

FAMINE FEAR HANGS OVER OVER INDIA

Never Any Reserve of Crop or Coin in Hands of Tillers; One Lean Year Means Death—Greed and Superstition to Blame.

Bombay's magnificence will be described by Mr. Haskin tomorrow. Beginning with the lucky accident that brought Bombay into the possession of England, Mr. Haskin will proceed to sketch the panorama of nations that streams through the streets of a city notable for the grandeur of its architecture. Curious types of mankind are noted in passing, while of costumes one that is most shocking is particularly noted. The Far East as a high financier is considered.

By Frederic J. Haskin.
Washington, July 15.—If the Indians of India were as indolent as the civilized Indians of North America, the British empire would have upon its hands today an almshouse tenanted by nearly a fifth of the population of the world, or a cemetery half as large in area as the United States. Famine is not only written large across the face of India's history, but also looms darkly in the future as the greatest of her problems. Its specter is present every year, despite elaborate systems of relief, despite donations made by rich Indian princes, and despite the liberality with which the world opens its purse strings to the Indian peasant who is starving. Native politicians contend that the great obstacle between their country and prosperity is an unjust system of taxation, which places too large a burden upon the people who get their living from the soil, but famine is much older than British dominion. It must also be admitted that the presence of a European power, with such conveniences of European progress as railroads, telegraph, postal and telegraph services, has greatly improved the situation. On the other hand, the natives are to be credited with habits of industry that have prevented them from becoming demoralized by relief measures.

Famine Kills by Millions.

The ancient Indian adage, "the flesh of a son is worth more than his love," comes down from times when famine meant cannibalism. Later, during the existence of the Mogul empire, relief measures were not systematic. Bullock carts or camel trains could not penetrate sections offering no forage or water, and famine meant untold millions where it struck. In 1770 the famine in Bengal carried off 10,000,000. In 1853, according to estimates based on a conservative 8,000,000 of a population of less than 10,000,000 starved in one province.

Horror of 1860-70.

Close upon the heels of this appalling sacrifice of human lives came the famine of 1860-70 in West India. Rajputana's parched hills could not be traversed by animal-drawn vehicles and thousands died on the road with their faces toward relief camps. Then came cholera in the wake of the famine, and when the surviving villagers made a heroic rally upon the land in the hope of early rains the next spring, there was no rain, and again they died. Thousands of thousands destroyed the fall crop raised by the remaining peasantry, torrential rains came in the latter autumn and fever raged the following year. It was not until 1870 that the situation was relieved. While the grim tragedy of Orissa and Rajputana was fresh in memory, Bihar, Bengal and the United Provinces suffered a partial failure of rain, and in the hill districts the struggle between famine and relief, 300,000,000 daily rations for an individual were distributed.

Mad Tapes Added to Famine.

Three years later southern India was in the clutch of famine. The government, which had been reckless of expense in the previous attempt to save lives, now insisted upon investigations to determine where relief should be tendered. The result was a strike of relief workers and white red tape was gone through with in an honest effort to befriend the starving without demanding the taxpayers of the whole country, starvation and resultant fever killed more than 6,000,000 persons in British territory, not including the unnumbered deaths in native states.

Systematic Relief Effected.

An insufficient monsoon in 1876 raised famine fears containing about 70,000,000 population, and in British territory alone more than 800,000,000 rations were relieved. Systematic famine resulted in great good being accomplished at reasonable cost. The famine of 1893-1899, showed the system to be in still better working order. Altogether 1,140,000,000 rations for an individual for a day were issued. Notwithstanding this, about 1,000,000 persons died of starvation or cholera due to the pollution of water, and of malarial fever resulting from the unusual number of mosquitoes bred upon the stagnant water holes. Survivors whose money was sunk in cattle before the famine, found themselves impoverished. Recently the relief scheme has been enlarged to deal with the fodder famine as well as the scarcity of food for human beings.

Case Yields Just a Little.

What's best strikes have been made, and field work has been given since of late from many sources aside from the United Kingdom and the Indian government. The famine problem has not been eliminated. Gradually, but very gradually, the caste prejudices that pre-

LAND OWNERS AND OFFICIALS MEET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Kilmath Falls, Or., July 16.—Conference held between the officials of the reclamation service and the committee appointed by the Water Users' association at the last regular meeting have had a tendency to bring the landowners in closer touch with the service. It was the wish of the service that the matter of increasing the capital stock of the association be taken up. No action has yet been taken, but it is likely that something will be done soon. The stock of the association is to be increased so that it will represent somewhere near the actual cost of construction.

What Can Be Done for It.

The frequency of famine in India is due to the immensity of a population subsisting almost entirely by agriculture in a country where the tillers of the soil are too poor to save against a rainy day, or if a paradoxical expression may be used, where saving against a rainless day is the imperative need. The question is how may the Indian masses become better off financially? It is a large question, readily enough answered by the politician who says, reduce the land revenue collected by the British government to maintain her armies for policing not only India, but the Asian outposts of the British empire. It is difficult for the dispassionate student of Indian affairs to answer finally. The Indian politicians say that formerly war, rapine and the misrule of unbridled despots caused famine, and that in these piping times of peace there should be no hunger in the land. The reply of the gentlemen responsible for the government of India, in that peace has multiplied the people, India is the foremost anti-race suicide country in the world. Religious custom not only sanctions, but enforces, early marriage. The poorest agricultural laborers rear the largest families. There is practically no immigration to foreign countries when the vastness of the country is considered, and caste, language and local attachment add to the difficulties. The famine districts from removing to sections where there is unoccupied land. Holdings of land continue to be sold, and the numerous small farmers without land are as numerous as the locusts and unlike the locusts cannot take wing when they have consumed the viable supply of food.

Diversify the Industries.

The great need of India—the one hope of the elimination of the ever present specter of famine that stalks grimly behind the naked peasant in the field—is a diversification of industries. How is it to be brought about? The 30,000 miles of railway in the country, the irrigation works, in up-keep and construction, commercial undertakings and manufacturing, backed by European capital, the demand for laborers to handle freight at seaports, makes a considerable draught upon labor, but how little this is, proportionately, is plain from the fact that 85 per cent of the 300,000,000 people of India still live in the country. Manufactures employing native labor are making what seems a fair record of steady growth, but the Indian birth rate is more than 45 to each 1,000 per year, or 12,500,000 a year. That the diversified industries are not keeping pace with the growth of the population is undeniable.

A Land Where Change Is Slow.

It must be further borne in mind that most orientals are conservatives, that Indian are superstitious, and the Hindus are taught by their religion that the violation of precedent is an indignity and a sacrifice put upon dead ancestors. For this reason the masses of laborers are not by nature seekers and seizers of opportunity, like Europeans, who readily cross oceans to find better wages in a new country. It is easy for the Babu who has been an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments are as delicate as the charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, are not entirely convincing. Not all of the industrial till of the country can rightly be charged to a "loaded" land tax.

Working for New County.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Cottage Grove, Or., July 16.—At the regular meeting of the promotion department of the Cottage Grove Commercial club, President H. O. Thompson was chosen as delegate to represent this section at the National Irrigation congress which convenes in Spokane August 3 to 15 inclusive. The procuring of signatures to the petitions for Newish county in 1910 is going rapidly forward. The movement is being aided with success throughout all sections. The citizens of Cottage Grove have raised a large fund to carry on the county campaign.

Lewis County Wants Harmon.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chehalis, Wash., July 16.—Lewis county Republicans will probably seek to secure the nomination of Honorable Ulysses T. Harmon of Chehalis as candidate for congress from the Second congressional district to succeed the late P. W. Cushman. Letters have been sent to the members of the county central committee and to leading Republicans in the county inviting them to be a delegate at a meeting to be held Thursday, July 15, in Chehalis. Mr. Harmon is a prominent attorney of Chehalis, is in a capable speaker, a man of high character and of recognized ability.

Bible Students at Oakland.

(Special Press-Released Wire.)
Oakland, Cal., July 16.—Delegates from every section of the country are arriving in this city for the convention of the biblical students of the United States that will meet here Saturday. The principal address of the convention will be delivered by the Rev. Charles T. Russell, pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, of Brooklyn.

Portland Men at Cottage Grove.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Cottage Grove, Or., July 16.—Ralph W. Hoyt, cashier of the Merchants National bank; Walter M. Cook, assistant cashier of the Land & Tilton bank and other Portland men made a stop in Cottage Grove yesterday on their way to California points.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER WILL VANISH

Everybody knows that Hyomel cures catarrh. But there are many sufferers from asthma and hay fever who don't know that Hyomel will give them instant relief and if used regularly permanent cure. But Leonard Clarke & Co. knows so well what Hyomel will do that they guarantee it to cure catarrh, hay fever and asthma. Surely it's worth a trial on that basis and why people continue to choke and wheeze and sneeze and sniffle when a certain cure is at hand is beyond the comprehension of human intelligence. When you breathe Hyomel deep into your lungs you breathe exactly the same pleasant antiseptic balsam air that you would breathe in the forests of pine and eucalyptus of inland Australia. Doctors and remedies never helped my hay fever, till I used Hyomel. It gave me great relief, and has my indorsement.—Louis A. Grobe, Flint, Mich. Complete Hyomel outfit is only \$1, and extra bottles 50 cents. A Hyomel outfit consists of a bottle of Hyomel, a hard rubber inhaler, medicine dropper, and full instructions for use. Just breathe it in and get immediate relief.

MIC-NA Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach disease or money back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

DRUGGISTS BANQUET TODAY AT WARRENTON

Warrenton, Or., July 16.—One hundred druggists of the State Pharmaceutical association, which closed its annual convention at Seaside yesterday, will banquet here today and visit the jetty and Fort Stevens.

Great Special Sale

Men's and Boys' Clothing

GENUINE BARGAINS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING SUITS

Men's Suits		College Suits	
REGULAR \$40.00 SUITS	\$30.00	REGULAR \$35.00 SUITS	\$26.50
REGULAR \$35.00 SUITS	\$26.50	REGULAR \$30.00 SUITS	\$22.50
REGULAR \$30.00 SUITS	\$22.50	REGULAR \$25.00 SUITS	\$19.50
REGULAR \$25.00 SUITS	\$19.50	REGULAR \$20.00 SUITS	\$14.85
REGULAR \$20.00 SUITS	\$14.85	REGULAR \$15.00 SUITS	\$11.85

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits

REGULAR \$20.00 SUITS	\$15.00	REGULAR \$15.00 SUITS	\$12.50
REGULAR \$10.00 SUITS	\$ 7.50	REGULAR \$ 6.50 SUITS	\$ 5.00

You all know what a SALE at this store means. Last season I sold practically every garment I had in three weeks. It will probably not take longer than 10 days to close out every suit in the entire stock this season, so an early call will be to your advantage.

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Store Opens at 8:30 a. m. Closes 5:30 p. m. **Tull & Gibbs, Inc.** Complete Housefurnishers Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel

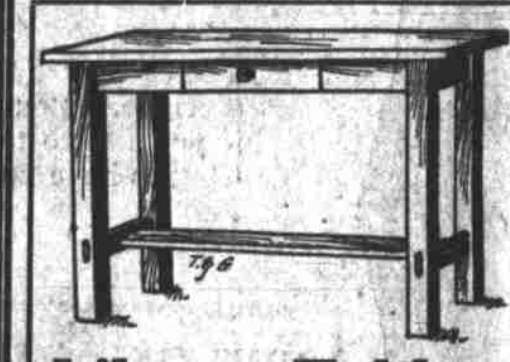
The THREE DAYS' Sale of Waists Ends Tomorrow

The newest and smartest Waist styles and in excellent variety—in fine lawn and prettily trimmed with insertions, laces and embroidery; also in tailored effects. Long sleeves, plain or tucked. The Waist Section—Main Floor.

\$1.25 AND \$1.35 WAISTS FOR \$1.10—Made of fine sheer materials and trimmed in lace insertion and embroidery. In this assortment are many styles.

\$1.50 AND \$1.75 WAISTS FOR \$1.30—Made of Batistes and lawns, daintily trimmed in yoke effects and also straight lines. Pleasing variety in this assortment for selection.

\$2.25 AND \$2.50 WAISTS FOR \$1.75—Wide variety of styles in this lot—every one strictly new—trimming of both lace and insertion combined.



Library Tables TOMORROW \$4.25

This Table is of solid oak and in the weathered finish. It has drawer and magazine shelf below and the top is 34 inches long and 24 inches wide, mission design. An unusually attractive bargain at the special price for which it is offered tomorrow. Telephone, mail or C. O. D. orders will not be accepted for Saturday specials.

Bedding Spc'ls

\$2.35 values in Summer Comforters, in light color coverings, each. \$1.50
\$4.00 values in Feather Pillows, weigh 8 lbs. to the pair—a desirable size, 20 inches by 28 inches, at pair. \$2.45

\$3.25 COUCH COVERS AT \$2.00 EACH

"Negus" Couch Covers in stripe effects and fringed; 60 inches wide and 3 yards long.
COUCH COVER MATERIALS AT 50¢ YARD—Regular 75c yard and 90c yard values; 60 ins. wide. \$5.00 and \$7.50 PORTIERES AT \$3.75 PAIR—Fine mercerized Portieres in plain colors—red, green, blue and pink.
These specials for Saturday's selling in the Drapery Department—Sixth Floor.

Saturday Sale of Rugs

Closing out some of the smaller sizes in Mohair and Wilton Rugs to make room for new arrivals. These are high-grade fabrics and they are interestingly priced in tomorrow's sale. See the window display.

18-inch Mohair Rugs, regular \$3.00 values, at... \$1.50
24x48-inch Mohair Rugs, regular \$5.50 values, at... \$2.50
30x30-inch Mohair Rugs, regular \$5.50 values, at... \$2.50
36x36-inch Mohair Rugs, regular \$6.50 values, at... \$3.00
30x60-inch Mohair Rugs, regular \$9.00 values, at... \$4.50
18x36-inch Wilton Rugs, regular \$2.75 values, at... \$1.50
22x36-inch Wilton Rugs, regular \$5.00 values, at... \$2.50
27x54-inch Wilton Rugs, regular \$5.50 values, at... \$3.00
27x54-inch Wilton Rugs, regular \$7.50 values, at... \$4.00
36x63-inch Wilton Rugs, regular \$10.00 values, at... \$5.00

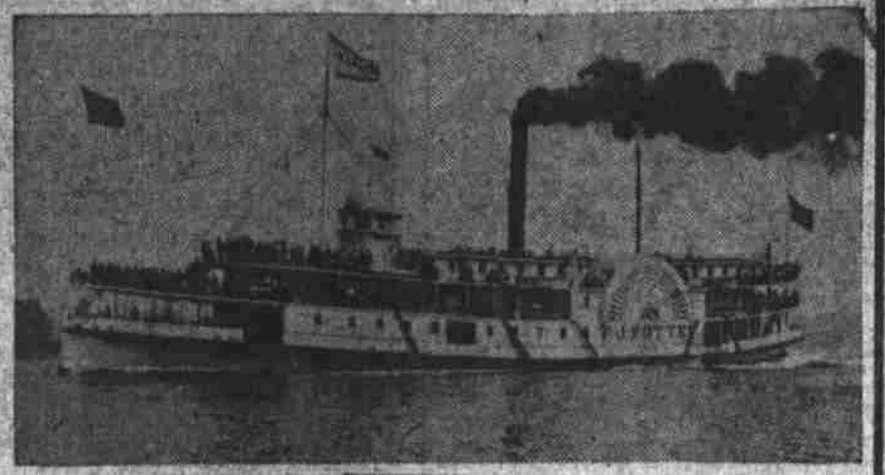
Saturday Basement Bargains

Two sizes in blue earthenware Covered Bakers. Cover can be used as a milk crock or pudding dish.
The 40c size, special, at... 30¢
The 55c size, special, at... 40¢
Four sizes in blue and white Earthenware Mixing Bowls—
3-gallon Bowls, special, at... 9¢
2-gallon Bowls, special, at... 14¢
1-gallon Bowls, special, at... 16¢
1 1/2-gallon Bowls, special, at... 26¢

NORTH BEACH

SERVICE OF THE O. R. & N.'S FINE EXCURSION STEAMER

T. J. POTTER



BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND MEGLER
From Portland, Ash Street Dock, Daily Except Saturday and Sunday, 8:30 A. M., Saturday Only 1 P. M.
Meals on the Potter This Year Will Be A La Carte
Baggage should be at dock at least 30 minutes before departure.
Season Tickets from Portland \$4.00
Saturday to Monday Tickets \$3.00
Five-Trip Commutation Tickets \$16.00
Reduced rates will prevail from all parts of the state.
Purchase tickets at the City Ticket Office, O. R. & N., Third and Washington Streets.
WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

SEE THE Pacific Ocean AT Clatsop Beach

AND ENJOY A DELIGHTFUL RIDE ALONG THE
Columbia River
Solid Vestibuled Trains—All New Equipment
VIA
Astoria & Columbia River R. R.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION PORTLAND
Daily 8 A. M. 6 P. M.
SATURDAY SPECIAL
Three Parlor Cars and First-Class Coaches
2:30 P. M.
TICKET OFFICES
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
122 Third Street, and Corner Third and Morrison Streets

CHAUTAUQUA AT GLADSTONE

Train every 30 minutes from East Water and Morrison streets.
Fare 25 Cts. Round Trip
PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.

Spend the Day on the Clackamas

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1909

FARE 75 CENTS, Round Trip

Meals Estacada Hotel 50 Cents
A train to Estacada every hour from 7 a. m. to 6:50 p. m.
TRAINS FOR ESTACADA, CAZADERO, BORING, GRESHAM, FAIRVIEW, TROUTDALE and intermediate stations will
Leave East Water and Morrison Streets
as follows:
7:00 a.m. 8:50 a.m. 10:50 a.m. 12:50 p.m. 3:50 p.m. 5:50 p.m.
7:50 a.m. 9:50 a.m. 11:50 a.m. 1:50 p.m. 4:50 p.m. 6:50 p.m.
Additional trains for Gresham leave at 7:50 p. m. and 11:35 p. m.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE ESTACADA FOR PORTLAND, as follows:
5:55 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 12:00 noon 3:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
9:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 4:50 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.
CARS FROM TROUTDALE AND FAIRVIEW will connect with these trains at Linnupen up to 8:30 p. m.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS LEAVE GRESHAM at 6:30 a. m.
Portland Railway, Light & Power Co.