

INDIAN BLOCKSTATES' CHIEF HER OWN PATH EXECUTIVE COLORED

Is Not One Nation but Hundreds, Thanks to Differences of Religion and Custom—Task of Unifying Might Seem Hopeless.

Colonel McDonnell Designates Encampment Grounds on Clackamas as 'Camp Benson'—Troops Now Busy Pitching Tents.

There have been three great events in the history of India. There is due a fourth—the granting of local self government by Great Britain to the natives. Mr. Haskin will next recount the history of India, in its stages of physical conquest and development, and will connect that history with the present demand for a political settlement in the interest of native rule and of the prosperity of the natives as well as of their alien masters.

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

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Washington, July 12.—There is no more complex society in any quarter of the globe than that of India. It is composed of a large number of racial, linguistic, religious, and political groups whose divergent interests and antagonistic sentiments have always prevented common action or national unity. Speaking more than 700 different languages and dialects; divided into classes by religious, racial and color lines; further subdivided by the immutable tyranny of caste; slaves to hereditary doctrines of government—the people of India have no notion whatever of the meaning of national spirit or true patriotism.

Broadly speaking India under British rule has approached more nearly to singleness of government than ever before in its age-long history. But even under British rule, each province and community is ruled by a different constitution, and a great part of the empire is not under the effective control of the English at all.

Political Definitions.
"India," as officially defined, means all of the peninsula bearing that name, north of the scientific frontier set by the Himalaya mountains, and a portion of the more easterly peninsula which includes Burma and Assam. The extent of territory is half as large as the United States in area, and has a population greater than North and South America and Africa combined. "British India" means all that part of India which is directly under the rule of the British crown, as represented by the king-emperor. The balance of the territory is divided among the "Native States," which are independent in internal administration, but subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain in all external affairs.

There are no less than 711 of these native states, scattered all over India, from the south to the north and east to the west. They range in size from the feudal territory of Hyderabad, which is about the area of Kansas and has six times as much population, to the tiny principality of Lawa, which has only 19 square miles of territory and less than 100 people. In the aggregate the native states make up one third of the area of all India and they have a population of 45,000,000.

Premised No More Annexation.
One of the contributing causes of the mutiny of 1857 was the annexation of the Kingdom of Oudh. When Queen Victoria assumed the government of India she declared in her solemn proclamation that the policy of annexation had ceased. Since that time, 1858, no native states in what was then called India have been annexed. Some outlying territories in the mountains and eastward of Burma have been added to British India by force, but these are inconsiderable.

Under the rule of the East India company, the English always pretended to govern under the authority of the deceased Mogul Emperors. Patents were issued by the Emperor of Delhi giving the company right to rule in sections where the decrease of population was no more weight than would be accorded today to a ukase of the czar in Alaska. The British kept up the show of submission, and actually shaped their government along the lines of the ancient Mogul policy. Even in this day, Mogul precedents are examined and consulted in all serious questions concerning administration.

Law Mixture Added to the Best.
Curiously enough, the English adopted oriental administrative methods but insisted on occidental law. Therefore the good old common law, which was imported and applied, blanket-fashion, to all the courts of India. Only since the beginning of the present unrest has the English law failed to take hold. It is necessary to abolish the right of trial by jury in political cases, as otherwise convictions could not be secured. Thus the already complex society of India is made more complex by the British rule. Two thirds of the country is governed by the English; working under a combination of Mohammedan administrative procedure and English law and actually administered for the most part by Hindus who have no sympathy with either the Mogul forms or the British jurisprudence. The remaining third of the country, so far as local affairs are concerned, is governed by the absolute will of 711 maharajahs, rajahs, nawabs, begums and other Indian potentates.

The Educated Class.
In addition to the countless natural classes and communities which divide India, the liberality of the British government in maintaining educational institutions has created an artificial class which is politically of more importance than any of the others. The native Indian who has received a degree from the University of Calcutta, or other English scholastic institution, commands a higher price in the marriage market than his more ignorant fellow, he is protected by his family from the depredate of male labor, he is a liberal in politics and a conservative in religion, and he always wants a government job. Even a student who has failed to pass the examinations assumes the degree of "F. B. A." meaning "Failed Bachelor of Arts," and his father demands a higher price for the son than the father of the girl who seeks his near-scholarly hand in marriage.

Where Anarchy Originates.
The epidemic of anarchy, sedition and assassination of the recent period of un-

"Camp Benson," so designated in general order No. 6 by Colonel C. E. McDonnell of the Third Infantry, U. S. G., is the name of the national guard camp at Clackamas station, whence is headed today the 12 companies of the Third Infantry for the annual encampment of the regiment.

The six Portland companies, regimental headquarters and the ambulance company left the Armory at 8 o'clock this morning on the 12 mile march to the camp grounds. The Willamette valley companies, from Salem and Woodburn and the organizations from The Dalles, Baker City and Pendleton will arrive at the camp by train sometime this afternoon.

Covering the six miles by marching, the Oregon City company arrived at the camp about noon today. Company G, First United States Infantry, which is to go in camp with the national guard, left Vancouver barracks Saturday afternoon and after a 20 mile march reached the camp grounds about noon yesterday.

Following are some of the important regulations for the government of the camp contained in general order No. 6, which was issued today by the regimental commander:

In honor of our commander in chief, Governor Frank S. Benson, this camp will be named for him and will be known as "Camp Benson."

The troops encamped are assigned as follows:
First battalion, Major John L. May, companies K, A, B and H.
Second battalion, Major E. S. Baker, companies C, J, B and G.
Third battalion, Major T. N. Dunbar, companies I, F, D and A.

The battalion adjutants are hereby detailed as assistants to the regimental adjutants. The battalion quartermasters are designated as assistants to the regimental quartermaster.

No spirituous liquors, wines, ales or beer will be sold, taken into or used in camp, except as may be authorized from these headquarters.

No person not connected with the camp or its administration will be permitted to remain therein after stationing without authority from the commanding officer.

The chief medical officer will make two sanitary inspections each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, and report the result of each inspection to these headquarters.

The officer of the guard will allow all respectable persons to pass to and from the camp between reveille and tattoo, but strangers will not be permitted to remain in camp after the latter hour. The utmost civility and courtesy will be extended to visitors by the guard, and by the officers and members of the regiment.

rest has found its origin in this English-speaking highly educated, discontented class of natives. This same class also has produced the Indian judges, lawyers, writers and statesmen who now being given a hand and voice in the remodeling of the empire. In this educated class numbering about a million in the 200,000,000 of the total population, there is an active and militant national spirit. But unfortunately it is divided by the religious quarrels of the Hindus and Mohammedans, and is limited by the supreme Indian instinct of caste.

The "Unrest" of the Bengalis.
The greater number of the educated Indians are Bengalis, and the "unrest" is more pronounced among them than in any other section of India. Bengal, before the partition into the two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal recently ordained, had an area about that of Texas and a population equal to that of the United States. The partition in 1905 followed close upon the heels of the Russo-Japanese war. The educated Bengalis were elated by the victory of an Asiatic power over a great nation of Europe, and when their sentimental provincial patriotism was outraged by the partition, they began the campaign of agitation having for its slogan "India for the Indians." The agitation was to hurry the British government to fulfill its promises to give the Indians a larger share in the work of government.

Now Laws for India Are Made.
At present, and until modified by the "Reform Scheme," which cannot become operative until 1919 or later, India is governed almost entirely by the English. The Indian laws are made in England, although the minor administrative offices are mostly filled by Indians. This is the secretary of the Indian Council in the British cabinet with his council, forms the "India Office" in London. Through this agency, the British parliament makes laws for India. These laws are specific only when pertaining to imperial matters. For local government the British laws are general in scope and are subject to amplification by regulations. The viceroy and the local executive council make the regulations.

Interior Legislation.
The interior legislation is enacted by the imperial legislative council, and the legislative councils of the seven great provinces into which British India is divided. At present the imperial council is composed of the lieutenant governor of the province in which the council sits, and when the capital is at Calcutta in the winter and Punjab when it is at Simla in the summer, the commander in chief of the army and the members of the executive council. These eight members sit by virtue of their higher office. Then there are 11 members nominated by the viceroy, not more than six of whom may be officials, and five other members who are elected, one each by the legislative councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Bengal chamber of commerce. This is the imperial body which will be enlarged and extended by the Morley reform scheme.

Some of the provincial councils have a few members elected by associations of land holders, merchants, or other classes. But in each case the British official membership is in the majority. In both the imperial and the provincial councils, the non-official members are usually natives, but they are not chosen in such fashion as to make them representative in any sense.

Natives Can't Do Nothing.
But in no case has the native element the power to do anything beyond making suggestions. The British have kept all the actual power in their own hands. The educated Indians are demanding a share in the power, as well as in the emoluments of government.



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TEETH TO SOLVE CORPSE PUZZLE

Floater May Be Exhumed in Effort to Clear Up the Curt Pless Mystery.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., July 12.—The body of the murdered man found floating in the Columbia river, near Cold Springs, several weeks ago, will probably be removed from its resting place in Olney cemetery in an effort to identify the remains as those of Curt Pless, who disappeared mysteriously last January. Coroner Polson received word from J. L. Easton, receiver of the Pless Grain and Hay company, of which Pless was the head, that he believed the man whose teeth had been found in the body of the dead man's teeth.

Easton states he is desirous of clearing up the mystery as far as possible for the sake of Mrs. Pless. In addition to the letter, a chart of the teeth, making a map of the mouth, with this chart a dentist would require but a few minutes to establish the identity of the body.

Easton did not state whether or not he would bear the expense of the disinterment and examination, and for that reason a few days must elapse before the examination can be made. Coroner Polson, however, is still firmly convinced that the body is that of the missing Pless.

Horse Heaven Men Organize.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Husum, Wash., July 12.—A permanent organization has been perfected by the land owners of Horse Heaven, in eastern Klickitat county. Mr. Minneth is president of the new organization. At a recent meeting of the ranchers who are stockholders resolutions were adopted to ask aid and assistance of the state.

Not until the necessities of party politics in England forced the hand of Lord Morley to make a native Indian in the vice-regal official capacity, S. S. Sinha, appointed this spring to be the legal member of that august body, sits in the chair occupied by Lord Curzon and a score of scarcely less distinguished jurists. His appointment was a victory for the Indian nation, if there is such a thing as an Indian nation, but it caused rejoicing only among the non-official members, the partisans. The others cared not so much for recognition of native ability as of the ability of the leaders of their own little cliques.

Lord Minto a History Maker.

After all, the triplicate system of imperial, provincial and native states government in India is largely under the control of the viceroy, and much depends upon his personality. The Earl of Minto, who succeeded Lord Curzon of Kedleston in 1905, is the grandson of one of the governors general under the rule of the company. He has known and loved India from his youth and the policy of this rule has been liberal beyond all precedents. Just as that of Lord Curzon was strenuous beyond anything India has ever known or ever hopes to know. The future of India depends in a large measure upon what is done in this crisis of transition to a largely autonomous imperial state, and Lord Minto's share in that action will be great.

state and national government; favoring the sending of delegates to the national irrigation congress at Spokane and to the Dry Farming congress at Billings; and presenting the Horse Heaven project to those bodies; also asking the United States geological survey to measure the water in the Big Klickitat river and make a report on the feasibility of the project.

Domestic Science at Berkeley.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berkeley, Cal., July 12.—Almost two score more students have registered in the course of domestic science that will be given at the University of California summer school by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, instructor of organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The course embodies several lectures of the relation of cost to efficiency in household management. This feature

is supposed to have attracted the prospective householders. Mrs. Richards will also give a course in eugenics.

Klickitat Pupils Examined.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Husum, Wash., July 12.—The work on the examination of the pupils of Klickitat county has been completed in the office of County Superintendent of Schools Rethier. A total of 885 passed the examination and received certificates. Twenty-five were first grade, 218 were second and 302 were third grade certificates. One hundred and fifty-five were issued on accredited papers, 47 were renewals and 46 were permanent first grades.

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