

THE HINDUSTANEE

The Official Organ of the United India League

Volume I

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Number IV

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OURSELVES

All that we have to say about "The Hindustanee" is that we report progress, and a few highly commendatory notices have commenced to arrive from India, while the acknowledgements of this type from America are a flood.

The subscriptions are still not enough to justify us to shorten the interval of publication of this sheet which remains a monthly.

We shall continue to freely discuss, in its columns, problems in economics, politics, labor and industry as they affect the lives of the Hindustanees at home and abroad.—Ed.



U. P. FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Standing, From Right to Left: (1) Mr. Mohammed Akbar, (2) Bhai Umrao Singh, (3) Bhai Ganga Singh, (4) Bhai Mihan Singh, (5) Lala Harnam Chand. Sitting, From Right to Left: (1) Bhai Raja Singh, (2) Bhai Natha Singh, (3) Bhai Ratan Singh, (4) Lala Sohan Lal.

AN APPEAL TO HINDUSTANEES IN CANADA FOR U. P. FAMINE RELIEF

U. P. Famine Relief Committee,
Allahabad,
March 20th, 1914.

Editor,

The Hindustanee,

Vancouver, B. C.

Dare Sir—Perhaps you are already aware that the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are in the grip of a terrible famine this year. It is not fully six years since these provinces suffered from the severe famine of 1907-8, and they are called upon to bear another trial. Both the Spring and Autumn crops have failed and the distress is consequently acute. In fact, so far as human beings are concerned it is only the beginning of the trouble; the pinch of hunger will be felt most at the end of this month, when, with the harvesting of the crops, the demand for labor in the field ceases.

Already the number of those in receipt of relief of one kind or another is over 150,000 and famine has been declared in five districts, and grave distress in many more. Crime is increasing and migration has commenced on a small scale, and it is certain that in the coming few months the situation will be graver still.

As regards cattle their condition is truly pitiable. The United Provinces have not been visited by such a serious fodder famine for at least 20 years. Cattle are already dying of starvation, while a much larger number are being sold to butchers. While in years of plenty it is the bullocks that are sold on a large scale, this year people are parting first with their cows and buffaloes as being agriculturally useless. I have personally visited several districts and can assure you that both agricultural and milch cattle are in a miserable plight, and unless timely aid can reach them their number everywhere will be seriously diminished.

The following statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, made on the 26th of January, will show you that I have not exaggerated the situation in any way.

"Our calculation is that the area in which famine will have to be declared will be about 17,000 square miles, with a population of 5,250,000, while distress will be grave in districts covering another 30,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000. The number of persons in receipt of relief is already about 120,000, and with regard to cattle the Lieut.-Governor sorrowfully anticipates that the inevitable loss of agricultural stock must be very heavy indeed. It is estimated that in one of the Bundelkhand districts the people will not be able to retain more than 20 per cent of their cattle; the rest are being sold or will perish."

In addition to the semi-official organization started by the Lieut.-Governor, a non-official Famine Relief Committee (U. P. Famine Relief Committee) has been formed with the most prominent citizens of the U. P. as its members, to relieve distress in the most seriously affected areas. The reasons for starting a separate organization are given in the U. P. Famine non-official report, which I enclose herewith. I may mention in addition that we are tapping services completely out of the reach of the government, and that such an organization as ours is an education to the public, as showing how private agencies can

work for the amelioration of the people.

We are receiving help from every province in India, notably from Bombay and the Punjab. From the latter province Lala Lajpat Rai has been good enough to send Rs. 5,000, and in course of time I have no doubt that he will be able to send us much more.

May I request you to draw the attention of our countrymen in Canada to the sufferings of the people of the United Provinces? I know they have grievances of their own, but I feel certain that they will nevertheless not refuse help to their brethren, who, temporarily, at least, are most unfortunate still.

The moral and pecuniary support eagerly given to the Indians in South Africa by Indians in every part of the world has demonstrated the solidarity of our people no matter in what quarter of the globe they may be, and I am sure that the same sentiment of unity will inspire them to do something for the relief of the unfortunate famine-stricken people in the United Provinces.

Under these circumstances I earnestly appeal to them to assist us liberally with funds in order that thousands of lives may be saved.

I may add that in relieving human beings our first duty will be to help (1) Orphans, (2) Widows, (3) Pardanashin Ladies, and (4) the depressed classes.

As regards cattle we propose (1) to maintain small cattle camps, (2) to start cheap fodder depots. A portion of the funds will be used for the improvement and construction of wells.

Yours faithfully,

HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU,

Hon. Sec. U. P. Famine Relief Committee.

U. P. FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Vancouver, B. C.

The question of raising funds for the relief of the famine stricken in U. P. in such a depressed time as present in Canada, was the main topic at the regular propaganda meeting of the United India League, held at its temporary headquarters at 1866 Second Ave., West, city.

Mr. Umrao Singh, who is pursuing the course of electrical engineering at the University of Washington, described the part he took in the relief work carried on during the terrible earthquake at Kangra, drawing a comparison of the gruesome sights, with the pathetic and equally shocking conditions in famines of India, strongly urging to open a campaign for a relief fund for U. P.

The Hindustanees in Canada now are only a working class colony, and the times were so exceptionally hard that to collect any decent amount was considered altogether hopeless, but all were prepared to contribute their mite. Mr. Raja Singh went over the history of famines in India and detailed the strenuous services of Mr. Romesh Chandar Dutt in the cause of ryots, or agriculturists, of India in face of all official opposition. A resolution was then moved, that a committee of nine be struck to raise funds, to be called the "U. P. Famine Relief Fund Committee."

Mr. Nabhi Ram Joshi then addressed the meeting, showing that the famines of India were simply money famines, and were the direct result of the change in the economic processes in India. Before the arrival of the British the taxes were paid in certain proportions of the produce raised. British made

hard and fast revenue settlements, levying cash payments, and the ryots were obliged to find hard cash irrespectively of what was produced.

The agriculture in India was carried on with manual labor, primitive tools and unscientific methods, and the production yielded so little, that when sold in competition with the machine-made produce of other countries, the income to the farmer was very poor indeed. From this, exorbitant and unparalleled high taxes in cash are paid. And when other simple wants are supplied, the farmer is left in a state of such want that at the next season, if the crop fails, he faced starvation.

The motion to form the committee for U. P. relief fund was then put to the vote, and unanimously carried, the following committee being elected:

Mr. Mohammed Akbar, Bhai Umrao Singh, Bhai Ganga Singh, Bhai Rajah Singh, Bhai Natha Singh, Bhai Ratan Singh, Lala Sohan Lal, Lala Harnam Chand, Bhai Mihan Singh.

Donations Received

Seth G. T. Assomull	\$50.00
The Hindustanee	35.00
Mr. Umrao Singh	15.00
Ganda Singh Mal	2.00
Toti Chala	2.00
Shiam Singh	2.00
Milki Bilga	2.00
Bariam Chand	2.00
Diwan Singh	2.00
Beer Singh	2.00
Jagat Singh	2.00
Hazara Singh	2.00
Surjan Singh	2.00
Amer Singh Malpur	1.00
Kakam Singh	1.00
Ishar Singh	1.00
Fartap Singh Malpur	1.00
Karam Chand Jandialla	1.00
Kishan Singh Jorawar	2.00
Gurdit Singh Chuk	2.00
Kehar Singh Gabor	1.00
Indar Singh	2.00
Hakim Singh Sadikpur	1.00
Phooman Singh Mahata	1.00
Banta Singh	1.00
Jagat Singh Kaler	1.00
Kehar Singh Kole	1.00
Nand Singh Nathowal	1.00
Kahan Singh Sorahwa	1.00

Total\$139.00

All the donations should be sent to Bhai Ratan Singh, Hon. Secretary the U. P. Famine Relief Fund Committee, 1866 2nd Ave., West, city.

The members of the said committee have fixed an itinerary to visit all the camps the Hindus are working at, for collections. All the donations received will be reported in the next issue.

Our imaginations are affected as were those of the first Europeans who visited India, and who, impressed by the profusion and magnificence of the Rajahs, but not noticing the abject poverty of the masses, mistook for the richest country in the world what is really the poorest.—Henry George.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN PUNJAB

The Punjab Gazette has published the following notification in the second week of February last:

“Under the provisions of section 15, Act V, of 1861, His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, is pleased to direct that the inhabitants, except the Christian Community of Village Gohawa, in the jurisdiction of the Barki Police Station, in the Lahore district, shall be charged for the period of two years with the cost of maintaining additional police, which it has been necessary to locate thereat, in consequence of their misconduct.”

Can any one beat this? His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor, the almighty lord of the province, the saviour and “all in all” of the Punjab, has been “PLEASED” to direct that the (poor) inhabitants, “EXCEPT” the Christians, shall be charged for two years with the cost of maintaining additional police. The pleasure of the Governor, the so-called ruler of the Province, is in sucking the blood of the poor subjects! It is nothing new in India. Many poor Indians have lost their lives for the mere pleasure of their brutal rulers. The inhabitants except the Christian Community! Except Christians! Why not Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, and all inhabitants. Is it because the Christians never commit any sin? (According to the foolish missionaries all are born in sin.) Or is it because they belong to the same religion as the Lieut.-Governor, and his caste?

Ever since the British government established itself in India, exacting iniquities like this have been perpetrated by the officials all over the country. People have suffered in mute forbearance. When they had not enough to eat the taxes were exacted by the government, causing them to starve to death. The kind Lieut.-Governor has sent the punitive police; the people must maintain them. Paid their last penny—sold their furniture—sold their lives to maintain the punitive police!

Times have changed now. Hindustanees did not know what the Lieut.-Governor was at because they were asleep. The dark night is almost over now. Hindustanees have found out that it was under this brutal British government that they lost 32,500,000 of their brothers in 107 years for want of food, while they produced enough to maintain six times the population of India. They have found out further that while in 107 years they lost 32,500,000 people, the loss to the whole world in wars during the same period was only 5,000,000 men., including the great Napoleonic wars.

Furthermore they realize that instead of dying by hundreds of thousands from want of food (money) if only one per cent asserted their independence, they could put down the brutality of the handful of British in India, and India would once again shine before the whole world as she did in times now past.

What misconduct the poor inhabitants of Lahore district are guilty of, we do not know, but we can take it for granted that it is the old bogey, sedition. Because the police cannot find any culprit, if any, to prefer charges against, the Lieut.-Governor penalizes all the inhabitants.

We hope that all Indian newspapers will fully sympathize with our brothers in Lahore, and protest against the order of the Lieutenant Governor.

S. C. MUKERJI.

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Address All Correspondence to the Editor

H. RAHIM

516 Main St., Room 1.

Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., Friday, May 1, 1914

EDITORIAL**FAMINE IN UNITED PROVINCES**

We publish elsewhere in these columns an appeal from the Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Famine Relief Committee, a non-official organization, formed under the presidency of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Dr. Sundar Lal, C. I. E., for the relief of the famine stricken in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The area of famine and grave distress is officially computed to be 30,000 square miles, an area more than half that of England, or a little greater than the whole of Scotland, which is 29,796 square miles.

The population affected, however, according to official estimates, is the large number of 14,000,000 people, nearly double the population of the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

The people of the western countries, and particularly those in America, cannot possibly have the imagination to picture to their minds what a horror a famine in India is, as such conditions, or the like thereof, are never witnessed by them on this continent.

The people in India, whereby I mean the agricultural people, remain, living hand to mouth, and when the double Spring and Autumn crop failure occurs, as in the U. P. this year, the milk supply and other cattle nourishment also fails, owing to the want of fodder, which destroys cattle by hundreds of thousands. The condition of the people then is too terrible to describe.

Hungry groups of men, actually in rags, aged and young, and women with babies on their sides go out in search of food, and after trudging along for same in a famished condition, reach a stage where they can not walk or move any further, fall or lie down under the shade of trees, or by the roadside, only to turn into dreadful looking corpses.

Streets, or Bazaars as they are called in India, present, during the famines, awful sights of famished women, their bones sticking out like bat's wings, the loose dry withered skin denoting that the last atom of flesh has been consumed by the slow fire of hunger, who, with equally skeleton-like white lipped famished babies on their breasts, after reaching their last stretch, drift away into some quiet place until their gruesome bodies are discovered or eaten away by Jackals.

The tragic haunting stare from the glaring eyes of the starving crawling figures of humanity in the famine of 1900, which destroyed over 1,000,000 lives through starvation, a number equal to about one-seventh of the whole population of this Dominion, can never be effaced from the memory of those who

witnessed this frightful famine of the last decade in India.

A shudder passes through our frame, when, in writing this, we recollect the hordes of Hindustanees who hungered and died, because there were no adequate means to save them. It is awfully shocking to realize that since that famine the United Provinces have experienced another one in 1907-8; and the one at the present time is a grim reality.

The Lieut.-Governor of the afflicted provinces is alive to the situation and a semi-official Famine Relief Committee, including many well-to-do Hindustanee members, was formed, which will save many human lives and much cattle. Under the Famine Relief code, governmental measures are also quickly adopted as far as the code has provided for relief.

The Viceroy of India, on closing the Budget Session of the Legislative Council on March 24th, made a speech on the U. P. Famine in these assuring terms:

"The revenue is suspended with a liberality unknown 10 years ago, agricultural advances are distributed on an enormous scale, ordinary public works, instead of being closed for want of funds are extended as far as possible for the maintenance of working cattle, whose services are of such economic importance, and every effort is made to provide fodder at cheap rates, the cost of transit being reduced at great expense to the State, etc."

While Hindustanees are grateful for all genuine practical aid extended by the authorities in India to the suffering masses, we must state that political puffery is no mean factor in such optimistic Budget speeches from the official chair.

It is not because of the scarcity of food stuffs and other good things of life in India; they are abundant, and transportation facilities are quite ample for shipping edibles and fodder into the districts where the scarcity occurs. In fact, this same Viceroy of India, in the same Council, on Sept. 1913 last, stated that during the year 1912 the exports from India rose from £164,000,000 to £184,000,000 sterling.

Thus, these famines are, in the final analysis, money famines. The terrible exploitation which keeps wages below subsistence level in India, an equal which cannot be found anywhere else in the world, with conditions far worse than those of chattel slavery, form the truth underlying these famines, which continue to destroy more human lives than the worst of the bloody wars ever waged in that country.

Ordinarily wages in India for unskilled labor range from 12 cents to 28 cents (As. 6 to 14) for an average working day of 12 hours.

We are astounded, therefore, to read in "The Vakeel" of Lahore, that the government of India, which claims to have so liberally opened relief works for the famine stricken, has fixed the wages for same at 3 cents per day. When the workers refused this the government replied: "Well, you are in famine. You can choose."

The famines of 1833, 1860, 1877, 1897, and 1900 ought to have taught the government of India that the land assessment and revenue systems are responsible for these famines, which frightfully and devastatingly destroy the agricultural people and stock.

The analysis of the causes of famines, or a strong indictment of the whole of the governmental policy of revenue in India, are not the subject matter here.

We write this in appeal to the brotherly feelings of Hindustanes, and the humane instincts of Americans, that they extend a helping hand to save pre-

cious human lives, and the lives of the cattle on which they depend for their sustenance.

The non-official organization, the U. P. Famine Relief Committee, whose appeal for famine relief on behalf of the sufferers of their provinces appears in this issue, is composed of respectable members, like Dr. Satish Chandra Bannerjee, Chairman; Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hon. Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, etc., etc. This non-official organization was necessitated for the special function which it must perform, the government semi-official work being necessarily directed in other specific and limited directions.

Orphans, widows, pardanashin ladies, and the depressed classes are, amongst the famine stricken, the most helpless and the easiest prey of the destructive famine in that they are immobile, mute, and will lie down before they sense the direction to travel for relief.

The efforts of the U. P. Famine Relief Committee will be devolved in these quarters particularly as their program declares.

The servants of India society have been rendering a signal service in relief work carried on by this committee.

We earnestly pray the Hindustanees of this coast to rise to the situation and contribute to their fullest capacity so that precious lives of our famine-stricken brethren in the United Provinces may be saved with decorum and readiness.

This duty is the noblest they can fulfil.

OUR BENEVOLENT ADVISERS

The News-Advertiser of April 25th, under the caption "Hindus should save their money" has come forward with certain benevolent advice to us, and it is remarkably good of them to be thus interested in our welfare when such advice was never requested.

Hindus are very much alive to this point, and the News-Ad. need not be under any apprehension that we will in any way be induced to part with our good coin of the realm.

No doubt the wisdom of the News-Ad. class is extraordinary, and when the power of the political party it represents is considered in connection with their wisdom, we can readily excuse them for thinking themselves so important that even the destiny of Hindustanees becomes a matter they can decide upon in five minutes.

A certain Miss Crook, a medical missionary, has done us the honor of showing a blank petition form that "the wives of the Hindus (now here) be admitted to British Columbia in 1914."

Our "valued" contemporary, the Morning Sun, is exercised over the movements of this lady that their representative sought a special interview with her, and published a long account under the heading "Women raising funds to help the Hindus."

The Associated Press of North America was not sufficiently attracted to take any notice of this affair.

Although the "valued" Sun and the pious News-Ad. are apparent adversaries in political doctrines, or rather economic interests, as far as the art of journalism is concerned, they are, nevertheless, disciples of the same school, and have pulled off some great journalistic stunts in referring to the obscure

activities of the missionary woman aforementioned—Miss Crook.

We are greatly amused at the journalistic ardour of our local contemporaries at the expense of Miss Crook on the Hindu question, but the energy is certainly mis-spent.

So often have we expressed the doctrines of the Hindu colony in Canada that reverend gentlemen and sky-pilots generally had better refrain from "butting in" on our behalf in the question of our immigration rights considering that such is a political question, whereas the votaries of providence function better in preaching heaven or hell.

This Miss Crook was a missionary of the above type, and as such, Hindustanees remaining by their oft repeated principles, consider her to be an undesirable ally, much less would they care to part with a single copper of their hard earned money in her favor.

Was the object of the News-Ad. in advising us to save our money in this direction one of benevolence, or merely a desire to impress us with their wisdom?

Miss Crook was never before known to the Hindustanees, and they are in no way to be led into her scheme, seeing she came forward with a tried and discarded method of petition, a queer blank form which had nothing thereon excepting the words: (1) For the moral safety of the country. (2) For humanity's sake. (3) For the honor of the Empire. Not one word bearing on us.

The sovereignty of the state having been signed away under necessity to the self-governing colonies by the central power, those colonies have become so autonomous that the British Empire is but a myth, a sickly sentiment, which is being realized more and more each day by Hindustanees in all practical political questions affecting them in the colonies.

The "humanity's sake" is another chimera. We know how humane the Britishers were. The "moral safety of the country!" The country was never morally unsafe because of us, and that we ourselves were morally safe from this country is evident that in spite of all the social evil in this town, Hindus have rather been fighting for their wives and homes, and do not succumb to temptation.

It was plain and self evident to us that Miss Crook could not get either this paper or petition signed by the Hindustanees, nor would we provide her with any coin.

The News-Ad. and the Sun have exasperated themselves, stating that Hindustanees must not be allowed to bring their wives and children here, and under the cover of the well meaning foible of this old missionary woman have tried to tell, or impress upon us, that they had decided our destiny as above stated, and that this was final, but we wish to assure them that they have absolutely failed to make the slightest impression.

HINDUSTANEES CHARTER A STEAMER FOR VANCOUVER

Mr. Gurdit Singh, a contractor and merchant in the Malay States, is reported to have chartered a ship to bring Hindustanees to Canada. It is said that many domiciled Hindus, who, under instructions by Immigration Dept., to the shipping companies, were refused passage to this country, jointly chartered a vessel and, under the management of Bhai Gurdit Singh, have headed for Vancouver.

THE WORK BEFORE US

No. 2

In the last issue of The Hindustanee I tried to show that the increasing of the national efficiency of the people of India through various means of agitation, education, and organization, will eventually bring about necessary changes which will assure us our inalienable rights.

Our Weakness

Lord Haldane in discussing the problem of England's greatest need declared that her real danger did not lie in the force of the German navy, but in the potential strength of the German people, the efficiency of the German administration, and the tremendous intellectual and commercial progress of that country, which is now in the field of competition with England. In the same way let us emphasize the fact with all the force we can command—our real weakness lies in our lack of national consciousness, lack of efficiency, and lack of concerted action.

Need of Democratic Education

To rouse our national consciousness, to increase our national efficiency, and to bring about concerted action we need true democratic education. We need the best of the occidental culture to stimulate us in achieving our desired goal. Thus we need students from India to come to all foreign countries, especially to U. S. A.

England's Antipathy Towards Our Education

The U. S. government in the Philippine Islands has done more for the education of the Philipinos, and for paving the way for their acquisition of self government during the last fifteen years than what has been achieved by the British government during the whole period of her occupation of India. Lord Curzon's University Bill, and the failure of the British Indian government to incorporate the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill into law are the best examples of the British government's antipathy towards our educational aspirations.

Now-a-days this feeling of antipathy has become contagious among the educators and cultivated public of Great Britain, which can very well be proven from the high-handed actions and ignoble treatment accorded our students in Great Britain. For instance, men in Oxford and Cambridge, Hindustanee students, are denied the right of fair competition in the way of acquiring fellowships. The case of Mr. Bhupati Mohon Sen, M. Sc., who, having won the highest honor in Cambridge, was a candidate for the Smith prize and Fellowship at King's college, being notified to withdraw from the field of competition, is only one of the many recent instances of British antipathy towards our educational progress. (Vide. The Hindustanee Student. Jan., 1914.)

Proposal of Exclusion of Hindusthanes From the Medical Colleges of England

The "Indian Patriot" of March 6th, 1914, informs us that the European Medical Students of London have adopted resolutions favoring the exclusion of Hindusthanee students. Among other astoundingly false reasons the enlightened European students of London have presented these arguments in favor of their action:

(1) It is detrimental to the proper government and discipline of India that young men, who are by no means regarded as equals by whites in that country, should come to England and be treated as such, and that it is stated on reliable authority that these students, on their return to their naive land, become discontented and seditious.

(2) As an inferior and subject race they (Hindusthanes) have not the rights of Englishmen.

(3) There is no reason why they should come here to study whitemen's bodies and whitemen's diseases when they will ultimately have to practice among blacks, etc.

U. S. A. Welcomes Students

Germany, France, Austria and other countries welcome our students, but the educational system in India, being imperfect, our students have to face the language difficulty in these countries. In the U. S. A., however, we have all the opportunities of the world to make good in acquiring higher democratic education. Undoubtedly some of the petty politicians of the Pacific Coast, following in the footsteps of the Canadian authorities, are trying to legislate laws which may exclude self-supporting Hindusthanee students. But the educators and cultivated public of U. S. A., unlike the same class in England, welcome Hindusthanes, which can be established without the least shadow of doubt by the fact that the members of the faculty of the University of California sent the following telegram to the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., protesting against the Raker Immigration Bill:

"The following members of the faculty of the University of California wish to protest earnestly against section 47 of the Raker Immigration Bill, particularly insofar as it affects Asiatic students. The proposed legislation we regard as unprecedented, unjust, and uncalled for. We believe it fundamentally wrong in principle. There has been, so far as we know, no complaint against Asiatic students.

"On the contrary, they maintained honorable records in many American Universities. Such ungenerous legislation would result in the exclusion of many desirable students. There are many easy ways of determining bona fide students. Many of our colleagues join us in this protest."

(Signed) C. P. ADAMS, (Philosophy)
C. L. COREY, (Mechanics)
H. E. COREY, (English)
J. W. HOWARTH, (Education)
F. K. KRUGER, (Pol. Science)
G. N. LEWIS, (Chemistry)
C. R. NOYES, (Slav. Lang.)
J. B. PEIXOTTO, (Sociology)
T. H. REED, (Pol. Science)
E. P. LEWIS, (Physics)
G. R. McMILLAN, (English)
C. H. PARKER, (Economics)
A. U. POPE, (Philosophy)
R. C. TOLMAN, (Chemistry)

The University authorities of Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon Agricultural College, etc., have also taken keen interest in this matter to protect our interests.

Raker Immigration Bill

The Raker Bill, if incorporated into law, will exclude all self-supporting Asiatic students, who work even only during the summer months to make a part of their expenses.

Sec. 47 of this bill provides: (1) That all Asiatic students must obtain certificates of identification, and permission from the government of which they are subject or citizens. (Many desirable students for pecuniary and other reasons may not get the certificate and permission.) (2) It also stipulates that no Asiatic student shall be allowed to enter U. S. A. unless provided with another certificate stating the nature of studies theretofore pursued, the nature of

the studies to be pursued in U. S. A., and where they will be pursued, and furthermore, that **provision must be made for the care and maintenance of the student as such in the country.** (3) It shall be unlawful for any Asiatic, who shall have entered the U. S. A. as a member of the exempted classes (students, merchants, etc.) to hereafter work for gain as laborer; any person so doing shall be deported.

Unfortunately there are some bills pending before the U. S. Congress which may materially injure our interests.

Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Freedom

We are also given to understand from Washington despatches that the U. S. A. government has begun diplomatic negotiations with the British government to adjust Hindusthanee immigration. If our people in India fail to perform their duty, it may well result in limitation or exclusion of Hindusthanee students from U. S. A., because the British authorities for commercial and other reasons do not like our students to come into the U. S. A. We urge that Hindusthanee leaders, educators, and students should extend urgent attention to this matter as the gravity of the situation demands.

A Suggestion for Constructive Work

The Indian National Congress, passive resistance in South Africa, publishing newspapers, delivering inflammatory speeches against tyrannical government, and sending delegates to England and India, are of very little value when compared with that kind of constructive work which will produce our national efficiency.

We need men like Arabindo Ghose, Tilak, Gandhi, Lajpat Rai, Gokhale and others, who are deeply interested in the Indian National Congress movement. But we must not forget that the Congress movement did not directly help to produce these men; rather these men have built up many institutions which are very beneficial in increasing our national strength. It is a pity that there is not one well calculated movement on foot to help in the production of "men and women," who will work for the regeneration of India by increasing our national efficiency.

Without any further explanation let me squarely put before every thinking Hindusthanee brother and sister that **we need concerted action among all the Hindusthanees in all parts of the world to establish a handsome scholarship fund so that we can bring and maintain deserving students—male and female—in U. S. A.**

The time is ripe and the work should be started without any delay. Let us all rejoice that even the Hindusthanee girls are willing to cross the ocean to acquire scientific education so that they will be able to serve our country's cause most effectively.

A Hindusthanee girl has written me the following letter:

"Sir—Being desirous of going over to U. S. A. for further prosecution of my studies, I shall be really thankful if you would let me have the following information by return of post. I appeared at the matriculation examination of Calcutta University, and am confident of getting through in the first division.

"Would it be possible for me, a Hindu (Bengali) girl, to secure a suitable scholarship to enable me to prosecute my studies—say in arts, household economies, or medicine, without any help from home?

"I shall also like to know if you can kindly arrange it

for me. Thanking you in anticipation, and begging to be excused for troubling you,

"I am, yours truly, "MISS (XYZ)"

"P. S.—I shall be glad if the information could reach me some time before the academic year begins in U. S. A."

This work of establishing a scholarship fund can be successfully carried out if the Hindusthanees of the world extend a helping hand to the Hindusthanee Association of America, which is working for the regeneration of India through education.

Prof. Sudhindra Bose, M. A., Ph. D., lecturer on Oriental politics and civilization, President of the Hindusthan Association of America, with his colleagues, are considering this scheme with all seriousness. We hope that the Hindusthan leaders from India, Federated Malaya Straits, South Africa, Australia, British Guiana, Europe, and other parts of the world, will extend their support and communicate with Dr. Bose, Hall of Liberal Arts, Iowa City, Ia., U. S. A.

TARAKNATH DAS,

Box 455, Berkeley, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE

SIKHS IN THE DEMOCRATIC SELF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The "Khalsa Advocate" published a letter in the March 21st, 1914, issue, over the signature of Subedar Fateh Singh, of the Malay State Guides, stationed at Taiping, under the heading "The British Raj."

The Subedar is evidently ignorant of the science of society, the history of politics, and the national movement in India, and does not seem to have formed any clear conception of the relationship of the Sikhs in Hindusthanee Nationalism. He is certainly the victim of some hallucinations about the future of India, if the British were to evacuate it.

I quote the following from the letter of this Sikh military officer:

"It is not even impossible that in the struggle which must follow any possible evacuation of India by the English, the very existence of the Sikhs will be washed out, and their annihilation complete."

Our friend does not see that in the onward march of nations, and their struggle for existence, unless the necessary fitness existed, it would not only be the handful of Sikhs, or the whole of the Hindusthanees, but his idolized British Raj, including that of England, would be wiped out of existence.

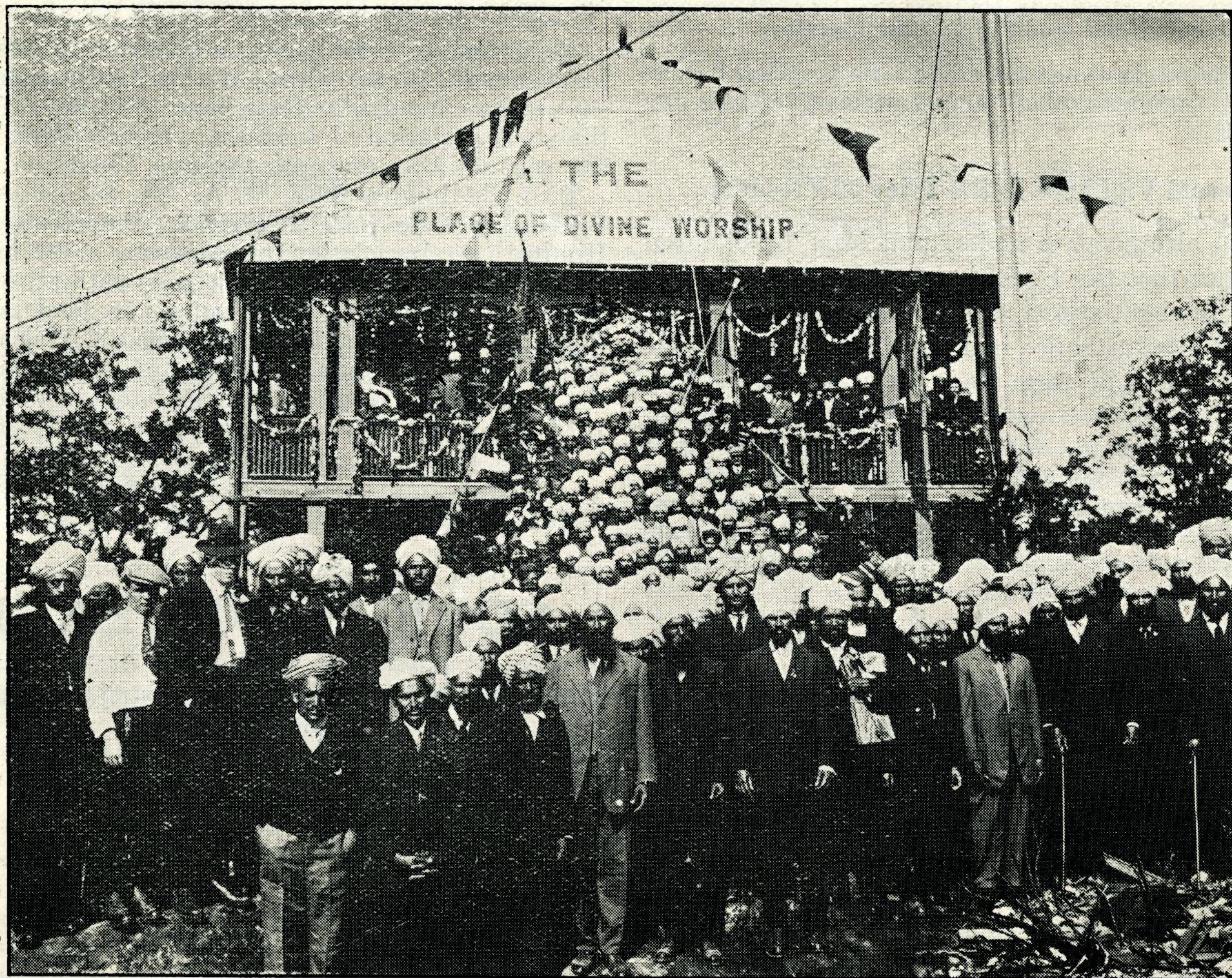
Did he ever calculate the contingency that the British, like the Romans, would not be able to save themselves, carrying us together with them into their ruin?

Had he looked around for a movement and perceived the position of the nations, he would have found that there is no room whatsoever for any small community, and that necessity compelled the small European communities to federate into the present day nations of United France, United Germany, United States of America, United Japan, United China, etc., etc.

If we wish to survive, the only solution is that the 316,000,000 of the people of India, geographically,

(Continued on page ten)

Baisakhi Festival at Victoria, B. C.



SIKH TEMPLE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Monday, April 13th, was a day of great festivity at the Sikh Temple at Victoria, Sikhs from all directions having assembled there to celebrate the "Baisakhi Anniversary Day."

In the year Samuat 1756, 1699 A. D., Guru Govind Singh mustered in force his disciples on this day, the 1st of Baisakh, and initiated them into the Amrit ceremony, the ritual which is calculated to immortalize man according to their scripture, and which gives them the honor of Khalsa (pure). This day was laid the foundation of the Khalsa forces, who later on founded the Sikh Commonwealth in Punjab.

The salute "Wahi Guruji Ka Khalsa Wahi Guruji ki Kateh" saw the light on this auspicious day of the Sikhs.

The Sikh Temple at Victoria, B. C., is situated high on a hillside amidst very picturesque surroundings, the well-kept lawns, outhouses and the central building in the vast compound were ideally neat, and the whole premises were decorated with flowers, buntings and lanterns, exhibiting the fact that some celebration was proceeding within.

The "Granth Sahib," an imposing big volume,

written in Gurumukhi character, was placed on a raised dais. From a seat near by Bhai Hari Singh and others read texts befitting the occasion.

Over ten addresses were then delivered by different speakers from the audience.

The most significant feature of all was two yellow banners planted one on either side of the raised dais, bearing the inscription "Deg, Teg, Fateh," which literally interpreted means "Good commissariat—and good sword for success." This reminds us of the great utterance of Napoleon Bonaparte that "God is with the biggest battalions."

This specific Khalsa organization being in power only half a century ago, is still a live community, and their ideals are not mere forms as is the case with the other time-worn Hindu and Mahomedan institutions. This was demonstrated by a big "Deg," as a matter of fact, being held in the spacious dining hall below.

As usual the Khir, Kada parshad, vegetables, curds, rotis, etc., elegantly cooked, were liberally served to all, and full justice was done to them.

Along with the inception of this Sikh "Amrit" ritual it was the day of caste extinction amongst the

Sikhs. The Amrit and Kada were partaken of by the members of all castes, who joined the organization, with filial feelings, signifying the forsaking of the caste distinction to which other Hindu communities are still slaves to, in the question of eating and drinking together.

After an address on Sikh institutions, Mr. Rajah Singh moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Granthi Hari Singh, and carried unanimously:

"We, the Sikhs assembled in a mass meeting to celebrate the Bisakhi Festival, place on record our deep sense of regret towards the demolishing of the enclosure walls of the Rikabganj Sikh shrine at Delhi by the Indian government authorities.

"We strongly urge upon the commissioner of Delhi and the Indian government to restore these walls of the temple without any delay."

CANADA AS A HINDU SAW IT

Article V

(Continued from the last issue.)

The two largest oceans of this globe, the Pacific on the west, and the Atlantic on the east coast, surround the North American continent, and give it the aforementioned tremendous coast line of 24,500 miles.

A glance at the map will show that North America is separated from Asia by a narrow strip of the waters of the Pacific, called the Behring Straits, running between Alaska and Siberia. A few years ago a Russian enterprize mooted a scheme of a railroad across Siberia to Alaska by bridging over the Behring Straits at a convenient point, thus connecting Asia with North America, but the project was dropped owing to Russia's finances being greatly weakened by the Russo-Japanese war. The project will likely be revived when favorable financial conditions are restored in Russia, and when Siberian development necessitates such a railroad, though it may not materialize in the immediate future.

The U. S. government on the Alaskan side has already (in March last) enacted, by the Alaskan railway Act, to construct 1,000 miles of government railroad in Alaska, and an expenditure of \$35,000,000 has been appropriated for the same. The conditions for the Yukon-Alaskan Railroad are developing fast. The last spike has been driven this month in the Northern Transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific, which has Prince Rupert as its terminal port on the Pacific. When the Pacific Great Eastern shall have completed the 710 miles of railroad touching the northern boundary of British Columbia in 1915, it will be no mean factor in the railway system of the Alaska-Yukon country.

Considering the unlimited mineral wealth, coal, sea products, etc., that await development in B. C., Yukon, Alaska and Siberia, it is not altogether idle to figure that an overland connection between Asia and the American continent will be an established fact as the years roll on.

The principal connection and the method of transportation between Asia and America must, however, naturally be inter-oceanic over the Pacific.

Distances between Asia and North America are being materially reduced, as the C. P. R. White Liners, the magnificent Empress boats, have rendered the accessibility of Japan from North America and vice versa in 10 days, and Hong Kong can be reached in 15 days from Vancouver, B. C.

With the awakening of Asia, in which Japan has taken the lead, China is making rapid strides onward, and India is shaking off British strangulation. The question of harbor facilities and merchant marines for the inter-oceanic traffic in merchandise and passengers between Asia and America are engaging the attention of the people of the countries lying on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

The Panama Canal must afford a revolutionary change in the Europe-American transportation, but the Pacific seaports must have a corresponding economic effect when the great ditch is thrown open next year.

This is anticipated by the Pacific Coast navigation companies, both Asiatic and American.

Great harbor developments are being undertaken at Hong Kong and Shanghai in China, at Kobe and Yokohama in Japan, in the Hawaiian Islands, at San Francisco, Portland and Seattle in the U. S. A., and at Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert in British Columbia, the Pacific Coast province of Canada.

The last mentioned port, Prince Rupert, in Northern British Columbia, is just beginning to assume the significance of a port of international connection owing to the entry of the G. T. P. transcontinental railroad into that city this month.

Hindustanees who have arrived in Canada, excepting a few isolated arrivals via the Eastern or Atlantic route, have done so by the Pacific route. Starting from Calcutta, sailing via Singapore, China and Japan, the first port they touch is Victoria, B. C., on Vancouver Island, in Canada.

Although Victoria is the oldest city and port in Canada on the Pacific, after crossing the Straits of Georgia—a few hours' sail—exhibiting a duplicate of the exhilarating and beatous scenery of the Inland Sea of Japan, the leading port and city of Vancouver, B. C. on the mainland, the golden gate port of Canada on this side, is arrived at.

Burrard Inlet, on which the city of Vancouver is situated, is a natural harbor of exceptional qualities. The waters of the inlet penetrate many miles into the mainland, forming the harbor of Vancouver, B. C. The hilly peninsula on the north, and Stanley Park on the south, form a natural breakwater, and thereby afford perfect shelter to the shipping on both shores of the inlet, which has many miles of waterfrontage suitable for railway terminals, warehouses, piers, elevators, and other requisites of an ideal harbor as provided by nature. The waters are deep enough for the largest ocean-going vessels.

The picturesque snow-clad hills of the north shore and the sombre hued stately trees of the famous Stanley Park, form a fantastic background to this harbor, relieving the dreary clanging and din of the cranes and ship winches which are operated in the shipping and unshipping of cargo from and for the world's scattered ports.

Not only all the overland traffic of Western Canada, but of several railroads from western states of U. S. A., owing to this port affording certain natural facilities, look to Vancouver as a port for their traffic. From Vancouver harbor as a hub, vessels of Canadian-Australian, Canada-Mexican, C. P. R. Empress line, Blue Funnel, Osaka Shosen, Nippon Yusen Naisha, Andrew Weir, German Kosmos, and coast service companies, leave for their various destinations in different parts of the world. At any rate Vancouver claims to be a terminal lying in the highway of the North Pacific Ocean.

A flood of time tables, leaflets, guides, descriptive pamphlets, beautifully illustrated and richly bound literature, are published and gratuitously offered by the steamship and railroad agencies to advertise the virtues of their respective routes, the facilities they offer, the grandeur of sights one's eyes may feast upon during the tour, and the economy of their tariffs. These are a mine of information on the continent of America, and form quite a literature in themselves, helping the intending traveller to effect an economic tour, but unfortunately this desirable advertising matter, which is of great mutual benefit to the tourist and railroad and steamship companies, hardly ever finds its way into India.

The reason is that under the conspiracy or complicity with home authorities and Colonial government, the government of India has checked all tours and travels of the Hindustanee, outward from India to Europe, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and America, which cynically claim to be white men's countries, by direct insinuations or instructions surreptitiously given to the offices of steamship companies in India not to book them except under certain most exceptional conditions, when sanctioned by Indian authorities.

The advertising material, therefore, does not reach their hands, and Hindustanees remain very much uninformed as to the most desirable routes or details of tour to this continent.

A system of heinous and abject espionage is levied in India, putting the whole Hindustanee nation, who want to go out of India on a tour, practically under surveillance, if not keeping them almost captives in their own land.

Earmarking the whole Hindustanee nation from movement out of India and strangling their tours at the very points of departure, like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, is an imposition that must form a standing indictment of the methods of the Britishers with Hindustanees.

While this is a chapter on the geographical features of the North American continent, and the immediate facts being detailed were the sea ports on the Pacific Coast, and incidentally their situation and accessibility, I am led to embody a few remarks concerning the disabilities placed upon Hindustanees in their tours, in order to elucidate the point that to them the geographical information as to the convenience or position of Vancouver, San Francisco, etc., on the Pacific, or the picturesque St. Lawrence and New York City, etc., on the Atlantic, are at present very insignificant compared with the shackles placed upon Hindustanees at the very points of departure, in their own land.

Geographical facts of any country, or continent, consist mainly of their coast line, islands, ports, bays, inlets, rivers, lakes, mountains, provinces, cities, shape, area, etc., and incidentally of the minerals and vegetation. For correct and detailed information there are numerous standard works on geography which may be referred to, as I consider that a mention of a few prominent facts only are appropriate in a theme of this kind.

Instead of asking the reader to come from the Pacific to the Mainland in this narrative, I want him to look up to the Atlantic, which connects the American continent with the Old World and Africa, the side from which Columbus entered this hemisphere in 1492, conferring a world's boon to the Old World denizens.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page seven)

traditionally, economically, and in ideals, being one people from ages past, in spite of their enemies sedulously attempting to divide them, and representing them as divided, must imbue the national consciousness and stand forth as the Indian nation.

Their shiboloth must be: We are Hindustanees first; Sikhs, Mohamedans, and Hindus afterwards.

If our brother Subedar had been acquainted with the political life of India, he would have known that the Mohamedans, who form 70,000,000 of the Hindustanees, are twenty-three times numerically stronger than the Sikhs, as the latter number, all told, only about 3,000,000, harbored the same fancied anxieties about the identity and rights of the minority, as he, as a Sikh, does. The last session of the Indian National Congress demonstrated that the Mohamedan brethren have shaken off those hallucinations and now stand together with the Hindus, three times more numerous than themselves, for a democratic self-government of India, necessitated by the changed conditions of the country.

We can only progress by being one with the whole Hindustanee nation, and under the form of a democratic government, as it is an invariably demonstrated fact that democracy divides the people least. United we succeed; divided we fall.

Talk about the English Imperial Administrators! If he knew anything at all about "who-is-who" of India he would know that there are thousands of Hindustanees like his Highness, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, Mr. Gokhle, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh, Mr. Surrendra Nath Bannarjee, Mr. Nawab Syed Mohammed, Mr. Haque, Mr. S. Sinha, and such other true nationalists, who are trained in the work of Imperial Administration. These nationalist gentlemen are capable in a greater measure, and freer from sectarian prejudices than the swell-headed and puerile Englishmen, and if placed in the Imperial Administration, the present I. C. S. bureaucrats would be missed as much as a hobo would miss the fleas taken out of his blanket.

There are many diverse religions in European countries, such as Roman Catholic, Mormon, Unitarian, and many sects of Protestantism, and when the followers of these variegated beliefs assemble in their Parliament Houses, they keep the religious affairs away from those of the State, and our nationalists can certainly follow the same spirit.

The one thing our Sikh brother lays so much emphasis upon is that India is progressing in the intellectual field under the British.

Has he read the statistics on education in India? Does he know that the percentage of the population, excluding those under school age, who can read and write in India is 5.3? Compare that with Japan, an Asiatic nation like ourselves, which shows a percentage of 95.

Did not Lord Curzon try to strangle even this meagre education? Was not Mr. Gokhle's urgent Bill of Primary Education thrown out?

Even the little Khalsa College, our wee educational house, is smothered by British amity. For heaven's sake let our brother Subedar look outside India if he wants to understand what intellectual progress is like.

If the Sikhs have any danger of "complete annihilation" it is by the quick deaths during plagues and famines, caused by the economic drain of the

country by the English, and by being killed in wars, in which they function as cheap abject mercenaries for the aggrandizement of their English masters.

We request our brother co-religionist Subedar Fateh Singh to critically study the problem of India from the view of the Sikh as a Hindustanee first, and a Sikh next, before rushing into print with such insidious, doctored, and hackneyed pro English phrases, borrowed from the bureaucratic writings.

RAJAH SINGH,

Secretary, United India League.

1918 2nd Avenue W., Vancouver, B. C.

BHAI ASSOMULL VISITS VANCOUVER

Bhai G. T. Assomull, the well-known merchant prince of Snidh Hyderabad, arrived at Vancouver, per S. S. Naigara, which arrived here on the 29th last from Australia, and left again for San Francisco last night, being en route to England and back home to India.

He travels, accompanied by his valet, Mr. Wadhu Mull.

He is a keen business man, and was not slow, during his brief stay, to visit a few wholesale business houses to elicit what trade relations between India and Canada were possible.

Bhai Assomull was feted, given an address, and otherwise accorded a very swell reception by the Hindustanees of this city. He was well pleased with Vancouver, except that the immigration authorities of this town had held him up for a cash bond of \$1,000, giving him an object lesson which has quite astounded him as to what Britishers are doing to the Hindustanees.

This old wealthy Sindhi pioneer firm of foreign trade commands a business which runs into millions, have branch offices and shops in Australia, China, Europe and at many capital cities of the world.

Government of India showers titles and otherwise fawns upon such Hindustanees to secure their good graces and co-operation in the government of that country, but his treatment as an undersible, in this country, has created a profound sense of resentment in him.

He had a special passport signed by the Governor-General of Australia in order to enable him to travel in any part of the British country.

In face of this, the action of the local immigration agent holding him up for bond of \$1,000, has demonstrated that the empire is a sickly sentiment, that there is not only no genuine political bond between Great Britain and Colonies, but also between colonies themselves.

Mr. Assomull has been, to our knowledge, a commissioner of the Municipality of Hyderabad and is otherwise a highly respected public spirited and a leading patriot in the Bombay Presidency.

The local campaign for the U. P. Famine Relief Fund was enriched with a donation of \$50 from Bhai Assomull, who said he was only a tourist and when he went home he will go into this famine relief matter in a fitting manner.

When you have done with this paper pass it on to your friends.

HINDUS IN SPORTS

Connolly-Dalbagh Singh wrestling match came off on the appointed day, the 3rd of April, at Dominion Hall, city.

The British Champion easily secured two falls from the Hindu wrestler, in 8 minutes.

There is a Hindu saying that "if nobody is allowed to lick me I can lick the whole town."

The working of the immigration department, statutes to the contrary, so operate that no Hindu can enter Canada, and thus Hindu champions are all kept out.

British champion or champions can come over to Canada "ad libitum" and challenge to lick Hindus.

From among the sport-loving Hindu workers in Vancouver, Dalbagh Singh, a strong man, but a raw champion, not knowing that Connolly was the top-notch and the only recognized champion of the British Isles, accepted to go on the mat on the handicap basis with the above mentioned result.

The significance of this match to the Hindus lty in this, that Pat Connolly was a worthy sport, and the Hindu was beaten hollow, but the principle underlying his defeat was such as the abovementioned Hindu saying denoted, "If nobody is allowed to lick me I can lick the whole town."

British, American and European champion or champions can be imported into Canada, ad libitum, to lick Hindus, whereas no Hindu champion is allowed to enter therein to lick the former.

WOMAN PROBLEM

The ladies of the well-to-do leisured class Hindustanees, particularly those living in the principal cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, etc., are at a loss how to spend their time during the day, when their husbands are out on business and the few directions are given in the management of their households, which are generally well taken care of by faithful servants.

It is not out of religious exuberence but simply to kill the hours that our rich Hindustanee ladies order automobiles or swell carriages, ride out in the name of paying homage to Aga Khans, Maharajas and Swamis, a class of the sons of Saviors, whom Mr. Ansty, the barrister, during the trial of a Maharaja, stated he would not touch, with a pair of tongs, and the class of men we would not touch with a 40-foot long pole.

In America the universities have been offering many courses of studies to the women, and their sisters in India would do well to emulate the ladies of the Western Countries in the matter of educating themselves, whereby they will find that time will not hang heavily upon them, and at the same time, with such accomplishments in education, the once glorious womanhood of India would be restored to its past fame and status.

This excerpt from the woman's page in the News-Advertiser of April 17th, contains valuable suggestions on the different lines of most useful and ornamental studies that the woman folks in India should desire to pursue:

"At least fifteen distinct vocations are being prepared for by women in Ohio State University. Each year Ohio State University girls invade a new department and show

their ability to make ground there. This year a course in poultry was opened to women, and fifteen girls entered. There are ten girls in forestry, most of them specializing in landscape gardening, three in architecture and twenty-five working in the advanced biological and botanical laboratories. Three women are studying to be doctors, two are working for their law degrees, and seven are engaged in library training work. In the home economics department 432 girls are preparing for various branches of the work, and, in addition, twenty are studying abnormal psychology with the aim of teaching deficient children. Two departments have sprung into prominence in the last three years. Journalism is one of them, and about twelve girls are doing training work. A few years ago "gym" was looked upon as a necessary evil by the girls. They breathed a sigh of relief when the required two years' work was over. Now the department of physical education for women is one of the most popular and thriving in the university. At least fifty girls are taking advanced and normal courses, and the demand has become so great that special night courses have been established."

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