

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, June 15, 1918.

Last week's news from France, and the absence of it for several days past are not calculated to remove the blues. The surprise of the Chemin-des-Dames followed by the evacuation of Soissons and the menace to Rheims is certainly a bitter pill to swallow, and the oscillation of the pendulum of our hopes and fears has been too abrupt and too violent. After nearly four years' fighting, the enemy appear to have achieved what they lost in the first battle of the Marne in 1914, namely an open door to Paris.

We confess we cannot view with equanimity the prospect of the fall of Paris, a subject which is now being talked about in the Press with some amount of *sang froid* and seeming unconcern. We leave it to experts to expatiate on the relative value of the safety of Paris and the safety of the Channel ports. It is quite possible that the loss of Paris would be from a military point of view a much lesser evil than the loss of the Channel ports, and that these latter should be therefore our first care. To the layman, however, the distinction would appear to be too subtle. For four years we have been successfully warding off all the desperate attempts of the Germans to reach Paris. Now that, by accident or design, the enemy seem to have gained a possibility of reaching their objective, it appears to us to be supreme unwisdom to take away the ground from our feet by decrying the importance of what we have been so long fighting for.

We think, it would much more stiffen our resistance if we made Paris our watchword and staked everything on a supreme effort to save the fairest city in the world from the despoiling hand of the Hun. Paris! What associations does not that name possess! Every bit of stone in her streets carries a romance, every bye lane a memory. In her fateful history she has witnessed several sieges, and if she had nothing else to write about, these alone would have made her immortal. Paris is the epitome of the world,—the western world, of course. She must be defended at all costs.

It is futile to indulge in recriminations. We have had so much of them lately that it is a wonder that we have time left to think about the war. But there seems to be some justification for the following complaint, which appears in *Capital*:—"We were told by official apologists and imaginative press correspondents to dismiss from our minds the absurd notion that Ludendorff would be able to spring another surprise on Foch and Haig or that the latter could be outnumbered on any given point as was unfortunately the case on 21st March. Lo and behold, last week Ludendorff performed both these impossibilities with an ease that was amazing. He delivered so unexpected and irresistible an assault on the famous Chemin-des-Dames that the Allies were forced to retreat in the face of odds of five to one. We are now told that the Allied command could not have anticipated this attack, and it was far beyond the powers of our small forces to ward it off, but we can lay the unction to our souls that it was only at heavy cost the enemy got forward so quickly." An awful contretemps, certainly.

The second Indian War Loan has started under favourable auspices. The first week saw it well ahead of the figures reached by the first Loan when

it was several weeks old. The dramatic announcement that Bengal had subscribed nine crores on the first day has not however proved to be quite correct, and the expected materialisation within a week is yet a far way off. We do not certainly discredit Bengal, for, as it is, she is still maintaining a good lead over all the other Provinces. Where is Bihar and Orissa?

The war loan talk has revived that hardy annual, that old friend of the Anglo-Indian Press, the Permanent Settlement with its mysterious hoard of the unearned profit of Zemindars. One sapient journal discovers that the incidence of the Zemindar's profit to the state demand has swung round in the last 125 years from 20:80 to 80:20. In other words every Bengal Zemindar who now pays twenty rupees to the state coolly pockets eighty for himself. Considering the fact that the Maharajahdiraj Bahadur of Burdwan who is the premier landlord in Bengal pays nearly 30 lakhs in revenue out of a total gross rental of about 40 lakhs, our contemporary's statement is what Mark Twain said about a false rumour of his death, "greatly exaggerated." We could go on arguing upon facts and figures but the matter being entirely one of likes and dislikes, reason stands no chance of obtaining a hearing.

While in this connection, we are glad that H. E. Lord Ronaldshay alluded sympathetically to the difficulties of poor people, who will be grateful to him for the following warning:—"Nothing can be calculated to excite my graver disapprobation than any attempt on the part either of Government officials or anybody to bring undue pressure upon these people to subscribe to the War Loan." It has now come to be admitted what we have all along said, that the poorest classes, which expression also includes the poorer middle classes, have been the hardest hit by the stress of the War. Lord Ronaldshay's warning, if duly acted upon, ought to save these miserable people a lot of additional pinpricks from overzealous jacks-in-office.

To what extent these well-meant tyrannies are carried on by petty officials drunk with the intoxication of power and obsessed with a tremendous sense of their own importance may be judged from the following story, which we know to be substan-

CURES TALK.

GREAT FAME OF A GREAT MEDICINE
WON BY ACTUAL MERIT.

The fame of Little's Oriental Balm has been won by the good it has done to those who have been crippled with pain.
Mr. N. Elder of 14, King George Street, Greenwich, London, says:

I was troubled awfully bad with Rheumatism in my left ankle. My sufferings were terrible. I tried a lot of liniments and ointments of every kind but without receiving any benefit. I had begun to give up all hope of getting well. I could not sleep at nights, the pain being most intense. Finally I was advised to try Little's Oriental Balm. And when I used the first bottle, I found the pain not so severe, and after three more bottles was quite free from pain. I always keep it for family use now, because I have found there is nothing better. My little son hurt his foot from falling on the side walk about a week ago, so that he could not walk. Next morning, however, thanks to Little's Oriental Balm, he could run about. Sold Every-
where.

tially true. A poor clerk in a certain government office had bought a few Post Office scrips, which, however, he had necessity to get cashed soon afterwards. The Post Master happened however to be one of the preposterous patriots who scent national danger in every trifling thing and who feel, like Joan of Arc, as specially deputed by Providence to save the nation. He therefore calmly forgot that these post office dealings are strictly confidential and that it is solely on this understanding that the public place their money in the post office. What he did was to send a report of the poor clerk's unpatriotic action to the head of the clerk's office.

The worst part of the story is that the head of the office concerned called for an explanation from the clerk and though the matter ended in nothing, the clerk having been able to satisfy his superior as to the necessity of his action, the story got abroad and created something like a sense of insecurity in the minds of intending subscribers to the Post Office War certificates. While we call upon every mother's son to help the War Loan as best as he can, we cannot too strongly impress upon the Government the necessity of placing a curb on such misguided zeal of well-meaning but blundering subordinates.

Another direction to which Government should pay much more attention than has hitherto been done is that of mitigating the hardships of the people. Some of these are directly due to Government action. Take, for instance, the case of the one rupee notes. It is public knowledge that great dissatisfaction is felt at the manner in which these notes are refused if they happen to be soiled, and these generally get soiled within a fortnight from their issue from the currency. The hardest part of the thing is that when the poor get the notes from their employers or from public offices, nobody considers the impropriety of passing on them soiled notes, but it is when they come to cash these notes that their difficulties begin. Nowhere is this distinction between *meum* and *tuum* so remarkable as in the Post Office which forces upon a helpless people,—at the point of the bayonet, so to say—these soiled notes; but heaven help the man who would try to cash at the Post Office one of the notes received from the Post Office.

We are glad to see that the Madras Government has issued a circular removing some very incorrect ideas about these notes. The Bihar Government ought to follow suit. The removal of these little worries is simple enough, if the right way of proceeding about the business is adopted. That way is certainly not the way of the authorities here who have managed to create a situation in Patna in which high officials and big folk, living in what is waggishly styled the "House of Lords" section of Patna, are getting coal and kerosine oil for considerably reduced prices, while 1,30,000 poor "East Enders" of the City are faced with a total stoppage of the supply of coal and kerosine oil.

THE Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga comes to Bankipur to-morrow.

A PROVINCIAL War Loan meeting will probably be held at Patna early next week.

SIR N. Chandravarkar and Mr. Justice Beachcroft will constitute the Bengal Internments Advisory Board.

THE Bombay War Conference ended in a fiasco, thanks to the Governor's *faux pas*.

THE Patna University Matriculation results will be out by the next week.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Indian War Loan.

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

ISSUE OF

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

AND OF

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

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

WAR BONDS 1921, 1923, 1925, AND 1928.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issue price.

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

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAST BIHAR AND ORISSA BUDGET.

In our article on the last Bihar and Orissa Budget, we stated that the Hon'ble Mr. LeMesurier stood on debatable ground in his effort to prove that ours is not a deficit province. An esteemed friend, who is a close student of all questions relating to public finance, has asked us to clear the point we had in view. It is necessary therefore to examine the Hon'ble Mr. LeMesurier's statement a little more carefully.

At the outset, we should record our sense of pleasure at the fact that questions of public financing are now attracting the thoughtful attention of the educated section of the public. The discussions at the last Budget meetings of the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils show clearly the awakening that has come over the country in this respect and the care and attention that our leaders now bestow on the dry figures of the Budget. The recent changes in the procedure of the Budget discussions are in themselves an acknowledgment of the value which these debates have in the eye of the Government. In our Province, the latest improvement has been that members of the Council are now furnished in advance with complete copies of the Civil Estimates to enable them to help more effectively in the discussion.

We appreciate this step as an earnest of Government's sincere desire for co-operation from the non-official members. In order to make that co-operation possible and real, it is our opinion that something more should be done. It appears to us evident, now that the policy of placing the detailed estimates before the Council has been definitely, and very rightly, adopted, it would become increasingly difficult for such a large body as the Council to deal satisfactorily with all the numerous heads and sub-heads, some of them intermingled and inter-dependent, that our Financial Statement resolves into. True, we have a Finance Committee to report on the draft Statement but to our mind a more thorough arrangement would be to take the estimates for each civil department into a separate group and to place each group for discussion before a small committee of two or three or four members, with a further final discussion by the entire Council on the leading items. A thorough and sifting rearrangement of the groups would be necessary, but the advantage which would be derived would, in our opinion, more than compensate for the little extra trouble involved. We are guilty of no disrespect to the Council when we say that it is at present almost beyond its powers to control each of the multifarious branches with effect, though its criticism on the larger heads may be most useful. We would therefore suggest, in all diffidence, the introduction of a system under which each group of estimates may be thoroughly examined by a separate committee and afterwards discussed on general grounds in the Council.

But this is not the only defect of our present Budget discussions. The main defect lies in the Budget itself which from its very nature makes it almost impossible for any one to pass any definite opinion as to the soundness or otherwise of the state of finance disclosed in it. It is to this difficulty of finance disclosed in it. It is to this difficulty that we referred when we expressed our doubts as to the accuracy of the statement that ours is not a deficit Province and that we are in a position to meet our normal recurring expenditure from Provincial revenues.

It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion on that question from a mere examination of the Budget itself. The reason, of course, is that under

our system we show only the actual payments and receipts and not what are technically known as liabilities and assets. While it goes without saying that the system we have in vogue secures the maximum accuracy and facility in dealing with accounts, and that the arrears of both outlay and income will normally be about the same from one year to another, and we do not forget that the arrears are at best a small portion of the total amounts, yet we cannot refrain from expressing the wish which we believe honourable members of the council have many of them felt in their hearts, that we had the Budget supplemented by a further account of the financial outlook of the province. What we want is not only a consideration of mere cash receipts and expenditure, but also—not instead—a balancing of liabilities against assets. We do not want the entire budget accounting to be carried out on the basis of accruals; we simply want in addition to the existing budget, a supplemental "capital" account for state finance, in order that we may better comprehend the financial proposals. We do not even want such an account annually; a triennial or quinquennial "valuation report"—to use the language of life insurance—would serve our purpose.

Coming to the actual budget itself, we find that almost all the chief heads of income and expenditure are of the stereotyped order, being what are known in financial language as "permanently settled." An explanation of the deficit of Rs. 19,94,000 which has been budgetted is therefore necessary. The Hon'ble member introducing the Budget explained that the expression, "budgetting for a deficit" does not mean that we have drawn Rs. 19,94 thousand from the Government of India or from other local Governments but only that we propose to draw that sum from the original balance of 1,30,52,000 which was given to the Province to start the new administration in 1912 and subsequent accumulations. It is quite probable, as the Hon'ble member has said, that ours is not a "deficit" province, but the explanation that he has offered is, we fear, not quite clear. It does not, we think, matter in the least where we pay the deficit from, if there has been a deficit. The point to be seen is whether our ordinary income is sufficient for our ordinary expenditure, or in other words, whether the sum of Rs. 19,94,000 for which we have drawn upon our balance is required for ordinary recurring expenditure or is a part of the capital outlay required to start the new administration, that is to say, whether the 19 lakhs and odd are to be spent on our ordinary establishment or on some thing connected with the completion of the decorations of the new Province. If it is the latter it is certainly no deficit, but if it be the former it would be making a distinction without a difference to say that it does not represent a deficit.

In any case we are glad that the Local Government has been able to draw to such a large extent upon the balance in spite of the financial stringency. As regards the policy of maintaining these balances, the Provincial Council can have nothing to say, seeing that it has the direct sanction of the Secretary of State. Expert opinions certainly differ on the economic wisdom of that policy. But though we cannot be heard on the merits of the policy itself, we would respectfully urge that a clear statement of the end sought to be achieved be made so as to remove all doubts on the matter.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN LIEUTENANTS IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The grave injustice that has been done to Indian Lieutenants, both permanent and temporary,

of the Indian Medical Service, has not attracted the same attention in the Press this side of India as it has done in the Press of Western India. The questions at issue are however not at all local, but affect the interests of the entire Indian Medical profession. The facts of the case bear repetition.

There are two medical services, one for British troops and the other for Indian troops. The first is called the Royal Army Medical Corps and the second, the Indian Medical Service. As regards the R. A. M. C. before the War, admission to it was by passing a competitive test held in England, while after the outbreak of war medical graduates are admitted as temporary officers, without any competitive test. But no Indians were or are allowed admission to this service. Temporary Lieutenant, R. A. M. C., becomes a Captain after one year. As regards the I. M. S., there was the competitive test in England until the outbreak of war after which the test was dropped, and medical graduates began to be admitted as temporary officers. This service was and is open to Europeans as well as Indians. In this service permanent officers are as a rule Europeans, the test being in England. Amongst the temporary officers there are hardly any Europeans, for the R. A. M. C., a better paid service, is open to the latter. Temporary Lieutenant, I. M. S., becomes a Captain after three years. Thus the I. M. S. prospects being anything but attractive recruitment of temporary Lieutenants proceeded rather slowly. To accelerate recruitment the Director-General, I. M. S., offered in May 1917 to recruit temporary Lieutenants in this service for general service on the same pay as was given to the permanent officers and also promised promotion to Captaincy with the pay of that rank after one year. These terms were communicated to the Administrative heads of Civil Medical Departments of all provinces in India and were in turn communicated by these latter to all qualified medical practitioners in their provinces with promises in certain instances of safeguarding and furthering the interests of the volunteers during their absence on military duty and their return to civil life.

So far as this Province is concerned, almost all the Assistant Surgeons in service received these offers from the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals some time in June 1917. The result can be best judged from the fact that no less than twelve out of the small establishment of this Province volunteered for temporary Service in the I. M. S. immediately afterwards. What a tremendous filipp these terms gave to volunteering for these temporary commissions can also be seen from the fact that during the period from May 1917 to November 1917, 307 people volunteered, as against 303 in the previous two years and nine months of the war. It will be seen therefore that there was a distinct offer of certain considerations, the importance of which as inducements may be clearly understood from the extraordinary impetus they gave to recruiting.

In spite of these solemn promises, however, a press communique was issued in December last followed by an Army Order dated the 22nd January 1918, in which it was laid down that only those officers who joined before 1st January 1917 would be entitled to Captaincy on the completion of one year's service, and that those joining after the 1st January 1917 must complete three years' service for promotion to the rank of Captain. Unfortunately for those who joined subsequent to May 1917 on the strength of the distinct undertaking that they would be made Captains after a year, the promise made to them has been treated like the notorious "scrap of paper." The pity of it is that this was not the last "scrap of paper" in this connection. Even the assurance of the Press Communique of December and the Army

Order of January that those who had joined prior to 1st January 1917, would be promoted to Captaincies from the date on which they completed one year's service (retrospective effect being given only up to September 1915) remains a dead letter to this day. There are to-day 13 permanent lieutenants and 258 temporary lieutenants who joined the service before 1st January 1917, who are denied promotion to Captain's rank in deliberate defiance of standing orders. As the *Bombay Chronicle* asks, what can one say of such a policy?

But this again is not all. It is not generally known that Assistant Surgeons have to pass septennial departmental examinations to qualify for promotion from a lower to a higher grade, a test which is not required in the case of I. M. S. officers. It stands to reason that those Assistant Surgeons who have left hearth and home and very often a lucrative practice to brave the dangers of War and to undergo the grinding toil which service under War conditions entail should be exempted from a test which at all times is a galling reminder of the crime of colour, and which would be practically impossible to satisfy for those who have accepted temporary commissions in the I. M. S. Yet we are surprised to learn that some of these officers whose time for promotion to a higher grade had come, have been promoted provisionally subject to their passing the septennial examination within one year after they rejoin the civil establishment. It is difficult to realise after all this that the authorities are really serious when they talk of Imperial partnership and Imperial duties to Indians, and that they really want



"Every Picture tells a Story."

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.

Indians to believe in the lavish promises that are now being offered to them.

We do not speak of appointments to the permanent service; but it would be pertinent to enquire how many persons have been appointed to permanent Lieutenancies in the Indian Medical Service since the abolition of the competitive test, and how many of these are Europeans who have disdained to accept temporary commissions and how many are Indians who have not allowed considerations of "nicely calculated less or more" to stand in the way of their loyal, patriotic, and in many cases, self-denying services in the cause of the Empire. Will some honourable member of the Imperial Council take up the matter?

A TIMELY REMINDER TO BENGALI LEADERS.

At the tenth Bengal Literary Conference held at Bankipur in December 1916, the following among other resolutions were passed:—

"That the Conference charges the Executive Committee in consultation with Babu Sarada Charan Mitra to approach the Government of Bihar and Orissa and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the continuance of the teaching of Bengali in the Dhanbad Sub-Division of the Manbhum District."

"That the authorities of the Education Department and the Universities in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab be requested to provide proper facilities for the education of Bengali students."

"(a) That to give effect to the above resolution a Committee with Rai Jatindranath Chowdhury as President and the following as members be formed, with power to add to their number:—Srijut Janakinath Basu (Cuttack), Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narain Sinha (Bihar), Sir Pratul Chandra Chattopadhyaya (Punjab), Hon'ble Justice Pramada Charan Bandopadhyaya (Allahabad), Pundit Padmanath Bhattacharya Vidyavinode (Assam)."

"That the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narain Sinha, Professor Jadunath Sarkar and Professor Jogendranath Samaddar be entrusted with the work of taking proper steps to ensure the purity of the Bengalee language in text-books and question papers in Bihar and Orissa, and that they be requested to make enquiries in this connection and submit a report to the Executive Committee."

Twenty moons, in the language of the poet, have with alterations slow shed their silver seasons four upon the night, since the above resolutions were passed in a solemn conclave, attended by the *alumni* of the Bengali-speaking race. The proscription of Bengali from Dhanbad goes on as meretriciously as ever; as regards educational facilities are Bengalis in this province, fresh disabilities are being imposed every day, while lovers of chaste Bengali have been shocked at the way "she is writ" in the question papers of the Patna University. Of the gentlemen named in the above resolutions, two, viz., Sir Pratul Chandra and Sarada Charan Mitra, have been called to their last reckoning. Of those that remain, nay, of every member who attended the Literary Conference at Bankipur, of the Presidents of every section, and last but not the least, of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee we demand an account of the steps that have been taken by them and the progress achieved in the directions indicated by the resolutions. So long as an answer is not forthcoming, the wrongs suffered by the mother tongue common to the prosecuted Bengalis of Bihar and of their more favoured brethren of Bengal, will be a standing reproach and afford a silent but eloquent moral to all who make hasty vows and as quickly forget them.

NOTES.

Honours—more or less.

Under the above heading, the *Bombay Chronicle* moralises over titles. The more the Honours the less the Honour, says our contemporary, is a motto which, it appears to us, the Government, both here and in England, might try and inculcate in their minds. At present they proceed on the contrary principle. It is a case of the less the Honour the more the Honours. It can safely be said that the general public in this country long ago ceased to care twopence whether a man is a Knight, a C. I. E., a Rao Bahadur, a Khan Sahib or what not. Titles are for tuft-hunters, said a famous English philosopher once, and if the aphorism is not literally true of the honours that are dumped on us twice a year in this country, it is true in spirit, for the different orders are practically monopolised by the official world, the greater part for itself, the lesser for those who have sought and found favour in its eyes.

Lights out and babies' shout.

The new rule in England about using one-sixth less electric light than in the corresponding quarter of last year has, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, brought forth the following lively protest from a correspondent to an English contemporary:

"Last year we were all in admirable health, and this year my children are all one year older, and have more lessons to learn and more hours to practise on the piano; and they now need separate bedrooms. Furthermore, a new little son arrived some nine months ago, and as by some accident he has not been called up yet he is living with us. He wakes in the night at odd hours, and stays awake. It is useless to explain to him that the Government wishes him to use less electric light: he is not interested in economy or in the Government, and his mother fears he may crawl out of bed and break his neck, and she thinks this loss of man-power might not be a gain to the country."

"So our electric light bill," the correspondent adds despondently, "is going to be higher than the same quarter last year, unless some Authority will explain how we can lower it." He proceeds:

"Candles are more costly, and involve matches. I know it is not very patriotic just now to appeal to facts; but what is one to do when the the Fact appeals to me—say from 1 to 3 in the morning? There ought to be a Government Department for Standardising the Sleep of Infants (nightly). Anyone who says that
An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry,
is a pure joy, is a liar, and not the father of it. Only poets and Government officials ask the impossible."

KARAMAT OIL.

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

BALLABHA & Co.,

PILIBHIT, U. P.

The status of Government Servants' wives.

The status of a Government servant's wife comes prominently before the public by virtue of a recent Madras Government circular.

"Mr. A. Suryanarayan Murti has published a letter in the columns of *New India* stating that Lord Pentland's Government prohibited the wives of the Government servants from signing the petition of Home Rule which was presented to Mr. Montagu. He quotes the order of the Madras Government which is worded as under :

"Under G. O. 91 of 1895, a Government servant is held responsible for any act done by his wife which, if done by himself, would constitute breach of rules for the conduct of public servants."

"It is pointed out that Lord Reay had permitted the wives of the Government servants to take part in political agitation. The order now quoted by the Madras Government, he says, was however intended to cover cases involving criminal misconduct on the part of their employees, and he contends rightly that the action of the Government in straining the order to cover political conduct is wrong. We are of opinion that it is not only wrong but against the accepted principles of feminine liberty so much lauded to the skies in England. The Indians are always accused by the Anglo-Indians for fettering the liberties of their women-folk, but the action of the Madras Government, in the case noted above, surpasses the conduct of the Indians and is absolutely ungenerous."

The *Modern Review* for June quotes the above from the *Marhattah* and observes :

"Though Government servants lose much of their freedom, they receive a price for it. Are their wives to lose part of their freedom without receiving any price? When vegetables or grocer's stores are purchased vendors sometimes give their customers a little more than their money's worth. This is called in Bengali *phau*. Are Government servants' wives *phaus* or *things* thrown in? That would be a novel doctrine coming from the chivalrous West."

In this connection the *Indian Messenger* recalls the fact that when Yudhishtir pawned away his wife, Draupadi put the inconvenient question to the Kuru elders "Did her lord lose himself first and then the wife he had married when a freeman?" May not a similar question crop up with regard to Government servants' wives?

Mr. Luby and Local Self-Government.

Mr. Luby, the Sub-divisional Officer of Dhanbad, is happy in his present official position, for is he not the lord of all he surveys having his own ways in its administration? He has been too long in this sub-division, and it is no wonder if he has got strong likes and dislikes. One of his hobbies,—which has formed the subject of an interpellation in the local Council,—is his determination to do away with the Bengalee language from the Sub-division, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, the bulk of whom forms the Bengalee-speaking people. There is just now a proposal to establish a Municipality in the place of the present Union Committee in Dhanbad. Both Mr. Luby and the people welcomed the proposal. But there is a serious difference between them in one point. While Mr. Luby with his *ma-bap* instincts, would have a Municipality of nominated Commissioners, the people, on the other hand, would have some popular control over their Municipal affairs and would therefore have the system of partial election introduced. In December last, as soon as the proposal of establishing a Municipality at Dhanbad on the nominated system was announced in the

Behar Government Gazette the rate-payers made a representation to the Government protesting against it. We make the following extracts from it:—

"The population of Dhanbad consists mostly of Government, semi-government and railway servants and professional and trading classes, who possess sufficient educational and other qualifications to form an intelligent electorate. The tax paid by the residents to the Union Committee is by no means light and from the list of the rate-payers of the Union Committee a list of the electorate to the proposed Municipality could very well be made out.

"If educational and property tests be taken into consideration we venture to hold that Dhanbad will not be found lagging behind, if not superior to, Giridih and other sister Sub-Divisions where the elective system prevails. We fail to understand why we should be denied the privilege of electing our Commissioners. The existing nominated Union Committee was not at all popular and did not give satisfaction to the rate-payers."

Six months have elapsed since then, and the rate-payers are quite in dark as to the fate of their representation. In the meantime, a strong rumour prevails at Dhanbad to the effect that Mr. Luby has already sent the names of patries who are to be nominated as members of the proposed Municipality? We can hardly believe that the Government will treat the views of the rate-payers with so much indifference. Behar is no longer the Bœotia of India: the desire for local self-government is as strong there as in any other province. Some members of the local Legislative Council should interpellate on the subject to clear the point.—A. B. Patrika.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

It is announced that a new High School is going to be established at Gaya.

THE High Court has confirmed the conviction of two of the accused in the sensational stolen currency notes case of Ranchi, and acquitted the third by giving him benefit of the doubt.

THE nasty case instituted against the Raja of Kanika of alleged kidnapping a minor girl has been dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, we are told, gave his opinion that the girl was above twenty years of age.

THE Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Mission, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Ranchi, have been, with other Missions, declared as companies under Section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act 1918. Powers under Section 7 of the Act have been extended to property movable and immovable of these Missions.

THE Magistrate of Bhagalpur has demanded security of Rs. 1,000 from the publisher of the *Shri Kamala*, a well-known Hindi monthly magazine. Consequently the proprietor of the press in which it was printed and published has refused to publish it and no other press is willing to undertake the work. Hence the publication of *Shri Kamala* is suspended until it can get a press of its own. A company is being organized to open a press to improve the Hindi literature and *Shri Kamala* most probably will be published from that press.

ON Sunday last, the house of Dr. T. N. Mazumdar, a respected citizen of Bankipur, was searched by the Police. We hear that the Police found

a revolver and some powder wrapped up in a bundle from the top of an almirah in the outer room of the dispensary which occupies the ground floor of the Doctor's house. The belongings of one of the sons of the Doctor, a school boy aged about 16, were also searched and several papers were taken away. The Police showed the utmost courtesy and consideration to the Doctor and other members of his household.

BESIDES the names of those on whom titles have been conferred, the Honours Gazette contains a list of persons whose names have been brought to the notice of Government for valuable war services. The list contains the following Bihar names:—Mr. Berthoud I. C. S., Mr. F. E. Chrestien, Mr. C. W. F. Cockburn and Mr. E. Lane of Kodarma; Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh; Rai Sahib Gulab Chand; Rev. G. E. Hicks; Mr. E. Lister I. C. S.; Babu of Manjha; Maharaja Bahadurs of Hatwa, Dumraon, Durbhanga and Gidhour; Mr. H. R. T. Perrot I. C. S., Mr. J. H. Price S. D. O., Angul, Mr. P. C. Lall Chaudhuri, Purnea; Rai Sahib Raghunath Prashad, Chapra; Rajas of Jnaria, Amawan, Panchet and Kanika; Raja Kamaleshwari Prashad Narain Singh, Monghyr; Rajas Kalanand and Kirtyanand Singh, Banaili; Mr. J. R. Scott, Hazaribagh; Mr. J. Taylor, Bengal; Mr. J. E. Walker, E. I. Ry., Jamalpur and the Bishop of Chota Nagpur.

OUR Monghyr correspondent writes:—We are glad to find that our popular Chairman the Hon'ble Kumar Shivanandan Prasad Singh has been decorated with an O. B. E. by our benign Government. He richly deserves the honour for his manifold activities and we trust he shall be the recipient of further honours at the hands of our kind rulers.—The election of the District Board is over and it is a source of gratification to note that the Hon'ble Kumar's worthy son Babu Devakinandan Prasad Singh has been elected a member thereof. He is already a Municipal Commissioner, a member of the Diamond Jubilee College Committee and a member of the Hospital Committee. We are confident that an active young man like him will follow the footsteps of his worthy father.—We congratulate the Raja Saheb of Monghyr for having a son and a grandson like the Hon'ble Kumar Shivanandan Prasad Singh, O. B. E. and Babu Devakinandan Prasad Singh who are both rendering very good public service.

WE are sorry to learn from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that there has been since May 31 a hunger strike among the state prisoners confined in the Hazaribagh jail. Our contemporary says:

'They are 36 in number, the majority of them being graduates of the Calcutta University—B. L., M. A., and B. A. students, engineering and medical students, etc. One of them is a professor of a college and another a vakil. They are thus all young men of education, belonging to respectable families. They say that ill-treatment has goaded them to resort to this terrible course. At least some of them are prepared to starve themselves to death till justice is done to them. They gave a long list of their grievances which are more or less petty tyrannies. They allege that they had no complaints against the previous jail superintendent who sought to make them as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances, but his successor, who is a policeman, is thoroughly unsympathetic and has taken away many of the privileges they enjoyed before, and made their life unbearable by subjecting them to needlessly harsh treatment. His remarks are said to be so coarse and offensive as to make the blood of a gentleman boil. Hazaribagh is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal but that of Bihar. We have

thus to appeal to the Bihar Government to institute an immediate enquiry into the matter, and remove the grievances of the prisoners.'

The state of affairs that is disclosed in the above passage is serious and demands the immediate attention of the Government of Bihar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A lady teacher for the post of Mistress in the lower division of the Bankipore Girls' High School on a salary of Rs. 100-2-120 with effect from the 1st of July, 1918.

2. Applicants must know Hindi and preference will be given to lady graduates with experience of teaching.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th of June, 1918.

W. V. DUKE,

Asst: Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi-Secretariat P. O.
RANCHI, The 5th of June 1918. 2-1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Sale of Unclaimed Property.

Notice is hereby given that unless the undermentioned goods are removed and all charges due thereon paid before the 24th June, 1918, they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Consignment 4 tins tobacco Ex Gya to Bhagalpur Invoice No. 42 R/R No. 1112 dated 8-12-17.

Sender—Chamari Shaw. Consignee—same rebooked under Bhagalpur to Gya Inv. 11 R/R 12137 of 15-1-18

Consignment 8 tins tobacco Ex. Gya to Bhagalpur Invoice No. 13 R/R No. 35948 dated 25-10-17.

Sender—Chamari Shaw. Consignee—same rebooked under Bhagalpur to Gya Inv. 7 R/R 11967 of 22-12-17.

Consignment 2 bundles used gunny bags. Ex Howrah to Digha Ghat Invoice No. 20 R/R No. 64503 dated 25-1-18.

Sender—Prag Ram, 20, Durmahtta Street, Calcutta. Consignee—Akhoy Ram.

By order,

CALCUTTA, }
Dated 4-6-1918 } C. M. PEARCE,
General Traffic Manager.

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 24th June 1918, they will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds disposed of in terms of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Consignment 20 tins said to contain ghee
Ex Luckeeserai to Dhanbad Invoice
No. 14 R/R No. 97411 dated 7-2-18.

Sender—Kani Ram. Consignee—
Luchmi Narain.

By order,
C. M. PEARCE,
General Traffic Manager.
Calcutta, }
Dated 7-6-1918. }

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

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

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BUSY PEOPLE

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

SHOULD TAKE

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

Beecham's Pills

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THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lancs.
Sold everywhere in boxes at
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Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.

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

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