

India is Undergoing a General Awakening; Mohammedans Active



"OUR TROUBLE COMES FROM THE EDUCATED HINDOOS"

The Mohammedans Want a Share in the Government

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
ALICUTTA, 180.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Will India break away from Great Britain?

Can the 300,000,000 Hindus, Mohammedans and others inhabit it unite in a rebellion? What would happen if the British should leave and the government be given over to the natives? What are the causes of the unrest and what can be done to allay it? These are some of the big questions discussed here below the Himalaya mountains on the other side of the globe. Let me give you a stray talk or so which I have had with British officials concerning them. My first conversation was with the former private secretary of the viceroy, Colonel Dunlop Smith. Every one who knows anything of the India of today knows him. He has been connected with the civil service for a quarter of a century and is acquainted with the people and the country from Tibet to Ceylon. When I asked him as to the awakening of Asia he replied:

"There is no doubt but that Asia is fast waking up. The whole continent is on its feet. I have seen signs of its rising for years, and now these signs are so evident that he who runs can read them. You call it an awakening. Other people call it unrest. But call it what you please, there is undoubtedly a change going on in the intellectual conditions of this part of the world. You can see it in Japan, Persia, China and Turkey. It is so here, and that with almost every class of our people. India, as you know, is a world. It is a land of many countries and many languages. There is as much difference between the native of the Punjab and the Bengali as there is between the Swede and the Italian, the American and the Turk.

"This awakening is not confined to any one religion." Colonel Smith continued. "It is supposed to be fomented by the Hindus, but it is prevalent among the Mohammedans as well. One of the leading Mohammedans of the north came to my office in the midst of the war between the Japanese and the Russians. He referred to Japan's victories and significantly said that they meant much for India. When that war was over we received deputations of Mohammedans who claimed certain rights and privileges. They did not get down on their knees with their hands folded in the attitude of prayer, as some other classes of

our population might have done, but they asked as though they had the right to ask and with the expectation that their claims would be granted. Since that time this feeling has grown. It has spread, and we are now having demands of various kinds from the representative natives of all parts of India. The situation is serious, and we are trying to handle it seriously."

Hindoo and Mohammedans.

"But can the Hindoo and the Mohammedans work together? And will they do so?" "I think not," was the reply. "Neither trusts the other. We have three times as many Hindoos as Mohammedans. There are 80,000,000 Mohammedans and about 200,000,000 Hindoos. The Mohammedans are afraid that they would lose in any such combination. One reason is the Hindoos are so much in the majority, and another is that their better education and fitness of mind would give them the advantage in any governing body where an educational qualification might be required."

I asked this same question later in the day of one of the viceroy's cabinet. He replied: "The most of our troubles come from the educated Hindoos, although many of them are still loyal to the government. As to the Mohammedans, they are comparatively quiet, but they want a greater share in the administration of affairs. They are not in favor of any changes which might put the Hindoo on horseback, and they fear that if a representative government should be instituted the enormous numbers of the Hindoos would drive them the majority of the offices. You have, of course, read of Lalpat Rai, the anti-government agitator whom we had to ship out of the country."

"He was a native lawyer, a student of the College of Lahore, who believed in India for Indians. He was an eloquent fellow and could stir up the Hindoos, but he could not impress the Mohammedans. I once heard him make an incendiary speech at Lahore. His audience was a mixed body of Mohammedans and Hindoos. He was denouncing the British, and demanding that India should be governed by natives. Upon that a Mohammedan in the crowd cried out: 'When we want a new ruler we won't choose a banya (tradesman) like you. We would rather have the British.' Well, that is the feeling of the Mohammedans. They have no use for the

Hindoo, and especially for the educated Hindoos who are called the Babus."

If John Bull Left India?

"Suppose the British should leave? What would be the result?" "There is no danger of that," was the reply. "We could not leave it if we would. This is a part of our share of the white man's burden, and we must carry it, whatever the cost." "But suppose?" "If we should take our army out of the country and give the rule to the natives the result would be anarchy. The country would be flooded with blood and the very people who are denouncing us would be the first to die. The Mohammedans would attack the Hindoos. They would rush down from the Punjab and capture Bengal. The Afghans would march over the border and take back the valley of Peshawar, which we have wrested from them, and the warlike Nepalese would loot the Bengalis. Theizam of Hyderabad would throw his armies into the struggle and there would be a score of great forces warring upon one another, to say nothing of the feuds between many of the native chiefs took advantage of the occasion to settle their long time feuds."

"These people treasure injuries from generation to generation and they grasp at such time to continue the vendettas sworn by their ancestors. There would be religious wars and caste wars, family wars and wars of private grievances. The Hindoos would be ground down by the Mohammedans and robbed right and left. The Mohammedans are far the braver as fighting men, and they would welcome the struggle. Indeed, the horrors of such a situation cannot be described. The rest of the world could not let it continue. We should be denounced for having fled from the duty which God placed upon us; and some other power would rush in and take possession."

One of John Bull's Lessons.

Along this same line I have talked with Sir Edward N. Baker, the lieutenant governor of Bengal. Sir Edward has spent his whole life in India and has held all sorts of positions, gradually rising until he is now near the top. He was financial secretary of the viceroy during the last administration, and as governor of Bengal he now rules many millions of the most turbulent



SIR EDWARD BAKER, LIEUT.-GOV. OF BENGAL.

LALPAT RAI THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT AGITATOR.

element among the Hindoos, as well as of other races. I met him in the lieutenant governor's mansion at the end of the Maidan, opposite the viceroy's palace. My question was direct. Said I: "Does your excellency think the day will ever come when the British will give up this country?" "No," was the emphatic reply, "and we could not if we would. Our present policy is to so govern the people that they will be more and more loyal to us. We are trying to do that. We appreciate the rights of the native and respect them. You see, we have learned some lessons from our troubles over certain of our colonies in the past. We might have kept the United States as a part of the

of India, your excellency. Suppose you were not controlled by Great Britain, but that you had the same armies and the same administrative machinery that you have today, what would you do to better the condition of these people?" "I would give them a protective tariff. I would encourage the establishment of factories and favor them in every way as to the making of goods for India in competition with those of Europe, Japan and other parts of the world. What India needs is industrial development, and a protective tariff would bring that about. As it is we are tied up by the manufacturing industries of Great Britain. We can levy no duties to speak of upon our imports of cottons. We once had a tariff of 5 per cent, but the Manchester mill men objected, saying that it ruined their trade. They demanded that an excise duty be added to equalize our competition, and the result was that the duty was reduced by 3 1/2 per cent, that amount being levied on all goods made in India. Do you wonder that the natives object? A protective tariff would foster our industries and we could in time build up a mighty industrial empire."

India's Coal and Iron.

"Could you do this along other lines than the textile?" "Yes, there is no reason why India should not make everything in iron and

steel. This country has mineral resources which have never been exploited. No one knows what we have. Take our coal. Only a few years ago the people sneered at the coal of Bengal and said it was of no value. We exported more than 2,000,000 tons of that coal last year, and during that time our output was almost 10,000,000 tons. We have coal fields at Bokaro which covers 300 square miles and is supposed to contain 1,500 million tons of available coal. In the Karanpura fields there are something like nine billion tons, and we have other deposits of considerable value. We have iron now being put up with native capital to manufacture with native iron and native ore. Within a short time we shall be making steel rails for our East Indian roads. There is no reason why we should not make our own hardware and develop industries along other lines."

India a Paying Proposition.

"Does Great Britain get much out of India, Sir Edward?" I asked. "The most of the money you collect in taxes is spent here, is it not?" "Yes, the most of the taxes go back to the country and are used for its improvement and development. Nevertheless, the indirect advantages which accrue from our connection with India are enormous. Our trade with India amounts to hundreds of millions of pounds every year and is profitable. Another thing we have through this connection is the support of a large standing army. We have over 30,000 troops, of whom more than two-thirds are natives. All this is supported by the taxes, and it gives the mother country a fighting force which is always kept in good training and which can be shipped anywhere upon the shortest notice. At the time of the Boer war our East Indian soldiers were among the first on the field."

Natives and the Unrest.

"You have been in India over thirty years. Has the condition of the natives improved?" "Yes, they are far better off than they were when I came. They get higher wages. They have more to eat and more comforts. Their houses are better. When I first came most of them were roofed with thatch. Many now have roofs of tiles. Altogether the people are much better off." "About how many are there in the provinces you govern?" I asked. "Something like 54,600,000." "What is their condition as to the unrest? Bengal is supposed to be the place in which the most trouble lies."

(Continued on Page Three.)



O. H. OLSEN, Capitol Contractor.

THE new state capitol of South Dakota, which was dedicated to the use of the state by formal ceremonial formalities on Thursday, will stand as a monument to the capitol commission, and to the men who have been actively engaged in the work for the last three years. It is the wonder of all who see it, not so much on account of its general appearance, but for the fact that the men who have been interested have been able to secure a structure of such commanding appearance and interior beauty for the amount of money which the legislature allowed them for that purpose. It stands out prominently as one public structure which has been built "on honor" and without anyone getting anything out of the appropriation for himself. With but \$500,000 on which to work, the commission has secured a structure which will compare with any in the country in appearance externally and in its interior decorations. In speaking of the building, Edward H. Blashfield, the New York mural painter, who has done mural work for many of the government buildings of the national capital, and for numerous state capitols over the country, said: "In

truth, I am amazed at what you people have accomplished with the appropriation at their command. While your building does not contain the costly marbles and other materials which are used in the more expensive capitols of eastern states which cost millions, your building, both in its exterior appearance and especially in the interior finishings, will compare favorably with any of the capitols of the country, and, in fact, it is ahead of many of them in the harmonious and artistic finishing which you have secured."

While the membership of the capitol commission has changed with changing state officials since the beginning of its work, the principal part of the construction has been under the supervision of the present commission, consisting of Governor Robert R. Vessey, Secretary Samuel C. Polley, Auditor John Higning and State Land Commissioner O. C. Dokken. They have devoted much time and attention to secure the best it was possible for the state to secure for the money at their command, and have devoted a great deal of personal time and attention to the details of the work and may well take pride in what they have secured.

In their work they received the hearty accord of Contractor O. H. Olsen, Supervisor Samuel H. Lee, Architect C. E. Bell, and Decorator William G. Andrews, who were apparently as much interested in giving the people of the state good work and an artistic building in which the state could take pride, as were the representatives of the state in securing such a structure.

The building is constructed of brown sandstone for the first story, with the rest of Bedford limestone, and is over 200 feet in extreme length, and one-third that in width in the central portion. It stands on a commanding eminence and is one of the most prominent landmarks for the traveler entering the city from either the east or west.

In the interior decorations the building shows at its best. The rotunda is a picture in itself. The general color effect is ivory, blue, tan and gold, harmonizing with the marble wainscot and columns, and was planned under the personal supervision of William G. Andrews. The mural paintings by Edward Simmons represent the family, mining, agriculture and stock raising. Filling the circular panels on the pendentives are a commanding eminence and is one of the most prominent landmarks for the traveler entering the city from either the east or west.

The lunette at the head of the massive marble main stairway represents the beginning of commerce. The white trader is shown seated on his table, which he has drawn from his sash, and is dealing with an Indian for a robe spread out before him.

Builders of New South Dakota Capitol



W. G. ANDREWS



GOV. R. VESSEY



S. H. LEE, STATE ENGINEER



ALBERT BOYNTON SPORTS



JOHN HIGNING



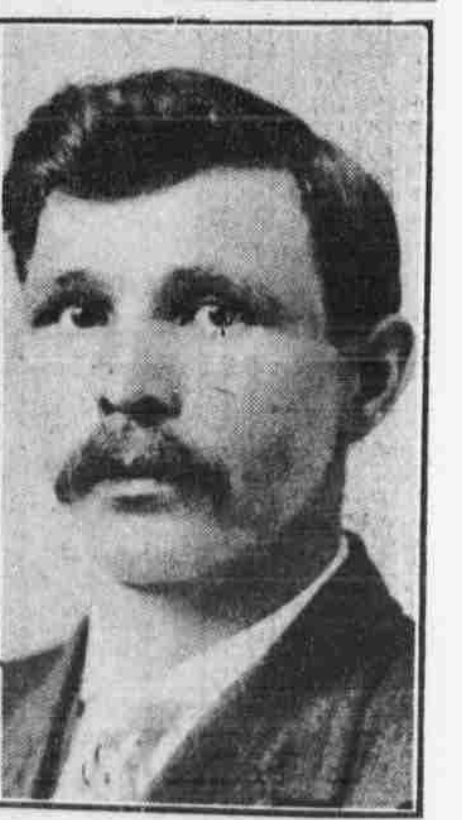
S. C. POLLEY

is represented as a beautiful woman in the spot light, with the figure of Hope floating over her and pointing forward. Trappers and settlers are beating back and overcoming the Indians, who are clinging to her garments, attempting to impede her progress. Outlawry, represented by a dark and hooded figure, is scuttling away into the darkness. In the background prairie schooners of the early settlers are to be seen making their way across the prairie. The picture is a strong one and attracts the attention of all.

In the supreme court room the general color effect is in browns, tans and gold. The mural painting by Charles Holloway, represents the "Gate of Justice." This is emblematic of justice of the early middle ages, in the center the spirit of Mercy, on each side the guardians of the law demanding their penalty, while before them kneel the despairing and the remorsefully guilty.

The color effect in the senate room is green, ivory and gold, harmonizing with the marble wainscot and columns. The mural painting by Charles Holloway is a symbolic treatment of the subject of the Louisiana purchase. The center group tells of the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana by America from France. Louisiana is represented as an Indian woman, over which America is placing the flag of its states, and from whom the garment of France has fallen. France, by her side, holds a copy of the treaty by which the purchase was ratified. The background is suggestive of Spain and the flowers of France tell of the past.

The general color effect in the house chamber is in reds, tans, browns and grays. The mural painting by Charles Holloway tells of General William Ash-ley's trip up the Missouri in 1824. It represents a scene at the close of a fight



O. K. DOKKEN.

with the Indians, in which Jeddiah Smith, one of the party, is kneeling in prayer before starting out for rescue for the party. Knowing he must make his way among hostile Indians, it is claimed to have been the first prayer ever offered up by a white man in the territory of Dakota.

Flying Machine Never Flies

Nothing in the recent history of aviation, both in this country and abroad, is so disappointing, notes Paris Cosmos, as the failure of the flying-machine to fly. "If a flying machine could fly," to quote our contemporary, "there would be some basis for the great expectations of the layman on the subject of aviation. Of course, no flying machine really flies at all, notwithstanding the confirmed popular impression that the Peulians, the Wrights and the Lillietots actually fly through the air in their flying machines." "The explanation of the paradox," adds that expert on aviation, Mr. H. M. Massee, "is to be found in the point that 'the fixed planes must give way to the flapping wings before the true flying machine arrives.' That is, there is in existence today no such thing as a flying machine, although it seems quite impossible to make the man in the street realize the fact." "The brothers Wright, Lillietal and others have proved that under certain very favorable conditions soaring feats are possible; but, when it is proposed to employ motive power for imparting motion to the wings we come up against a proposition which nature tells us shall never be solved by man."—Current Literature.

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