

## The Indian Famine.

The famine is waning—what now? The period of acute distress is passed, but what about millions and millions left helpless and homeless? The death rate was perceptibly decreased, but what is to become of the half million orphans whose mother's and fathers have perished, and who are now stranded in the desolated land while they are yet only on the threshold of life?

India has been sick unto death. If the rains had not come this year, for the fatalities could not have numbered less than twenty millions. But with the rain and its promise of plenty, came relief, and the great patient is now in the period of convalescence. She needs still the closest attention of a doctor called Money, and of a nurse called Sympathy. America has been both nurse and doctor, has given both money and sympathy.

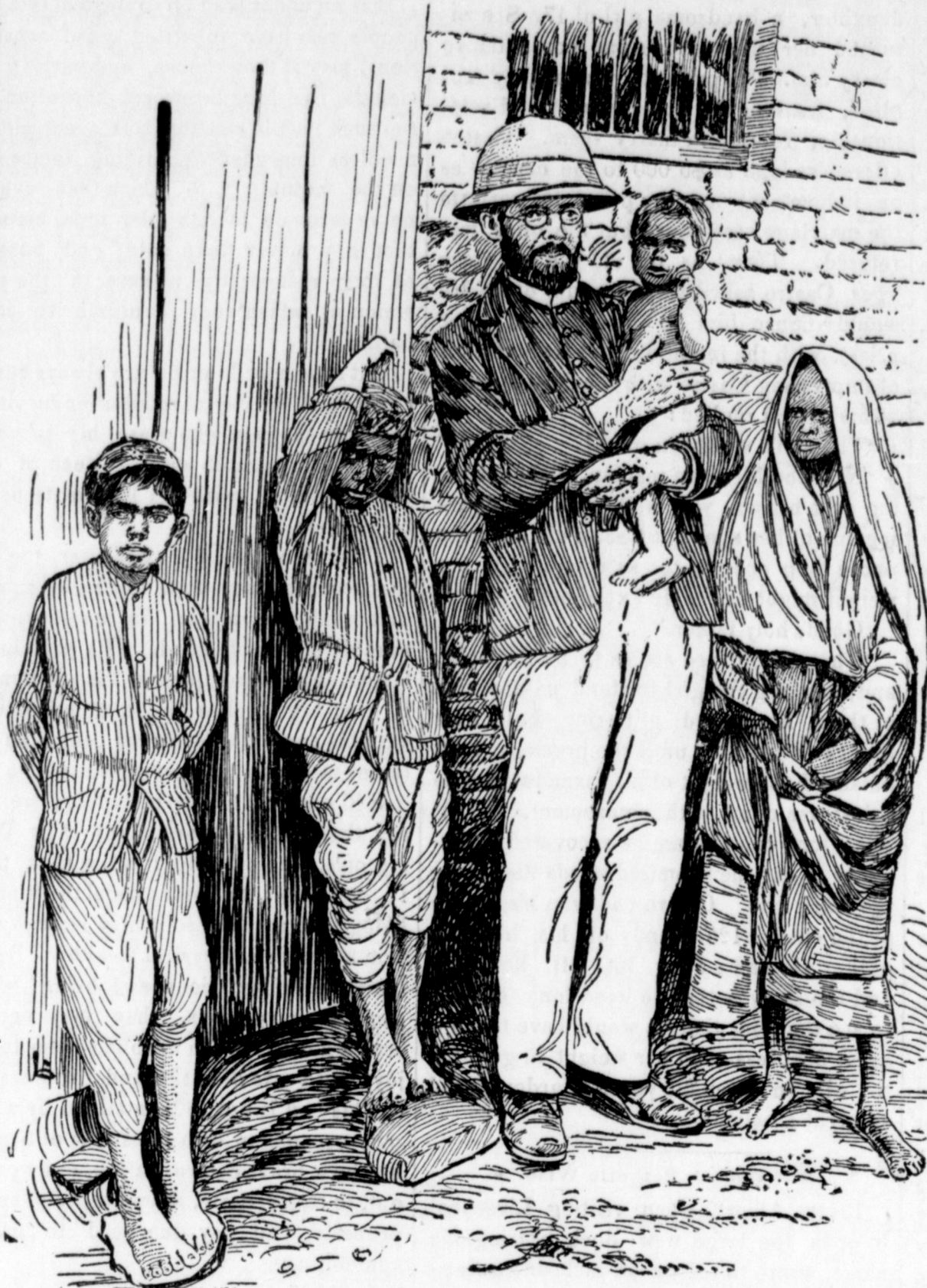
England has done the most for the distressed, of course, as by right she should; for India is her own, her greatest possession. Germany has helped a bit, and so has Russia and Holland and even Turkey; but next to England, the most money, the most help, has come from the land of stars and stripes. The American people have given of their substance over a million; the Presbyterian Board \$50,000; the Boston committee twice as much more; the committee of one hundred over \$200,000, and The Christian Herald, of New York, more than the amount contributed by all of these added together. Now the Red Cross Society invites subscription to still another fund, rather belated at the last moment, when a crop is promised within three months, but showing, first, that India still needs help and, second, that there is still confidence in the generosity of Americans to give, give, give, despite all that we have already given.

It cannot be repeated too often that the

were neglected. These children, these orphans, must be fed and clothed, and above all, educated in the ways of the

him sent to the missionaries in India who shelter and educate the little ones.

Thus this philanthropist, the leader of all charitable enterprise in foreign countries has organized a system that takes care of the greatest number of orphans for the least money. Contributions are invited, and earnestly solicited, from all whose kind hearts are touched by the helpless story of the waifs of the great famine. Give what you can, if it is only a one cent stamp, and send it to the Christian Herald, Bible House, New York. The mite as well as



Courtesy of The Christian Herald.

### INDIA FAMINE.

Missionary Ward and a Few of the Many Thousands of Orphans Requiring Help.

Christian living, if degeneracy is not to be the lot of India. Neglect these waifs now, these innocent victims of famine, and in a decade or two it will be noticed that India has retrograded, instead of going forward.

All the agencies for collection of relief funds in this country are planning to care for these helpless youngsters. But the plans in this direction, of all save one agency, are ill formed, clumsy in detail from lack of experience. This single exception is the agency known as the Christian Herald Famine Relief Work. This agency has had previous experience in caring for orphans. The other agencies and committees lack the benefit of such experience.

Right after the last famine, Dr. Louis Klopsch, owner of the Christian Herald, established a special Orphan Department of the Famine Relief Work. Since then, all through the three intervening years, he has supported and educated thousands of children from a worthless career, helped them toward a life of usefulness as men and women.

During the three years Dr. Klopsch has sent to India, promptly, each quarter, checks for many thousands of dollars, for

the largest contribution will be promptly acknowledged in the pages of this religious weekly.

Meanwhile measures for assisting cultivators to resume their occupation, and for helping the larger occupants to employ laborers are being adopted on a greater scale than has ever before been contemplated. Already nearly \$30,000,000 have been allotted for assistance while agricultural operations are proceeding.

These advances are made free of interest; no recovery will be made for twelve months after they are given out, and in the cases in which recovery cannot be made without hardship, remissions will be granted. Many of the poorer cultivators are being assisted from charitable funds. The dependants of cultivators who have only the means of maintaining only themselves while cultivating will receive gratuitous relief, and such relief will also be given to such cultivators as cannot obtain means of full subsistence while engaged on agricultural operations. It is believed that, by these efforts, almost all who are in need of relief will be provided for in their villages during the cultivating season.

The shelves of the British museum con-

previous visitation in any country. Last March, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, Miss Leiter of Chicago that was, started on a tour of inspection of the breadless area. The second day on the field Lady Curzon shuddered, shed tears and retreated, hastened back to Calcutta. The young American sovereign had seen more human misery in a single day than she had expected to see in a lifetime. Besides, the famine authorities were not able to burn or bury the dead fast enough just then, and the Viceroy's nostrils were offended. She heard the awful groan for bread the groan of millions that was heard around the world. The tragedy of the century was and is here to be seen, a Spectacle of Human Misery on the mightiest scale. Never before have 10,000,000 people at one time been absolutely without a crumb to eat. More people have starved to death in India this year than were killed on the battle fields of this century.

The great hope of India, of course, is in security from famine, which means security from drought. The government is now considering most elaborate protective measures, such as the building of huge granaries, building irrigation works, driving artesian wells, extending the railway system, and encouraging new industries. And Dr. Klopsch has in view the establishment of numerous laundries in connection with the missions of various denominations. The most important protective measure is, of course, irrigation. The vast bulk of the people are agriculturists. To make them feel secure of their land, to ensure their prosperity, their escape from poverty and famine, is to ensure big paying returns on any amount of capital invested, in the construction of irrigation works. With plenty of water, the fertility of India's soil would become a proverb. Wherever there are driven wells, today, there is no famine. The government aims, besides, to connect all the great reservoirs built by the famine workers, with proper waterways. There is a saying in the India office in London: "To kill Famine, drown her." In other words, starvation in India can be averted in future, by literally flooding the land.

The next most effective protective measure is the extension of the railway system, so that food can be carried quickly to any distressed area. There are only 22,000

feet, multiplying railways and irrigation works, to utilizing the material resources of the country, and not only will there be no more famine, but India will be able in time to repay the outlay with compound interest.

### JUST A TRIFLE GAUDY.

The Old Man's Opinion of the Circus Wagon That Came When He Expected a Hearse.

"It's a hard life," declared the old circus man, "and I always say at the close of every season that I am through with it. But there is something in the life, the smell of sawdust, the glitter and noise, the changing scene, that appeals to a man who has once been in the business, and it is seldom that one leaves the life until death steps in. There is a good deal of humor in the business, too, as we are brought into contact with all sorts and conditions of men."

"I am reminded of a funny thing that happened to me a good many years ago when such a thing as moving a circus by rail was not thought of. It was part of my work at that time to drive our great 10,000 chariot, not only in the parade, but between towns as well. What little sleep I got I had to catch here and there on my seat while we were on our way to another town. One day my doze turned into a sound sleep, and when I awoke I discovered that the team, left without a driver, had turned into a farm yard and come to a stop before a hay stack, where they were quietly eating. While I was rubbing my eyes and trying to grasp the situation the old man who owned the hay came out where I was and walked around the chariot and looked it over with a critical eye.

"Well," said I, "with a grain, 'what do you think of it?'"

"Gosh," said he, "a'n't hit jes' a trifle bit gaudy?"

"Well, what do you expect?" said I indignantly, at this implied reflection upon the great moral show that I represented.

"Well, I suppose hit is all right," answered the old man doubtfully as he looked it over once more. "I ordered hit, and I'll stand by my bargain. Hit seems ter me that hit is jes' a bit loud. But I suppose I ain't used to city ways."

"It was now my turn to be surprised, and I was about to ask him what he was driving at when he added that I might as well unhitch, as the funeral wouldn't be until 2 in the afternoon."

"Then there were explanations all around. It seems that the old man's wife had died, and he had sent to the nearest city for a funeral car, and had mistaken our great \$10,000 chariot for it. There had been a good deal of rivalry in the neighborhood in regard to funerals, and the old man had made up his mind to outshine them all, and I think he was disappointed in the end when he discovered that he had been mistaken."

## DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing from Feathers to Stockings.

The Only Package Dye That Makes Fast and Unfading Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

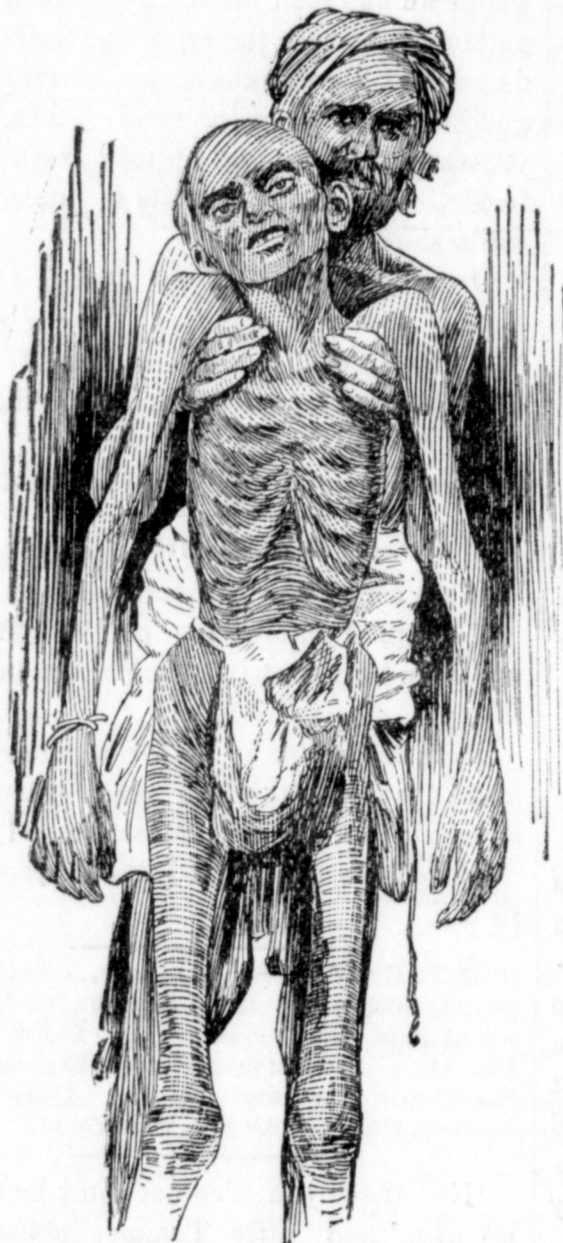
Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two ten cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dyeing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

Waitress—"Roastbeefmuttonroastpork mashedorbrownpotatoesbeetspuddingorpie." "H'm, are not these things still in separate dishes?" "Yes sir." "Then why do you announce them as if they had already been made into hash?"

A mule never does much harm, for the reason that he is always closely watched. It is the old reliable family horse, which is trusted too much, that finally runs away, and injures the children.

First Boarder—"I wonder what makes his strawberry shortcake so heavy?" Second Boarder—"Don't know, but it isn't the weight of the strawberries on top, anyhow."



Courtesy of The Christian Herald.

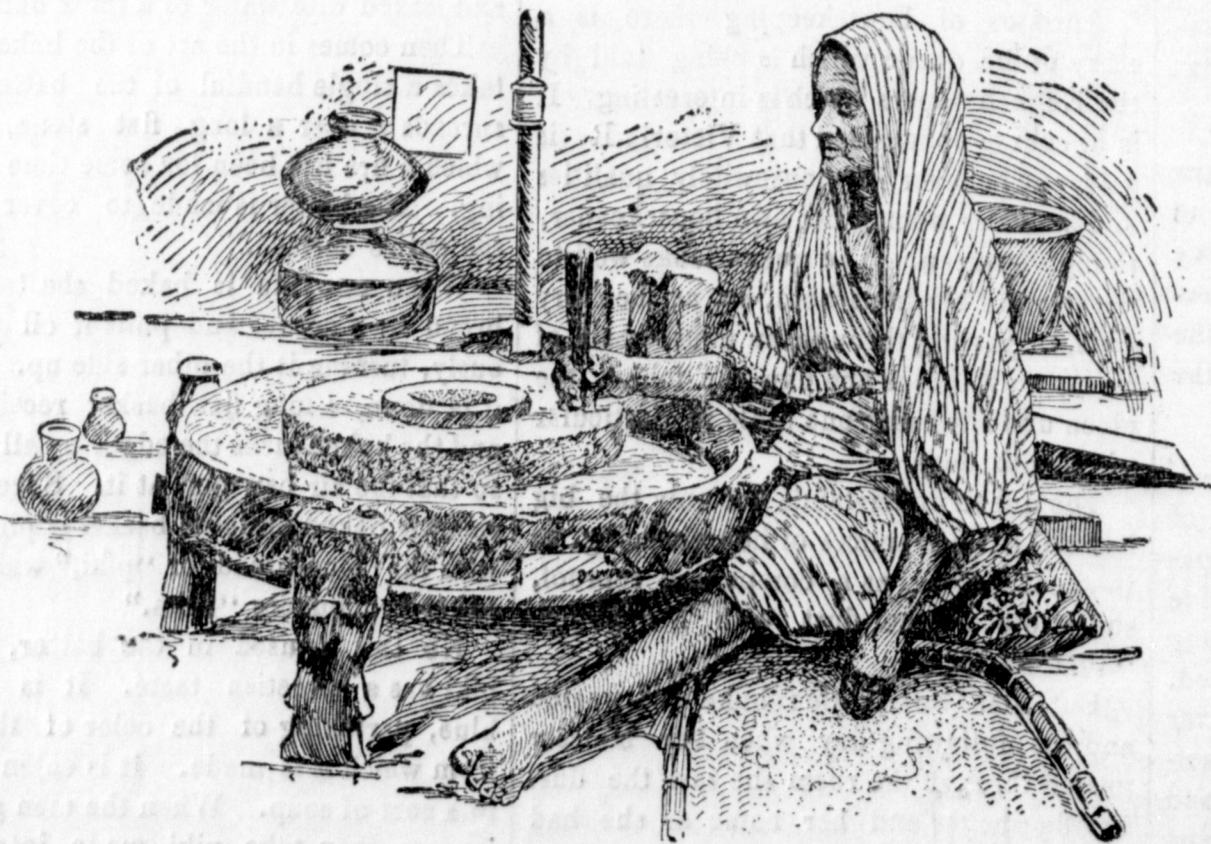
### AN EXTREME CASE.

This photograph, which was taken at the Godhra poor-house, shows the terrible wasting effects of famine on the human frame. Many of these cases are quite beyond the reach of medical skill. They are carefully tended in the poor-house and fed on milk and stimulants, but after a few days, when the patient seems well on the way toward recovery, the feeble flame of life flickers out.

famine waning does not mean the famine ended. Seven million people will for half a year to come, need the help of civilization. If such help should fail them even now, they would die; because a normal condition after so violent a shock is not quickly restored.

More important than any other phase of the aftermath of the famine, is the spectacle presented by the hundreds of thousands of little children left without a relation of any kind to look after them. It is the experience of all students of famine that more children than adults, proportionately, survive the period of woeful scarcity. Hence the great multitudes of orphans now wholly helpless in India is accounted for. Hence the efforts of all relief workers are now centered upon the children, who are the hope of the country.

What stuff would the next generation be made of if these children were not cared for? What mental, physical and moral deterioration would be visible in the people of India, if the lot of little tots of today, the brain and muscle of the near future,



Courtesy of The Christian Herald.

### INDIA FAMINE.

Grinding the First Supply of Corn.

the care of the wards of the readers of his paper. The money for the purpose, \$15, being all that is required to support a famine child for a whole year, has been sent to him by friends of his paper, generous hearted Americans all, and through

tain no account of a famine greater than this one which has sent over a million victims to the funeral pyre, this year in India. Lord Curzon himself admits that he has struggled with a famine greater in intensity than the famine of 1897, greater than any



Courtesy of The Christian Herald.

### THE INDIA FAMINE.

These represent thousands who live without food till reduced to mere skeletons, unable to stand and unsupported.

miles of railway in a land fully half the size of the United States. The rolling stock even of the existing railways is totally inadequate to the demands made upon it. Stocks of fodder purchased by charitable organizations lay for weeks awaiting transport, while the cattle for which the fodder was intended died in multitudes. Thousands of people in villages remote from railways, have died, not because there was no food, but because, owing to the death of cattle, there was no means of transporting the food. Another remedy for famine is emigration from India to the Straits settlements and the Malay States. There is a great demand in the countries mentioned for labor, and emigration would certainly relieve the stress on the country imposed by over-population and scarcity of crops.

The next protective measure in popular favor, is encouraging industries among the people other than agriculture. As a fact, if famine is to be fought successfully in future, India must be rendered much less dependent upon its resources as an agricultural country, and by this means acquire reserves of wealth to fall back upon in years of deficient rainfall. Carpet weaving is suggested as the first and most important of such industries.

Let the British parliament vote twenty or thirty millions sterling, to be administered by trustworthy officials in agricultural improvements, in developing manu-