

INDIAN REBEL RECANTS VIEWS

Remarkable Effect of Forced Sojourn in Berlin.

WANTS NO NEW MASTERS

Sees the Indolent Oriental Unable to Stand Alone at Present—He Seeks Autonomy Within the Empire—Needs Britain's Strong Arm for Safety and Progress—Conversion of Har Dayal Considered Important Event.

Har Dayal, for years one of the most influential of the agitators who have sought to foment revolution in India with the object of severing the great Indian empire from British rule, who founded the powerful Indian revolutionary party on the Pacific coast, and was publisher and editor of the paper known as Ghadr (Revolution) and subsequently in Berlin was the official guest of the German government and was put in charge of the German-inspired plans for an Indian insurrection, has undergone a change of heart. In his own words he now believes "that the consolidation of the British empire in the East is necessary in the best interests of the people of India, Burma, Egypt and Mesopotamia."

In the opinion of many Englishmen the conversion of Har Dayal is one of the important events of the last few months, as affecting the peace of the British empire. He was not only probably the brainiest man in the Indian revolutionary party, but also the most highly cultured. He is an honor graduate of Punjab university, and a post-graduate of Oxford, where he won a scholarship. It was while there that he became a revolutionist, his sentiments becoming so radical that he surrendered the last installment of his Oxford emoluments.

That was 12 years ago. After leaving Oxford he came to the United States and toured the Pacific coast, and subsequently British Columbia. While on the Pacific coast he organized the Indian revolutionary party, with headquarters in San Francisco, and in 1913 he began at San Francisco the publication of Ghadr. In their written articles and speeches Har Dayal and his followers advocated armed revolt in India. Long before the war started in 1914 rumors were current that he and his followers had a secret understanding with Germany.

In 1914 the German government, realizing the possibilities there were in Har Dayal's movement, invited him to Berlin, and for the twelve months that followed he was in charge of the Berlin-hatched Indian plots. From Berlin he went to Constantinople as the representative of the Berlin India committee. His particular mission to Constantinople was to precipitate a "holy war" of the Mohammedans against Great Britain, and by any other possible means to stir up discontent, mutiny and trouble generally among the British India troops then operating in Palestine and other parts of the near East.

Why He Changed.

Har Dayal's present change of front, so to speak, is mainly due, it is said, to the first-hand views he had of German methods, particularly in Turkey, Palestine and other near Eastern lands. The Germans became contemptuous of his change in attitude and he was practically interned in Germany until October last, when he was permitted to go to Stockholm. He is still there. In Stockholm he wrote over his own signature two articles which have appeared in recent issues of the New Statesman of London. In these he tells why his attitude changed from that of one of Great Britain's bitterest enemies to a supporter of British control in India and other Eastern countries under the British flag.

"I propose," says Har Dayal in the New Statesman, "to offer some suggestions and reflections with regard to the future of the British empire in Asia, from the standpoint of a patriotic Indian, who has been, during many years, a convinced and consistent opponent of British imperialism, but who has been led to modify his views on account of the tremendous events of the great world war. No thinking man can be the same after this war as he was before it."

"I now believe that the consolidation of the British empire in the East is necessary in the best interests of the people of India, Burma, Egypt and Mesopotamia. These countries contain more than one-fifth of the population of the whole world. The progress and welfare of these ancient and gifted peoples must be an object of solicitude for all lovers of humanity. Our attitude toward the British empire as a political institution, therefore, involves moral principles of the highest order. If the empire is based on mere tyranny, exploitation, race hatred, brute force and fraud, and if it cannot be mended in any way, why then we must end it and say: 'Down with this abomination of abominations.' I myself maintained this attitude for a long time. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the empire has grown up through historical necessity, and that it does serve a useful purpose in the social evolution of the human race, we may decide to accept it as a fundamentally sound and beneficent institution, which should be

Improved and developed rather than undermined and destroyed."
Wants No More Change of Masters.
The breaking up now of the British empire in Asia, Har Dayal asserts, would lead only to change of masters for the peoples of India and Egypt.

event, would be unable to defend themselves against other sturdy European nations that may harbor ambitious designs of world empire.

"They will be too weak," Har Dayal adds, "to keep out the Ashik barbarians who have overrun and devastated their fertile plains so often in the past. And the causes of this weakness are manifold. These nations are patriotic in their own way, but their patriotism is lukewarm and passive. They are not capable of sacrificing much for freedom; if they were keenly patriotic they could not have been conquered by England. Their ancient history is indeed noble and interesting, but it is rather molly with age and lacks the inspiring power of recent achievement. The climate of India and Egypt is enervating and disposes men's minds to repose and contemplation rather than to sustained activity."

"History seems to prove that warm countries produce superior intelligence while cold regions breed strong and courageous races. However that may be, it is certain that the Indians and Egyptians cannot prevail in battle against the Germans, the Russians, the Kurds, the Afghans and the Japanese, even if they are determined to fight for their countries with the courage of desperation. . . . Thus it is foolish for Southern races to imagine that they can, in the long run, hold their own against the Northerners if it comes to a trial of strength between them."

Berlin-Baghdad Awakening.

Of his German experiences, which led to his change of view regarding British control in India, Har Dayal writes:

"These reflections suggested themselves to me with greater force than ever before as I watched from Berlin the course of events in the near East in the winter of 1915-16. Sèvres was crushed and occupied about that time, and the famous 'Balkanizer' began to run between Berlin and Constantinople. Huge placards, with the words 'Hamburg-Baghdad' could be seen in the windows of the newspaper offices in Berlin. All this set me thinking."

"The Germans were supposed to be the allies of the Turks against the other European powers, but now the Turks found that they had got taskmasters instead of friends. Germany poured men and material into Turkey. 'Baghdad' was the goal of German ambition. All barriers that had stood between Teutonic imperialism and the much coveted treasures of old Asia had disappeared. A German empire in Asia was well-nigh within the range of practical politics. That spectre frightened all thinking Orientals, who had hitherto looked upon Germany as their champion against British imperialism. The cry 'Berlin-Baghdad' was ominous in our ears. Turkey had really been conquered without a blow. The foolish Turks had themselves opened the doors to their masters."

New Masters for Old.

"It was the story of the man, the horse, and the stag over again. I began to think of our beloved India and her northwestern frontier. The Germans intrigued with the Afghans and other wild tribes in Persia and Turkestan. The menace of a German Turkish-Persian invasion could no longer be overlooked. And in that moment I saw clearly that India would simply be overwhelmed by her old enemies, and by new ones if the German adventures obtained a foothold east of Suez. Whatever may happen, no son of India will ever consent that foreign soldiers should be allowed to enter India again from the northwest, whether they come as friends or foes."

"Imperialism is always an evil, but British and French imperialism in its worst forms is a thousand times preferable to German or Japanese imperialism. The English and the French are at least gentlemen in personal intercourse, and they have free institutions at home which exercise a liberalizing influence on their colonial policy in spite of themselves. The meanest English or French jingo cannot abolish the Magna Charta or blot out the words, 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.' But the Germans have no tradition of freedom."

The Detestable Prussian.

"The Prussian rules over all the Germans, and the Prussian is perhaps the most detestable type on earth. He is selfish, avaricious, heartless, arrogant, unscrupulous and servile. A slave and a bully, he is cruel to the weak and obsequious to the strong. He understands only the law of force, and worships power and rank. He is an upstart, and has all the vices of the parvenu. He suffers from incurable megalomania, so which political kleptomania and other serious disorders have been added during the last thirty years."

"He may be a patriot, a poet, or a sedant, but he is never a gentleman. He wishes to exploit everyone he meets, and his word cannot be trusted. All who know him despise and hate him. There is a good reason for this universal verdict against him. We should rejoice with exceeding joy that he has been humbled and thrown down from his high pedestal. I have lived in Prussia for two years during the war, and know what I am talking about."

The defense of India, adds Har Dayal, is a very grave problem. He admits, after reflection, that it is better that an Indian army, commanded by British officers, should guard the Indian frontiers, "than that the Af-

ghans, Kurds and the Germans should pour into the country after having defeated a 'national army' led by cowards and swindlers."

The Protecting British Fleet.

"I don't," he observes, "cannot afford the perilous luxury of an Indian mercenary army of 500,000. This is my deliberate opinion on this vital question. And as the world is infested with imperialists of every nationality, it is the part of wisdom for us not to tempt fate, but to stay under the protection of the British fleet and army in our quiet, sunny home of Hindustan, and make the best of our position in the empire. We are not equipped for the deadly rivalries and fierce struggles of this age of iron imperialism."

"Others will not leave us alone if we lose the name and arms of Great Britain. Let us not jump out of the frying pan of British imperialism into the fire of—who knows what?"

Needs a Strong Arm for Safety.

Continuing his second and last article, Har Dayal says:

"To sum up: Asia needs Britain's strong arm for her safety and progress. The empire will endure only if three conditions are fulfilled. First, all citizens of the British empire must be granted equal political rights in course of time. Secondly, England must not inflict economic injustice on the other nations. Thirdly, all British subjects must love and revere England as their spiritual mother and Greece as their spiritual grandmother. Thus the British empire of today will be converted into the 'British-Oriental-African commonwealth' of the future. And that is our goal and ideal."

WATER BEFORE WAR GETS A \$5,000 JOB

Laughed at Offer of Old Position—Finally Landed "Regular" Place.

"I know a young man who was a waiter in a small town restaurant in pre-war days for \$12 a week and this," says Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the secretary of war, "he had been in the National Guard and managed to get an appointment to an officers' training school. They sent him to war as a second lieutenant. He came back a captain with a medal and a citation."

"Nothing doing," he laughed when the boss offered him his old job back in the restaurant with the promise of a headwaiter position in a few months. "I am a \$5,000 a year man now."

"So he is. The other day the young captain got his \$5,000 job with a big concern which has a large number of men to handle, and he fits in admirably."

"See if you can get us a discharged army officer for the job."

"As industrial conditions improve, this seems to be the general run of letters to the army employment centers from large employers who are looking for competent employees. Such little stories as these and figures show that the average honorably discharged officer has no difficulty whatsoever in placing himself again in civil life."

Up to date, according to a statement by Colonel Woods there have been about 100,000 officers mustered out of service who are now back in civil life. Of these 80,000 have applied for assistance in securing employment.

SAULSBURY'S SUCCESSOR IN THE U. S. SENATE



Senator L. Heister Ball, who succeeded former Senator Willard Saulsbury in the present congress. He is a Republican.

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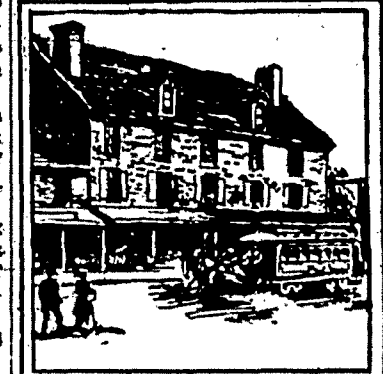


FIGURED IN HISTORY

Old Blue Bell Tavern, Near Philadelphia, Is Famous Revolutionary Relic.

OF THE several far-extended roads reaching outward from Philadelphia, the Darby road leading along the highland southward to Chester has, from the beginning, been of the most importance in our periods of war. Strictly considered, the road to Chester is not a highway. It is maintained as a turnpike under the control of a company which exacts a rate of toll which yields an income, it is stated, nearly equal to the capital stock involved.

There is testimony that the first float bridge spanning the Schuylkill river was built on this road at Gray's ferry under the direction of Gen. Israel Putnam. It was removed a few months later to keep the British out of Philadelphia. Captain Montross's "lover engineers, however, replaced it."



The Famous Blue Bell Tavern of Revolutionary Days.

and the new bridge was more serviceable than the old one.

There was plenty of going and coming at Gray's ferry in the winter of Valley Forge, as a considerable portion of Howe's army was "hunted," as Maj. John Andre recorded in his diary, along the Darby road for three miles, when the British withdrew from Philadelphia in June, 1777, they destroyed the float bridges.

In April, 1780, the Gray's ferry float bridge was decorated in honor of the Journey of Washington to New York. At the foot of the hill, close by Cobb's creek, a horler stream of the city, is the "Blue Bell" of Pischerville, once happily named and safe upon the fall of the municipalities. The original bridge across the creek was built about forty years before the Revolution. At that time a very old grist mill, which had been built by the Swedish Governor Fritz, stood beside the creek. It is said to have been the first mill operated in Pennsylvania. In Penn's time it was acquired by William Cobb, hence the name of the stream. The original Blue Bell tavern was a small wooden building, but the existing structure antedates the Revolution, at which time it was a popular stage house conducted by the Paschal family. Robert Morton, a youth of Philadelphia, wrote in his diary under date of November, 1777:

"This evening Lord Cornwallis with 2,600 men marched over the bridge at the middle ferry. With the intentions, as supposed, to attack the fort at Red Bank."

The next morning, while on their march toward Darby, an American picket, concealed in the Blue Bell, fired upon the advance and killed two grenadiers. Five of the Americans were bayoneted in the tavern.

Great Patriot's Worthy Life.

Patrick Henry retired from office, a popular man, but a tired one, and went to live on a new estate, called Leatherwood, consisting of 10,000 acres. The people were not willing that he should live a quiet life and elected him governor again in 1784, after which he practiced law and won great renown as a criminal lawyer.

He died very peacefully at Red Hill in 1799, taking great comfort in the Christian religion, which throughout his life had given him not only comfort but courage and hope.

Birthday of Liberator.

The Fourth of July, as it happens, is the birthday of a great Italian and lover of liberty, Garibaldi, born July 4, 1807.



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