

Oodeypore Affairs.—The Maharana of Oodeypore has appointed Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma to be a member of the Meywar Council, and guardian of the heir-apparent's education. Pandit Shyamji is a M.A. of Oxford and a barrister-at-law. He is a native of Cutch. On the advice of Sir Monier Williams he went to England and studied at Balliol College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1879, and returned to India. After a few months' stay in the East he again went to England, this time with his wife, and qualified for the Bar in 1884. Returning to India in 1885 he was appointed Dewan of Rutlam. As Dewan he did useful service to the State in the settlement of a dispute about transit duties, for which he received the thanks of the late Maharaja Rutlam.

"I GIVE MY LIFE FOR MY COUNTRY"

So Says Indian Student When Sentenced to Death For Murder

LONDON, July 23.—Madarai Bhivagiri, the Indian student who on the night of July 1, at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute, shot and killed Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Hutt-Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalaca, was found today guilty and sentenced to death at the conclusion of a trial of less than an hour's duration.

During the recital of the occurrences at the Imperial Institute on the night of the tragedy the prisoner sat in the dock listening unconcernedly and only once broke his silence by saying:

"Whatever I did was an act of patriotism."

Life For Country

As the lord chief justice concluded in pronouncing sentence, the prisoner drew himself up in military style and saluted. He said:

"I thank you, my lord. I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country. Your sentence of death is perfectly illegal. You are all powerful and can do what you like; but remember we will have the power some time. That is all I have to say."

A. P. Hosley, printer of the "Indian Sociologist," who was recently arrested on the charge of publishing a seditious newspaper, the avowed object of which was to "support the Indian nationalist movement for the liberation of India from oppressive alien rule by the use of physical force," pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The Indian Sociologist is owned and edited by Krishnavarma, who is now a refugee in Paris. The paper openly approved the murder of Sir William Wyllie and Dr. Lalaca.

STIRRING SEDITION IN INDIA.

Oxford to Return Endowment to One
Leader of the Movement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph
to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—Leading members of Oxford University, including seven heads of houses and a dozen of the most eminent professors, are petitioning the Habdromadal Council to abolish the lectureship endowed by an Indian alumnus and to return the money to the donor.

This unprecedented step is due to the fact that Shynmaji Krishnavarma, the founder of the lectureship, has become a rabid promoter of sedition in India, and the university authorities are unwilling to remain under obligation to him.

Much attention has recently been given to the propaganda of rebellion carried on from India House, Hlghgate, London. Krishnavarma, who is the leading spirit of the movement, is a graduate of Balliol. He has become the bitterest enemy of British rule in India, attempts to justify the recent murders of English officials and women by natives, and is assisted by a corps of Indian students who frequent India House, writing incendiary pamphlets and sending them to India for circulation in immense quantities.

Great uneasiness prevails here over the conditions at India House. The propaganda was the subject of interpellation in Parliament this week. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, stated that the Government could not make public the steps being taken to repress the incendiaries.

MURDER OF WYLLIE STIRS ALL ENGLAND

Country's Long Immunity from
Political Crime Ended by
Indian Student's Deed.

MUST GUARD OFFICIALS

Special Precautions for Morley, Whose
Aid Wyllie Was—Assassin Calm in
Court—Once Met His Victim.

LONDON, July 2.—The murder of Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cowas Laleen of Shanghai by Madar Lalof Dhinagri, an Indian student, Thursday night at the Imperial Institute has stirred England in a manner unknown since the Phoenix Park murders. It had been a subject for self-congratulation by Englishmen that Great Britain was immune from political crimes of this nature, and it is a great shock to feel that public men are no longer safe from the attacks of assassins.

Great sympathy is felt for Viscount Morley, Secretary of State for India, the difficulties of whose position will be greatly increased by reason of the murders. A strong feeling, too, has been aroused against a number of the members of the House of Commons and others, who have encouraged the Indian agitation against the Government.

Another consequence of the tragedy distasteful to Englishmen is that henceforth it will be necessary to afford police protection to public men. It is understood that Scotland Yard has already detailed detectives to follow Lord Morley and others connected with the Indian adminis-

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others connected with the assassin's administration when they appear in public. Newspapers of all shades of opinion urge the Government not to swerve a hair's breadth in the direction of weakening the executive authority in India, and, above all, never to allow the extremists to suppose that Great Britain could be frightened into granting political concessions by such murders.

Premier Asquith, speaking at South Port to-night, expressed his deep sympathy for the relatives of Lieut. Col. Wyllie and the country's abhorrence of the detestable crime committed upon a distinguished officer of blameless character and universally beloved. He said it was startling evidence of the character of a conspiracy which happily was confined to a small number of people, but was desperate and determined in its methods.

Madar Lalof Dhinagri, who fired the shot, was arraigned in the Westminster Police Court this morning and remanded for one week after being formally charged with willful murder.

In the dock the prisoner appeared quite unconcerned. He stood with his hands in his pockets and shook his head negatively when asked if he wished to say anything. Subsequently, however, he said that he had not willfully killed Dr. Lal-een. "I saw him advance, and then he caught hold of me; I fired in self defense," he declared.

The proceedings lasted only a few minutes, and the Hindu prisoner was removed to jail under a strong guard. Madar, whose age is given as 26, is said to have relatives in good standing in Calcutta. It is reported that he has

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made a long statement to the police setting forth in detail his political grievances, but this is being withheld until the authorities have time to make full inquiries.

Two documents were found on him. One was a confession of a desire to take the life of a high official because he was dissatisfied with the British rule in India, and the other a sort of political creed referring to Englishmen as tyrants, with a suggestion of a reward in heaven for any one who should get rid of a prominent Briton.

The young man came to London from the Punjab some years ago. He belonged to the advanced section of the Indian Nationalist Party, and he has been taking a course in engineering at the London University.

During the commemoration of the Indian mutiny he attracted attention by wearing a badge inscribed "In Memory of the Martyrs." Some of his fellow students taunted Madar, who threatened to cut the throat of one of his most active tormentors. He was a hardworking student, but he held very advanced political opinions. He was a frequenter of India House, the local centre of the Indian agitators.

From statements made by students it appears that Madar and Lieut. Col. Wyllie had met once previous to the tragedy of last night. Madar's brother, who is a doctor in Calcutta, hearing of his association with the political extremists of India House, wrote to Lieut. Col. Wyllie asking him to try to influence the students. Wyllie saw Madar, but the interview appears only to have embittered the student, who nursed his resentment pending a favorable opportunity for revenge.

According to statements made by persons acquainted with him, the assassin's family is well known and highly respected at Amritsar, in the Punjab, where his father is a prosperous physician and a moderate leader. Madar while in London brooded over the grievances of the Indian people, and was constantly inveighing against British rule in his country.

One of the young man's acquaintances makes the statement in The Chronicle that the assassin was drunk with bhanga, an Indian intoxicant. He contends that Madar must have visited some extremist club before going to the Imperial Institute and had his mind poisoned by a gang of conspirators to the point of committing murder, and was then drugged with bhanga and weapons placed in his pockets. This informant of The Chronicle is satisfied that there was a deliberate plot, and that unless the police take measures to root out the conspirators there will be further outrages of this kind committed in London.

The Indian students generally profess detestation of the crime, though many of them are known to be active members of the London branches of the societies conducting a campaign of sedition and anarchy in India. Scotland Yard, too, recently received information which led to increased activity in investigating the movements and antecedents of certain Indian students here, who, it is alleged, had done up prominent English officials. Lord Minto himself, for some time past has been under police protection, and even when he left London he was attended by Scotland Yard detectives.

At the India Office the nephew of Col. Wyllie, who was a political aide de camp to Lord Minto, Secretary of State for India, is held to be entirely political, and not personified, in spite of some imaginary grievance against the system of Government.

The National Indian Association, under whose auspices the gathering at the Imperial Institute was held, was formed for the purpose of establishing friendly re-

Continued on Page 2.

MURDER OF WYLLIE STIRS ALL ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

lations between the peoples of Great Britain and India. Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall received the guests, who numbered some 300 Anglo-Indian retired officers, active members of the Indian service, Indian Office officials, and students. There were present many native Indians and women in picturesque native costumes, and, with the exception of the assassin, everybody was in evening dress. Dhinagel was attired in ordinary morning dress and wore a turban. The tickets to the function were placed with great care in order that they might only get to the hands of reliable persons.

The Daily Express and others of the London morning newspapers call loudly upon the Government for measures to suppress the India house agitation in London, of which Krishnavarma is the leading spirit. He is now a refugee in Paris, where he openly advocates, through his paper, the Indian Sociologist, getting rid of British officials. The Daily Express asks the Government to call upon France to expel Krishnavarma.

It is alleged, too, that among the most active and dangerous conspirators connected with the India house is an Indian woman of wealth and influence, who is inspiring the students to take measures to overthrow British rule in India.

CALCUTTA, July 2.—There is to-day a recrudescence of political excitement in Eastern Bengal, and meetings to express sympathy with natives who have been deported are of almost daily occurrence. Arabindo Ghose, one of the most prominent of the Indian agitators, is traveling through the country in the interests of an anti-Government campaign. He is preaching that the "flat of God has gone out to the Indian nation to unite, to be free, and to be great."

The last assassination of a prominent Englishman occurred on May 6, 1882, when Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Burke, the Under Secretary, were killed in the afternoon in Phoenix Park, Dublin. The park has a space of 2,000 acres and is the chief resort for driving and riding of the residents of the Irish capital. The murder of the two British officials was carefully planned by a man named Carey, who afterward turned informer.

The signal for the shooting was the dropping of a handkerchief by Carey, who betrayed his accomplices, and was afterward followed to South America and shot by Patrick O'Donnell, who was afterward hanged for the crime.

POLICE OF LONDON HAVE ANARCHISTS IN THEIR POWER

By United Press.

LONDON, July 7.—Convinced that they have the native Indian anti-English anarchistic groups under control, the London police have decided that they will not ask the French government to expel Krishnavarma, the Indian leader from Paris, where he is now directing operations in England following his expulsion by the British authorities.

The police are confident that they have unraveled the whole conspiracy, the beginning of which was the killing of Sir Wm. Carson Wyllie and which contemplated the assassination of practically all the high officials in office including Indian Secretary Lord Morley.

The police have concentrated all their efforts, since the killing of Wyllie, on uncovering the conspiracy and they now claim they are able at any time to arrest all of the London group of anarchists, breaking up entirely the organization of Krishnavarma.

The foreign office is much relieved by the decision that it will not be necessary to ask France to expel Krishnavarma as a refusal was thought possible because of the harboring of French anarchists in England.

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6) Lloyds Weekly News, July 4, 1909 (second page missing)

Mr. Horace

INDIAN UNREST.

Hidden History of the Assassination.

SCHEMES OF AGITATORS

How the Student was Led on To His Great Crime.

MURDER AWAKENS ENGLAND

London, July 13.—The effect of the assassination of the President in America is the only adequate comparison that can be cited for the profound sensation created in this country by the murder of Sir William Rutt Carron Wyllie at the hands of a young Indian fanatic. It is thoroughly established that the crime was purely political and instigated by the leaders of the anarchist revolutionary party, which has created widespread agitation in India for the last two years. The tolerance of the British authorities both in England and in India who have permitted open incitement to outrage, is now the subject of the most severe public reprobation.

Bhyanaji Krishnavarma is the London head of the seditious Indian propaganda. He publishes without restraint in his organ, the Indian Sociologist, such views as the following, which are taken from the current issue:

"We repeat that political assassination is not murder. All unprejudiced men treat political assassins not as criminals in any way, but often regard them as benefactors of their race."

Krishnavarma in the light of Thursday's crime and speaking from the safe distance of Paris reiterates these ideas. Krishnavarma's headquarters have been for two years past the India House at Hampstead, where he has been using his seditious influence to corrupt the Indian students, of whom there are always about 500 in London.

GOING TO KILL.

A friend of Dhinagri, the assassin of Sir William, explains their methods and also the probable origin of the murder of Wyllie. He says Dhinagri went early on the evening of the murder to the residence of Indian agitators in the Westbourne Park district. "There was a political discussion," says the friend of Dhinagri; they talked of the wrongs of India and of how they could be redressed. I know the talk well. I have heard it often. Dhinagri's mind was fertile soil for the plant of sedition.

"I can hear what they said almost as well as if I had been present. They told him that he would be a hero immortal in the memory of his down-trodden countrymen and that a statue would be raised to him on which free India would hang garlands on every anniversary of his death. What is death? they would say. 'Why' every year in India famine and plague kill millions. You may be one among them soon and you will die unknown and undistinguished. But if you are one of the deliverers of India from the foreign yoke you will be famous forever."

"This is very attractive language to a young man like Dhinagri whose mind is already in a turmoil. Then, having poisoned his mind, the conspirators poisoned his body. When Dhinagri committed these murders he was drunk with bhang. The effect of that drug is to make a man perfectly callous as to what he does and outwardly calm and self-possessed, although his brain is on fire. I know that Dhinagri had been pilled with bhang, because Dr. Pollon, who is perfectly familiar with its effects, immediately noted the symptoms when he saw Dhinagri after the murder. When he was drunk the plotters crammed an armory of weapons into his pockets and sent him on his mission."

A written statement which was found in Dhinagri's pocket but which has not yet been published confirms the evidence that the motive for the crime was entirely political. The selection of Sir William as the victim may not have been deliberate. He happened to be the most prominent man present at the reception representing British authority in India.

He also happened to be the warmest friend the natives ever had in the British Indian service, hence the effect of his murder in India where he

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.

LONDON PRINTER COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL.

ASSASSINATION SEQUEL.

PROCEEDINGS SHUT DOWN
VIRULENT JOURNAL.

Following the murders of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalceia, at the Imperial Institute on July 1, there was an outcry as to many statements in the "Indian Sociologist," printed in London. The editor of this publication, Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, was a barrister, and attention being called to this fact, he was promptly disbarred. He had, however, meanwhile gone to Paris.

Yesterday the "Times" contained a long letter from Krishnavarma, in which he announced that his printers "were unable to print the 'Indian Sociologist' hereafter."

This fact was made clear later in the day by proceedings at the East Ham police court, when Arthur Horeley, the London printer of the "Indian Sociologist," was committed for trial on a charge of printing and publishing a seditious libel. He stated that he had no time to read the articles and the proofs, and that his profits in publishing were very small.

Krishnavarma, in his extraordinary letter already referred to, said that he knew Sir Curzon-Wyllie well, and was well disposed to him. He added:—

Although I have had absolutely no connection with the assassination in question, which, according to the patriotic and conservative statement made last Saturday by Mr. Dhillon in the course of the police-court inquiry, was committed entirely on political grounds, I frankly admit I approve of the deed, and regard its author as a martyr in the cause of Indian independence.

Krishnavarma asks if England "cannot even at this eleventh hour, be persuaded both in its own interests and those of India to follow the advice of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Dr. Richard Congreve, and withdraw from the occupation of India without any unnecessary delay." He added:—

In conclusion, I venture to predict that in default of compliance with the advice given above there will ere long befall England a catastrophe which will "stagger humanity."

AT THE POLICE-COURT.

"Indian Sociologist" Written in Paris and
Printed in London.

The grave charges of unlawfully and seditiously printing and publishing and causing to be printed and published a scandalous and seditious libel in the form of a printed publication called "The Indian Sociologist," in July, 1908, against the members of the Government of His Majesty, and against the peace, were preferred at the East Ham Police Court yesterday, against Arthur Horeley, printer, of Romford-road, Manor Park. The process was by summons. Sir Charles Mathews, director of Public Prosecutions, was in court.

In opening the case, Mr. Bodkin said the object of the prosecution was, amongst other things, to show that the criminal law of this country was able to deal with these taking part in the dissemination of seditious articles or articles of an inflammatory or malicious character.

The paper here concerned was called "an organ of freedom and of political, social, and religious reform." The imprint upon it was "Printed for the proprietor, by Horeley Bros., printers, 44th, Romford-road, Manor Park, London, E." Dealing only with the three issues printed by defendant, it was quite clear that the avowed object of the paper was to liberate India by what was called the Indian Nationalist movement, and by the use of any means, including physical force, from the oppressive alien

rule. With that end in view political assassination was not only justified but was commended in frequent articles from which counsel quoted.

What Was Said to the Police.

Detective-Inspector Powell, of Scotland Yard, deposed to calling on the defendant at Romford-road on May 12. He asked him to explain how he became the printer of the "Indian Sociologist." Horeley said, "About three years ago I had a letter from Krishnavarma. He was then residing in London; I can't remember the address." Witness said, "Highbury?" and the defendant answered, "Very probably." The letter asked me if I would supply a quotation for printing the "Indian Sociologist," and I did so. I heard nothing more of it until the middle of April, three weeks ago, when I received a letter from Krishnavarma in Paris, asking me if my quotation still held good. I replied, 'Yes,' and a few days later received another letter from him, which contained the manuscript for the May number."

Witness asked if he knew Krishnavarma or any person connected with the Indian "movement," and also, "Have you sympathy with them?" Horeley answered, "I have never seen Krishnavarma, and don't know anyone connected with the movement. I have no sympathy with them." Witness said, "How does Krishnavarma come to know you?" and he replied, "I have no idea, except that he may have heard of me from people connected with the 'Parsce Chronicle,' which I print."

The witness added that on July 12 he served the summons on defendant, who said, "It's a very respectable or serious affair, as it will upset all my business." As witness was leaving, the defendant said, "What a pity at that interview on June 12 you didn't take me into your confidence and tell me who Krishnavarma was, and I would have had nothing more to do with him." Witness told him that he could not do that at that time, because there was no idea of a prosecution.

The defendant, who pleaded "Not guilty," and reserved his defence, was then formally committed to the Central Criminal Court. Bail was allowed—defendant's own recognizances of £50 and a surety of £50.

BRITAIN WITHOUT COAL.

Alarming Prospect if Coming Ballot of Miners
Favours Strike.

The decision of the Miners' Federation Conference in London on Friday came as no surprise to the miners in the coal districts yesterday. The delegates to that conference had definite instructions to vote for a national stoppage in support of the Scotch miners, and they only carried out their instructions.

The taking of the ballot will be little more than a formality, although a necessary one, as it is required by the rules of the Federation. The papers are to be returned by July 27, and notices will forthwith be given, if the ballot is—as there is every reason to suppose it will be—in the affirmative.

The notice required to cease work varies in various districts. In most cases it is fourteen days, but in South Wales a month's notice has long been customary. The officials of the Federation will arrange that all the notices shall terminate on one day, and this day cannot be before Sept. 1.

There are, therefore, left six weeks in which to consider some method of settling the Scotch dispute, which is at the bottom of the trouble.

At the same time it is useless to disguise the fact that the matter for which Scotch miners are fighting is one on which the English miners hold very tenacious opinions. It is the question of the minimum wage, which led to the great strike of 1903, and which was then established.

There is a great opportunity for the conciliatory machinery of the Board of Trade to be put into force.

"The railways," says a miner delegate, "have about a month's supply of coal in reserve, but I prophesy that within six weeks of the declaration of a national strike not a wheel would be turning on a single train in the kingdom."

"A coalless Great Britain would mean no trains, trams, tubes, lifts, gas, electric light, telegrams, nor newspapers. Provisions of all kinds would be dearer—in fact, everything would increase in price."

SALE OF PAPERS STOPPED.

The sale of "Answers," "John Bull," and similar productions on Scarborough sands and in the streets of the town were yesterday stopped by the police, on the ground that as the papers were printed they were a manufactured article, and, according to the new law of the Corporation, could not be sold on the streets and sands without a pedlar's license.

BRITISH COMPLACENCY AND CRIME.

The traditional complacency of the Briton has been singularly illustrated by the events preceding and following the murder of Sir Hutt Curzon WYLLIE by an Indian student, DHINAGRI, in London. Of course, after a brief and strictly legal trial, in which the prisoner's defense that "political assassination is not murder" will be respectfully heard, considered, and rejected, DHINAGRI will be convicted and hanged. All this is beside the point. There are other Dhinagris believing as he does and ready to do as he did—to carry out the propaganda of Indian Nationalism by the "removal" of Anglo-Indian officials.

This is not a surprising discovery born of the murder. It is a fact that has been known for months to the authorities. For months all London might have read articles printed in The Indian Sociologist, edited at India House, Highgate, by KRISHNAVARMA, and printed by HORSLEY Brothers of 646 Romford Road, declaring that the assassination of British officials in India was justifiable, and urging all Indian patriots to take a hand in it. The London press also published communications on similar themes from the same pen, but usually, it must be admitted, with wholesome and moral editorial condemnation. But the communications continued to appear and the circulation of The Indian Sociologist continued to increase. Mr. KRISHNAVARMA found that his treason—or patriotism—was profitable. He was taken seriously, respectfully, and without resentment.

But other things were done at India House. Every week a secret society met there whose members called themselves "The Destroyers." This society was formed to put into practice Mr. KRISHNAVARMA's principles. The minutes of the society furnished good "copy" for certain London newspapers, but no one ever dreamed that these minutes would find violent expression. "The Destroyers" were so many kittens that must be kindly stroked and not restrained, it was said. They must be taught the error of their ways by tracts and editorial articles setting forth the magnanimity of British rule in the mother country. In vain did certain ex-Anglo-Indian officials write to their favorite morning paper that there was a certain Indian drug called "bahang" that the Hindu usually took to give him "Dutch courage" when about to commit a deed of violence or blood, and that under its influence these harmless kittens might fatally scratch. One night the young Indian student, DHINAGRI, took some "bahang" and killed two men. Then there was great excitement, cries of "I told you so," and a hurried gathering of good Indian students, who neither imbibed "bahang" nor the principles of Mr. KRISHNAVARMA, and who repudiated the deed of DHINAGRI, and, amid intense enthusiasm, passed resolutions of loyalty to their British masters. A week went by and it was solemnly decided to arrest HORSLEY, the printer of The Indian Sociologist. Mr. KRISHNAVARMA could only be reached by interviewers, for he was Summering in Paris. There he was politely asked to give his opinion of the tragedy. He talked much, but what he said was this: "I see no crime in the endeavor of Indians to throw off the foreign yoke." This was in due time set before the readers of London papers. Naturally, the editors did not agree with Mr. KRISHNAVARMA, and he politely said so. They added, however, that the crime of a mad Indian student

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INDIAN ASSASSIN TO DIE.

Student Who Killed Major Wylie Found Guilty—Says Sentence Is Illegal

LONDON, July 23.—Madaral Dhimagri, the Indian student who on the night of July 1, at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute, shot and killed Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaza, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to death at the conclusion of a trial of less than an hour's duration at the Old Bailey Police Court.

During the recital of the occurrences at the Imperial Institute on the night of the tragedy the prisoner sat in the dock listening unconcernedly, and only once broke his silence by saying: "Whatever I did was an act of patriotism."

At the close of the evidence and in reply to the query if he wished to question any of the witnesses, Madaral said no, he only wished that the statement in justification of his act which he made in the Police Court July 19, should be read. This was done, and the verdict of guilty and sentence of death followed in a few seconds.

As the Lord Chief Justice finished pronouncing sentence the prisoner drew himself up in military style and saluted.

He said: "I thank you, my Lord. I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country. Your sentence of death is perfectly illegal. You are all powerful and can do what you like; but remember, we will have the power some time. That is all I have to say."

RECEIVED BY THE PRESS

S MR. KRISHNAVARMA'S PREDICTION.

CATASTROPHE TO "STAGGER HUMANITY."

Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, editor of the *Indian Sociologist*, addresses to the *Times* a long letter nominally defending himself against the charge of incitement to murder. In the course of the letter he compliments the *Times* on its influence in obtaining his disbarment, and mentions that a mere threat of a prosecution against the printers of the *Indian Sociologist*, as suggested in the *Times* leader, has caused their collapse, as they have written to say that for certain reasons they wish to give notice that they are unable to print the *Indian Sociologist* hereafter.

He proceeds: "Allow me to state at the very outset that on personal grounds I regret the death of Sir Curzon Wyllie, whom I had the pleasure of first meeting twenty-two years ago, when I was Dewan or Chief Minister of Ratlam. For nearly five years he and I had amicable official relations at Udaipur, where he was Resident and where I, as member of the State Council, had among other duties the charge of the political department. He recorded his favourable opinion of me, and in reply to the inquiries of the Political Agent in Kathiawar wrote highly recommending me in 1895 in connection with my appointment as Prime Minister of Junagadh, the premier State in that province. Sir Curzon was fully aware of my propaganda, and I have reason to believe that he regularly read the *Indian Sociologist*, and yet in a letter written by him some time before I left England for good in 1907 he commenced by addressing me, 'Dear Mr. Shyamaji,' and ended, 'Some time has passed since I last saw you; I trust you are getting on well,' &c. These facts ought to convince every unbiassed man that I could not have been a party to the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie. This does not, however, prevent me from holding that, if an assassination be on political grounds, it is justifiable, but that, if it be on private or personal grounds, it is not justifiable.

"Although I have had absolutely no connection with the assassination in question, which, according to the patriotic and courageous statement made last Saturday by Mr. Dhingra in the course of the police-court inquiry, was committed entirely on political grounds, I frankly admit I approve of the deed, and regard its author as a martyr in the cause of Indian independence."

Mr. Krishnavarma goes on to ask if England cannot even at this eleventh hour be persuaded both in its own interests and those of India to follow the advice of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Dr. Richard Congreve, and withdraw from the occupation of India without any unnecessary delay. He adds: "In conclusion, I venture to predict that in default of compliance with the advice given above there will ere long befall England a catastrophe which will 'stagger humanity.'"

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

At East Ham on Saturday, Arthur Horsley, of Manor Park, printer, was charged, under an order made by a Judge of the High Court in Chambers, with printing and publishing a seditious libel in the form of a publication called the *Indian Sociologist*, edited by Mr. Krishnavarma. It was stated that in May last the defendant was warned by the police as to the character of the publication. Nevertheless the number for July contained articles asserting that political assassination was not murder, and that this view was supported by international law. Evidence having been given for the prosecution, the defendant, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial, being admitted to bail.

"I'M THE GEORGE WASHINGTON OF INDIA"

The Hindoo Agitator Has Come to Be Regarded as a Public Menace in England.

Within the last four years, and especially within the last year, hardly a current of revolutionary agitation, mysterious in its workings, systematic but terrible in its manifestations, has been gathering force steadily against the Hindu population of India, threatening the very existence of British dominion in that country. It is called the Hindoo movement, but that is a misnomer, for the avowed object of the partying is to cast off the yoke—that is the British yoke—entirely and restore India to the Indians. After half a century of patient cultivation the long-suffering, unworldly Hindu is turning on his persecutors. And because he is headstrong and untractable by nature, he has done the most terrible and deadly of things, those which the modern scientist has placed in his disposal. The bomb and the revolver are to set India free.

So seriously has the agitation been taken in England that Phyness Krishnamurti, the intellectual leader of the movement, is looked on as a public danger. The teachers of the famous Temple recently struck him off their roll. This is equivalent to excommunication, and as Krishnamurti is by profession a teacher he never will be able to practice his trade in any country under British rule. A committee of students men has been appointed to advise and guide Indian students in England and prevent them from getting under the influence of the revolutionaryist. Indian university, too, has taken up the war on the distinguished academic and is voting round to find some legal way of terminating a relationship entered into by him. Krishnamurti has shown the Oxford dons the way by offering to take back the money if his association with him is repudiated.

So grave is the situation that Lord Curzon, secretary of India, has asked the opportunity of a meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute to warn England that another Indian meeting is brewing.

Revolt Threatened in India.

"I am no alarmist," he said, "and I hope the developments of which I speak may be in the distant future, but I think they are nearer than some people imagine. There is in India a party

characterized by passion and dogmatically wrong doctrine is to get rid of the British as soon as possible. What form of government will be set up in India when it is independent they do not stop to think."

American readers are now well acquainted with the recent demonstrations in India and London for it is by no means so recent that these disturbing incidents in detail. What is not so well known is the personality of Krishnamurti, founder and editor of the Indian Sociologist, also the initiator, the leader, the guiding spirit of the movement which may one day be leaving in the tracks of rebellion a mass of one billion human beings.

Sensational reports have appeared in English newspapers to the effect that a regular crime factory has been set on foot by Krishnamurti and his henchmen in Paris in the line of political assassinations, and that he holds the strings of a vast network of plots and conspiracies of which the seeds lie in Paris and the instruments and victims in India. It even has been asserted that outrageous and long planned wicked disorganized Englishmen who may happen to be staying in Paris.

In justice to this cultured Hindu patriot—that he is a patriot of the purest motives and a man of the highest personal character fear of his opponents ever have declared—he must be said that from the beginning his propaganda did not advocate physical violence, as long as free agitation was allowed.

"My object," he stated in substance, "is to preach certain political doctrines, with a view to the complete emancipation of India and her separation from Great Britain. It does not specially concern me how and by whom these doctrines are carried out, I deal exclusively with theory. I have no objection whatever, directly or indirectly, with the actual working of the movement. I never had heard of the four young Indians concerned in the death of two English women, Elizabeth Chaud, Khudiram Bose, Kamalini Dutt and Satyendra Bose, whose names are immortal in the cause of Indian freedom. I tried to honor by presenting their names with scholarships I have founded. Not a single outrage was known to me beforehand.

"I have lost hundreds, perhaps thousands, of English friends by my political views, but that is the price which must be paid for one's convictions. Some of my own Indian admirers by the English because they feared for security from their yoke, but they afterwards confessed that they had harmed a saint. The statue of Oliver Cromwell, the 'arch traitor,' who had King Charles beheaded as a traitor, tyrant, murderer and the enemy of the English people, still graced the house of parliament. George Washington and his countrymen are regarded as heroes in England.

Washington His Model.

"It was George Washington who, in 1783, made the emphatic declaration that 'No man should scruple or hesitate a moment to use arms in defense of freedom,' and the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce, speaking at Springfield on the occasion of the Lincoln centenary, dwelling on the value of arms and good men, who are the solid possession of a nation, added: 'Thus did the memory of George Washington stir and raise Lincoln himself.'"

"But if your separatist movement succeeds, what form of government do you propose to set up in the place of British rule?" was asked.

"It is impossible to answer that question now, but I imagine that we shall create the United States of India, more or less on the American model. If the British government really desires, as it affects to do, that this movement be truly national, let it hold a plebiscite to decide the question. I have no doubt as to the issue. In any case the present state of things cannot last. A short time ago I prophesied that ten years will see the end of British rule in India. I hold that belief more strongly than ever. Let the British take heed, lest a catastrophe overtake them in India that will stagger humanity.

"Until after the rejection of a second petition by congress in 1776, said John Jay, I never heard any American of any class or of any description express a wish for independence of the colonies. Eight years later American independence was recognized by England!"

A PRIMITIVE BIT

