

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1918.

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)

- 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.

MR. MONTAGU SPEAKING AT A MEETING OF the Cambridge Liberal Association could not help putting the question, 'how much more India could do for us and for herself now had her industries only been developed in the past.' The lesson learnt from the war cannot easily be forgotten. 'When India set out,' said Mr. Montagu, 'to make things, railway engines, trucks and even rails, she found herself requiring machinery from overseas which it was impossible to get on the necessary scale.' The helplessness of India in every direction had never been brought home more than when the exigencies of the war made an unprecedented call upon her resources and when foreign countries could not in sufficient quantities supply manufactured articles which had become the necessity of life. 'One of the first duties of the Government of India must be,' in the words of Mr. Montagu, 'to start and steadily promote a policy which would enable India more and more to supply her needs by her own efforts out of her immeasurable resources.' If the recommendations of the Industries Commission are not sufficiently comprehensive and far-reaching, there will be considerable disappointment. India's future political progress is intimately bound up with her economic progress and the two cannot be divorced from each other.

"IT WOULD BE ARROGANT TO THE DEGREE OF folly," said Mr. Montagu, 'to say that the scheme as it stood had to be passed into law. Its authors submitted it with a full sense of responsibility for criticism. If anybody would suggest a better way they would find the Government's heartfelt thanks and ready acceptance, whether it was by this way or some other way.' This is indeed a very frank statement of Mr. Montagu's position. The scheme has been published expressly for criticism and constructive suggestions. It was never suggested that the scheme, the whole scheme and nothing but the scheme would be forced upon India. We hope that especially after the statement of Mr. Montagu that 'if anybody would suggest a better way they would find the Government's heartfelt thanks and acceptance,' there will be more of constructive than of destructive criticism.

MR. MONTAGU DID NOT KNOW WHAT WAS to be gained by libelling the progressive part of the people of India. The object is no doubt to mislead British public opinion about their aims and objects and thereby to create a prejudice among them towards the demands of educated Indians for political rights. Mr. Montagu spoke with the strength of conviction when he emphatically observed: "Let us have it out once for all. What was to be the principle of our government in India? Was it to be domination, subordination to the iron hand? Were we to have one principle of government for India and another principle for the rest of the Empire? How had we built up South Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand? Was not the principle of the British Empire the principle of a commonwealth of free nations? Were we not to extend it to India? Was the ideal of our Empire geographical, not moral? What if we said that to our American Allies? What if when we talked of the British ideal of self-governing institutions, we drew a line somewhere in the Indian Ocean and said, 'Thus far and no further'. That sort of theory was utterly impossible, utterly out of harmony with British ideas."

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PROFESSOR POLLARD, WRITING TO THE "DAILY News", explains the true meaning of the principle of "no taxation without representation." The following passage from his article has special interest with reference to the present problem of India :

The Americans repudiated the offer of representation in the British Parliament, though they naturally used its absence as an additional argument against the taxes. Their demand was for no taxation without their own consent, and they were as impervious as Irish Nationalists to the plea that their own consent could be given by a British majority of ten to one voting down their own representatives. The invention of the phrase "No taxation without representation" was skilful political strategy, because it obscured the novel element in the colonists' case, and appealed to the numerous Englishmen who were also at that time taxed without representation. The cry was taken up by the Reformers, who contended that America had been lost through the repudiation of the principle for which they stood; and it thus secured a hold on popular imagination and a footing in schoolbook history which it has never lost.

Fortunately those statesmen knew better who had to deal with the problem in the 19th century, when it was again raised in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; and they did not imagine that the Dominions' claim to manage their own affairs could be satisfied by representation in the Imperial Parliament. They were left to decide for themselves their own taxation and their own conscription; and upon that sure foundation the Empire rests to-day. The case of the American Colonies, the Dominions, and Ireland is identical. Denied in America, it broke up the Empire; granted in the Dominions, it saved them from disruption; to-day we are trying in Ireland a coalition of acceptance and refusal, a compound of Empire-making and Empire-breaking, a deal between right and wrong.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE service has now been offered to Biharis. The Mechanical Transport Service has recently been expanded owing to the greatly increased employment for motor vehicles for Military purposes. There are at present 850 vacancies in the Army for Motor Drivers and a further 350 recruits monthly are required for this service. The terms offered are liberal. Recruits will undergo a period of two months' training at the Motor Training School at Rawalpindi. During this probationary period they receive, in addition to a bonus of Rs. 10 on enrolment, pay at Rs. 11/- per month, free rations, free clothes and quarters. At the end of their period of training they undergo a qualifying examination. On passing this examination pupils are awarded a bonus of Rs. 40 and from that date draw pay as drivers at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. In addition they receive free rations, and free quarters as before.

These generous terms offer very good prospects to any boy of eighteen who wishes to make his livelihood. The only qualifications are:—

1. That the candidate shall be able to read and write Hindi or Urdu fluently.
2. That they shall be between the ages of 18 and 25.
3. That they shall be between 5'—3" and 5'—8" in height.
4. That they shall have a chest measurement of 32 inches.

Any boy of good physique who has read up to the 4th or 5th class of a High English School would

be eligible. There must be many youths in this province waiting for a chance such as this.

Enlistment in this branch of the Army too procures an inestimable advantage in that it provides recruits with a trade in which they can gain sure and lucrative employment after the war is over.

WE ARE SINCERELY SORRY AT THE MANNER in which things are being bungled in the Western Presidency. The latest feat of the Bombay Government is a notice upon Mr. Tilak directing him to abstain from making any public speech without previous permission of District Officers, the prohibition, however, not extending to a speech on the subject of Constitutional Reforms at the special session of the Congress. In the expression "public speech" is included any "speech, lecture or address delivered to the public, or any class or portion of the public notwithstanding that it may be delivered in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may be restricted by ticket or otherwise." The reason of the order is stated to be a speech which Mr. Tilak recently delivered and which is supposed to be calculated to discourage recruiting. Extracts from the speech are given in the order, though their accuracy, it may be stated, has been challenged by Mr. Tilak.

WE FEAR THAT THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT must be suffering from an overpowering attack of "nerves" if it considers that the speech—taking even the official version as correct—is in any way calculated to discourage recruiting for the Indian Army. It was only the other day that the *Pioneer* pointed out forcibly the defects in a system of recruitment under which persons only of weak mentality who were susceptible of being coerced or allured could be recruited. If such a system be bad, we do not think that Mr. Tilak could be accused of sinister motives when he pointed out that the policy of recruitment that was actually being adopted was open to the same objections. This is in fact what other people than Mr. Tilak have said times without number. The *Mahratta* gives several apt quotations from the recent speeches of Mr. Gandhi, Sir S. P. Sinha, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as also from the Chelmsford-Montagu Report itself in which practically the same views are expressed as those for which Mr. Tilak has been penalised. Our contemporary has in this connection given a history of Mr. Tilak's activities well worth perusal.

SHAKE OFF THE SHACKLES.

Rheumatism is one of the world's greatest slave masters. It shackles many thousands of helpless men and women with its bonds of pain. Deliverance is at hand, for those afflicted beings, however, for the soothing influence of Little's Oriental Balm opens the way to freedom.

Even in cases where all other agents have proved powerless, where the wisest doctors have thrown up their hands in despair, Little's Oriental Balm has effected complete recovery. Not once, but thousands of times has this occurred until we are forced to believe that there is no case of Rheumatism too stubborn to yield to its influence. Moaning sufferers have risen from their couch of suffering and stretched their arms in thankfulness for this miraculous discovery.

You owe it to yourself to seek relief in Little's Oriental Balm to-day.

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

IT WILL APPEAR THAT IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1917, when the Indian Defence Force Act was still strange and looked upon with disfavour, Mr. Tilak's warm support of the measure in his speeches induced about 800 persons to volunteer on the spot. In his speeches on those occasions Mr. Tilak clearly pointed out the necessity of Indians coming forth in large numbers if they were to be considered fit for Home Rule. Nay, he even went so far as to warn his followers that he would give up the Home Rule movement if they did not come forward to defend their home. Later on, in response to the Premier's appeal, Mr. Tilak and the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde sent telegrams to the Premier and the Viceroy offering to place the resources of the Home Rule League at the disposal of Government and stating that it was possible to raise an army of ten million men in India if Indians were made to feel that "they were not fighting to establish abroad a principle which was not applied to them in India." Mr. Tilak's honesty and sincerity are placed beyond doubt when we remember that in June last at a public meeting held with Mr. Gandhi in the chair, he expressly declared that if the public were assured of a full military career to those who proved themselves fit, he (Mr. Tilak) was prepared to undertake to enlist within six months 5,000 persons as recruits, or in the case of failure, to pay Rs. 100 for every recruit short of 5000 and as a guarantee for his promise, to place with Mr. Gandhi, the President of the meeting a sum of Rs. 50,000 to begin with. These were no empty words, as the Marhatta says very rightly. For, three days after, Mr. Tilak actually sent to Mr. Gandhi a Bank deposit receipt for Rs. 50,000, renewing his offer, which he kept open for two months.

THE ENGLISH RACE HAS AN INNATE PASSION for sporting. It has, therefore, always treated with respect all bets which the proposer was prepared to back up substantially. Here was a gamesome offer, conceived in the best and truest instincts of sport and fairplay. This was not a recruiter who wanted his quota for every head he brought. It was natural that Mr. Tilak would feel nothing but scorn for people, who, however useful and necessary they might be, worked for motives of gain. He sincerely thought that better stuff was wanted and better principles of selection. As a security for the success of the scheme he himself put forward, he places a large sum of money at the public disposal which he is prepared to lose, if it did not succeed. This patriotic and public-spirited offer is met with a gag! Bureaucracy has been charged with many sins, but so long as any sense of sport remains in the English race, this murder of sport by the Bombay "dug-outs" will always be counted as one of the most serious in the whole long catalogue.

APART FROM THE ABOVE CONSIDERATIONS, the "gag" on Mr. Tilak appears significant in connection with another announcement, namely that of the uncorking of Dr. T. M. Nair's gas-jar of eloquence. This worthy, it will be remembered, was permitted "on grounds of health" to journey to England at the time that the Home Rule Deputation was refused permission, one batch being actually returned from Gibraltar. The ground for that drastic action was that in the midst of the pre-occupations of the War, the Home Government could not allow a political propaganda distracting men's attention from the needs of the hour. If "health" was an urgent private affair, Mr. Tilak's case was no less so; hence, though he was put off at the time, permission had to be given him later on for proceeding to England. The outcry that was raised was sought to be quieted by the

announcement that Dr. Nair was not to be allowed to speak, and that was also the condition which was imposed upon Mr. Tilak. While the Home Rule Deputation is penned to Indian soil, sadder and certainly poorer, Dr. Nair is now apparently to be permitted to distract Englishmen's minds as much as possible from thoughts of winning the war. The awkwardness and inartisticness of the whole manoeuvre is heightened by what is offered as a sop, namely that Mr. Tilak's case will be considered if he applies for permission to speak when he goes to England. The three words we have italicised are significant. The condition precedent to Mr. Tilak's permission is not removed; his case will be considered if he applies. And this when he goes to England; while with the recent order passed on him the chances are that Mr. Tilak will be clapped in gaol long before he thinks of leaving for England. For the order is comprehensive enough to forbid his opening his lips to speak, and as no human being could long remain without speech, it is absolutely certain that the order will be violated with the usual results. Meanwhile, at least for sometime to come, Dr. Nair is given unbridled license to camouflage the political atmosphere of England with his gospel of anti-Brahminism, and hymns of hate. The whole affair will probably be regarded in certain quarters as a masterpiece of state-craft over which those responsible for it will surely be pluming themselves. Such people always consider that political trickery is better than political honesty and that a race which gains in cunning is not worse off for the trifling loss of its honour. The English nation as a whole will not however be of the same opinion.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE BIHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE was held at Patna on Sunday the 4th August. Representatives from all parts of the province were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan as Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered a strong and telling speech in Urdu, after which Mr. Mazharul Haq was voted to the chair. Mr. Mazharul Haq in his Presidential address at first referred to the Great War. At such a time "he was strongly of opinion that the sole duty of Indians lay in a whole-hearted effort to recruit as many men as possible for the defence of the Motherland." He would postpone all reforms to the end of the War. But he was convinced that the people were thoroughly awakened and they would brook no delay. The President had nothing but praise for the spirit in which the report was written. He considered the first part of the report "a great triumph for constitutional agitation in India." He emphatically dissented from the view that the scheme should be rejected in toto. According to him, it should be accepted subject to modification, and should be judged in the light of the Congress-League Scheme. Coming to details, he was of opinion that we

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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.

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should press for the appointment of a permanent Indian Under-Secretary of State for India and for duality in the Government of India just as in the Provincial Governments. No less than half the number of members of the Executive Council of India ought to be Indians. The introduction of the bicameral system in the Government of India was unsound, and condemnable on grounds of economy. The provision of a joint standing committee was, in the opinion of the President, a great step forward. Coming to the constitution of the Provincial Governments, the President characterised the Governor's right of certifying a bill as a serious limitation. "Taking the reforms in the Provincial Government as a whole," said Mr. Mazharul Haq, "it appears that the ground has been prepared for planting the seed of responsible government, but the seed has not been planted yet." The President concluded his speech in the following words—"In the name of posterity I entreat you to act with wisdom and foresight at this psychological moment in the destiny of our nation."

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED at the Conference :—

The first resolution offered a payers for victory to the British arms in the fight against despotism so that the principle of self-determination for all countries and nationalities might be established.

The second resolution reaffirmed the principle contained in the resolutions relating to self-government adopted at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and said that nothing short of it would satisfy the just demands of India.

The third resolution recorded the opinion of the Conference that the proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy display an unwarrantable distrust of the people of this country and that unless modified in material respects, they will not constitute any substantial step in the direction of responsible government.

The fourth resolution affirmed that in the opinion of the Conference the control exercised by the British Parliament over the Government of India should not be relaxed except in so far as the same may be transferred to the people of India.

The fifth resolution related to the reforms in the Government of India and recommended among other things (1) that the Council of State be not adopted; (2) that all departments in the Government of India except those relating to the Army and Navy, foreign relations and Peace and order should be placed in the hands of ministers responsible to the legislature, and (3) that all money bills except those affecting the reserved subject should be passed by the legislature.

The sixth Resolution expressed disappointment at the constitution of Provincial Governments and recommended that all departments except those of Law and Justice should be transferred at once and that after five years all the reserved subjects should be automatically transferred to the control of the legislature.

The seventh resolution recorded the opinion of the Conference that all restrictions on Indians joining the various services and attaining the highest ranks therein should be abolished.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

"Parliamentary Government avoids deadlocks by making the executive responsible to the legislature. Presidential Government limits deadlocks, because all the organs of the state must ultimately

submit to a superior tribunal, the electorate of the nation. But a legislature elected by the people coupled with a governor, appointed by a distant power, is a contrivance for fomenting discussions and making them perpetual." These words from Lowell's *Government of England* have been quoted in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report in support of the authors' rejection of the Congress-League scheme. "We believe that in India," they say, "where the two sides are divided by race, and also by difference of standpoint, the discord would be much more serious than it has ever been in the empire's history." Judging from these remarks, it might be expected that the proposals formulated in the Report would steer clear of the so-called dangers of an elected legislature and an executive appointed by and responsible to a distant power. Yet we find nothing more emphatically urged in the Report than that the executive should be independent of the legislature. The result certainly is a *non-possumus*, as has been very rightly pointed out by several Anglo-Indian journals. It is really unintelligible to the ordinary understanding how after holding forth at great length on the evil effects of bringing in "a power of challenge and obstruction—influence without responsibility" which was all that the Morley-Minto reforms have been stated to have brought in, the Report ends with proposals which in all their characteristic lineaments are difficult to differentiate from those of the Reforms of 1909. This peculiarity is apparent on the face of the scheme as has been pointed out by Lord Morley and is, we believe, the fundamental weakness of the scheme as a measure of constitution-building.

Starting as it does with this initial fallacy at the very foundation it is not surprising that the Report as it goes on gets hopelessly involved in a tangle of confused logic and arguments in circles. Thus the Congress-League proposal that the legislature should have control over the executive is rejected on the plausible ground that it is unworkable with an irremovable executive. But why should the executive be irremovable? This great question which is the crux of the whole matter has not been answered or even discussed. If it be true that the removability of the Executive on its losing the confidence of the nation is the true test of responsible government, which necessarily means that so long as it has that confidence it shall control the legislature, it follows on the famous announcement of 20th August that any scheme prepared in pursuance of that noble declaration has to be judged with reference to the manner in which it renders or may ultimately render the executive liable to removal on a vote of want of confidence. Tested by this criterion Mr. Montagu's scheme does not, it must be confessed, constitute that substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government which the country had been led to look forward to ever since the memorable declaration of 20th August.

It is true that there is a vague promise somewhere in the Report that after the probationary period of five years, the Provincial Legislative Councils are to have the right of deciding by resolution that the salary of the Indian ministers be specially voted for yearly. So far as we have been able to follow the arguments which have hitherto been advanced in favour of the scheme, this contingent prospect of Indians in the Legislative Council cutting one another's throat over the question of diseases of animals or preservation of wild birds is the only provision in the Report which has led many to characterise the scheme as "a step in advance." The dangers of an alien bureaucracy irresponsible to the people and irremovable by them still remains, while a very effective

method of creating divisions among the elected members of the Legislature has been provided, in as much as the minister being an Indian is sure to have a number of friends and admirers in the Legislature whom he can always count upon to support him on personal grounds. The result, we fear, cannot but be disastrous to all government. Public business may certainly be kept going, but as is done now, "by bargaining and negotiation—not, however, the healthy bargaining of the market-place, but a steady yielding to assaults which always leave some bitterness behind."

We agree, once for all, with Mr. Montagu that "it is unsound that the legislature and the executive should derive their power from, and be responsible to, different authorities." Mr. Montagu quotes the following riddle,—“The executive has a mandate for good government from the Secretary of State and the British Parliament; the legislature has *ex hypothesi* a mandate from the electorate; the two mandates may not agree, and which is to yield?” Unfortunately, Mr. Montagu attempts no solution of this riddle. On the other hand he goes on to cite the evidence of “a liberal-minded and experienced administrator, who had made it his constant aim to work in harmony with his legislative Council.” This gentleman depicts a situation in which, according to him, “the executive is convinced that law and order has become impossible to maintain on the standard which the British Parliament would desire. It can only represent the situation to the Secretary of State and ask to be relieved of its responsibility for good government, or that the legislature be suspended or its powers curtailed. On the other hand, suppose the executive, on such occasion when it considers the legislature to be seriously wrong, enforces its will by the veto, or by ordinance in place of Acts, what must ensue? Clearly the legislature will find its position impossible: it will protest, cut off supplies, and finally refuse to carry on its share of the government. In either case there is a hopeless impasse; and while it has been developing the country has been ablaze with agitation, which will make relations more bitter and public business more difficult when work begins again.”

While considering these arguments as fatal to the Congress-League Scheme, Mr. Montagu has been quite optimistic as regards their application to the scheme he has himself put forward. “If Government is sympathetic and broad-minded, if Indian leaders are sincere and public-spirited, why should the scheme fail?” These are the conditions he postulates for his proposals, and are regarded as being essential to the success of any transitional constitution. It is stated that even with these conditions the Congress-League Scheme is unworkable, “because success itself would be the negation of their ultimate aim, and ours, which is responsible government.” It may be rightly contended that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme is also a negation of the ultimate aim of the Congress-League, being, as it is, an emphatic re-iteration of the policy which has been always objected to of governing India in the interests of England.

Apart from these considerations, the radical defect of the line of argument taken by Mr. Montagu is his neglect of what Mill considers the criterion of a good form of representative government. What Mr. Montagu postulates as the essential conditions of success are not properly speaking conditions, but are verily the goal of good government. “If the Government is sympathetic and broad-minded,—ay, there’s the rub.” “If Indian leaders are sincere and public spirited.” We can well imagine the whole Anglo-Indian world crying with one voice—ay, there’s the rub. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it was certainly not sympathetic and broad-

minded on the 12th June 1917, when Mr. Montagu said about it:—“It has been proved to be not efficient. It has been proved to be not sufficiently elastic to express the will of the Indian people.” This was only a year ago, and though things have, no doubt, changed for the better since then, how can we be certain, if we are to proceed from things known to things unknown, that the Government will be sympathetic and broad-minded in the days to come? The truest test is the scheme itself. Does it ensure that the Government will be broad-minded and sympathetic? Is it capable of producing Indian leaders sincere and public-spirited? Or, in Mill’s language, does the scheme tend to increase the sum of good qualities in the governed, collectively and individually and is it adapted to take advantage of the good qualities that exist at the present moment and make them instrumental to the right purposes? If we take away the conditions which Mr. Montagu fondly lays down for his scheme, what remains but a hopeless impasse, in which even in the intermediate period the country will have “been ablaze with agitation which will make relations more bitter and public business more difficult when work begins again?” If Government can afford to pay no heed to this difficulty and to the dangers of this agitation, there was no necessity for any reform! If it cannot, as has been forcibly pointed out by Mr. Montagu himself while dealing with the Morley-Minto Reforms, then the sooner that we stop playing with fire—this sitting-on-the-fence sort of thing—the better it will be for all concerned.



As Long As You Are Well

You probably Overdo:

OVERWORK 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.

DEARNESS OF CLOTH, AND GOVERNMENT ACTION.

As many complaints have been made of the high prices of cloth, the following summary of the action taken to meet it is of interest.

The present high prices are due to the fact, that, owing to the war, the imports of cotton cloth from Lancashire have been greatly reduced while its price has increased owing to the high cost of such labour as is available at home, and also to the high price of raw cotton throughout the world due in part doubtless to speculation, but mainly to a genuine shortage caused by the extensive use of cotton in the manufacture of munitions. The high price of cotton in India has, of course, affected the prices of the cloth turned out by the Indian mills. The Government of India are not in a position to take any steps to increase the quantity or reduce the price of cloth imported from Lancashire. But, in March last they decided to appoint an informal committee, on which the leaders of Indian cotton industry were represented, to work out a scheme for the regulation of the price of cotton piece goods of Indian manufacture. This committee, which met in Bombay at the end of March, was desired to consider in particular

(a) Whether it was possible to introduce a scale of mills' charges for cotton cloth, and, if such a scale was possible, what it should be; and further

(b) Whether it would be necessary for this purpose to control in any way the price of or operations in raw cotton, and, if so, what steps were practicable in this direction.

The Committee's recommendations fell under two main heads, viz:—firstly, that steps should be taken to check speculation in cotton owing to the fact that any increase in the cost of raw cotton must lead to an increase in the price of cloth; and secondly, that, in order that some measure of control might be exercised over the price of Indian cloth, certain kinds of cloth which are in common demand should be standardized, and that the manufacture and distribution of these should be controlled.

As regards the recommendation that steps should be taken to stop speculation in cotton, Government and the trade were in complete agreement. It had already been decided, as the result of the Indian Cotton Committee, that Mr. N. N. Wadia, a member of that Committee should proceed to England in order to take expert advice in framing a scheme for a Central Cotton Trade Association. But, meanwhile, as some time must elapse before this scheme could be framed and given effect to, and as the necessity for preventing speculation in cotton of the current year's crop was urgent, rules were issued under the Defence of India Act empowering the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee to regulate forward contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton of the 1918-19 crop, and penalising any breach of their regulations.

The second recommendation referred to above is still under the consideration of the Government of India, whose decisions on the matter may be expected.

WAR LOANS IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Babu Abinash Chandra Das M. A., B. L., Azimganj writes:—

It is no innovation of modern Governments to raise money from the public by means of War Loans with a view to meet the expenses of a protracted War. The ancient Hindus were accus-

tomed to subscribe to war loans at the call of the king on the occasion of a threatened invasion of their country. The following excerpt made in an article on "Limited Monarchy in Ancient India" contributed by me so long ago as 1907 to the "Modern Review" (Vol. II, page 351) will speak for itself:—

"Necessity sometimes arose in ancient as it does in modern times for realising public loans as for instance in time of a threatened invasion. The king on such occasions had never recourse to force to raise the requisite capital; but he used persuasive language as follows:—

"The enemy are threatening to invade my territory and as a public calamity is impending, I ask you to make contributions with a view to enable me to avert it. When the calamity will have been averted, I will return you your money. Should you however allow the enemy to come they will not only rob you all your wealth but also carry away your wives and children. In that event, there will be none left to enjoy your property. You are like unto my sons and I am glad to witness your prosperity. Now that there is an impending calamity, I am asking for your contributions. None ought to prize wealth when danger is threatened." (Mahabharata, Shantiparva chap. 87.)"

I need hardly say that the duty of the Indians at the present juncture is as clear and imperative to-day as it was five thousand years ago.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

PROF. Chatre's Circus with its renowned troupe of players and menagerie of animals has come to Bankipur. Performances will begin as soon as the weather clears.

BABU Bamapada Banerji, the celebrated artist of Calcutta is at Patna and is staying with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narain Singh. He is open to engagement.

THE 4th anniversary of the War was observed throughout the Province on Sunday last with prayers for the success of the Allied arms in their fight for the world's liberty.

THE Feudatory Chief of Sonpur has offered a contribution of Rs. 12,000 for war purposes over and above the contribution of Rs. 700 paid by him monthly towards the general expenses of the war.

IT is reported that Mr. Hasan Imam is going to be elected President of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras on the 26th, 27th, and 28th August.

BABU Kampta Prasad who was sent to Cambridge a few years ago as a state scholar from this province has scored a first class in Physics Tripos. It is expected that he will shortly be appointed to a chair in the Patna College.

A SPECIAL Congress meeting will be held in Madras on the 26th, 27th and 28th of August and of the Muslim League on the 28th and 29th. The All-India Congress Committee will meet on the 25th and the morning of the 26th.

THE sensational Nadaul case in which a Mahomedan young man and three servants were charged with enticing away his married cousin has been remanded by the High Court for rehearing, the case being transferred to Arrah. Mr. Yunus appeared for the accused.

MR. P. N. Gupta, who went to France with the 6th (Bengal) Indian Labour Company, to do his 'bit' in connection with the war, has just returned to Calcutta. Although deputed in the capacity of a

... actually performed various other duties while employed in field service. On one occasion he showed great presence of mind and earned the gratitude of the villagers by extinguishing a fire which broke out in a French house in the village where his unit was located. Had he not arrived in time and nipped the fire at the very start the whole village might have been destroyed? Mr. A. F. F. Rahim, a fellow-worker of his, also did his best to bring the fire under control. Mr. Gupta is the eldest son of Babu J. M. Gupta, Head Assistant in the Bihar and Orissa Secretariat and a nephew of Rai Sahab B. M. Gupta, Registrar, Chief Secretary's Office, Bengal.

At the Patna High Court on the 5th instant the Government Advocate moved an application for the transfer of a suit, instituted by Mr. A. H. Forbes against Mr. Garrett, I. C. S. lately District Magistrate of Purnea and at present Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum. The petition alleges that while Mr. Garrett as District Magistrate was devoting his energies to raising money for the benefit of "Our Day" Fund an agitation against him was started by some interested persons among whom was Mr. Forbes and his nephew Mr. Chapman. On the 9th January, 1918, Mr. Cowie, Deputy Inspector-General of Police informed Mr. Garrett that Mr. Forbes and his nephew Mr. Chapman had shown him an anonymous Bengalee poem. On having it translated Mr. Garrett discovered it to be an attack of a highly defamatory character on Mr. G. C. Banerjee, then Sessions Judge of Purnea. A translation of the poem was also done by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and Pandit Sastri C. I. E. lately Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Mr. Banerjee on coming to know of the poem asked Mr. Garrett to take action in the matter. The petition goes on to say that Mr. Garrett, acting in the *bonafide* discharge of his judicial duty took steps against Messrs. Forbes and Chapman under section 103 Cr. P. C. According to the petition Mr. Hallett who succeeded Mr. Garrett, without hearing any evidence thought that no further action was necessary but did not give any finding on the merits. On the 5th April 1918, a statement of the claim was filed by Mr. Forbes against Mr. Garrett and Rs. 50,000 were claimed as damages. Mr. Chapman filed another suit of a similar character. The Local Government has undertaken Mr. Garrett's defence. The suit, it appears from the petition, has caused a great sensation locally and among the witnesses are many high judicial and executive officers and many confidential documents are expected to be revealed. The petition prays for the transfer of the case from Purnea to the High Court or to some district in the neighbourhood of Patna on the ground that the case involves many intricate questions of law and that all judicial officers including the trying judges are likely to be cited as witnesses by one party or the other. It was urged that it was undesirable that considering the fact that the defendant was District Magistrate of Purnea the case should be tried there. Their lordships have issued a rule to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other district.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

To The Editor.

Sir,—I have read with regret the remarks made in your Local and Provincial column last Saturday

about the Patna College. The charge that the 3rd and 1st year classes were not begun before the first instant, simply because a time-table was not drawn up is, I should most emphatically say, untrue.

Let me first tell you, Sir, that the routine was drawn up long ago. Originally only two routines are followed in this college in two parts of the session—one when the four classes are present and one when there are only two. Only very slight changes, if any, are made in each year. Though the time-table was framed long ago, the classes were not begun, for two reasons. The first was the epidemic of influenza which was causing havoc among all classes of people. At the time when the college re-opened a number of students as well as professors were down with the "war" fever. At that time the college suffered badly for want of hands. I think therefore that the college authorities acted judiciously in not starting the 3rd and 1st year classes. Secondly a number of new students could not get themselves admitted into any recognised hostel for want of room. I know cases where many students could not find any place to stand even for a day; under this circumstances do you think that the Patna College authorities were not justified in their action? I do not want to dilate upon this topic any further but would simply point out that there is another college in Patna where classes were not begun till the 22nd last though that college opened on the 8th.

Patna,
August 8th, 1918. }

Yours etc.
ONE WHO KNOWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

For the Ravenshaw Girls' High School at Cuttack a Lady graduate strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit for the post of an Assistant Mistress in Class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of August, 1918.

W. V. DUKE.

RANCHI.
The 17-7-1918.
3-3 }

Asstt. Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi Secretariat P. O.

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 20th August 1918, they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Consignment—5 bags hide salt. Ex Howrah to Tarighat Invoice No. 371 F. Note No. 909 dated 10-8-17. Sender—Amir Hamza. Consignee—Mr. Abdul Rahman.

By order,

C. M. PEARCE,

CALCUTTA,
Dated 31-7-18. } General Traffic Manager.

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IN MANY WAYS

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

ailment follow upon a disturbed and neglected condition of the organs of digestion it is well to have recourse to

WILL DO YOU GOOD BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

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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 Patrons 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	"	" 14 0	"
Gingerade	"	" 0 0	"
Tonic	"	" 1 0 0	"
Coloured (all)	"	" 1 2 0	"

Dinapore. February 2nd 1902.

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

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

BALUCK RAM & Co.,

Bankipore Branch.

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