

LOS ANGELES HERALD

ISSUED EVERY MORNING BY THE HERALD COMPANY... THOMAS E. GIBSON, President... FRANK E. WOLFE, Editor... DAVID G. BAILEY, Associate Editor... THOMAS J. GOLDING, Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Los Angeles... OLDEST MORNING PAPER IN LOS ANGELES... Founded Oct. 2, 1878. Thirty-sixth year.

Phone: Sunset Main 5900; Home 10211. The only Democratic newspaper in Southern California receiving full Associated Press reports.

NEWS SERVICE—Member of the Associated Press, receiving its full report, averaging 35,000 words a day.

EASTERN AGENT—J. F. McKinney, 601 Cambridge building, New York; 211 Boyce Building, Chicago.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION WITH SUNDAY MAGAZINE: Daily, by mail or carrier, a month, \$1.40; Daily, by mail or carrier, three months, \$3.95; Daily, by mail or carrier, six months, \$7.35; Daily, by mail or carrier, one year, \$13.50; Sunday Herald, one year, \$2.00; Postage free in United States and Mexico; elsewhere postage added.

THE HERALD IN SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND—Los Angeles and Southern California visitors to San Francisco and Oakland will find The Herald on sale at the news stands in the San Francisco ferry building and on the streets in Oakland by Wheatley and by Amos News Co.

A file of The Los Angeles Herald can be seen at the office of our English representatives, Messrs. E. and J. Hardy & Co., 39, 31 and 32 Fleet street, London, England, free of charge; and that firm will be glad to receive news, subscriptions and advertisements on our behalf.

On all matters pertaining to advertising address Charles R. Gates, advertising manager.

Population of Los Angeles 315,985

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Dark. One O'clock "Folly of the Circus." BELASCO—"A Day and a Night in New York." BURBANK—"The Lottery of Love." GRAND—Princess company in "The Rounders." MAJESTIC—"Sergeant Kitty." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville. WALKER—Vaudeville. EMPIRE—Nelson-Hyland Fight Pictures. UNIQUE—Vaudeville and musical comedy. FISCHER'S—Musical comedy and vaudeville.

REVISION NEEDED

IN view of the tariff-revision performance, the tariff has renewed its attack on the causes which have produced modern Pittsburg, a tariff-made city, and most undoubtedly and unequivocally, a disgrace to our or to any civilization. Ida M. Tarbell, a well-known writer, has also taken up the fight for true tariff reform, saying the American people, in order to comprehend what tariff will do to a community, should look at Pittsburg, "which is the greatest monument in this country to the practice of high protection. For fifty years it has been the stronghold of the doctrine. For fifty years it has reaped, as no other center in the United States, the benefits of prohibitive duties."

If there is any logic in high-tariff or stand-pat arguments, Pittsburg should be the typical city of perennial prosperity, general affluence, constant and common abundance.

But—is it? As a matter of fact, Pittsburg sits on the bad eminence of being socially the worst city in the United States, a city where human life is cheaper than dirt, and where every human interest is sacrificed to the ALMIGHTY DOLLARS OF A FEW INDIVIDUALS.

All classes of workers in Pittsburg are in a more or less deplorable condition as the result of the high-tariff system and the opportunities it gives to a few to make misery for the many. But the innocent children are the worst sufferers of all. We are told: "The conditions under which the children of the poor are brought up in Pittsburg are such that babies die like flies." A settlement worker said to Samuel Hopkins Adams: "Not one child in ten comes to us from the river bottom section without blood or skin disease, usually of long standing. Not one out of ten comes to us physically up to the normal for his or her age. Worse than that, few of them are up to the mental standard, and an increasing percentage are imbecile. The school buildings are in many cases crowded, dark, dirty, often of three stories, and bad fire risks. The condition of the children in these schools, good and bad, rich and poor, may be known by the large proportion having defective teeth, reduced hearing, imperfect vision. An excessively large number of them are mouth-breathers, partially so because they are unable to breathe through their noses in the smoky air of Pittsburg, and a very considerable number are below the average child. In a large percentage the defects of teeth, nose and throat bring them below the physical normal. These are the children that wear out in childhood."

Protection does not protect the people. It protects pirates and produces poverty. It is folly to fritter away time on a "fake" revision of the tariff when it is the social system that is in urgent need of revision.

ELKS

CITIZENS of Los Angeles are giving the Elks a welcome that is sincere and hearty. We are glad to see the Elks, and hope they will have the time of their lives in lovely Los Angeles. We invite their attention to the fact that Los Angeles is in an evolutionary stage, and that ere long the city will be Greater Los Angeles, and will offer to commerce seaport facilities. Should the Elks return in a few years, they would find San Pedro harbor a-berishte with the masts of deepwater ships, and would see the incense of trade and commerce arising to heaven from hundreds of commercial smokestacks. We say "if they should return," but they are certain to return. So when they return they will find Greater Los Angeles, and that it is the commercial, manufacturing, industrial center and capital of the southwest and of the Pacific coast.

The Elks doubtless appreciate that should and will attract capital to Greater Los Angeles. Many of them are successful business men, so they will be able to discern with business sagacity the great prospects of reward for capital and industry that are offered by Greater Los Angeles. Here we have the best city in the United States; the city that always makes good. The Elks will discover for themselves the money making opportunities offered by Los Angeles. Many of them will commemorate their visit to Greater Los Angeles by making judicious investments in its undoubted, and magnetic PROSPERITY.

Welcome, Elks. This is the finest city in Christendom, and it is yours while you are here.

LIAS FAIL

WHILE we are not ill-natured enough to gloat over errors made by contemporary newspapers and magazines, and while we know all writers who turn out a great deal of copy are liable to make a slip once in a while, just to remind themselves and others that they are not infallible, yet we may be pardoned if we are unreservedly amused at the following sample of mixed history, published with a grave air of absolute authority and finality, by an eastern periodical: "In Merrie England a good deal of enthusiasm is manifested in some quarters over the scene, a round loaf made of wheat-flour, which is sometimes very palatable, and which possibly was not named after that piece of antiquity brought down from Scotland and landed in Westminster abbey in the time of Edward I, no matter what points of similarity might be between the two."

The writer from whom we quote has mixed up "lias fail," the royal Stone of Destiny, stolen from Scotland by Edward, with Stone, the place from which it was thieved.

By the way, even people who are not inclined to be superstitious may well put on their thinking-caps when they recall the history of Lias Fail. Hoping to "break" the Scottish "luck" (which as it happened was not luck but pluck) the English kings had Lias Fail built into the massive coronation-chair or throne of England, believing destiny would surely follow it and Scotland would be annexed to England. Destiny DID follow it, in the persons of the Scottish royalties who took possession of the English throne, and Scottish kings continued to be crowned on Lias Fail, but they were kings of England as well as Scotland.

When the United Kingdom was formed, Lias Fail was placed solemnly on the union throne, and the monarchs of the modern United Kingdom continued and continue to be crowned on Lias Fail. As even the present monarch "reigns" in virtue of a trickle of Scottish blood in his veins, as we review the history of Lias Fail, recalled by the odd mistake of our eastern contemporary, we are compelled to admit in the record of the human race there are stranger events, incidents and coincidences than we are accounted for by any philosophy.

KNIGHTHOOD IN FLOWER

REALIZING that blazes hath no fury like a person whose illusions are destroyed, we fear and tremble while we renege on the good people who have persisted in elevating to the peerage the late Sir Arthur Cowell Stepany, who "chose to denationalize himself and drop his title to become an American citizen." In the first place, we challenge the intimation there is anything humiliating in a choice of denationalization in order to become an American citizen.

British baronets are as common as stable brooms, and you cannot walk down the street of any large British city without encountering a knight or two. But, positively, there is nothing whatever in their appearance to suggest they are not ordinary human beings, eligible for the honor of American citizenship.

A knight and a baronet are both "sir," and the difference between them is a baronetcy is hereditary and a knightship isn't. The baronet's oldest son is a Mister. With few exceptions knights are the only titled persons in Britain who deserve recognition for their worth. Many of them have really "done something worth while." But the baronet inherits his name-handle from his father, and as neither rank nor title can prevent a man from being a natural born fool when he is constructed that way, sometimes the baronet is in that class. But the knight—never. He may have been "only" a successful grocer or a good mayor or a wealthy manufacturer, but he has done something and been somebody. No knight can strut in plumes borrowed from his father. But neither knight nor baronet has a seat in the house of peers. They are commoners—plain citizens. Stepany was not a "nobelman."

Unhappy Wretch—His Name Is Not Bill



BARNETT

REID'S ROYAL FLUSH

ACCORDING to a dispatch from London "Ambassador Reid told one of the titled guests at a king's dinner that if other than men of wealth were sent to represent the United States as ambassadors congress must not only provide embassies, but increase salaries. His own Independence house cost him more than one-third of his year's salary."

This statement invites attention. Mr. Reid is not the representative of a plutocracy but of a democracy. If he should forget this he should not be allowed to establish conditions which will handicap or penalize his successors and effectually prevent the people of the United States from being represented. But did Ambassador Reid invite the people of the United Kingdom to attend his Independence day celebration? Did the representative of a democracy entertain representative British democrats?

Why, the copyrighted dispatch published by our Republican morning contemporary, which we thank heartily for the information contained in that dispatch, made the following statement with regard to the representative of the American people: "Ambassador Reid's dinner party and small dance for the king and queen constituted the most remarkable assemblage of aristocracy ever collected in any London embassy."

An analysis of the guests shows they consisted of six royal princes, six royal princesses, six dukes, seven duchesses, seven marquises, five marchesses, fourteen earls, seventeen countesses, four viscounts, two viscountesses, 280 lords, twenty-six ladies and only NINETEEN COMMONERS. There were EIGHT AMERICANS present, all purely society people with no representative character."

Under the circumstances, it is no astonishing that British democrats are beginning to accuse the United States of lack of loyalty to the democratic principle, and to ask why the American people consent to be represented by a man who is as far removed from being a typical American as a snob and lickspittle is removed from being an independent manly man.

INCOME TAX

LIKE all wide awake Democrats, William J. Bryan is keenly conscious of the fact that the Republican leaders have conveyed and converted to their own uses after tribute to the lagacy of Democratic pioneers of public opinion and leaders of public thought has been offered by the framers of the platform that the Democratic platform of 1908 contained an income tax plank. Here it is: "WE FAVOR AN INCOME TAX AS PART OF OUR REVENUE SYSTEM, AND WE URGE THE SUBMISSION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO LEVY AND COLLECT TAX UPON INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOMES, TO THE END THAT WEALTH MAY BEAR ITS PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE BURDEN OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

The Republican platform contained not a line, not even a word, on the subject of income tax, and Republican speakers denounced the Democratic income tax proposals as radical and unconstitutional. Mr. Bryan reminds the people of the United States he endorsed the income tax plank and urged the necessity of a constitutional amendment. President Taft in his acceptance speech insisted an amendment was not necessary. For years the Republican leaders have opposed an income tax and denounced the Democrats for advocating it. But

Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The Herald gives the widest latitude to correspondents, but assumes no responsibility for their views.

WOMAN IS PATIENTLY AWAITING HER TIME

DENVER Colo., July 8.—[Editor Herald]: Observer seems to have a personal grievance against the women of Colorado because they have not cleaned the Augean stables of man's political corruption in the Centennial state. The deplorable fact stands out in all this writer's letters that he feels no particular distress over the evils of the evil that are the result of centuries of wrongdoing.

He is evidently of the opinion that "lovely woman with the uplift" ought to pluck his sex bodily from the Sodom of political life of man's own making and bear him in triumph to higher ground, even in spite of his frantic efforts to get back to the old ways. He is in the shape of the corporation "slush fund" of modern politics. Woman is not given to such militant methods. Her strong point is patience, the basic truth that she was a human being with an immortal soul instead of one of man's chattels to be disposed of at will.

Does Observer expect her to assume leadership and command political armies in so short a time? She has not yet forgotten that it is her former owner who is giving the orders. Evolution in nature moves slowly but surely; political evolution, must do the same. The Declaration of Independence declares that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," yet man disfranchised one-half of the governed when this nation was formed, and only after a long and bitter struggle has the woman's consent to being governed become an open question for discussion. Man's movements are slow. Observe that she should woman be expected to use a flying machine to show results?

An Observer went deep in his researches after truth and he would know that woman, like "the son of toll," is as yet too much of an economic slave to overcome the evils of corporate lust. The son of toll, like Observer, has not yet suffered enough to recognize the rights of his yokefellow—woman—on the even ground. She is one of the men in training to help him to higher ground. So he listens willingly to his master's voice when he tells him woman is bound to respect, and casts his vote for corporation henchmen with a clear conscience and no thought for the people.

MARIAN MARTIN.

FINDS BIBLICAL AUTHORITY FOR STAND AGAINST WINE

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—[Editor Herald]: By request I answer C. U. White's inquiry, "Where does St. Paul forbid fermented wine?" St. Paul said: "But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise unto salvation. All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness." (I Tim. 3:17).

That scripture said, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Fermentation is aptly described here. Prov. 23:31-32.

This week a man said to the writer, "on seeing some unfermented wine, I would not touch unfermented wine; it is wine and has the taste of it and I am afraid to take anything that would lead me to alcohol again." Because of such weak ones St. Paul said, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine or anything whereby thy brother is offended or is made weak. And ye must beware of them that cause you to be entangled in their questions, because the fermented wine was forbidden, as we have seen." Unfermented wine and unleavened bread respect the life and health of the world. Through all nature clean

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

X—FAMINE'S DREADED SPECTER

By Frederic J. Haskin

ALCUTTA, India.—If the Indians of India were as indolent as the uncivilized savages of North America, the British empire would have upon its hands today an almost uncounted number of people, or a cemetery half as large in area as the United States. Famine is not only written large across the pages of India's history, but also is some of the most serious of her problems. Its specter is present every year, despite elaborate systems of relief, despite donations made by rich and aristocrats, and despite the liberality with which the Indian opens his purse strings when the Indian peasant 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 are the 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 concentrated European progress as railway transportation, postal and telegraph service, has greatly improved the situation. Upon the other hand, the natives are credited with habits of industry that have prevented them from becoming demoralized by relief measures.

The ancient Indian adage, "The flesh of a son is worth more than his love," comes down from times when famine meant cannibalism during the existence of the Mogul empire, relief measures were not systematic. Bullock carts or camel trains could not penetrate sections of the country where famine meant depopulation where it struck. In 1770 the famine in Bengal carried off 10,000,000. In 1833, according to estimates believed to be conservative, 8,000,000 of a population of less than 16,000,000 starved in one province.

It was only after India passed to the crown that the organization of an extensive relief system was undertaken. Since then work to improve conditions has been steady, and although famine has by no means been eliminated, the dimensions of disaster resulting from crop failure have been reduced. During the famine of 1860, covering an area of 50,000 square miles with a population of 20,000,000, there were issued 33,000,000 rations, or, as it is expressed in India, that many "units" were relieved. Five years later famine visited the greater part of India north of Madras, affecting a population of approximately 50,000,000. This time relief work was hatched. The gravity of the situation was not appreciated until too late, and 1,000,000 people perished.

Close upon the heels of this appalling sacrifice of human lives came the famine of 1869-70 in West India. Rajputana's parched hills could not be traversed by animal-drawn vehicles, and thousands died upon the road with their faces toward relief centers. There was no rain and again there was a heroic rally upon the land in the hope of early rains the next spring, but the locusts and the vastness of the fall crop raised by the remaining peasantry, torrential rains came in the latter autumn and followed the spring. It was not until 1870 that the situation was relieved. While the grim tragedy of Orissa and Rajputana was fresh in memory, Bihar, the United Provinces suffered a partial failure of rain, and in the titanic struggle that ensued between famine and relief, 300,000,000 daily rations for an individual were distributed.

Three years later southern India was in the clutch of famine. The government, which had been reckless of expense in the past, now insisted upon investigations to determine where relief should be tendered. The result was a strike of relief workers, and while relief was being sent, it was not until 1878 that the situation was relieved. While the grim tragedy of Orissa and Rajputana was fresh in memory, Bihar, the United Provinces suffered a partial failure of rain, and in the titanic struggle that ensued between famine and relief, 300,000,000 daily rations for an individual were distributed.

With the world standing aghast at the recurrent decimation of India by starvation, in 1878 a famine commission was set up to formulate upon a working basis a policy offering relief to the real sufferers without attempting to give general relief to persons merely poor and not in need of actual sustenance. The result was the provisional famine code, published in 1883, laying down the principle that the government in endeavoring to save life should not be obliged to maintain the rural population at a normal level of comfort, and that to do so would be unjust to taxpayers and would encourage indolence.

An insufficient monsoon in 1896 caused famine in areas containing about 70,000,000 population, and in British territory alone more than 800,000,000 "units" were relieved. System in this famine resulted in great good being accomplished at reasonable cost.

and unclear are represented in the vegetable world. There is the deadly and another harmless; the deadly is the poison iris and its innocent sister "flag"; the poisonous mercury (three-fingered) and the fly-flower (four-fingered) which glorifies many homes. "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess" may mean both kinds. Of the unfermented we may take a little for medicine, but not if it causes you to offend. "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils." St. Paul.

MRS. MARSHALL FLANSBURG.

PLEADS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR SANE FOURTH

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—[Editor Herald]: The real barbarians—those who despise the Chinese—are those who are blind and deaf to the cries of famine and slaughtered children and of distressed mothers and nervous invalids, who suffer needlessly from their heathenish ways. It is less than criminal for us to tolerate this "slaughter of the innocents" longer, that a few manufacturers and dealers may profit from the sale of torpedoes, freckers, bombs or rockets containing dynamite or any dangerous explosive. One boy who was yesterday actually had a stick of dynamite stuck in his eye and he never does find out who it was.

The next famine, in 1869-1900, showed the system to be 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, 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 of the famine found themselves impoverished. Recently the relief scheme has been enlarged to deal with the fodder famine as well as the scarcity of human beings.

While great strides have been made, and field work has been given sinews of war from many sources aside from the United Kingdom, the famine problem has not been eliminated. Gradually, but very gradually, the caste prejudices that prevented the work from reaching many Hindus, are being broken down. The hill country weavers who formerly starved rather than eat at a relief camp lest partaking of "unclean" food would destroy their craftsmanship, have been won over, shy wild tribesmen are learning that it is better to live upon unorthodox food than to be dead.

Native states are conducting valuable relief measures as a result of the example of Europeans, but not until irrigation extends to the greater portion of a sun-baked, deforested and densely populated agricultural country, or the growth of other native industries, and the proportion of the people from the land, will famine, and incidental pestilence of a dozen varieties, cease to make large periodical reductions of population. With the physical stamina the Indian would less quickly succumb to hunger or disease, but the race cannot acquire greater stamina without sufficient nourishment.

The frequency of famine in India is due to the fact that the population subsisting almost entirely by agriculture in a country where the tillers of the soil are too poor to save against a rainy day, and where the proportion may be used, where saving against a rainless day is the imperative need. The question is, how may the Indian masses be benefited by a greater relief? It is a large question, readily enough answered by the politician, who says reduce the land revenue collected by the British government, and the vastness of their 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 misuse of unbridled power, have done more than these 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 is that peace has multiplied the people. India is the foremost anti-race suicide country in the world. Religious custom not only sanctions polygamy, but polygamy. 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 deter inhabitants of congested districts from removing to less congested areas. Untended land, Holdings of land continue to be subdivided. Agricultural laborers without land are as numerous as the locusts and unlike the locusts cannot take wing when they have consumed the visible supply of food.

The great need of India—the one hope of the elimination of the ever present specter of famine that stalks grimly behind the naked peasantry in the field—lies in the development of industries. How is it to be brought about? The 20,000 miles of railway in the country, the irrigation works, the expansion of the cotton industry, the undertakings and manufactures backed by European capital, the demand for laborers to handle freight, all these things are necessary to bring about labor, but how little this is, proportionately, is plain from the fact that 86 per cent of the 100,000,000 people of India live in the country.

Manufacturers employing native labor are making what seems a fair record of steady growth. In 1900 there were 100,000 factories, and in 1908 there were 150,000. The diversified industries are not keeping pace with the growth of the population. It is undeniable. It must further be borne in mind that most Orientals are conservatives, that Indians are especially so, and that Hindu caste prejudice, which religion that the violation of precedent is an indignity and a sacrifice put upon dead ancestors. For this reason the seekers of laborers are not invited to seek and sellers of opportunity like Europeans who readily cross oceans to find better wages in new countries. It is easier for the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments aside from that in which he charges Great Britain with supporting Indian armies not used to police India, and from the fact that the Brahmin who has been to an English university to arraign the British for responsibility for famine, pestilence and poverty in India, but his arguments