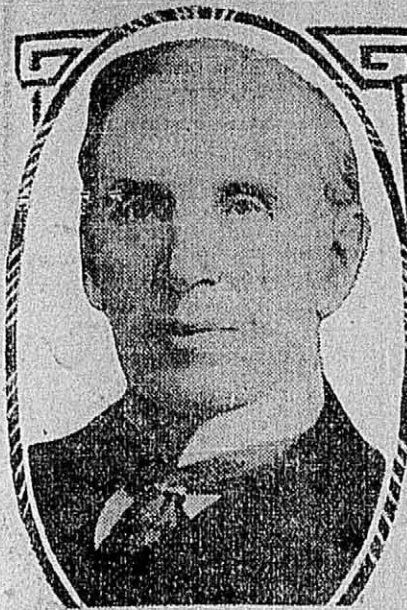
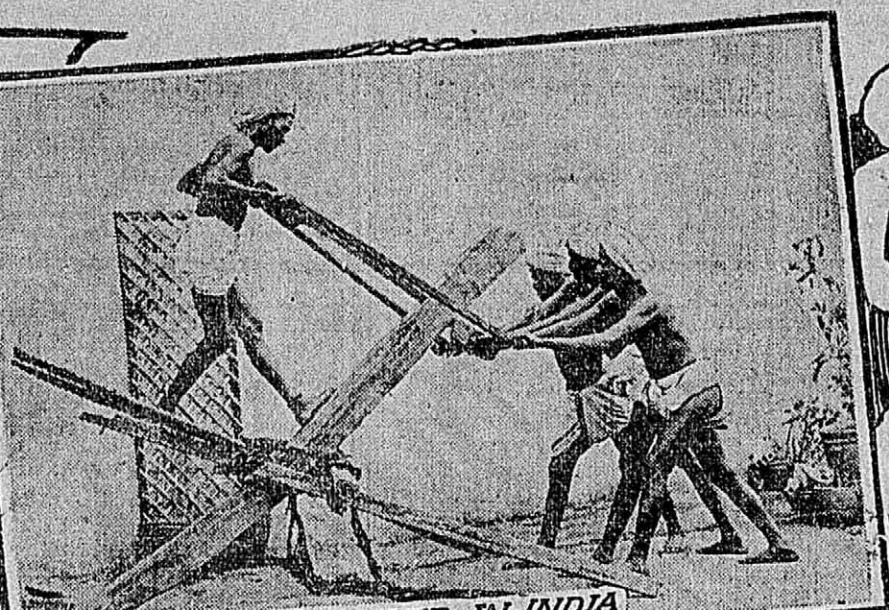


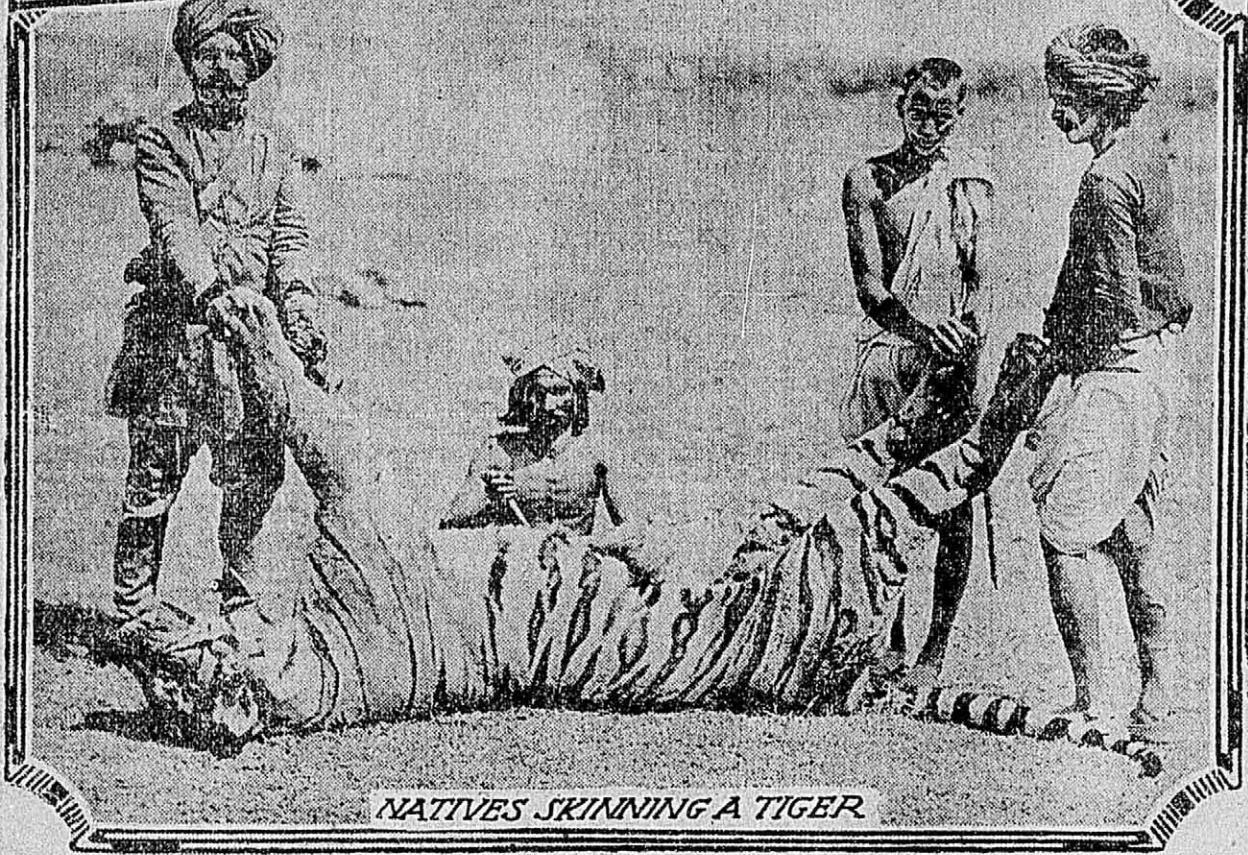
# UNREST IN INDIA ADDS TO BRITAIN'S BURDEN



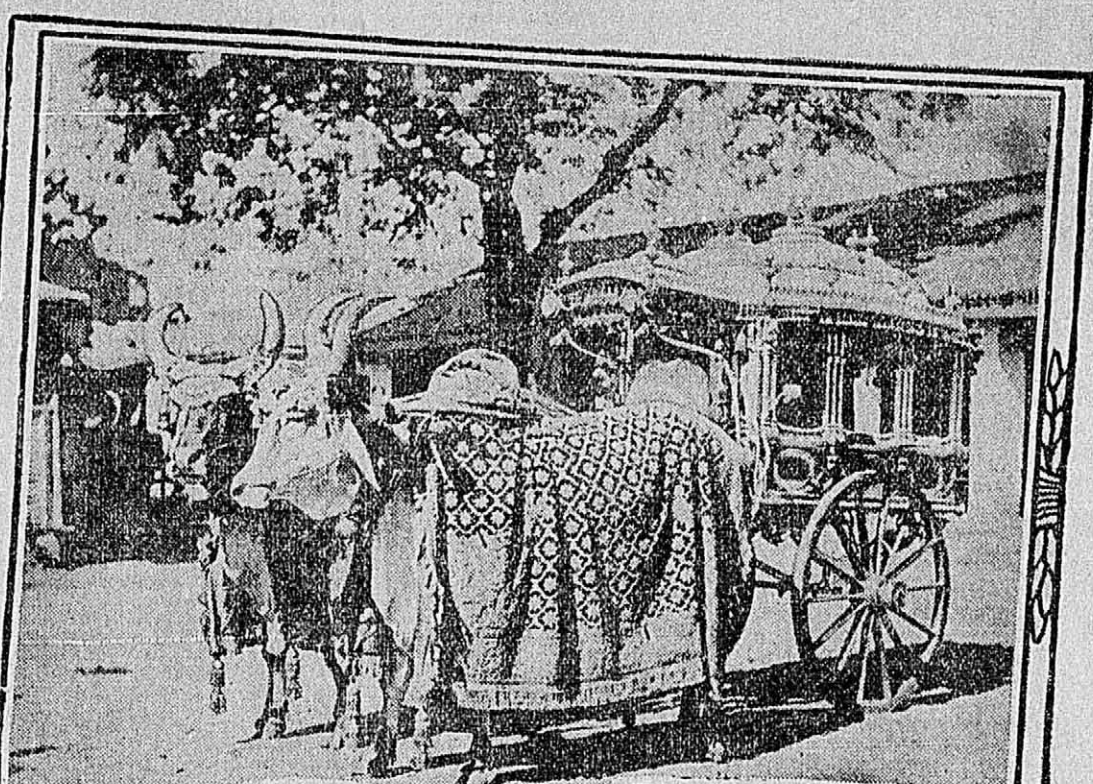
SIR JOHN MORLEY  
SECRETARY FOR INDIA



CUTTING TIMBER IN INDIA



NATIVES SKINNING A TIGER



TURNOUT OF AN  
INDIAN PRINCESS



PARSEE WOMEN

By J. A. EDGERTON.  
It has been slightly over a century and a half since England came into general control of India, and during the first century of that time her rule was marked by uprisings and mutinies. One prolific source of these rebellions was the fact that she farmed out her sovereignty to a private corporation, the East India company. Like all private corporations, the East India company looked out for its own selfish ends and had little concern for the interests of Britain and still less for the welfare of India. In the last great mutiny, in which Cawnpur was lost to the British and a general massacre of whites followed which respected neither age nor sex, the home government learned the great lesson that public concerns should be looked after by public agencies, abolished the East India company and made the government of its greatest and most populous province directly responsible to the crown. Since the inauguration of the new and wiser policy the revolts in India have been of a minor character and relations have been more nearly amicable.

The recent murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, an assistant in the Indian office in London, by Mahar Lal Dhillgari, an Indian student, has aroused fears that the days of the mutinies might return. Dhillgari not only killed Colonel Wyllie, but Dr. Cawas Lalcau of Shanghai. But this was not intended, according to the assassin's story, Dr. Lalcau meeting his death only because he interfered. The act was the more surprising in that Colonel Wyllie had always been a warm friend of India, had devoted a lifetime to an attempt to befriend the natives and give them a larger share in the government and was at the time of his death the right hand man of Lord John Morley, the secretary for India, whose policy has been so liberal in giving the Hindoos a larger share of home rule that he has aroused a storm of criticism in England. Yet Dhillgari declares that his purpose was to free India and he thought a step toward this end could be taken by striking down some prominent Britisher. Like many of the India students in London, he is known to have imbibed anarchist principles and to have been a follower of Krishnavarma's "Indian Sociologist," which preaches revolutionary doctrines, and revolutionary ideas have been spread by force. The Indian student body in London has discovered Dhillgari's act, but this it would naturally do as a matter of self protection. The thing that most concerns

the London government is the fear that not only other students, but native sentiment, is in sympathy with the assassin's principles and that his deed is a portent of disorders to follow. Elements of Unrest. While the general opinion is that Dhillgari's act was that of a madman to which no special importance should be attached, there are certain elements in the Indian situation that are disquieting to Britain. It is a growing conviction of sociologists that behind every manifestation of political unrest is an economic cause, and this is especially the case in India. Through England's policy the bulk of native manufactures have been supplanted, thousands have been thrown out of employment, and India has thus been weakened and impoverished for the gain of British factory owners. Not only so, but the old system of storing grain in good years against the seasons of famine has been wiped out, and the horrors of the inevitable famines have been greatly increased in conse-

quence. These are the two crying grievances of the Hindoos against English rule. For the mere political sovereignty of an alien power the middle and lower Indian castes care but little. Long accustomed to subjection to the upper caste, they know nothing of liberty and self government and hence, so long as they are left to follow the ways of their fathers, are concerned little as to the particular power that exercises lordship over them. But when their work and livelihood are disturbed, when their very caste system is broken through the throwing out of employment of thousands belonging to some certain trade, they are not so complacent. When, in addition, the stores of grain are depleted and the constant shadow of death by famine is thus made deeper they are yet more disquieted. It is in these economic changes that the causes of Indian unrest, among the masses are to be sought. As for the upper caste, it has always resented British rule for the reason that it has concerned itself with politics and therefore considers that

its own peculiar realm has been invaded. From this element most of the mutinies of the past have come. But without the co-operation of the lower castes it has been handicapped. A third source of unrest has now been added in the small but powerful contingent of Hindoos that are receiving European education, or education in native schools that are modeled on European lines. These enlightened young men have inevitably imbibed the ideas of modern democracy, and some of them have even espoused socialism and anarchism. It is to this number that Dhillgari belongs. One significant fact is that London takes a pessimistic view of the situation. England is just now in a gloomy mood over a number of things, however, and her forebodings as to India may be only a part of this general attitude. The one bright spot in the outlook from the British viewpoint, is that Lord Morley is still at the helm and, despite this assassination, is going forward firmly to liberalize and humanize the English rule in India.

ONE IN 1,000 A CENTENARIAN. One person in a thousand reaches the age of 100 years. EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN. Michigan has spent \$42,344,111.79 for its schools in sixty-eight years. LEAP YEARS IN THIS CENTURY. This century will have twenty-five leap years, the largest possible number. NUTRITION IN BANANAS. It is stated that the nourishment in three baked bananas is equal to about twenty-six pounds of bread. LONGEVITY OF THREE CLASSES. Among the richer classes 343 in 1,000 live to sixty years; in the middle classes, 175; of the laboring class, 156. CIDER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. Outside of Germany the three great cider regions are Normandy and Picardy, in France, the southwestern counties of England—Somerset, Devonshire

and Cornwall—and the northern provinces of Spain, Biscay and Galicia, especially in the Basque sections in the Pyrenees. MASSACHUSETTS' POPULATION. Massachusetts is the most densely populated state of the Union, having about 350 inhabitants per square mile. JOURNEY IN A ROYAL PALACE. A complete tour through all the rooms or apartments of the royal palace near Madrid involves a 120 mile trip, covering six days' time. HORSE MEAT IN PARIS. Over 30,000 horses are annually slaughtered in Paris for food. The carcass of an average horse yields about 300 pounds of meat. GOATS IN DIXIE. In Dixie almost every third youngster owns a goat and many have pairs of them. It is a common sight in any of the fashionable streets, even of

large cities, to see well groomed billies drawing miniature carriages with juvenile drivers. Many of the goats owned by southern children are handsome animals.

CUBA'S PINEAPPLE CULTURE. Pineapple culture is one of the best established fruit industries on the island of Cuba. The annual crop varies from 600,000 to over 1,000,000 crates and is steadily increasing.

DELIRIUM FROM MUSHROOMS. In Kamchatka there grows a mushroom called the false orange, from which is made a liquor that produces delirium and convulsions. Nevertheless it is a favorite beverage.

PARIS GOOD TO ITS DOGS. In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and mortuary wreaths.

CRYPT FOR BEER AND WINE. The ancient crypt beneath St. Peter's church, Shaftesbury, England, is used for a beer and wine cellar, but not with the consent of the church, which is trying to buy the lease that has been held by the present owners since the dissolution of the monasteries.

A YANKEE SLUMBER TRICK. By means of four small pulleys, an alarm clock, two weights and a few yards of cord Joseph McLean of South Manchester, Conn., is enabled to sleep later mornings and to dress in a warm room. The contrivance is connected with the furnace in the cellar in such a way that when the alarm clock goes off at 4 o'clock the furnace door closes and the drafts open.

CRAB SHELL BAROMETER. A curious barometer is used by the remnant of the Araucanian race, which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the castoff shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. If the moisture in the air increases sufficiently the shell becomes entirely red.

## The Chinese Oligarchy In This Country

Growth of an Organization That is Unrelenting In Its Feuds and a Menace to the Great Cities. Shadow of the Yellow Peril.

IN the eclaire party in which Ah Sin played it upon Bill Nye, Bret Harte discovered that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar. There is more truth than poetry, although the poetry is great in its line, in the conclusion. The opaqueness and duplicity of the character are not confined to cards or any other gambling device of the race. When the heathen goes into murder he does it in a way that raises an inquiry as to whether there is any "punishment to fit the crime."

The average American shakes his head over conditions resulting from the murder of a white girl in New York city last June in the room of a Chinese who had been "converted" by the missionary efforts of the victim. The recent sentence in Boston of five Chinese to the electric chair next October for the murder of four of their

slant eyed countrymen has brought out other facts that have added to the yellow menace in this country.

In every great city in the United States there are two rival organizations—warring factions—known as the On Leong tong and the Hop Sing tong. These are the offshoots of the Chinese Six Companies, the genesis of which is so remote, even in the empire of mystery, that it is known to but few of that land's scholars.

The relentless feuds between these two tong societies in the United States started a score of weeks ago that reached the state department in Washington and turned in an alarm to the capital of New York state, which was repeated to Mayor McClellan of New York city, who instructed the commissioner of police to invade the Chinese quarter of the metropolis with extra detachments, uniformed members of the force and detectives in "plain

clothes." For several days the usually stoical countenances of the almond eyed countenances were awry. The merchants of the quarter sent envoys to the national capital to acquaint the Chinese minister with the situation. In the absence of the minister the embassy hurried the next in authority to the state department.

The commotion in part was caused by an eruptive state in the Hop Sing society brought on over the sentence of the five Chinese in Boston, whose conviction the Hop Sing believed was the work of the On Leong tong. Tom Lee, mayor of Chinatown and a leader of the On Leong tong, which is composed of the most part of merchants of intensity with "them" assaults and murders by "agents" of the rival organizations have been increasing in numbers and the stealthy manner of executing the crimes has quietly grown until the foreign exorcism has become a serious menace to every large city.

According to the last census there were 119,000 Chinese in the United States, 70,000 being in Hawaii and 4,000 in Alaska. They are a bound and welded into societies and so absolutely cut off from all practical amenity to the laws of the land that they constitute a government within this government, totally distinct, totally independent and totally regardless of every principle of the civilization for which the American government stands.

From the Pacific slope to Chicago, from Boston to Baltimore, organizations, exact blackmail and hold hundreds or thousands in peonage, paying the wages they decide to dole out, taking back the wages by infamously planned gambling devices from tannin to pirow, smuggling new helots across the Canadian border, drugging them with opium from their own country, killing them ruthlessly if they fall sick and do not die quickly enough to leave a satisfactory margin of profit, burying them and guaranteeing them celestial happiness hereafter, and finally digging up their very bones and boiling them white and shipping them back to China for permanent interment.

Knowing that if he should be proved guilty of any crime for which he is arrested he would be pursued by the rivals of his clan until he paid the penalty, a Chinese prisoner is apt to make confession of guilt when entirely innocent. It is this trait in the character which leads the New York police to believe that if the suspect in the Elsie Sigel case is kept in duration long enough he will admit that he did the murder.

In behalf of the Chinese it is asserted that, gamblers by nature, they have become restless and more sullen because the authorities have cut off their games and because of the threat to separate those who are living with white women from the unnatural amalgamation.

sentenced to the chair. Conditions cleared, but so intense is the hatred of these societies, one toward the other, and so full of cunning is the race that the police of the cities named have been instructed to keep vigilant watch of the quarter where craft and opium go hand in hand.

It is believed that there has been less sleep recently from drug or otherwise. In Chinese quarters generally there for many years. Whenever a policeman "pulls a box" in Chinatown an aggregation of Celestials lines up to watch for the arrest of a suspected highlander.

Extent of the Oligarchy. The oligarchy of the cunning race in the United States is an alien government permeating the greatest democracy on earth. Their feuds seem to intensify with "them" assaults and murders by "agents" of the rival organizations have been increasing in numbers and the stealthy manner of executing the crimes has quietly grown until the foreign exorcism has become a serious menace to every large city.

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## Salt Rising Bread In Kansas

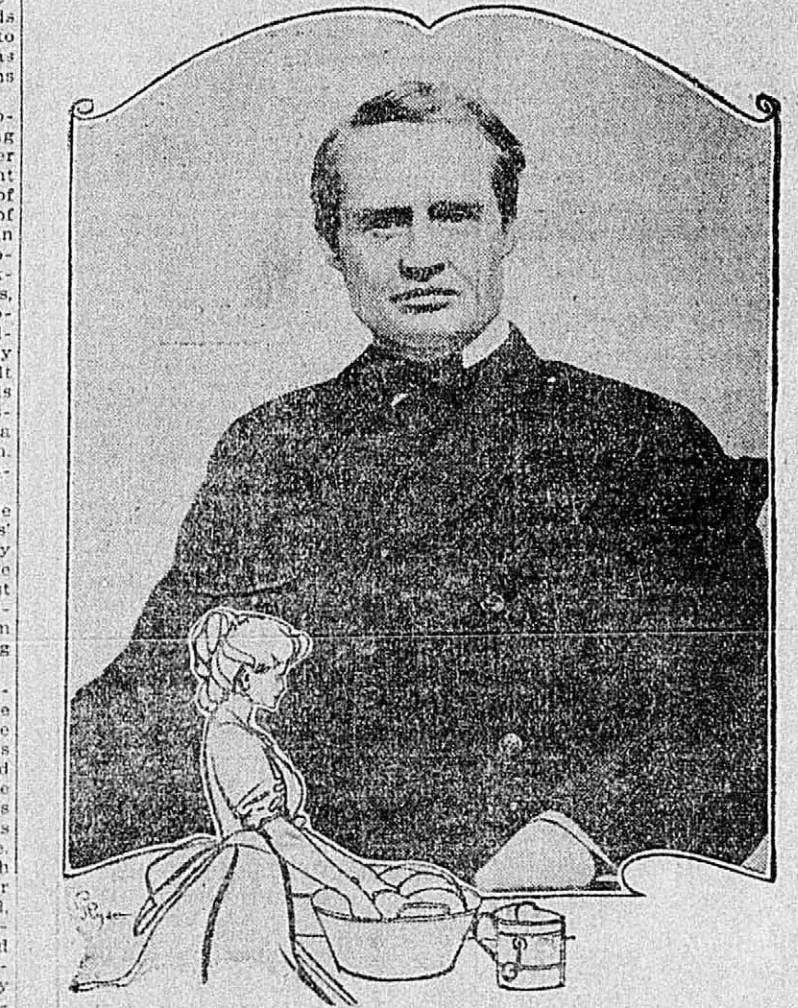
Novel Hobby of Governor Stubbs, Advocated During His Candidacy, Producing Results Throughout the State.

WHILE nearly every state in the Union was agitating tariff and incidental questions a year ago the Republican candidate for governor of Kansas, Walter Roscoe Stubbs, made salt rising bread one of the issues of the contest. It was a new brand of Kansas politics to catch the women of the state. The canvass did more than was surmised. It started all the women who heard the candidate in making bread tests. According to reports, it is estimated that one-half the women of the state have not only experimented with the suggestion, but they have sent to the governor the result of their work. The executive desk is piled daily with letters about salt rising bread. Usually the issues of a campaign pass away with the election. In this case the salt rising bread issue of last year is spreading.

A special investigation as to the wholesomeness of Governor Stubbs' brand is to be made at the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, during the summer. When the industrial chemist of the university has made his experiments the result will be published in bulletin form and distributed among the people of the state.

Every baker in the state is interested in the outcome of the test. The tariff has taken second place as the topic of the day. The governor has ordered salt rising bread to be served three times a day at the executive mansion. Connoisseurs and experts are invited to partake of the loaves and give their opinions on the same. If it is decided that the bread which "mother used to bake," as Governor Stubbs puts it, is health giving it will, in the opinion of many, help the governor in his political aspirations, and the next senatorial contest in the legislature may hinge upon the efficacy of the sort of bread advocated by Governor Stubbs, for it is believed in some quarters that the governor is looking to the United States senate as the time to run in politics. So ardent is the governor in his crusade for the salt rising loaf that he has an extra amount baked in the ovens of the executive mansion in order that he may have "some left over" to send to his neighbors and friends throughout the state.

Governor Stubbs came from the soil, and the mannerisms of the plain, everyday man of the people have been prominent in all he has undertaken. He has a way of expressing himself that lasts. He is six feet out of his boots, broad in physique, red haired and has a

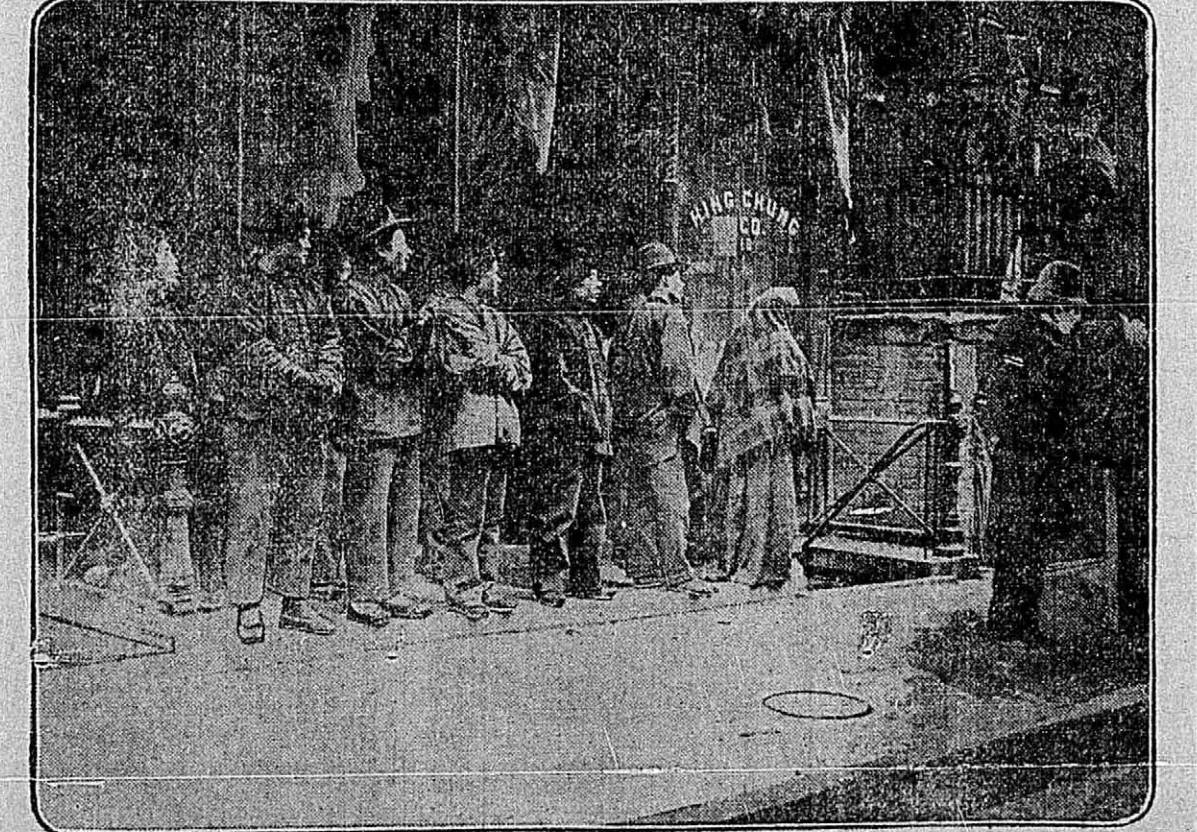


W. R. STUBBS, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

smile that radiates a room after the light has been turned off. His voice is commanding, and when he uses it in public it shuts off all debate. When he first came into the arena of publicity he said a homely thing which gave him a sobriquet that has stuck to him ever since. In his maiden effort he said, "It isn't wealth nor rank nor

state, but 'git up and git,' that makes men great." From that time until the present he has been called "Git-up-and-git Stubbs."

It was not long ago that the name of Stubbs received an additional impetus throughout the country because he proposed the parole system for state convicts. He believed there were innocent men in the penitentiary and proposed that any such should be given an opportunity to start over again. He went further. He believed unless the prisoner was a confirmed criminal that he might be given the opportunity of showing that he would



WAITING FOR THE ARREST OF A HIGHBINDER IN CHINATOWN.