were fitted, but he charges that the sniagonism between the officials and the people is growing and that there is among civilian magistrates "an undoubted tendency to inflict severe sentences when natives of India are concerned, and to impose light and sometimes inadequate punishment upon offenders of their own race," and that in trials "in which Englishmen are tried by English juries" judicial scandal." If justice cannot be found in the courts, where shall it be sought?

that natives should be freely and imparitally admitted to offices, "the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, pro Lytton, a vicercy of ability and integrity to disc. India, in a confidential document which got into print, speaking of the pledges of the sovereign and the Parliament of England, said: "We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be satisfied. We have had to choose between prohibiting them (the natives of India) and cheating them, and we have chosen confidentially. I do not hesitate to say that both the governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

government of Russia ever was, and in two respects it is worse. First, it is administered by an alien people, whereas the officials the largest holder. of Russia are Russians. Second, it drains a large part of the taxes any form of representative or constitutional government.

Tax Drain On the Indians

The people of India are taxed, but they have no voice in the amount to be collected or in the use to be made of the revenue. They pay into the government nearly \$225,000,000 a year, and of this nearly \$100,000,000 is expended upon an army in which Indians cannot be officers. It is not necessary to keep such an army merely with English rule, and if the army is intended to keep Russia British government bear a part of the burden? Would it not be wiser to so attach the Indian people to the British government that they would themselves resist annexation to Russia?

The home charges, as they are called, absorb practically one-third of the entire revenues. About \$100,000,000 go out of India to England every year, and over \$15,000,000 is paid to European officials in the civil employ. What nation could stand such a drain without impoverishment?

Taxation is nearly twice as heavy in India as in England in proportion to the income of the people. Compared with the people of other countries, the Indian's income is, on an average, one-twentleth of the average English income, one-seventh of the average Spaniard's income, one-sixth of the average Italian's income, onefifth of the (European) Russian's income, and one-half of the income of the Turk. Sir Henry Cotton shows that the average per capita deposit in banks in England is \$100, while the average per capita deposit in India is 50 cents; but how can the Indian be expected to have a large bank account when the average yearly income is only ten dollars? I have, in another article, referred to the jewelry worn by Indian women. The bracelets and anklets are silver, except among the poorest, and this was formerly a form of hoarding, but the suspension of the coinage of silver deprived the people of the privilege of converting this hoarded silver into rupees.

of the monetary commission appointed by President McKinley in sufficient, are given. One of these is that the Indian people are not tutelage." 1897, on his return from Europe declared that the suspension of the intelligent enough and that they must be protected from themselves

welfare of the masses.

After the Indian mutiny the queen in a proclamation promised for over-population. Think of it, British rule justified because slaughter!

Railroad and Other Problems

The railroads with all their advantages have been charged with adding to the weight of famine by carrying away the surplus grain in good years, leaving no residue for the years of drouth. While the least straightforward course," and again: "Since I am writing grain can now be carried back more easily in times of scarcity, the people are too poor to buy it with two freights added. The storage of grain by the government at central points until the new crop is safe, would bring some relief, but it has not been attempted.

If it is argued that the railroads have raised the price of grain in the interior by furnishing a cheaper outlet to the sea, it must be The government of India is as arbitrary and despotic as the remembered that the benefit has accrued not to the people, nearly all of whom are tenants, but to the landlords, the government being

Not only are the people being impoverished, but the land is out of the country, whereas the Russian government spends at being worn out. Manure which ought to be used to renew the fields home the money which it collects from the people. A third dis- is consumed as fuel, and no sight is more common in India than that advantage might be named, since the czar has already created of women and children gathering manure from the roads with their a legislative body, whereas England continues to deny to the Indians hands. This, when mixed with straw and sun dried, is used in place of wood, and from the amount of it carried in baskets, it must be one of the chief articles of merchandise. There are now large tracts of useless land that might be brought under cultivation if the irrigation system were extended. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that the government of India has already approved of extensions which, when made, will protect 7,000,000 acres and irrigate 3,000,000 acres. The estimated cost of these extensions is about \$45,000,000, and the plans are to be carried out "as funds can be Have they not had the blessings of British rule for several generato hold the people in subjection if the Indians are really satisfied provided." Ten per cent of the army expenditure, would complete from taking India, as is sometimes claimed, why should not the reduced, the army appropriation was increased more than \$10,000,-000 between 1904 and 1905.

Of the total amount raised from taxation each years about 40 per cent is raised from land, and the rate is so heavy that the people cannot save enough when the crops are good to feed themselves when the crops are bad. More than ten per cent of the total tax is collected on salt, which now pays about five-eights of a cent per pound. This is not only a heavy rate, when compared with the original cost of the salt, but it is especially burdensome to the poor. The sait tax has been as high as one cent a pound, and when at that rate materially reduced the amount of salt consumed by the people.

The poverty of the people of India is distressing in the extreme; millions live on the verge of starvation all the time, and one would think that their very appearance would plead successfully in their

The economic wrong done to the people of India explains the political wrong done to them. For more than twenty years an Indian national congress has been pleading for a modified form of representative government-not for a severing of the tie that binds India to Great Britain, but for an increased voice in their local affairs. But this request cannot be granted. Why? Because a local government, into places now held by Europeans.

It is the fear of what an Indian local government would do It will be remembered that the late Senator Walcott, a member that prevents the experiment, although two other reasons, both in- and India, with 150 years of English rule, is still condemned to

been ignored, and Indians excluded from service for which they ried out for the benefit of European interest, regardless of the act harmoniously together. The first argument will not impress any bounded from illiteracy to a position where 90 per cent of its people not the very fact that the people are left under the government of than \$12,000,000. native princes in the native states conclusive proof that in all the states the government could be administered without the aid of so large a number of Europeans?

Indians would necessarily fight among themselves is to ignore the progress of the world. There was a time when Europe was the scene the progress is exceedingly slow and the number of schools grossly of bloody religious wars, and our country is indebted to the persecution of the Pilgrims in England for some of its best pioneers. There has been a growth in religious tolerance during the last century, and this is as noticeable in India as elsewhere. Already the intellectual leaders of all sects and elements of the Indian population are mingling in congresses, conferences and public meetings. Already a national spirit is growing which, like the national spirit in England and America, disregards religious lines and emphasizes more and more the broad social needs which are common to all; and with the increase of general education there will be still more unity and national sentiment. Those who make this argument also forget that as long as England maintains sovereignty it will be impossible for religious differences to lead to war and that differences in council people and more regard shown for their wishes, it would not require would strengthen rather than weaken her position.

Illiteracy a Disgrace to England

But why is there a lack of intelligence among the Indians? tions? Why have they not been fitted for self-government? Gladthe system within five years, but instead of military expenses being stone, whose greatness of head and heart shed a luster upon all Europe, said: "It is liberty alone which fits men for liberty. This proposition, like every other in politics, has its bounds; but it is far safer than the counter doctrine, wait till they are fit."

How long will it take to fit the Indians for self-government when they are denied the benefits of experience? They are excluded from the higher civil service (ostensibly open to them) by a cunningly devised system of examinations which make it impossible for them to enter. Not only are the people thus robbed of opportunities which rightfully belong to them, but the country is deprived of the accumulated wisdom that would come with service, for the alien officials return to Europe at the end of their service, carrying back their wisdom and earnings, not to speak of the pensions which they then begin to draw.

The illiteracy of the Indian people is a disgrace to the proud ation which for a century and a half has controlled their destiny. The editor of the Indian World, a Calcutta magazine, says in last

"If India has not yet been fit for free institutions it is certainly not its fault. If, after one and a half centuries of British rule India remains where it was in the middle ages, what a sad commentary must it be upon the civilizing influences of that rule! composed of natives selected by the people would protest against so When the English came to India this country was the leader of Asilarge an army, reduce the taxes and put Indians at lower salaries atic civilization and the undisputed center of light in the Asiatic world. Japan was then nowhere. Now, in fifty years, Japan has revolutionized its history, with the aid of modern arts of progress,

Who will answer the argument presented by this Indian editor? coinage of silver in India had reduced the value of the savings of by denying them a voice in their own affairs. The other is that the And he might have made it stronger. Japan, the arbiter of its own that have given to the Anglo-Saxon race the prestige that it enjoys? the people to the amount of \$500,000,000. The suspension was car- Indians are so divided into tribes and religious sects that they cannot destiny and the guardian of its own people, has in half a century

unprejudiced traveler who has come into contact with the educated can read and write, and is now thought worthy to enter into an So great has been the drain, the injustice to the people and the classes. There are enough informed, college trained, men in India, Anglo-Japanese alliance, while India, condemned to political servitax upon the resources of the country, that famines have increased not to speak of those who, like our own ancestors a few centuries tude and sacrificed for the commercial advantage of another nation, in frequency and in severity. Mr. Gokhale, one of the ablest of ago, have practical sense and good judgment without book learning, still sits in darkness, less than I per cent of its women able to read India's public men, presided over the meeting of the last indian na- to guide public opinion. While the percentage of literacy is deplor- and write, and less than 10 per cent of its total population suffitional congress (held in December) and declared that the death rate ably small, the total number of educated men is really consider- ciently advanced to communicate with each other by letter or to the result is sometimes "a failure of justice not falling short of had steadily risen from 24 to the 1,000 in 1882-4 to 30 in 1892-4, able, and there are at this time 17,000 students above the secondary gather knowledge from the printed pages. In the speech above reand to 34 at the present time. I have more than once within the schools and studying for the B. A. degree. There is not a district of ferred to Mr. Gokhale estimates that four villages out of every five last month heard the plague referred to as a providential remedy any considerable size that has not some intelligent men in it, and are without a schoolhouse, and this, too, in a country where the these could be relied upon to direct the government until a larger people stagger under an enormous burden of taxation. The pub-"It keeps the people from killing each other," and the plague praised number are qualified to assist. It is true that native princes have lished statement for 1904-5 shows that the general government because it removes those whom the government has saved from often seemed indifferent to the welfare of their subjects-princes appropriated but \$6,500,000 for education, while more than \$90,who have lived in great luxury while the people have been neglected, 000,000 were appropriated for "army service," and the revised estibut today some of the native states vie with those controlled by mate for the next year shows an increase of a little more than European officials in education and material advancement. And is \$500,000 for education while the army received an increase of more

Education Slowly Progressing

The government has, it is true, built a number of colleges The second argument is equally unsound. To say that the (with money raised by taxation), and it is gradually extending the system of primary and secondary schools (also with taxes), but inadequate. Benevolent Englishmen have also aided the cause of education by establishing private schools and colleges under church and other control, but the amount returned to India in this way is insignificant, when compared with the amount annually drawn by England from India.

> It is not scarcity of money that delays the spread of education in India, but the deliberate misappropriation of taxes collected and the system which permits this disregard of the welfare of the subjects and the subordination of their industries to the supposed advancement of another nation's trade is as indefensible upon political and economical grounds as upon moral grounds.

If more attention were given to the intellectual progress of the many soldiers to compel loyalty to England; neither would it require a large army to preserve peace and order. If agriculture were protected and encouraged, and native industries built up and diversified, England's commerce with India would be greater, for prosperous people would buy more than can be sold to India today, when so many of its sons and daughters are like walking shadows.

Lord Curzon, the most brilliant of India's viceroys of recent years, inaugurated a policy of reaction. He not only divided Bengal with a view to lessening the political influence of the great province, but he adopted an educational system which the Indians believe was intended to discourage higher education among the native population. The result, however, was exactly the opposite of that which was intended. It aroused the Indians and made them conscious of the possession of powers which they had not before employed. As the cold autumn wind scatters winged seeds far and wide, so Lord Curzon's administration spread the seeds of a national sentiment, and there is more life in India today, and therefore more hope, than there has been ever before. So high has feeling run against the government that there has been an attempted boycott of English made goods, and there is now a well organized movement to encourage the use of goods made in India.

Let no one cite India as an argument in defense of colonialism. On the Ganges and the Indus the Briton, in spite of his many noble qualities and his large contributions to the world's advancement, has demonstrated, as many have before, man's inability to exercise with wisdom and justice irresponsible power over helpless people. He has conferred some benefits upon India, but he has extorted a tremendous price for them.

While he has boasted of bringing peace to the living, he has led millions to the peace of the grave; while he has dwelt upon order established between warring troops, he has impoverished the country by legal pillage. Pillage is a strong word, but no refinement of language can purge the present system of its iniquity. How long will it be before the quickened conscience of England's Christian people will heed the petition that swells up from fettered India and apply to Briton's greatest colony the doctrines of human brotherhood (Copyright, 1906.) W. J. BRYAN.

Trolley Rides Around Omaha Disclose Many Delightful Views

up scenic effects? No prettier scenery can be found than that presented by the Missouri valley from Florence to Bellevue, cover-

Some Trolley Rides North.

Starting from Sixteenth and Farnam streets, the business heart of Omaha, the with its water. The station is one of the trolley cars will carry you to Florence, most complete and largest in the United seven miles to the north, passing through States. Immediately in front of the pumpbusiness and residential, then past Fort Omaha and beautiful Forest Lawn cemetery to Fiorence, nestled among the visit to Fiorence. From the Minne-Lusa wooded hills overlooking the Missouri. Should you not care to go out to Florence you can transfer at Twenty-fourth and ful Bemis park, then gradually rising you reach the crest of the hill at Fortleth street, passing through a modern residential section to Walnut Hill, where is located the great reservoir that supplies the city with water, then on past Clifton Hill, crossing over the Belt line, then curving out onto the highlands catching a glimpse of the Nebraska School for the Deaf nestled amid trees, affording a view to the northeast of the Missouri valley and overlooking practically all of the northern part of the city; thence onward past Krug Park, one of the most attractive pleasure resorts in the west. Immediately across from Krug Park lies the great golf links of the Country club with its aplended modern equipment of clubhouses and driveways, and then onward to the pretty suburb of Benson, the town of handsome new and modern cottages. The trolley line terminates at the western limits of Benson. At this point it affords a charming view of pastoral beauty, with farms and fields stretching off in the distance to the west and northwest that cannot be surpassed. Henson is but five miles from the great throbbing business heart of Omahu.

Fort Omaha's Beauties.

The trolley tourist continuing northward on the Twenty-fourth street line from Cuming street passes along the levelest part of Omaha, connecting at Ames avenue with the Florence line, passing the old Transmississippi exposition grounds, thence onward to Fort Omaha, one of the old milltary posts of the government, and recently remodeled into a great modern military establishment for the United States Army brary, court house, Y. M. C. A. biulding, Signal Corps station. Upwards of \$500.00) Omain club, the High school, Creighton has been expended at this fort within the university, Bemis park and terminates at last year and a half in its rehabilitation, which is still going on. The fort is at presnal corns, and as soon as the barracks are valley for ten or twelve miles up and completed, which will be done within the down the river. coming few months, two additional signal giving it a dignified, as well as beautiful, army building, high school and thence affect. The trolley line runs past the main northward past the Ak-Sar-Ben den, and

HY GO away from Omaha to hunt front of the fort, affording a full view of then off into a pretty residential section in the great structures comprising it.

Miller Park's Attractions.

ing an extent of approximately twenty mandsomest parks of Omaha-Miller park, past the Burlington and Union Pacific miles, the center of which is Omaha, along It is one of the new parks and is traversed passenger station over a magnificent viawhose front flows one of the greatest by the Florence boulevard. The entire park rivers of the world. The Iowa bluffs on is provided with driveways and walks, with the east and the Nebraska bluffs on the abundant shade and numerous flower beds. west, wooded to their tops, in the shade of Here is to be established the public golf which lie three great cities, and with the links. To the west of the trolley line rises beautiful suburbs of Omaha, afford a view a high ridge, along which is built numerous unexcelled for its beauty on the continent. suburban homes, and on two miles farther and all of this beautiful stretch of bluff a spur of the trolley line leads up into Forland, valley, lakes and mighty river is vis- est Lawn cemetery, the most beautiful city thie by trolley ride from Omaha at a tri- of the dead in the west. A short distance fling cost. Nowhere on the continent can so beyond the Forest Lawn spur lies the town much be seen and enjoyed for so little of Florence, one of the oldest settlements in Nebraska, and a suburb of surpassing beauty, in which are the homes of many Omahans. Here, too, is located Minne-Lusa, the great waterworks pumping station that supplies Omaha and South Omaha one of the prettiest parts of the city both ing station is a handsome park, in which are located the great settling basins, or reservoirs, which in themselves are worth a station is pumped the water that goes into the Walnut Hill reservoir. The view from Florence is one of the

Cuming streets for Benson, passing beauti- finest in the west, overlooking as it does the Missouri valley for several miles.

Over Sherman Avenue.

Another trolley line runs from Fourteenth and Douglas streets northward for five miles, and is known as the Sherman avenue line, traversing much of the business part of the city, and then switching over onto North Sixteenth street at Nichclas, follows the crest of the bluff tract for about four miles everlooking the Missouri river, and passing through a fine residential part of the city. This line also overlooks Cut Off lake, Courtland Beach and the popular fishing grounds of the Omaha vicinity, as well as East Omaha, and the great railroad yards of the Missouri Pacific, Northwestern and Illinois Central roads. This line connects with the Florence line at Ames avenue. A branch shoots off at Locust street for East Omaha, a pretty and busy suburb, lying in the Missouri bottoms. Here are located the famous Carter white lead works, the most extensive in the country, and the big Illinois Central swinging bridge. The trolley line passes along numerous farms and gardens and much pretty pastoral scenery and gives frequent close views of the turbid Missourt. Pretty lakes and lagoons are scattered all through here, which present an interesting contrast to the highland views a short distance to the west.

Three Inside Lines. The Harney street line is almost exclusively an inside city line, though it passes many points of interest, notably all the great depots, the theaters, public li-Prospect hill, one of the highest points in the city, from whence a magnificent view ent garrisoned by two companies of the sig- is obtained of central Omaha, the Missouri

The Dodge street line is another of the companies will be stationed there. The fort inside lines, passing the depots, and climbis on the government reservation of eighty ing the hill at Seventeenth to Twentieth, acres, which is grown with stately trees, passing the \$2,000,000 federal building,

the town is distinguished as being destitute of a saloon and the absolute imposibility of one ever being established there. Dundee is situated on the crest of another of Omaha's seven hills, and a magnificent part of the town to the west and south-Out to Hanscom Park.

To the Great Packing Center.

constant scene of picnics and celebrations of it can be seen from the trolley cars.

From Benson to Albright. Another line of peculiarly attractive From Leavenworth street southward on scenic beauty is what is known as the Altrolley line, the main artery between the on the north down through Omaha via two cities, which are only divided by a Thirteenth street to Albright, a suburb of street. This line passes through the heart South Omaha, a distance of eleven miles, of South Omaha, diverging at Q street, After crossing the railroad tracks of the great continental lines that converge at lands about half a mile below, and thus affords a continuous view for several miles that cannot be surpassed by any trolley line in the country. The line follows the crest of the ridge overlooking the Missouri valley and great Missouri river from Florence nearly to Bellevue. The great river is seen far below through the trees for miles; then occur open stretches that look like a lake, with islands dotting it here and there. Across to the east a fine view of Council Bluffs and the high hills beyond, southward, one gets a glimpse of beautiful Lake Manawa and its many attractions, beautiful by day, but still more beautiful at night, when the electric lights glint across the waters like thousands of glow worms. The whole scene is one of entrancing beauty and will never be forgotten. The river forms a crescent here and the Albright trolley line follows it for a mile or two just at the points where the view can be taken in at its best. The wooded bluffs of the Nebraska side closely abut the river, and across on the Iowa side for ten miles extends the low Missouri bottoms, dotted with farms, and here and there pretty lakes peer out from openings in the trees, while the low, undulating hills of Iowa south of Lake Manawa present a scene that is beauteous beyond expression.

Across the River, Another of the delightful trolley rides is from Omaha to Council Bluffs and then on down to Lake Manawa, one of the most charming summer resorts in the west. Boating, bathing, free concerts afternoon and evening and all the attractions of the most popular summer resorts are fully enjoyed by a large patronage.

Another fine trolley ride is out the West Leavenworth line to Forty-eighth street, past the great Omaha Field club golf links, which are among the largest in the west and on which was held the recent Transmississippi golf tournament.

In brief, no city in the country affords better or more attractive opportunities for trolley rides than Omaha. The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company furnishes chartered cars for picnic parties or private parties at a reasonable cost, the cost per car to and from Hanscom park being 27, thus permitting picnic parties to return to meet social obligations without tak. ing chances on crowded cars. Chartered cars are also supplied for any points on the company's lines.

Trolley parties are yearly becoming more popular and nowhere in the west can this popular system of outing be more readily and pleasurably enjoyed than in Omaha.

