supply them with loyal odes and verses in Hindi. Those who can compose them are doing so. Others are getting them composed or are ransacking the files of newspapers for the Hindi loyal verses and odes.

ALARMING reports are daily coming in as regards the extent and nature of the Bakrid riots in the Arrah district. A regard for public interests makes us reticent to publish any account unless it comes from an official source. In view of the seriousness of the situation we would press upon the Government to issue a communique at once, while joining all our leaders, big and small, recognised or self-constituted to keep steady and not to do or say anything that may add to the difficulties of the situation. Since we wrote the above, a communique has been issued by Government which though somewhat reassuring is not all that the gravity of the matter requires.

ANENT the Ekkawallas' grievances at Durbhanga it is understood, that in the opinion of the Committee appointed to enquire into the allegations of the Ekkawallas against the Municipal Vet. the said allegations were exaggerated to a certain extent. The Vet. has however been directed not to realise Rs. 2/- as his fee for examining any horse from the owner of the animal seized by the police under the provisions of Cruelty to Animals Act, as it is illegal under the Municipal Act.

JUDGMENT was delivered to-day in the sensational Purnea rioting case in which one Ritbaran Singh and several others were convicted, and sentenced, the first to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment, by the Sessions Judge of Purnea. Their lordships, Justices Atkinson and Sir Ali Imam have acquitted Ritbaran Singh and two others, while the rest have been convicted of having committed simple hurt. One of the accused, an old man who had been sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment, died in jail during the pendency of the case.

THE lecturing staff of the Press and Publicity Bureau have given a number of demonstrations last month. Reports have reached us of a number of lantern-lectures being delivered at Sitamarhi and adjoining villages, at each of which there was a large audience consisting of school masters and pupils, towns-folk and their bairn, municipal commissioners and Honorary magistrates. After lectures there appeared many fever-stricken people seeking medical advice, to whom quinine was distributed free of charge. The organiser of the Bureau who is no stranger to the needs of the country and her peoples deserves commendation for the beginning; but it remains to be seen how long he can keep out the scornful hater of officialism which tends to nip such institutions of humanity. Pace a certain class of health officers.

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## SCOTT'S Emulsion

REGARDING the last Medical Examinations, the local correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"The *Behar Herald* has rightly taken up the cause of the poor Medical students of the Bihar Medical schools. The old system of medical examination has been replaced after unusual delay by a new system and a Board has been formed to carry out the examinations. As it generally happens with tyros and novices these new examiners having got the responsibility and authority to pass or fail young medical students have in the very first year plucked almost all the examinees. Over and above that they on the plea of scarcity of funds have done away with quarterly or six monthly examinations of those examinees who have failed in a single subject only. This is too hard on the unfortunate failed students. They have to waste one full year to pass a single subject though previously they could pass the examination on that subject three months or six months after the yearly examination. This matter ought to be considered over again." We are glad however to learn that at their last meeting the Board have resolved to introduce half-yearly examinations, Government having generously offered to stand the cost.

THERE is great paucity of schools in Bankipur and Patna and students eager to prosecute their studies have to remain idle as they cannot get admission into any school for want of accommodation. Babu Baldeonarin Singh, B.A., B.L., who was a teacher in the Bhumihaar College, Muzafferpur and Assistant Teacher, Bihar National College, Bankipur, has with the help of the local leaders opened a new High English School called Pataliputra Pathshala in Kadankuan, Bakergunge. The scale of fees in this school is almost half that of other schools and the education imparted here is not mercenary and secular alone. The young amateur teachers who are all graduates are teaching the boys as scientifically as possible and are looking to the moral side also. One more school is needed in the new town of Patna and we hope some other patriotic gentlemen will start a school there. One Middle English School has been opened in Sultangunge. The Beharees were slightly backward in education but are now making up that deficiency as fast as possible. The teaching has improved and the Mussalmans in Behar are specially making strong and strenuous efforts—and very successful efforts too—to educate themselves quickly.

THE Government has kindly established a Sanskrit College in Muzafferpur but as it often happens in new institutions the arrangements and the management are not what they should be. The Principal who knows not English and who is quite innocent of the up-to-date system of education cannot manage the details of management. The professors and the Principal are all accustomed to teach in their own provincial dialects. This practice they are following in the College much to the detriment of the Sanskrit education which the College means to impart.

There is another funny complaint. The Sanskrit Convocation authorities hold their meetings with several members who are old day Pandits with no knowledge of English. Some of the English knowing members carry on conversation in English and the old day Pandits being non-plussed have even openly protested against this as the English knowing members settle all the details leaving the others agape. The English knowing members are reported to have told the less enlightened Pandits that they ought to learn English. This has given offence to the old

Pandits who will protest again. We hope the matter will be settled satisfactorily.

A NOTABLE scheme for a college for Indian girls is reported from Gaya. It is said that the Maharaja-Kumar of Tikari has executed a deed of trust of his whole estate for the purpose. The trustees appointed by the deed are the executant himself, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Sharfuddin, Dr. Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Brojandra Lal, Rai Bahadur Harihar Prasad of Dumraon, Mr. Charles Andrews and Maharani Sita Devi of Tikari. The endowment is cleared of all liabilities and would appear to be the most munificent in India, since the present gross income of the estate is Rs. 13 lakhs yearly. With careful management of the estate it is hoped the institution will have an yearly income of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The scheme is for a strictly purdah residential institution where girls will be trained and educated on modern lines from the age of five till eighteen. There will be no question of caste or creed. Sir Ali Imam has supplemented the endowment by a gift of fifty bighas of land worth Rs. 40,000, which will probably be the site for the institution. It is understood that the Local Government is in sympathy with the project, and that a meeting of the trustees is to be held this month at Gaya to take the preliminary steps.

THE Associated Press of India publishes the following:—

A report has been received to the effect that



## As Long As You Are Well

You probably Overdo:

**O**VERWORK and worry don't pay. No body can defy Nature's Laws. We all need peace of mind, exercise, and eight hours' sleep to keep well. We must not over-eat, nor drink much, except of milk or water.

Careless habits load the blood with uric acid poisons. The kidneys act as safety-valves, filtering the blood, and passing off the poisons, but are bound to weaken under any continued strain, and once they falter, you feel tired and nervous. Your back aches, you have headaches, dizzy spells, and urinary disorders.

The first thing to do to get relief is to get back to simple, sensible habits. But you must also help the weakened kidneys. You can depend for this on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This medicine will prove of great service in restoring the activity of the kidneys, and helping them to expel uric acid and the body's fluid waste. Doan's Pills are guaranteed free from any injurious ingredients whatever.

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

serious riots occurred at a village called Peru in the district of Arrah on September 28th and 29th. Armed police from Arrah town had to be called and it is said that four of the rioters were killed. The Divisional Commissioner accompanied by the Deputy Inspector General of Police left Bankipore for the scene of disturbance yesterday. A company of Gurkha Military Police also went with them. It seems that there was trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans before the Bakr-Id but on the day before the festival a compromise was made between the two communities. But as there had been a widespread organization to resist the sacrifice of cows information of the compromise could not reach the neighbouring villages in time with the result that the Hindus from the vicinity arrived at the scene and in spite of the combined protest of Hindus and Mahomedans plundered the village of Peru and attacked the police station. The Deputy Superintendent of Police of Arrah was also assaulted.

News has also been received from Gaya of riots having occurred at Nabinagar and Kutumba in the district.

As regards the Patna district the three days of sacrifice have passed away peacefully owing to the exertions of the District Magistrate Mr. Gruning, the Superintendent of Police Mr. A. K. Sinha and his Deputy Mr. S. K. Bux.

#### BHAGALPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The health of our town is far from good. Typhoid and Dysentery have become common and cholera cases too are reported. Malaria seems to be gaining a footing here. It is high time for the city fathers and the Health Officer to devise means for the improvement of the sanitation of the town. Our first Munsiff has been transferred to Sasaram. Whether he had judicial ability can best be judged by the members of the Bar, but so much is evident that he was a popular officer. This is testified by the fact that the ministerial officers and the members of the local Bar entertained him before his departure from this place.

The expected arrival of Mr. Gandhi has been the talk of our town these days. I am certainly inclined to congratulate the Reception Committee of the Students' Conference for electing him as president. At the same time, it has taken some risk upon itself. No one can deny the capability of Mr. Gandhi. Whether an all-round politician will equally satisfy an assembly of students without any peril to them in these days is yet to be seen. I have, however, not a grain of doubt that our practical Mr. Gandhi will rise equal to the occasion. I am told that the local Zila School authorities are not very sympathetic towards this conference. This is quite unbecoming and the students should not be debarred from deriving the incalculable benefit of the sound and practical advice of so great a man as Mr. Gandhi. Let the Head Master be assured that the proceedings of the conference will be free from the slightest tinge of politics.

Dame Rumour has it that our public men intend to request Mr. Gandhi to address a public meeting on some political subjects. The meeting will be held after Mr. Gandhi will be free from the labours of the conference. The final of the Krityanand Six Aside Cup was played this evening in the Association Ground between the local college team and the Y.M.C.A. team, Jamalpur. The visitors were defeated by 14 points to love.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### STREET WIDENING IN PATNA.

To the Editor, "Behar Herald," Bankipur.

Sir,

Will you please insert the following in your widely circulated paper and oblige?

The people of Bakergunge quarters and nearabouts are, at present, extremely gloomy over the impending troubles and difficulties that are likely to accrue from the acquisition of lands by the Municipality. No doubt, the motive of the Municipality namely to improve the health of the said quarters by opening roads in the thickly congested area is laudable.

Among the many proposed roads a road of 50' ft. wide attached to the western wall of the cemetery and terminating in the Main Road and the Maidan-Lunatic Asylum road is in the scheme. But our City Fathers should bear in mind the old saying "Marry in haste, repent at leisure." Before they launch not a thing they should calmly judge the utility of that thing and also they should judge their own strength with an unbiased mind. A road of 35' or 40' in width can be well substituted for a 50' wide road, when the main Road of old Bankipur viz., the road leading from the Maidan to the Patna City is nowhere wider than 50'. We all know the condition of that wide road in front of the Lunatic Asylum during the rainy season; only 12' or 15' in the middle is metalled and the remaining unmetalled portion on its both sides becomes ankle-deep with mire. It then appears as if the narrow "milky way" is stretched on the vast blue sky, nay, the black muddy ground. We all fully know the neglected condition of many roads and lanes in the town. Can the City Fathers vouchsafe that proper care will be taken of those proposed roads and they will not be so many "milky ways" in near future? We draw the attention of our benign Government not to accede to the City Fathers' "hobby" for having wide and spacious roads. Illiterate people are under the impression that the Sirkar Bahadur is ousting them of their ancestral home and hearth for they are ignorant of the functions of the Local Self-Government and the Government. So the City Fathers are earnestly requested to see that the Sirkar Bahadur's "reputation for having sympathy for the people" remains unassailed in the minds of the Gaonwars by their cautious and judicious actions.

Bankipur, }  
30-9-17. }

A VOICE.

### SWELLINGS DISAPPEAR

When you rub in Little's Oriental Balm. The pain goes right away and the swelling itself disappears with a few applications. It is utterly useless to suffer. It is useless to pay big doctor's bills and then to find yourself no better. For 1 Re. you can buy a bottle of

### LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

and cure yourself. Safe and certain.

In hundreds of cases Little's Oriental Balm has relieved and cured the so-called "incurable swellings." For swellings of the joints, or limbs, bruises or contusions, sprains, strains, pains and aches.

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

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

I, the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, being empowered under section 30 of Act V of 1861 to direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets, or thoroughfares, and to prescribe routes by which and the time on which such procession may pass :

And being satisfied that persons intend from time to time to convene or collect or assemble on the roads, streets and thoroughfares of Patna City, Bankipore and Patna and to form processions which would, in the judgment of the Magistrate of the District, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause breach of the peace :

Do hereby require by this general notice that every person convening or collecting such assembly or conducting or permitting such procession shall apply to the Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna City, for a license.

2. And I being empowered under the above section to define the conditions on which alone such assembly or such procession is to be permitted to take place and being empowered to regulate the extent to which music may be used in the streets on the occasions of festivals and ceremonies, have embodied the conditions in the license which will be issued by the said Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna City.

3. Every person opposing or not obeying the above orders or violating the conditions of the license, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/.

Sd. A. K. SINHA,

(2-1) Offg. Superintendent of Police,  
PATNA.

**GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
ESTABLISHMENT.**

## WANTED.

- Office Public Works Department Secretariat, Bihar and Orissa.
- Post-vacant An Assistant to fill a

and pay. permanent vacancy on Rs. 125/- in the Upper Division.

- Qualifications Applicants should be required. (a) either natives of this province or domiciled therein. (b) Must be graduates. Preference will be given to applicants with experience of correspondence work in a Government office.
- Officer to whom application should be submitted. Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
- Date by which application should be submitted. 31st October 1917.

NOTE:—Applications should be in the applicant's own hand-writing and should state whether the applicant can use a type-writing machine. Copies of testimonials should be sent ; they will not be returned. The grounds on which an applicant claims to be domiciled in Bihar and Orissa should be clearly stated. The selected candidate will be on probation for 1 year, and, if not already in Government service, will draw a salary of Rs. 75/- a month during the period of probation, after which he will draw the full pay of the appointment (Rs 125/- a month) if confirmed in the Department.

W. ALBERT SAMUEL.

Dated, Ranchi,  
The 28th September  
1917.  
2-1

Assistant Secretary  
to the Government  
of Bihar and Orissa,  
Public Works Department.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE  
AT BHAGALPUR.**

**T. Suit No. 388 of 1917.**

Babu Homeshwar Singh ... Plaintiff.  
*Versus.*

" Kuleshwar Singh }  
" Cheleshwar Singh } ... Defendants.

Public are hereby informed that Babu Surendra Nath Chatterji has been appointed as Receiver of the Shankerpur Estate in dispute in the above case. Any one having a claim against the said Estate may apply to this court by the 31st October 1917.

The 27th Sept. } H. N. MAJUMDAR,  
1917. } Subordinate Judge.  
(3-1)

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.****NOTICE.**

Phalgoo Mela at Pharel village situated between Dhand and Tik stations on the Kaithal Section of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Pilgrims intending to travel by rail to attend the Phalgoo Mela to be held on Monday the 15th and Tuesday the 16th October 1917, at Pharel village situated between Dhand and Tik stations on the Kaithal section of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway are advised in their own interests to refrain from doing so. As the East Indian Railway is required to carry large quantities of urgent Coal, Military and Government traffic, it will not be possible to run Special Mela trains for the convenience of pilgrims.

As the regular Passenger Train services have had to be curtailed to make room for Goods trains carrying urgent Coal and Goods Traffic the Passengers trains now running will not have accommodation for pilgrims travelling in large numbers, and Pilgrims are warned that if they journey by rail to this Mela they are liable to suffer serious detentions waiting for trains.

GENL. TRAF. MNGR'S. } By order,  
OFFICE, } C. M. PEARCE,  
Calcutta 20th Sept. } General Traffic Manager.  
2-1 1917.

**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 26th Oct. 1917, they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Consignment—one bag new B. M. ware.  
Ex Bankura to Baidyanath Dham  
P. W. Bill. No. 5 dated 17-8-17.

Sender—Lall.

Consignee—Jagarnath Prosad.

Consignment—2 bags rahar dall out  
of 98 bags rahar dall and 72 bags rahar.

Ex Cawnpore CG to Giridih Invoice  
No. 33. R/R No. 43912 dated 23-6-17.

Sender—Ramkishon Gobordhandas  
Newgagi.

Consignee—Joth Mull Mati Lall.

By order,  
CALCUTTA, } C. M. PEARCE,  
Dated 3-10-17. } General Traffic Manager.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.****NOTICE.****Durga Pujah Holidays 1917.**

In view of the restricted train services, it is notified that no concession in fares will be given over this railway during the ensuing Durga Pujah Holidays.

GENL. TRAF. MNGR'S } By order,  
OFFICE, } C. M. PEARCE,  
Calcutta, dated 22nd } General Traffic Manager.  
Sept. 1917. }  
3-2

**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 19th October, 1917, they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Consignment—One wagon load Koonai and one wagon load bricks received without particulars at Moghalsarai on 11th and 13th February, 1917 in wagons Nos. 4476 and 13464 respectively booked as empty and lying there since unconnected.

Consignment—Two wagon loads bamboo rollers and firewood.

Ex Isri to Dhanbad Invoice No. 2.

R/R No. 57167 dated 22-4-17.

Sender Sk. Chamari.

Consignee Rahim Khan.

By order,  
CALCUTTA, } C. M. PEARCE,  
The 1-10-1917. } General Traffic Manager.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**

THE Government of India have decided that the Bhagalpur-Bausi Branch of this Railway must be dismantled to provide materials for military railways and I hereby give public notice to all whom it may concern that on and from the 20th October 1917 it will be necessary to discontinue public traffic of all kinds to and from the stations of this branch, viz:—

Haturaini.  
Tikane.  
Dhownee.  
Barahat.  
Panjwara.  
Mandar Hill.

Calcutta. } R. S. HIGGETT,  
3. 10. 17. } 2-1 Agent