

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, March 16, 1918.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA BUDGET.

While it may be conceded that the comparison of public expenditure with national income which is the most reliable test of sound public finance would be extremely difficult to carry out in the case of any of the Provinces in India with its complex and inter-dependent systems of Imperial and Provincial finance, it must be apparent however from a cursory glance at the amended Financial Statement introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. LeMesurier at the Council Meeting held on the 4th instant that there is ample justification for the very modest note of gratulation that we mark in the Statement at the improving finances of the province. We certainly still hold to our opinion that the system of showing large paper grants with the only result of carrying forward huge unspent balances from year to year is not in accordance with accepted canons of budgetting and is very difficult to differentiate from what is known as "hoarding." It is stated that the war is responsible for this state of things, but while we are prepared to accept this as the correct explanation, we cannot in passing refrain from pointing out the fact that the same thing happened in the first two years of the Province, which were the years immediately preceding that of the war. Barring this, however, the extremely thoughtful manner in which the resources of the Province have been husbanded and progress achieved in all directions despite the financial stringency of the last four years deserves the utmost commendation.

In his effort to prove that ours is not a deficit province, Mr. LeMesurier is certainly on more debatable ground, but it must be acknowledged that he has at any rate succeeded in making out a case to rebut the general notion on the point.

When the province was created a lump sum grant was made for the purpose of the necessary buildings and equipment, of which a high proportion still remains unspent, but it is not the case that the recurring expenditure of the province is found from outside. In this connection, the increasing revenue of the province is worth noting. The following are the figures:—

		Rs.
1915-16	Actuals	2,60,71,000;
1916-17	Actuals	2,71,70,000;
1917-18	Revised	2,80,91,900;
1918-19	Budget	2,94,40,000;

These are actual provincial receipts, after excluding assignments and transfers from Imperial revenues and they show an increase of nearly 34 lakhs in the past three years.

For the ensuing year the Government of Bihar and Orissa has been permitted to draw upon its balances to the extent of Rs. 19,94,000, and the amount is distributed over several urgent and important projects. Three lakhs represent the anticipated cost of laying out the Patna University site making the roads there and planting trees and shrubs. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,67,16,000, against Rs. 3,37,08,000 in 1917-18. Omitting minor items, the principal increase in expenditure is Rs. 3,81,000 on police and Rs. 7,05,000 on the education of simple and ignorant people. The increase in education is striking. It has amounted to Rs. 36,17,000 in 1916-17, to Rs. 40,34,000 in the revised estimates and to Rs. 47,39,000 in the present Budget. This amounts to an increase of 30 per cent.

in two years, including the new Imperial grant of three lakhs for primary education. The province of Bihar and Orissa would thus appear to be making rapid strides in the matter of education. Under the head of sanitation, we find an allotment of Rs. 98,000 for town improvement at Patna. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for the Sanitary Commissioner's Publicity campaign, which is intended to bring home to the public the elementary principles of health and sanitation.

Mr. LeMesurier has further shown that the province has never failed to pay its quota to the expenses of the Supreme Government. It contributes this year to the Imperial revenues Rs. 1,31,39,000. If the contributions have been less than those contributed to Imperial revenues by the other local Governments, it is because the land revenue of the province amounts only to 165 lakhs, as compared with 602 lakhs in Madras, 521 in Bombay, 653 in the United Provinces and 476 in Burma. For this neither the Government nor the province is in any way responsible, inasmuch as the permanent settlement was effected more than 120 years ago, and the conditions have to be faced as they are. On the other hand Bihar and Orissa may legitimately claim that she supplies to the rest of India the raw materials which feed their industrial centres. Two-thirds of the coal and almost all the iron of India is won from Chota Nagpur, while the income tax assessed upon these great industrial enterprises, though earned entirely in the province, is paid in Calcutta or Bombay which to that extent derives credit at the expense of the producing province. The local Government is making strenuous efforts to bring the province into line with the advanced Presidencies. In some respects, indeed, its progress has been more marked than that of other provinces. Were it not the financial stress which renders big movements impossible, Bihar and Orissa would have made even more striking progress.

We congratulate Mr. LeMesurier on his extremely lucid Statement and we fervently trust that the assurance therein given of the financial stability of the province may ultimately prove to be as correct as it has been shown to be in the very plausible reasoning with which he presented his optimistic budget.

THE BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

The public meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the internments came not a moment too soon. The public in this matter has so long been at a disadvantage. While every sensible man, in that category we place both officials and non-officials, has regretted the repressive measures of the last few years, most who believe in the integrity and good faith of the British Administration have kept silent in the pious hope that these operations would disappear with the disease. It is evident however that there is a danger of that psychological transference of interest the possibility of which is one of the strongest arguments against the adoption of the principle that the end justifies the means,—we mean the danger of losing sight of the end originally in view and coming to regard the means itself as the end. That this possibility is not imaginary is seen from the very arguments used to support the obnoxious *lettres de cachet*. When anarchical activities were in their height a few years ago, repression followed repression without practically having any effect. For the last few years however the country has been more tranquil thanks to the doses of conciliation and chiefly to the revolution of feeling and outburst of loyalty on the outbreak of the war. This result has however been

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regarded as due to the repressive measures adopted. We do not grudge those who cherish this fancy at their deriving such consolation as they can from their pet theory. What we are concerned with is the result to the public. The sum and substance of the matter now is, if there is anarchy we must have repression; if anarchy is rooted out, why, we must have repression all the more. If that be the prospect before us, there is no wonder that the long suffering patience of the public has at last given way.

There are indications to show that even in the ranks of those who are responsible for the initiation of this policy, there were many who felt the strongest qualms of conscience in their breast while being drawn surely and steadily,—drawn under what pressure, heaven alone knows,—into the net of repressive measures. The *Recollections*—we were going to say the confessions—of Lord Morley bears ample evidence of this, and one views with sympathy the almost pathetic reluctance with which he sanctioned these alarming measures of the Indian Government. "One thing I do beseech you to avoid—a single case of investigation in the absence of the accused. We may argue as much as we like about it, and there may be no unsubstantial justice in it, but it has an ugly, continental, Austrian, Russian look about it." And, again, "You may take my word for it, my dear Viceroy, that if we do not use this harsh weapon with the utmost care and scruple—always where the material is dubious, giving the suspected man the benefit of the doubt,—you may depend upon it, I say, that both you and I will be called to severe account, even by the people who are now applauding us for vigour." Bengal, with its hundreds of untried detenus, is being pitilessly administered the Anglo-Indian dose of vigour with a re-doubled vengeance, and its rulers seem to be in no mood to moderate their repressive zeal.

And yet listen to what another ex-member of the British Cabinet considers about internments without trial. In the course of an article in the January number of the *Contemporary Review*, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Runciman thus expresses himself on the much less drastic provisions of the English Defence Act:—"No democrat can hear of the seventy-three individuals who are in prison on the fiat of the Executive without trial, and in many cases without accusation, and not realise how far we have departed from the days of personal liberty. The decision of the House of Lords in the Habeas Corpus case came as a shock to everyone who understood what it meant. The power of government departments to intern in war-time is one of many regrettable necessities; but the power to continue internment without recourse to the court has carried them far beyond the limits of the despotic power essential for national safety. . . . The Home Secretary seems to have outstripped the controllers and the colonels when personal liberty depends on his sole, unlimited discretion. His regulations under the Defence of Realms Act must be swept away immediately peace is attained, and no excuse or justification can be tolerated for carrying them forward a single week into the period of peace." Shall it be said that the race of Morleys and Runcimans, the great race which is now standing up for the principles of liberty and justice for the whole world should falter in the application of those very principles in India?

THE PATNA UNIVERSITY SENATE— A GLARING OMISSION.

Now that the Patna University Act has been amended and it is now open to Government to fill

up the vacancies that may have been caused in the Senate and the Syndicate, we consider it our duty to draw prominent attention to what must be characterised as a glaring omission. We refer, of course, to the non-inclusion in either the Senate or the Syndicate of that *clarum et venerabile nomen* of education in this Province, Principal Baidya Nath Basu of the Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr. It will be remembered that in our comments on the constitution of the Patna University when the same was announced, we pointed out this deplorable omission. It is curious that those responsible for the organisation of the University machinery should have requisitioned all sorts of odds and ends—in several cases, the proverbial square peg in a round hole—while veteran educationists of the experience and standing of Principal Basu or ripe scholars like Messrs. P. N. Bose or P. K. Sen were left in the cold shade of neglect. The fact will remain another melancholy instance of the isolation of those at the helm from the actual state of affairs.

It has been the lot of few educationists in any country to have put in such a long course of distinguished service in the cause of education as that rendered by Principal Basu. It is now full forty-six years since Principal Basu joined the Metropolitan Institution after taking his M. A. degree. A year later, College classes were started in the Metropolitan Institution with Mr. Basu as the Principal. The history of the Metropolitan College, the first Indian-managed College in India, is known to all who have followed the course of high education in this country. Principal Basu is now the sole survivor of that noble band of educationists whose collaboration led to the establishment of the College. During the twenty years that he remained at the head of that premier Indian College, Principal Basu had as students many of those who have since made their mark in the public services and professions. After leaving the Metropolitan College in 1891, Principal Basu has had a varied experience in all the different branches of education, the last phase of which saw him at Monghyr. The old fire still burnt in him and in 1898 the Diamond Jubilee College was established with him as its Principal, a post which he has worthily filled ever since then. He has been an Examiner to the Calcutta University for over thirty-two years. In Bihar and Orissa, apparently, this venerable teacher, this Nestor among educationists, who has but four years left to complete the Golden Jubilee of his educational work, was not even considered fit to sit as an ordinary member of the body academic, which, else where, he would have in ordinary courtesy been called upon to preside over, as the crowning reward of his life-long labours.

We wait to see if the government of Sir Edward Gait will allow this omission to continue any further. We are inclined to attribute the first slip more to inadvertence than to studied neglect. But, accidental or intentional, the mistake ought to be rectified at the earliest possible opportunity. The recognition of the Monghyr College also makes that step imperative.

NOTES.

Co-operation in India.

Statements showing the progress of the Co-operative Movement in India during the year 1916-17 has been issued in book form by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The total number of societies has risen during the year to 23,036 as against 19,675 in

the previous year. There were 757 central (including provincial banks and unions) 21,070 agricultural (including cattle insurance and re-insurance societies) as against 605 central, 18,051 agricultural and 1,019 non-agricultural societies in 1915-16. The total membership and working capital at the end of the year were respectively 1,045,425 (as against 918,436 in the previous year) and nearly Rs. 1,223 lakhs (as against nearly Rs. 1,032½ lakhs in the previous year). Of the total working capital, share capital paid up amounted to about Rs. 212 lakhs, loans and deposits held at the end of the year amounted to about 918 lakhs (from members 79, from individual non-members 388½, from societies 32, from provincial or central banks 40½ and from Government 17) and reserve fund amounted to about 92 lakhs. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 177½, and 775 and 79 lakhs, respectively. A statement is added showing the operations of the cattle insurance societies which at present exist in Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Burma and Coorg only.

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The New Mantle.

In politics, as in the larger strategy of war, the art of skilful manoeuvre is invaluable and, if the speeches at the recent annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were a true index to the attitude of the non-official European in this country towards the proposed reforms, an altered strategy would seem to be finding favour in the counsels of that community. They began with adopting the proverbial tactics of the ostrich, ignoring the very existence of a demand for change and treating all movements for reform as too nebulous to deserve notice. In despite of this the voice of the country grew apace in strength and volume and it was no longer possible to pretend not to understand its clear and unmistakable demands. That was the dread signal which rallied all the Anglo-Indian forces into articulate and active opposition, and a violent and most determined attempt was made to smother for the time all cry of reform and self-government by mere shouting. Bitter and unworthy attacks on the Secretary of State, dark warnings to the Viceroy, venomous jibes at the educated classes, and then political leaders, and terrifying prophecies of the impending ruin of the fabric of Indian Government, —these and a number of equally honourable weapons were used, and the game of what Mr. Shirley Tremenearne now terms "political incendarism" was played freely and to the full. And it failed—for the simple reason that it had sadly outlived its day.

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12 in a Million!

The history of the Arms Act in India is familiar as well as a painful story. It is little short of a miracle that every vestige not merely of martial spirit but even ordinary virility has not disappeared from the Indian population as a whole. A sample of the manner in which the policy of emasculation is carried out comes from Bengal. The district of Krishnagar has a population of about a million of people, and the number of persons who have hitherto been granted licenses is 121 This fact would be considered sufficiently unaccountable in any part of the world outside India, but in this country even that proportion does not exhaust the possibilities of the situation. It is reported that the Magistrate of the District does not like even 12 licenses being granted, and the *Patrika* learns that he has refused licenses in the case of five revolver-holders on the report of the Police. A correspondent of our contemporary thus describes "the curious application of the

provisions of the Act:

"In the first place, people are not paid for the guns taken away from them, when their licenses are refused. One fails to understand on what principles of justice and equity this action of the district authorities can be justified. Another incident and humiliating practice is, that however high his position might be, a person must come personally to present the guns to the Magistrate at the time of the renewal of the license. Why, in all conscience, men of respectable positions should not be permitted to send in their guns through their servants for inspection, is what cannot be understood, especially in the face of the High Court ruling that servant's possession temporarily is the possession of the master. There has recently been a case under (19 F.) of the Arms Act and it will show to what ridiculous length this practice is carried. A boy of 14 of a respectable family was convicted by the S. D. O. of Ranaghat and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, because the accused carried the gun of his uncle by another way while the uncle followed a different path. There was an appeal to the District Judge and the boy was acquitted."

Is it not marvellous that even for ruling a disarmed and defenceless population our rulers should need a hundred and one different penal and coercive enactments, and go on asking for more?

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Abolition of Liquor.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma moved at the meeting of the Imperial Council held on the 20th ultimo a resolution about the abolition of liquor and other intoxicating drugs. At the very outset the mover took care to make it plain that in moving the resolution he did not urge on Government any immediate abolition which might dislocate finance, but he only proposed that Government should declare total prohibition as the goal of its policy. The policy at present followed by Government is to discourage excess and provide drink for the moderate drinkers. The Hon'ble member rightly characterised this policy as resulting in the tyranny of the majority of abstainers by the minority of moderate drinkers inasmuch as these latter could without let or hindrance tempt them to drink from the shop in the locality. He pointed out how the privilege of moderate drinking had been abused in England and how the Home Government found itself handicapped by the drink habit of the British people in carrying out the war. The increase in the excise revenue clearly proved that the drink habit was growing upon the Indian people in spite of their past tradi-

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tions of total abstinence. Sir Dinshaw Wacha in supporting the resolution said that the operation of the Excise Act since 1878 had secured to us the maximum of revenue but not the minimum of consumption. Sir Hamilton Grant, while professing sympathy with the mover's views could ill disguise his impatience at the placing of such a resolution before the Council. He said that the Council was feeling tired with utopian and nebulous schemes brought from time to time. What has been found practical in many American States in peace time and elsewhere in war time is declared utopian. Perhaps, Indian bureaucratic conditions make it appear utopian. Sir George Barnes replying on behalf of the Government said that it would not be right to prohibit alcohol among certain classes who used in it moderation. He trotted out the usual plea of illicit practice and was at pains to show what difficulties, financial and otherwise, lay in the way of the resolution being accepted by the Government. The resolution was then put to the vote and lost, 33 voting against and 20 for it.

Lord Ronaldshay on University examinations and Curricula.

Lord Ronaldshay, speaking as the Rector of the Calcutta University, on the occasion of the last convocation, delivered a very interesting and instructive speech which, we doubt not, will find readers not only in Bengal but the rest of the country, as the problems he dealt with related to education in India as a whole. First of all he earnestly pleaded for a more sensible syllabus of English studies in Indian universities. He is, and very properly too, opposed to the unprofitable study of archaic English or any penetrating understanding of English masterpieces as such. What use, he pertinently asked, is teaching Indian young men such English as is contained in the sentence: 'He yaf nat of the text a pulled them, that seith that hunters been nat hooly men'. For those who specialize in the history of English literature, this may be an interesting puzzle to solve, but for general education if it is meant to be useful it is necessary to teach honest, straightforward modern spoken and written English. Then he also opposed the putting of a question like the following—pulled from an actual examination paper—to Indian students:—

'Consider briefly the various features which render "Samson Agonistes" important (i) 'as a work of art, (ii) as a personal revelation'.

'Surely questions like this as also one that tells the examinee 'that the historical novel is a literary hybrid which is apt to offend opposite sides' are not what can teach the students the English language as it ought to be taught and spoken by those who learn it. It is not so much pure learning that is wanted as education, not old notions and quaint expressions but a living language and noble thoughts. Then again Lord Ronaldshay pointed out the sad and 'stupendous anomaly' of Indian students being taught western philosophy while, up to their B. A. standard, they know not a word of their own. Said his Excellency:—

'That an Indian student should pass through a course of philosophy at an Indian university without even hearing mention of, shall I say Shankara, the thinker who perhaps has carried idealism further than any other thinker of any other age or country or of the subtleties of the Nyaya system...appear to me to be a profound anomaly.'

This speech of Lord Ronaldshay should be put in the hands of all the members of the boards of studies and faculties of Indian universities; and the senates should insist on their following the advice of his Excellency. If that were done many absurdities from the syllabuses of Indian universities would disappear and receive a purging that it is high time should now be given to them.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

WE hear that the Hon'ble Mr. McIntosh, Commissioner of Bhagalpur, is shortly going on leave preparatory to retirement and that Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate of Monghyr, is going in his place.

RAI Saheb Abhilash Chandra Mukherjee, retired Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed for two months as a special officer under the Board of Revenue in connection with the preparation of revised rules and orders under the Income Tax Act.

ACCORDING to a Press Communique, His Majesty's Government have absolutely prohibited the passage of women and children to England via the Mediterranean. Information has also been received that there will be no through sailings from Bombay to England via the Cape route. Passengers travelling by that route will have to land at South African ports and take their chance of getting steamer thence to England.

IT is with extreme regret that we have heard of the death of Dr. Satish Chandra Mitra, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Purnea. Dr. Mitra had latterly been in indifferent health which compelled him to take leave, though nobody could think at the time that the end was so near. In him, the medical establishment of the Province loses an experienced Surgeon, while those among whom he worked and lived will miss his genial and beaming countenance. We offer our sincerest condolence to the bereaved family.

WE do not know where *The Nayak* got the information that the Bengalees in Bihar and Orissa are preparing to start another newspaper. But we thank our contemporary for its kind wishes to ourselves. Our contemporary will, we think, be pleased to mention that the *Behar Herald* has now been entirely rejuvenated thanks to the splendid backing of an ever-increasing and appreciative clientele, among whom we notice with pride, Biharis as well as non-Biharis, officials as well as non-officials.

THERE has been some sensation at Monghyr at the institution of proceedings under s. 182 I.P.C. against Mr. Sunder, a Circle Officer of the Darbhanga Raj. It appears that there was a boundary dispute with the Mahanth at Risbikund near Kharagpur during which, it is alleged, Mr. Sunder made certain communications to the District Magistrate regarding a Police Officer. It is stated that the District Magistrate caused an enquiry to be made, after which on the complaint of the Police Officer the proceedings were started in the court of the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer. Mr. Sunder however moved the High Court and has obtained a rule for quashing the proceedings. Pending the hearing of the rule, further proceedings have been stayed.

THE confirmation of Rai Bahadur Barada Kanta Ray, Offg. Civil Surgeon, Manbhum, and Rai Bahadur Binod Bihari Ghoshal, Offg. Civil Surgeon, Monghyr, in the second grade of Civil Surgeons in the places of Captain R. Brown and Dr. R. H. Pulipaka removes a grievance which the Assistant Surgeons in this

Province were suffering from in the matter of the number of permanent Civil Surgeoncies listed to their Service. As matters stood only one such post was allotted to Assistant Surgeons, while as many as three were enjoyed by Military Assistant Surgeons and Uncovenanted men. The confirmation of Dr. Ray and Dr. Ghoshal opens out three posts as permanent Civil Surgeons to Assistant Surgeons instead of only one. We congratulate the Government on this wise decision.

IN connection with the omission from the first Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University of the name of the Principal of the D. J. College, Monghyr, an esteemed correspondent writes:— Curiously enough, the name of Principal Baidya Nath Basu M. A. does not figure in the Patna University Syndicate. He is a veteran educationist who had won for himself great fame as Principal of the Metropolitan Institution and had been an Examiner of the Calcutta University for about 40 years. He has been Principal of the D. J. College, Monghyr, since its very foundation. A Principal or a Professor with 50 years' experience like his cannot be met with in the Province. We are certain that his ripe and first hand knowledge will be very useful to the new Syndicate. Both as Principal of a College under the Patna University and as an experienced educationist he should be enrolled as a member of the Syndicate. There is time to mend and we hope this sad and serious omission may still be corrected.

A SENSATIONAL incident occurred at the Hazaribagh Central Jail on Saturday when no less than eighteen convicts succeeded in evading the guards and escaping across country. It appears that these men formed part of the gang of political prisoners who were convicted some time ago in what is known as the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Details are not yet known as to the circumstances under which they effected their escape. It is impossible, therefore, at present to say whether they succeeded in depriving the guards of their arms. We understand, however, that a warning was sent immediately to all surrounding districts and the police have every confidence that the fugitives from justice will soon be run to earth. It is believed that the missing men are still in jail uniform. Later information goes to show that seven of them have been arrested. The detectives and the local police are on the the close look-out for the runaways, and as they are not local men, it is expected that all the remaining convicts will be soon arrested. These men are described as being of a very desperate character. Meanwhile rewards have been offered for information leading to their arrest.

THE budget meeting of the Bihar Council held on the 13th instant was rather a tame affair. The attendance was poor. There were on the agenda, only eight resolutions on the budget of which four were moved by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, two by the Hon'ble Mr. Sahay, one by Khan Bahadur Saiyed Ahmad Husain, and another by Babu Gopabandhu Das. The last-named gentleman also moved a resolution recommending that steps be taken to revive the salt industry in Orissa. We are glad to know that the question is engaging the serious attention of Government. The Budget resolutions dealt mostly with local and minor needs. Mr. Husain wanted a provision for the teaching of Islamic Theology, Mr. Gopabandhu Das for the proposed Engineering School at Cuttack, and Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath for the establishment of a parda hospital at Mozaffarpur and for the improvement

of the staff of the Groer Bhumihar Brahman College. The Rai Bahadur also wanted sums of money to be allotted for the improvement of aided high schools and the opening of new ones, and for the opening of post-graduate classes in the Patna College. Mr. Sahay wanted money for a hostel for the Hazaribagh Zilla School as well as adequate provision for flushing arrangements in the Arrah Municipality. The proceedings commenced with an address from His Honour on the subject of recruiting in the Province, which was followed by questions and answers. The Revised Financial Statement for 1918-19 was then presented and the Patna University Amendment Act was passed into law. The next meeting of the Council will be held on the 2nd April.

ONLY twelve questions were asked at the meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held on the 13th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Braja Sunder Das went to the domains of ancient history and raked up memories of the Orissa Annachatra and the Angul Hide funds. Will any local research worker take up the investigation? A statement of the schools where the school-leaving system has been introduced was laid on the table. Besides the Government schools several aided and non-aided schools have also gone in for the experiment. It was also stated that subject to any fresh information coming to light no further proceedings will be taken in connection with the Bakrid riots except against accused already arrested or absconding. The figures of sickness among the rioters in custody at Arrah will support the statement made by us sometime ago. In October last only 16 were on the sick list. In November the figure rose to 93 and in December it jumped up to 268 going still higher up in January in which month as may as 280 persons were reported sick. The figures certainly went down to 242 in February, which however is still high enough. It is a pity that information was not wanted as to the actual number of deaths and the manner in which the prisoners were housed and accommodated. The Hon'ble Mr. McPherson gave the lie to the alleged ill-treatment of the under-trial prisoners by the 35th Scinde Horse stationed at Arrah to guard and escort them. Regarding the alleged assault on an Arrah confectioner by a Baluchi, it was stated that there was a complaint by a confectioner that a Baluchi had given him a sword thrust because he had refused to sell to him on credit. The complaint was found on enquiry to be untrue and the case was dismissed under S. 203 Criminal Procedure Code. We are glad to learn that the local Government have reported the price conditions in this Province to the Government of India and that the latter are dealing with the matter from the point of view of India as a whole. It is a pity, however, that the local Government are unable yet to make any pronouncement on the action to be taken on the Public Services Commission report.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES RUSSELL.

A TRIBUTE.

The Times Educational Supplement contains the following Note on the late Charles Russell:—

All who knew him well at home or in India will have heard with the keenest sorrow that Charles Russell has made the great sacrifice in Palestine.

He was the son of Champion Russell, of Stubbers, North Ockenden, Essex, well known as a naturalist and as the inventor of dry-plate photography, and of Emily Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Way, an Essex vicar. Born in 1872, he was educated at Lorette, where, being in the sixth

and a prefect, he was profoundly influenced by Almond, and at Hertford College, Oxford, where he won a scholarship and rowed in the college eight. He took his degrees in 1896, with a first in Greats. He then collaborated with Mr. H. S. Lewis in an investigation of the position of the Jews in London for the Toynbee Trust. The result was issued in book form in 1900 under the title of "The Jew in London," with a preface written by Lord Bryce. From an early age he had a spontaneous interest in India and an intuition that there was a great work to do there in education. In 1899 he was appointed a member of the Indian Education Service, in which he continued till his death. He had only two short periods of executive employment, first as Inspector of European Schools in Bengal and then as Assistant Director of Public Instruction to Sir Alexander Pedler, who writes:—"I never had a more charming man or a more capable man to work with me." The rest of his service was devoted to the work of college teaching, mainly at the Patna College, of which he ultimately became Principal. Soon after he went out to India he took up the study of Sanskrit with great keenness, and he translated parts of *Sakuntala*. He was a most energetic professor and principal, doing his utmost to improve the physique of his students by encouraging athletics and stimulating and personally assisting in original research, more particularly in the domain of Indian economics. When the war broke out he was on long leave from India, and got home from Russia with some difficulty through Sweden in September, 1914. He was then just engaged to be married, but, as one near and dear to him has written, "the fire of patriotism always burned in him with a very pure and ardent flame, and he saw his duty to the Empire was to fight, and over came with great spirit and diplomacy the objections of the India Office." At an age when most men would have been contented to leave the fighting to the younger generation he joined the "Old Boys' Corps." It was characteristic of him that he was prepared to release his fiancée from her engagement till after the war. Happily for both, they were married instead in December, 1914. He leaves two little daughters, one born in Ceylon after her father had left India for his last campaign in Palestine.

Soon after his marriage he obtained a commission as second-lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment. After a few months' training he was sent in July, 1915, to Egypt, and thence to Gallipoli where he was for some weeks in the trenches before he was invalided home in the autumn of 1915. On his recovery, after seeing some service in Egypt, he went with the Gurkhas in May, 1916, to Mesopotamia, and subsequently to Burma, where his wife joined him. In May, 1917, he was sent to Palestine and was killed in the advance of November 22.

He was one of the founders and the chief inspirer of the Teachers' Association in Calcutta in 1904—a body which included a great many of the best Indian teachers. He took a very leading part in university reform from 1901 to 1906, contributed a series of articles on Indian education to *The Times*, and was a member of the first reformed Syndicate when Lord Curzon's Act came into force. In 1913 he was on the Patna University Committee, and signed the minority report. It is no secret that he might have looked with confidence to the offer of the highest position open to him in his province of Bihar and Orissa—the post of Director of Public Instruction. But he held so high the mission of the College teacher and set so much store by its opportunities of influencing for good the rising generation in India, that he was reluctant to quit it even for the post of Principal of a College and had no ambition what-

ever to become a Director. His mind was of too individual a bent to submit easily to the trammels of officialdom, and, besides, he considered that there ought to be a complete divorce between the professional and the executive branches of the Indian Education Service and looked with suspicion and dislike on the system of interchangeability which prevails in India.

There was no more trenchant critic than he, whether in prose or in verse, of the evils of the existing system of higher education in India. Few who read it will have forgotten the brilliant parody of Swinburne's "Our Lady of Pain" which he contributed to the *Calcutta Statesman* and his caustic indictment of the product of the Calcutta University, "her brainless and bloodless B. A.'s." Even during what was practically his honeymoon, spent at Rajgir and on the voyage to Burma in 1916, he found time to compose a vigorous pamphlet, "Higher Education and Popular Control: A Study in Perils suggested by recent criticism of the Patna University Bill," by Watchman, in which he exposed the reactionary policy of the advocates to cheap degrees and progressively lowered standards.

In a letter written only five days before he fell "within distant view of a walled city on a hill which we believe to be Jerusalem" he speaks of his joy in the great advance: "I don't think I've ever enjoyed life more, in spite of shortage of water and two wet nights." A near relative adds: "It was a splendid close to his life—he fared like his peers, the heroes of old—and pride in his splendid sacrifice upholds our hearts."



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Rest the kidneys by avoiding overwork, worry, and strong drink; by regularity of habits, daily walks, light diet, and plenty of sleep. And at the first sign of backache, rheumatic pain, or urinary disorders use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a special kidney medicine, and help the kidneys to filter from the blood excess uric acid which causes backache, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, rheumatism, and gravel. You would know how good they are if you would talk to people who have used them.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10 8; obtainable from all dealers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University will appoint an officiating Registrar to act for Dr. Bruhl during his absence on leave for four months on a salary of Rs. 800/- per month. Applications for the post are to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of March, 1918. Candidates are requested to send printed copies of their testimonials along with their applications:

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The officiating Registrar must be a Graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a Member of the Senate, but not of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Registrar are as follows:—

(a) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate will commit to his charge.

(b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate, and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep minutes thereof.

(c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate.

(d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.

(e) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension, by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his post before the 30th of April, 1918.

Senate House,
The 8th March, 1918.

P. BRUHL,
Registrar.

WANTED.

Applications will be received by the undersigned for the following temporary posts sanctioned up to 28th February 1919 under the following terms:—

(a) Preference will be given to employees of Executive Engineer's offices in the P. W. D.

(b) Applicants must be natives of Bihar and Orissa or domiciled in this Province or permanent employees of the province.

(c) Applications must be in the candidate's own handwriting and will be received up to 25th March 1918.

(d) Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

(e) The selected candidate must join on or before 1st April 1918.

(f) In case of candidates having no previous experience of the P. W. D. the qualification required is noted against each.

(1) Head clerk on Rs. 70/- p. m. Passed I. A.

(2) Record clerk on Rs. 40/-p. m. Passed Matriculation with office experience.

(3) Paid apprentice on Rs. 10 - p. m. Passed Matriculation.

Selected candidates will have to sign a declaration form for temporary employment as required by rule IV of para III of P. W. D. Code Vol. I.

It is probable that the sanctioned duration of the posts will be extended.

J. G. ALEXANDER.

Assistant Sanitary Engineer,
Bihar and Orissa,

In charge of Sanitary Works Division.

2-1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Consignments of Black Pepper and Broken Brassware will in future only be accepted for despatch by passenger train subject to the restriction that no more than one consignment of each commodity not exceeding 3 maunds in weight may be booked from one sender to one consignee on the same day. This restriction does not apply to urgent Government and Military consignments.

By order,

CALCUTTA, } C. M. PEARCE,
The 9th March 1918. } General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited up to 1st April 1918 for the permanent post of an Estimator in the Divisional Office. Pay up to Rs. 60 according to qualification. A passed Upper Subordinate and who has had previous experience in estimating need apply. The candidate selected will be on probation first and will have to join immediately.

Preference will be given to a native of the Province or one domiciled in it.

Apply with full particulars to the undersigned.

CUTTACK, } K. R. BERY,
The 5th March } Executive Engineer,
1918. } Mahanadi Division.
4-2

NOTICE.**CATECHISM ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.**

By S. N. Singh Esq. B.L. An excellent guide to examinees for the B. L., the Departmental and Mukhtearship examinations. Price Re. 1/- to be had of the author S. N. Singh Esqr. Assistant Manager Hathwa Raj.

WANTED.

At once six good mine carpenters for mica mines near Kodarma E. I. Ry. Salaries according to qualifications. Only good and experienced men need apply. Box No. 37/18, Advertisement Department, Behar Herald. 4-2

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ALEX. SMART,

Agent, Patna Branch.