

How England Has Held Down India

By ST. NIHAL SING

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

While the educated people of India appear to be content with carrying on wordy warfare over political questions and arraigning the British administrators of Hindostan for inaugurating a reign of terrorism in the country, impending famine is hanging over the heads of the country's 300,000,000 inhabitants. Crops have failed in many sections, and already half-famished Hindus are face to face with the specter of starvation.

During the latter portion of the British administration of India, famine has followed famine with direful frequency. Within the last 25 years 19,000,000 Hindus have died of sheer starvation. Grinding poverty is so omnipresent in the country that many millions of East-Indians are perpetually in a half-starved condition. The scarcity of food becomes more pinching and accentuated when times are harder. Then the poor Hindus, instead of starving inch by inch, are quickly blotted out.

The impoverishment of the masses defies portrayal. It is much uglier, much more poignant and painful than that which is to be found in the Ghettos and poor quarters of American cities. It is estimated that an average East-Indian requires at least a dollar to exist, but since his income is computed by recognized British authorities to be only 50 cents a month, it will be seen that he lives considerably below the poverty line. During the last two years the government has expended out of the revenues collected from the East-Indian tax payers over \$130,000,000 in trying to keep the impoverished millions of Hindostan alive. One out of every 16 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants has been in receipt of actual charity relief. This was the case in practically normal years. Now that the scarcity is assuming vaster dimensions and appears to be developing into a colossal famine, a greater proportion of the people will have to be saved at the expense of the public.

The abnormal poverty has augmented the death rate. Figures collected from official records show that mortality has increased from 25 per 1,000 to 35 per 1,000 within the past ten years. Chronic starvation has led to the propagation of cholera and plague to such a fearful extent that during the last decade 5,000,000 East-Indians have perished from the latter.

In such desperate straits the masses of India find themselves to-day. The very existence of the farmer, the artisan, the workman, the laborer by day or month, the petty business man and the clerk, is in serious jeopardy through famine and plague.

That India should be sunk in the mire of fearful and agonizing poverty is no cause for wonder. For two centuries or more India has been in the position of a pig, whose throat has been slit and the animal hung up by the heels to permit the blood to drain from its body. Hindostan has been bled—bled profusely, unmercifully, continuously by a conscienceless and mercenary alien government. The knife thrusts have been directed toward the most vital parts of the body politic. The arteries of industry, manufacture and agriculture have been slashed and the life-blood of the country drained away to enrich the occidental island which controls affairs in India.

The aim of the English in India has been to crush the native East-Indians, grind their substance into powder, and then employ it as a fertilizer to enrich the British soil. England has built her empire in the orient at the expense of the East-Indian tax payer, and East Indian men and money have helped even to extend British dominion in Africa, Malta, Crete, etc.

It was a company of British commercialists who founded the British rule in India. To students of history it is patent how the British monopolists, under the aegis of British East-India Company, used notorious and unscrupulous methods to plunder Hindostan. When the British crown took the reins of India in her hands in 1858, the policy of governing India remained unchanged. As in the days of the East-India Company, it continued to be the exploitation of Hindostan for the benefit of the English. It still continues to be the same.

As a direct result of this policy, every means, fair and foul, overt and covert, has been utilized to hold down India and to tighten the British bonds on the unfortunate and famishing people. The lucrative government appointments have been reserved for Englishmen. Each year the British government in addition to paying princely salaries to its own men and women in India, transports \$100,000,000 to England. Seventy-five thousand British soldiers are year after year nurtured and equipped at the expense of the East-Indian tax payer, nominally to protect India from Russian aggression, but virtually to extend and preserve the solidarity of the British empire in the orient, Africa and elsewhere.

As an essential feature of this policy of repression, England has ceaselessly endeavored, and with great success, to keep fanning the flames of religious and racial animosities among the people. Divide and rule has been the motto of the British official in India, and he has done everything in

his power to keep the congeries of East-Indian populace from fusing into one mass of people with a community of interest and with patriotic, nationalist ideals and ambitions. By means of playing the Hindoo against the Mohamadan, the Sikh against the Hindoo; by pitting the military races of India and leaguering them against the non-military East-Indians, 150,000 Britishers have despoiled 300,000,000 natives.

The same policy is responsible for emasculating the people in general and the martial races of India in particular. An arms act has been enforced which has made it impossible for the natives of the land to carry weapons or learn to defend themselves with skill and success. The manhood of India has been cauterized to such a fearful extent that the British recruiting officer is finding that it is almost impossible to fill the ranks of the native soldiers who drop out of the army through death, resignation and desertion.

A spurious system of education re-tailed from schools and universities built and engineered by British officials, with East-Indian money, has also been used to weaken the people. The young men on graduation from college have found that their physiques have been ruined. Physical culture has been conspicuous in the educational system by its woeful absence. The instruction has been of a nature that has invested the young men and women with a contempt for agricultural and trade work; and has engendered within their hearts a hatred for men and women of sects and castes other than their own. Nothing has been taught in the schools and colleges that would tend toward uniting the people and evolving an East-Indian nation. The history of India has not been given so that it would stimulate the pride of the people and invest them with the desire to emulate those who have gone before them and to keep abreast of the march of civilization. In the school text books emphasis has been laid on the achievements of foreigners; on what aliens did for India; and much has been made of the degradation in general, and especially of the defeat at arms of native East Indians when combating the aggression of the greedy Britishers.

The universities were established in India with a purely economic motive. "The nation of shopkeepers" started the educational system with a view to prepare East-Indian young men to fill the lower ranks in government service. The native agency being as efficient and much cheaper than the British, was given preference. Moreover, the occidentals, unacquainted with the language, customs, religions and modes of life of the natives, and with a very poor capacity for adjusting themselves to the climate and other conditions prevailing in India, and for learning languages, could not carry on the plunder of the country without the assistance of the natives.

That altruistic motives were not responsible for the establishment of schools and colleges in India by the British government is evident for many reasons. The first and foremost is the sad insufficiency of school-houses and teachers in India. Four-fifths of the East-Indian villages are without a school. After a century and a half of British administration, more than 99 per cent. of East-Indian women and 90 per cent. of Hindoo men are utterly illiterate. To show the contrast, it may be mentioned that in less than one-fourth of the time the little kingdom of the mikado has been able to educate its masses almost to the extent of those living in wide-awake occidental countries. Another and a very powerful proof of the sordid motives with which the educational policy was framed and engineered in India is that the British authorities have done practically nothing to train the natives in the use of up-to-date farm and manufacturing machinery and methods. The East-Indian agriculturist and artisan have been allowed to play with their industries in their old-fashioned ways.

While the education has been of a nature which has utterly failed to modernize the people and render them capable of employing the new methods of tilling land and making articles of merchandise, the law has been so made and administered that the people have been reduced to the state of hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their industries have withered and died. The policy of England has been to force India to remain a producer of raw materials, for the benefit of British laborers and manufacturers. The Indian mart has been utilized for the industrial advancement of England.

England's repression of India is unrivaled in the history of the world. As a direct result of the mal-administration of Hindostan, the people are sunk in poverty, superstition and ignorance, fostered with plagues and famines, weak in mind and body. From the standpoint of unity, the teeming millions of India are the worst situated in the world.

But the most heart-rending feature of British exploitation is that the people have been kept under a state of hypnosis for such a long time that only a small percentage of them are alive to the seriousness of the situation. But the educated community is increasingly awakening to a full realization of the white man's purpose and work in India, and this awakening is developing into a revolutionary attitude toward the Britisher.

Famines and plagues are wielding their combined influence in breaking the crust of fatalism native to the East-Indian. The wolf of hunger and the fell epidemics are slowly but steadily making the ignorant millions pause and consider that something is positively wrong in the "system." They have not yet come into a realization that their country has been woefully bled and that the resources of the land have been misappropriated by foreigners. Their awakening is yet in its infant stage. It is hazy and undefined and as yet a mere speck on the horizon. But it is fast developing, and as the educated East-Indians have commenced an aggressive campaign for the uplift of the masses, it is destined to assume greater proportions day by day. Where it is to end, one can prophesy.

NO STUDY SHELTERBELTS

GOVERNMENT IN NEW LINE OF EXPERIMENTS TO HELP FARMER



OLD VINEYARD ENCLOSED ON ALL SIDES BY WIND BREAK OF MONTEREY CYPRESS



WIND BREAK OF COTTON WOOD ON SIDE OF ALFALFA

SHELTERBELT AROUND SCHOOL GROUNDS AT HEARNY, BOX ELDER AND SILVER MAPLE

Uncle Sam's tree planting and farm experts have just undertaken a practical and scientific study of the use and effect of timber windbreaks and shelterbelts in the agricultural regions of 14 western states. This is the first time in this country that a study of this much-discussed question has been undertaken over a wide region under one plan, for the purpose of collecting data for the benefit of the agriculturists who are developing the western plains. At present windbreaks are planted haphazard, one kind here, another there. If one kind



Cedar Windbreak for Orchard and Barn, Saunders County, Cal.

is better than another, the government experts think that fact ought to be known, and it is believed that the study about to be undertaken will settle the question once for all. It will at least collect such facts never before brought together.

The work will be done by the United States forest service. In some states the agricultural experiment stations will co-operate in the studies, and in these cases the forest service will provide the necessary apparatus, and the other expenses will be shared half and half by the government and experiment stations. The investigations will be taken up in five states this year and extended to the other nine as rapidly as the investigations are completed. Four of the states in which the study will be made this year are Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas. The fifth will be either Minnesota, North Dakota or Iowa. Ultimately the investigations will cover Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California, Washington and Idaho.

The sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the west are well known. Blowing strongly across the unobstructed plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly in the lower portion of the central plains region, and in years of unusually low rainfall. Here the winds most to be feared blow from the southwest or south. In the northern prairie region the former is exposed to the hot "Chinook" wind, which sweeps down from the Canadian mountains. This either dries out growing crops or, if it prevails before the danger of killing frosts is past, causes loss through urging vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great injury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men, and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground. This is true from Canada almost to the gulf.

In southern California, dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mojave desert with de-

structive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield to almost nothing. Windbreaks of eucalypts and Monterey cypress now in such common use to protect orange groves and orchards, long ago convinced possessors of highly valuable irrigated land of the value of tree planting for protection purposes.

But there are two sides to the windbreak question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of osage orange, for instance, are a "nuisance." Others cite figures to show positive benefit. Mr. Morris Thompson, who lives near Downs, Kansas, gives his yield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cottonwoods as six bushels per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About 15 acres are benefited in this way. It is highly improbable

that the wind-break occupies sufficient land to offset this benefit. The forest service proposes to find out just when and how much windbreaks increase the yield of crops. To carry out the plans, much technical work will be necessary. Instruments will be used to measure heat and cold, moisture and dryness, both above and below ground; to register the force of the wind near the windbreaks and some distance away; to measure light intensity, and take note of the effects of shade; to register frost at different distances from the trees; and to keep account of the effect of the wind-breaks on the snow which covers the ground to leeward in winter. Many other measurements and tests will be made, and elaborate data will be collected by experts who will have charge of the study.

Corn will be the crop studied behind the wind-break this year. Trustworthy conclusions cannot be obtained by comparing results from different crops. Each crop makes its own demand upon the soil, so that what would destroy one might do little harm to another. Corn is a particularly good crop to experiment with because it is easily injured by hot, dry winds, will not stand shading, and is very sensitive to frost. The instruments and apparatus for each state will be read weekly by persons assigned to that duty by the agricultural experiment stations in the respective states. The whole work will be in charge of an expert for the forest service, at Washington, who will be assisted this summer by three or four persons, also from the forest service, who will study general conditions in the states under investigation, in regard to the effects of wind-breaks on crops. The work will continue until crops are gathered next fall, when the actual yield of sheltered fields will be measured, and results compared with near-by unsheltered fields. Some of the observations will continue through the winter.

It is expected that the results will be published both by the forest service and by the experiment stations which co-operate in carrying out the work.

American Girl Pleased King.
Miss Iselin, daughter of C. Oliver Iselin of New York, caused almost as much excitement at the derby as the win of the outsider. She certainly is stunning and struck the king "all of a heap." His majesty still considers himself the best judge of women and horses in England. It was Mrs. Anthony Drexel who presented Miss Iselin to Edward. The favor of a presentation to his majesty in this unconventional manner is nearly unique. Miss Iselin never turned a hair as she

bowed low to the sovereign. The conversation turned on horses and yachts and the New York belle's information on both subjects amazed the king. His parting remark to her was: "I hope we shall meet soon again," and her reply was: "I am sure I shall do my best to make it soon," at which his majesty laughed heartily.

His Chief Aid.
If ignorance were eliminated the devil could still rely on prejudice to help him in his business.

BREAKING THE BALKY HORSE

OF ALL THINGS DON'T CLUB THE BRUTE



TRAINING A BALKY COLT TO PULL



HEAD AND TAIL CRANE DANCE



A HOOBLED HORSE



THE CITY ROPE

It would give me as much pleasure as anything I can think of to be able to hand you a "sure cure" for balkers, but I hardly think I have anything new to say on this subject. When we come to the genuine inbred balkers we all have to admit that we are getting pretty close to the high stump. My experience is that the balking vice more than any other requires different handling for each individual case. I have never seen one that could not be started by some means, but when you speak of "cure" I'll go back and set down. By cure I mean such correction of the fault that anybody can drive the animal. This cannot be done in all cases because, as a famous horse trainer has well put it, "you can't cure all the balky drivers."

For a sulker that will throw himself and refuse to get up, "hog-tying" is as good a remedy to apply as we are likely to find. Tie all four feet together and then go and weed the onions or sit down in the shade and read the news for an hour. Two hours may be necessary in some cases. You can very near tell when he has given up. His eyes will beg when you come near him. It is better, however, not to go near him for three-quarters of an hour. He must have time to gather in the fine points of your argument. He is usually very particular to keep on his feet after one or two applications of this remedy, and the chances are he will not balk at all with you, but the next man that gets him? Who knows?

The "guy rope" works satisfactorily in some cases. Tie small rope around the animal's neck and take half hitch on lower jaw. Let a good husky man pull steady on this rope. He will start with a lunge, and in many cases, especially young horses, will give up the standing habit. When other ideas fail rapid whipping across the nose with a light whip will start him. I have seen

balkers go to work like honest men after being driven a whirl by the head and tail trick. Tie knot in horse's tail and loop halter rope over this as short as possible. Let him spin until he gets dizzy, unloop halter and turn him the other way. I suppose the point is that anything which will take the animal's attention from his pet idea constitutes a remedy for the time being. I worked one balky on a mower two or three days by tying his tail to the singletree tight enough to take part of the strain. After that he would pull by the tugs without having his tail tied. They certainly tax our inventive faculties, these balkers.

It is easier to say what not to do with a balky. Don't hammer him. As soon as you lose your temper and go to clubbing him you might as well turn him out. The Rural New Yorker says that balky horses are sometimes started by clubbing, but they always balk harder next time; at any rate the majority of them do. I think balkers are always the result of bungling on the trainer's part. There are "natural balkers," I'll admit, but the tendency can be corrected by careful handling in breaking. Such a colt must be gradually worked up to the pulling point. He must learn to stretch a tug on a light rig before he is put on a load of any kind. We have to study the question from his standpoint as it were, sympathize with him, and encourage him instead of trying to force him too fast. You can get better results in less time by putting a collar and tugs and lines on him; for instance, put a rope in the tugs and pull back on it while you drive him around the yard, than you can by hitching him with a strong horse and dragging and slugging him along the road. When they are discouraged and sulky, it is a hard matter to make them see any bright side to life in the harness.

A HORSE WRANGLER.

THE AERATION OF DRINKING WATER

By J. W. Lawrence, Professor Mechanical Engineering, Colorado.

The aeration of water for drinking purposes is not new, but is becoming more general in various parts of the United States.

The aeration of water prevents stagnation, removes disagreeable odors arising from the decomposition of vegetable matter, and checks the growth of algae. There is disagreement as to how much oxidation of organic matter takes place, but it is well understood that aeration is of great benefit to water that is used for drinking. The greater the agitation of the water, and the greater the amount of air passed through it, the better the water. Sweet water, as found in nature, is never chemically pure, but contains more or less foreign matter easily determined by the chemist. Flowing springs and running brooks of this water are pure enough for all purposes, and safe enough for use, if not contaminated by the carelessness of man. But springs and brooks of pure water are not available to all. It is often necessary to confine water that is to be used for drinking purposes in ponds, reservoirs, cisterns, tanks, etc.; it then becomes stagnant and subject to many contaminating changes. This has been known for ages, and men have sought to better these conditions where they exist. Aeration is a means whereby a betterment is brought about, and there are many ways in which this aeration is accomplished. The old familiar chain pump is an example; the endless chain with its little bucket passing rapidly through the water creating quite a disturbance and doing its work fairly well. The pumping of air into a cistern, the water of which has become foul, because of having stood for some time, is another method; an air pump forces air to the bottom of the cistern, where it bubbles up through the water, oxidizing and sweetening it. The air-lift pump is one of the simpler forms of pumps that performs this office and does it quite thoroughly.

CARE OF THE OLD STRAWBERRY BEDS

By Prof. C. P. Close, Delaware.

As soon as the fruit is gathered it is well to mow the patch and burn it over quickly as soon as dry enough, so as to destroy as much of foul matter, fungous diseases and insects as possible. Then plow between the rows, throwing furrows together, and cut the rows to about one foot wide. Thin out the remaining plants, leaving only the young, vigorous ones, and cultivate the ground level between the rows.

Another way is to plow down one-half of the width of each row, cultivate well and let new runners cover it from the remaining half. When enough new plants are established the old portion of the row should be plowed down and cultivated and practically a new plantation will be secured. Cultivation should be continued until the end of the growing season.

Another method is to cause the wa-

ter flowing into a storage reservoir to come in with considerable force, projecting the stream into the air, causing it to mix with the air before it comes to rest in the reservoir. There is a system at Cambridge, Mass., which throws the water 40 feet into the air.

SILAGE DISTRIBUTOR

In a silo more than 36 feet in depth it is not necessary to have a man to tramp the cut corn. If the surface is leveled two or three times a day while filling, the silage will pack sufficiently to keep. But there is one objection to doing this. If the cut corn is allowed to pile up in the form of a cone, the heavier parts will fall to the outside of the pile and the grain and leaves will not be evenly mixed.

Several devices have been invented for distributing the cut material in the silo, but few of them are successful. One of the most satisfactory distributors where a blower is used consists of two boards, eight or ten inches wide and about half as long as the diameter of the silo, nailed together at right angles to form a trough. A 12-inch board is nailed over one end of this trough, the other end being left open. For use, the trough is suspended from the roof with the open side downward and the closed end toward the center of the silo. The open end rests above the top of the blower pipe. As the cut material leaves the pipe it follows along this trough until it strikes the closed end; then it is scattered about the silo. If a little care is exercised in adjusting this device it will give very good results.

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money. With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE EARTH

Many People Planning to Go to Southwest Oklahoma.

The removal of restrictions on Indian lands in the Indian Territory portion of Oklahoma, is creating great interest throughout the nation among capitalists looking for investments and planning to establish manufacturing, as well as among the tillers of the soil who hope to better their condition.

Chickasha is situated in the Washita valley, the center of the choicest of the Indian lands, and to that city will go those who study the situation intent on reaching the vantage point. Seven railroad lines diverge there. Water plants will furnish to manufacturing cheap electric power.

Chickasha ships more corn, more cotton and more live stock than any other point in Oklahoma.

The modern built business district in the valley and beautiful residence portion on hills make a veritable dreamland. The imposing churches and modern school buildings are monuments to the character of the citizens who erected them.

The country for which Chickasha is the market center ranks with the most productive in the world. Corn, cotton, wheat and alfalfa are grown with equal success to that of either crop in a one crop country. Garden trucking is to be one of the most profitable pursuits. Fruits of all kinds grow and produce luxuriantly. In fact, Grady county, of which Chickasha is the capital, is the garden spot of the earth.

Chickasha has a live Commercial Club which promptly answers letters of inquiry regarding the section to which the eyes of the nation are just now directed.

SAVAGE FLING AT AUDIENCE.

Inebriated Orator Resented Disapproval of His Condition.

"Like many a statesman of the past," said Senator Beveridge, "he drank too much. And one Fourth of July morning, on a platform hung with flags and flowers before the courthouse of a country town, facing an audience of farmers and their families that had come from miles around, the statesman arose to deliver the independence day oration in a slightly intoxicated state.

"He was not incapable of an oration, but his unsteady gait, his flushed face and disordered attire spoke ill of him, and the audience hissed.

"He held up his hand. They were silent. Then he laughed scornfully and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, when a statesman of my prominence consents to appear in such a little, one-horse town as this, he must be either drunk or crazy. I prefer to be considered an inebriate."—Washington Star.

Proof Positive.
There is usually some convincing argument to a question of doubt, if one is only bright enough to think of it at the time of controversy. The farmer was able to produce the indisputable without delay of circumlocution. A number of people were gathered round the bulletin board of the Reading Eagle, on which was announced "Death of Frank Miller."

Two farmers from the extreme backwoods were gazing at the various items of news, when one of them spied the lugubrious statement, and pointing it out to his rustic comrade, remarked innocently:

"It says on that board: 'Death of Frank Miller.' Is that you?"

"No," replied the other, in all seriousness. "My name is John."

The Girl for Him.
A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.

"If I were you," suggested the operator when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer."

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."—Everybody's.

Tommy's Streak of Luck.
"Tommy," said a young lady visitor at his home, "why not come to our Sabbath school? Several of your little friends joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment. Then suddenly he exclaimed: "Does a little red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," said Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been laying for that kid for three weeks, and never knew where to find him."

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