

## HOME RULE FOR INDIA MUST COME

Inflated Idea of Their Importance Arouses Ambitions of Nation's Leaders.

### EFFECT OF EDUCATION

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Lahore, India, Dec. 28.—Political matters have taken on an added prominence in India of late, due largely, according to the general expression of opinion, to the fact that the war has shown the people of this country their importance to the rest of the empire, thereby arousing their aspirations for progress. Naturally the subject of ultimate home rule occupies a large place in the thoughts of the Indian politician, a few of the so-called ultra-radicals even advocating the immediate granting of some form of self-government.

The questions of what the British government ought to do and intends to do towards bestowing further political powers on the Indian and of how much immediate advance the Indian himself is capable of making, are being generally and eagerly discussed. A correspondent of The Associated Press has discussed these questions with scores of prominent Europeans and Indians during the last few months. Some extremely radical views were encountered, but the majority of those who expressed an opinion met on certain common grounds which are well summarized in an interview with the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, the well-known American educator, who for the last seven years has occupied the important post of vice chancellor or president of the University of the Punjab. Dr. Ewing is the only American who has ever been accorded so high an honor in India as was bestowed upon him when he was made head of this university to direct the activities of twenty-seven affiliated colleges in the province, with their student population of some 12,000. As a mark of appreciation for his services to this country he was decorated by the king in 1914, being made companion of the Indian empire. He has made a deep study of political questions in India and not infrequently has been consulted by government officials on delicate matters of policy.

Dr. Ewing expressed the belief that home rule for India was inevitable, but declared that the country was not prepared for it at the moment and would not be ready for this important step for many years to come.

#### Western Education.

"When the British government at the time of Lord Macaulay introduced western education into India it opened the door for self-government," said the doctor. "Such a step, involving the teaching of democratic ideals, could have no other result. It was the crossing of the Rubicon, and there is no turning back. To do the British government justice, I believe that they made this move with the full knowledge of what the outcome must be, and that they have always had in mind the ultimate granting of home rule to the people of Hindu-stan."

"There are, of course, various shades of opinion among both Europeans and Indians as to the speed toward which the home rule goal should be approached. The great bulk of the people of India are illiterate, something like 94 per cent, according to the latest statistics, but among the other 6 per cent there are many highly educated and brilliant men who could be called upon to play their part in government. Home rule can never become an accomplished fact until a trained body of Indians has been raised up. And in order to achieve this one of the most important steps will be the opening up of the civil service to a still greater extent to the educated Indian. Not only must this be done, but Indian and British government employees must be placed on the same footing and must learn to work in close co-operation."

#### Not a Nation.

"Foreigners in considering home rule for India often make the mistake of looking upon India as a nation. As a matter of fact, Hindustan represents many races and many languages and in the process of unification there are as many difficulties to be overcome as there would be, for instance, in an attempt to bring all the various countries of North and South America under one government."

"Moreover, the average Indian of the so-called illiterate class knows nothing of politics and takes no interest in problems of government. He is mainly concerned with his own little personal matters and so long as conditions of government favor him in the pursuit of his affairs it makes small difference to him what that government is or what shape it takes."

"The ideas of democracy are entirely foreign to the bulk of India. For endless centuries, until the assumption of British rule, the people were governed as a conquered race, and so thoroughly has the idea of subjection been instilled that it will be exceedingly hard for them to break away from the belief that they can have no voice in governing themselves. But all this is bound to change gradually with the spread of general education."

"One great stumbling block in the way of democracy is the fact that the Indian never has learned to bow to the will of the majority. This may be seen wherever bodies of Indians come together for the discussion of matters of mutual interest. Opinion is divided along partisan lines, family, racial and religious ties playing an important part in this division. The fact that the majority decide that certain things are for the best means nothing to the minority, and a split of the body into two or more factions is almost inevitable. This characteristic is something that must be overcome before any success can be achieved in the matter of popular government."

#### Religion an Obstacle.

"There are numerous other features which present obstacles to the home rule advocates. We have two great religious bodies—the Hindus and Mohammedans—whose interests at present are largely at variance with each other. Some Indian politicians will tell you the claim that Hindus and Mohammedans cannot work in harmony is a pure fallacy; but to one who has spent many years in India and has made a deep study of these questions, it seems an almost self-

## Oh, Well, That Squares It



### France Proposes to Make People Turn in Gold Coin

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 30.—Two billion and fifty million francs in gold had been turned in to the Bank of France up to December 28, since the beginning of the war. Nearly 2,000,000,000 had been received since June, 1915, when the first real effort to mobilize the gold of the country began. In the first month of the effort the receipts ran up to above 100,000,000 a week, then dropped back gradually to an average of 6,000,000 that was maintained until the launching of the last loan. Then the gold receipts went up again to over 64,000,000 in one week.

It is estimated that there are still between 2,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 francs of the yellow metal in the hands of the public, and a number of legislators, with Deputy Bouffange of the Oise at their head, propose to force reluctant holders to bring in their hoards by demonetizing all French gold coins. All the gold in the bank, under their proposed arrangement, would be recoined after a new design and no other gold coins would be legal tender in France after the end of hostilities.

**Alcohol in France Used in Making High Explosives**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Jan. 30.—The need of the government for 200,000 gallons of alcohol per day in the manufacture of certain high explosives, it is said, has had a more effective influence on the alcohol question in France than the efforts of temperance advocates. The consumption of alcohol for this purpose, if it continues long at the present rate, will amount annually to 12,500,000 gallons more than France produced before the war. The government has already bought 17,500,000 gallons abroad.

Alcohol serves as a dissolvent in the manufacture of the powder used as a propulsive explosive in the largest caliber guns.

**China Makes Change in Minister of Foreign Affairs**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Peking, Jan. 30.—Liu Shih-shun has been designated vice minister of foreign affairs to succeed Hsia Yi-ting. Mr. Liu formerly served as minister to France and acting minister to Germany and Portugal. He was also a member of the arbitration department of The Hague, and was at one time adviser on foreign affairs to the late President Yuan Shi-ka.

The change in the foreign office is largely due to the criticism directed against Hsia-Ti-ting in connection with the negotiation concerning the dispute with the French over the addition to their concession in Tien-tsin.

**Strike Because the Wages Are Less Than Before War**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Jan. 30.—Two strikes have begun in Paris dressmaking trade. One concern's male cutters are mostly foreigners; the other is exclusively a group of Parisian "midinettes," as the young girl garment workers are called, who protest against being paid lower wages than before the war.

**Young Basket Maker Is Exempt From Service**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Jan. 21.—A young basket-maker has been granted an extension of his military exemption on the ground that he is engaged in executing a hurry order for 2,400 waste paper baskets for the war office.

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## HYDRAULIC POWER HELPS TO WIN WAR

France Develops Its Mountain Streams Into Great Military and Economic Machines.

### CHEMISTS WORK WONDERS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Paris, Dec. 30.—The water power of the Alps, the Pyrenees and the central mountainous region is playing a big role in the military effort of France and will have an even greater share in the after-war economic struggle.

Many new hydraulic power plants, born of war needs, are turning out shells, chemicals and other necessities for the army. Many others, born of the coal famine and its lessons, will replace steam power after the war.

France utilized 13 per cent of its total estimated natural water power in 1914. It was utilizing more than 20 per cent in July of this year and the proportion is every day increasing. Competent engineers fix at 4,600,000 horse power the energy France could secure from its water falls at low water, while 9,200,000 horse power is the estimate for average seasons. The total steam energy used in France before the war was only about 3,500,000 horse power, divided among about 64,000 establishments.

#### Vale of Aluminum.

The water power of the Alps has given the name of the "Vale of Aluminum" to the valley of the Arc, where 93,000 horse power is used transforming aluminum into aluminum bars. La Romanche in the wild valley from Bourg d'Oisans to Pont de Claix is the "valley of carburet and metallic alloys," absorbing 62,000 horse power. Electric steel plants are concentrating in the basin of the Arly, where one concern has installed a complete mill with electric furnaces run by turbines of 22,000 horse power. Seven important new plants are being built in the region of Grenoble.

In the valley of the Durance new plants aggregating 74,000 horse power for the electro-chemical industry are under way, while above Modane one of the biggest chemical works in France has acquired rights to about 120,000 horse power of water fall that will be utilized speedily.

Hydraulic electrical plants in central France have saved the family ribbon industry at St. Etienne. The little home shops had begun to disappear unable to compete with the mills. Electric motors of a quarter of a horsepower have set this domestic occupation going again, keeping at home men and women who would otherwise be driven to the looms of the big mills. Little motors are used all through that region for cabinet making. Had they not existed before the war, it would be necessary to invent them or something equivalent for the use of maimed soldiers.

The electric motor is counted upon also to solve the problem of farm help in regions accessible to current. Co-operative societies are being formed to buy current for distribution among its members; the installation of a power station is being considered by one of them. A law to encourage and help such projects is now being considered in the Chamber.

Electric energy for Paris brought from the Alps is the most ambitious project for the future. A dam, seventy-five yards high, in the Rhone at Genissiat, backing the water up fourteen miles to the Swiss frontier, will furnish a fall sufficient to operate a power station of 325,000-horsepower and 240,000 kilowatts. The energy is to be transported to Paris in the form of an alternating current under a tension of 12,000 volts. The line of transmission will be 312 miles long.

One hundred and twenty million francs is the estimated outlay—the cost of about a day and a half of war to France.

This enterprise would alone economize 1,800,000 tons of the 20,000,000 tons of coal France imported annually before the war. Engineers figure that current brought from the Swiss frontier may be sold with sufficient profit in Paris at 3 centimes a kilowatt hour, an economy of about 50 per cent on the cost of current produced by steam before the war.

## FRANCE, CRIPPLED, HELPS ITS ALLIES

Germany Seizes French Coal Mines, Iron Ore and Manufactories in Drive.

### ENERGY IS THE SECRET

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Paris, Dec. 31.—France was deprived of 50 per cent of its resources in coal, 90 per cent of its iron ore and 80 per cent of its iron and steel manufacturing establishments by the German invasion. At the same time the developments of the war multiplied her needs of precisely the things which those resources supplied. Official figures just furnished to the Associated Press show how crippled as she was, France metamorphosed her remaining industries and improvised new ones so as to utilize to the maximum her remaining resources, not only supplying her own army, but handing over nearly a quarter of her output in arms munitions to her allies.

France has supplied to the Belgians, Russians, Italians, Serbians and Roumanians great quantities of such arms and munitions as she has manufactured herself and has abandoned to her allies a considerable portion of what she has bought abroad.

The cessions of war supplies France has made to her allies are not regarded as sacrifices, an officer of the general staff says. "We simply delegate thus a part of our energies to those who are in a situation to employ them to the best advantage."

#### What France Gave.

Of its total production since the beginning of the war, France has turned over to its allies quantities that represent the following proportions:

	Per Cent.
Rifles	20
Cartridges	22
Field gun shells	20
Trench mortars	19
Hand grenades	27 1/2
Protecting masks against asphyxiating gas	10
Powder	5
Other explosives	6

A French officer says that up to October 16 France has supplied Russia with more than 600,000 rifles and more than 300,000,000 cartridges; sent it several hundred pieces of heavy artillery, millions of projectiles for field guns, millions of hand grenades and thousands of aeroplane motors.

French technical experts and specialists were also sent to Russia to intensify the home production," he said. "There are now twenty-two officers and 236 subaltern officers and soldiers of the French army occupying important posts in Russian munition factories."

The most important French mission sent to Russia was that headed by Colonel Pyot, who transformed into munition factories a great many establishments that had not previously worked for national defense.

#### Coal for Italy.

Raw materials and coal have been sent in large quantities from France to Italy, together with a number of batteries of heavy artillery with a supply of shells to go with it. Besides keeping up the provision of projectiles for these heavy guns France furnished Italy with a considerable number of charged three-inch shells and engaged to supply regularly several thousand empty shells per day. Five hundred thousand helmets, 40,000 trench shields, more than 100 trench mortars, hundreds of tons of aluminum and chemical products were among the things furnished to Italy, while a French flying corps constitutes the defense of Venice against air attacks.

From the end of 1914 until the evacuation of Serbia, France supplied the Serbian artillery with 2,000 three-inch shells per day. After the retreat it was France that undertook the transportation and the reconstruction of the Serbian army at Corfu. The armament and ammunition were furnished exclusively by France and were identical with those of the French division; the rest of the material and supplies were furnished in common by France and Great Britain. One hundred and fifty vessels were required for the transportation, constituting another great privation to France, in such dire need of better ocean transportation facilities. Seventy-six voyages were required for the entire operation and it was ac-

complished without a single incident. France also supplied entirely the Roumanian army with war material and munitions from the day of its entry into the war. France's donations to Roumania include more than 100,000 rifles, with 80,000,000 cartridges, and the additional supplies of 10,000 rifles per month, more than 1,000 machine guns with the necessary munition supplies, more than 1,000,000 hand grenades.

All the aviation material used by Roumania is of French manufacture; the French flying corps ceded to them 200 machines for pursuit, bombardment and reconnoitering, while 100 other machines were built in Roumania with material or parts furnished by French industry. France made 200,000 steel helmets, 300,000 gas masks and 5,200 apparatuses against asphyxiating gas for Roumania. In September and October of this year France shipped to Roumania more than 5,000 tons of material. It went by way of Archangel and over Russian railroads. Twenty French officers and 300 French soldiers, trained in the aviation service, were sent to Roumania immediately after the declaration of war and formed the nucleus of its flying corps.

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