In the present case.	*In the former case.*
2 slips containing some names and other jottings found to be in R. B. Bose's handwriting, P. 227, P. 228 ...	P. 98 A. and P. 98 B.
Ilan-i-Jang, P. 230	P. 28
Scrap of paper containing names in English and Gurmukhi, P. 237	P. 108

The following are some of the new exhibits produced in the present case as corroborative of approvers' statements :—

P. 1	Note of names in the Jhar Sahib.
P. 15 B.	Bhagat Singh's diary.
P. 30	Stray leaves from which entered up.
P. 65	Chanan Singh, P. W. 45's pocket book.
P. 96	Correspondence *re* 29.
P. 172	Letter of Randhir Singh.
P. 177	Report of Jhar Sahib gathering.
P. 206	Hong Kong police *re* 81's pistol.
P. 243	Paper on Anarkali murderer referring to accused 26.
P. 251	Found in duplicator on *Tosha Maru*.
P. 252	Found in 12's box.

Ghadr documents.

P. 17	P. W. 13, copied by Harnam Singh (24) and Sunder Singh, W. G.
P. 45, and 53...	P. W. 30.
P. 27	P. W. 19, and P. W. 22.
P. 54	P. W. 30, page 173, bottom.
P. 57	P. W. 30.
P. 70	Advertisement of Ajit Singh's book, P. W. 48.
P. 80	*Nau-Jawanon utho*, P. W. 71.
P. 106	Ghadr extract in 81's house, P. W. 212.
P. 263 ...	Slip thrown out of the train at Montgomery.
P. 254	Ghadr found at Montgomery.
P. 255	Do. found at Multan.
P. 251, P. 252, P. 253	P. W. 359.

We will take up these *seriatim*.

P. 1.—This is a small pocket book containing note of names of the persons present at the Jhar Sahib. It is not alleged to be exhaustive, we will deal with it when dealing with the Jhar Sahib affair.

P. 15 *B.*, *P.* 30.—Bhagat Singh approver's diary and stray leaves from which it was noted up. Bhagat Singh, approver, to whom this document belongs, was arrested on 17th June 1915, and his full statement recorded on the 13th September 1915 at Ludhiana. He had, previous to this date, made a

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NFIDENTIAL.

DELHI RECORDS.

1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PARLIAMENT

POLITICAL—April

Proceedings, May 1916, nos. 219—221.

Judgment and Evidence in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Nos.	Subjects.	Pages.
	Notes	1—3
9	Telegram to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1183, dated the 6th April 1916, asking for 30 copies of the judgment in the above case	4
0	Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 52-Judl., dated the 18th April 1916, intimating the despatch of 30 copies of the above	4
1	Letter to the India Office, no. 1593, dated the 4th May 1916, forwarding a copy of each of the above	4—1254

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PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

Political A., October 1915, nos. 21.

„ Dep., September 1917, nos. 21.

NOTES.

POLITICAL—A., MAY 1916.

Nos. 219—221.

JUDGMENT AND EVIDENCE IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

It has been reported in the press that judgment in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case has been delivered. A draft telegram is submitted asking for copies.

A. L.,—6-4-16.

S. R. HIGNELL,—6-4-16.

TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, NO. 1183, DATED THE 6TH APRIL 1916. Pro. no. 219.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, NO. 52-JUDL.-17, DATED THE 18TH APRIL 1916. Pro. no. 220.

For information. The copies are coming up by passenger train. Their receipt may be awaited.

A. L.,—25-4-16.

Copies of the judgment and evidence have now been received.

The result of the trial is given at pages 357-58 of the judgment. Briefly stated it is as follows :—

Sentenced to death ..	6
Sentenced to transportation for life ..	45
Sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment	8
Acquitted	15
Total ..	74

Appendix. Please see also the extract from the Punjab fortnightly report for the latter half of March 1916.

A copy of the judgment may be sent to the India Office. Draft submitted.

A. L.,—2-5-16.

S. R. HIGNELL,—3-5-16.

*Done separately.
F.H.T.W., 5-5-16.

Issue and then separately let Hon'ble Member* have one spare copy and let me have two for perusal.

Also put up one spare copy of the judgment in the first Lahore Case, the proceedings regarding the commutation of certain sentences, and a third spare copy of the present judgment. } A.

H. WHEELER,—3-5-16.

LETTER TO THE INDIA OFFICE, NO. 1503, DATED THE 4TH MAY 1916. Pro. no. 221.

The papers required by Secretary are placed below in the linked file.

A. L.,—9-5-16.

Thanks. I have sent a spare copy of the judgment to Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the papers at A to the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes. I have kept one spare copy of the judgment and evidence for my own perusal.

H. WHEELER,—10-5-16.

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Demi-official no. 1567, dated the 12th May 1916, from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to J. L. Maffey, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

I send herewith a spare copy of the Judgment in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case. Certain death sentences were passed in the course of it of which, according to a recent issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Lieutenant-Governor appears to have commuted one. Judging by the precedent of the last case, we shall receive petitions from the remaining condemned men for commutation, and as these judgments are appallingly long and commutation applications have to be dealt with quickly, I am sending an advance copy in case you care to make yourself acquainted with its contents. You will be able to judge whether His Excellency desires to see it now or later.

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APPENDIX.

Extract paragraph 2 of the fortnightly report on the political situation in the Punjab for the latter half of March 1916.

* * * * * * * * * * *

2. Judgment was announced in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore on the 30th March 1916. One hundred and two persons were named in the complaint, but nine of these are still absconders; the cases against six others were withdrawn; ten were discharged by the Court; one was granted a pardon, while two were convicted and sentenced to death in the subsidiary Padri murder case referred to in report dated the 20th August 1915. There remained 74 accused for disposal. Of these 15 were acquitted, 6 were sentenced to death, 45 to transportation for life with recommendations to mercy in 24 cases, and 8 to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 5 years. The acts of conspiracy in which the greater number of the accused had been concerned were the gatherings at Jhar Sahib in the Amritsar district in November 1914, those at Gujrawal and Lohatbadi in the Ludhiana District and Nabha State in January and February 1915, the abortive raid on the Ferozepore Cantonment in February 1915, and that on the Kapurthala State magazine in June 1915. All but 2 of these convicted are Sikhs and 34 of these are returned emigrants. The most important men among the accused were Hira Singh of Charar, Ishar Singh of Dhudhike, and Uttam Singh of Hans, who have been sentenced to death, and Randhir Singh of Narangwal—a man of education and son of an important official in the Nabha State—who has been sentenced to transportation for life. The last named was, perhaps, the best known of the conspirators. He was a person of consequence among the Tat Khalsas of the Malwa tract, where he was looked up to as a holy man. The result of the trial will be to give a further blow to the Sikh revolutionary movement in the Punjab, which for the time being is dormant, if not quite dead. There are at present no other cases suitable for disposal by the Special Tribunals.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Exd. by—E.A.

70HD

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JUDGMENT AND EVIDENCE IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Telegram no. 1183, dated Simla, the 6th April 1916. Pro. no. 219.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.

Kindly furnish Government of India with 30 copies of Judgment Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case early as possible.

No. 52-Judl.-17, dated Lahore, the 18th April 1916. Pro. no. 220.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In compliance with your telegram no. 1183, dated the 6th April 1916, I am directed to forward by packet post 30 copies of the judgment and evidence in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

No. 1503, dated Simla, the 4th May 1916. Pro. no. 221.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the Home Department letter no. 3231, dated the 24th September 1915, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State, a copy of the Judgment of the Special Commissioners in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case, together with a copy of the Evidence recorded.

Exd. by—E.A.

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5

SUPPLEMENTARY LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Price ; Rs. 2-2-0 or 3*s* 2*d*.

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JUDGMENT.

PART I.—Introductory.

The present case, which was filed against 102 accused, was committed to us for trial, as a Special Tribunal, by the order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 22nd of October 1915, on the complaint of Mr. H. V. B. Hare-Scott, Superintendent of Police, C. I. D.

Of the 102 persons complained against, two, who were absconders, *viz.*, accused 17 and 67, have been convicted in other cases; accused 4, 20, 31, 36, 43, 60, 71, 79, 101 are still absconding; the cases against accused 11, 27, 39, 44, 47, 57 have been withdrawn; we have discharged accused 1, 25, 76, 83, 86, 87, 95, 97, 99, 102, and accused 92 has been tendered a pardon by us, and made approver, leaving thus the cases of 74 accused for us to consider. Accused 25 was accused in the first case but discharged by us then, and was included in the present case owing to fresh evidence being obtained against him, but we are not satisfied as to his guilt and have again discharged him. Accused 18, who was acquitted in the last case, has been proceeded against again, and charged on the view of the law held by the majority of the Commissioners.

The trial opened on the 29th October 1915, and the arguments in the case were concluded on March 16th, 1916.

For the Crown 365 witnesses were produced and examined, and in defence a total of 1042 witnesses appeared.

The printed record extends to 829 pages. We have only to remark that, long though the period occupied may be, and voluminous though the record is, had the case been tried under the ordinary procedure, both would have been much greater.

The accused have been charged as follows:—

Under sections 121, 121 A, 132, 131, 122/109, 111, 124 A/109, 111, 302, 395/109, 111, accused 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 100.

Under sections 121, 121 A, 131, 132, 122, 124 A/109, 111, 302, 395/109, 111, accused 2.

Under sections 121, 121 A, 132, 131, 122, 124 A/109, 111, 302, 395/109, 111, 122/109, 111, 395-6-7-8, accused 6.

Under sections 121, 121 A, accused 18.

Under sections 121, 121 A, 302, 395/109, 111, accused 64.

Under sections 121, 121 A, 302, 395/109, 111, 396/122, accused 72.

Under sections 121, 121 A, 132, 131, 122/109, 111, 124 A/109, 111, 302, 395/109, 111, 395/122, accused 98.

Before proceeding to a discussion of the case, we desire to say that the persons now accused are of a very different nature, with few exceptions, to those who stood their trial in the first case. The men tried in the first case were the organizers and leaders; men who plotted and tried to overthrow Government by murder, massacre and rapine; a large number of the men before us now were implements for occasional affrays, who dropped out of the *Ghadr* movement soon after becoming involved.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bulk of the present accused are minor offenders, we need hardly say that we realize, as we realized in the first case the fact that there is, if possible, a heavier responsibility laid upon us, in trying a case under the Defence of India Act, than on a Court proceeding

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under the ordinary law. There is, according to the provisions of the Act itself, no appeal; and the decision of the Tribunal, being said to be final and conclusive, there is no authority legally competent to review our decision, either on the law or the facts, or to determine as to the adequacy or otherwise of the quantum of punishment, though the Local and Supreme Governments may exercise powers of clemency. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent on the Tribunal to weigh carefully every question of fact and law, and this we have endeavoured to do; and we may say that no point has been decided without the best consideration that the three Commissioners have been capable of giving to it.

The judgment is divided into different parts for the purposes of easier reference; and each part is the result of the considered and discussed opinions of the three Commissioners. It will be obvious that in a judgment, necessarily of great length, there must be a division into sections; but, unless we be redundant, and thereby run to still greater length, it is of first importance for the reader not to divorce one section from another; but to read the judgment as a whole, bearing in mind that matters of law discussed in one section, and matters of fact, explained in the history, have not been so discussed and explained as academical propositions, but as being directly concerned with the case of each individual accused.

In that way only is it possible for the judgment to be followed; and omission to do this can only result in failure to understand it.

PART II.

As in our previous judgment, we propose to dispose of a few general points first.

(1) Section 10, Evidence Act.

(1) Proof of conspiracy and relevancy of evidence under Section 10.

On this matter we have nothing to add to our opinion in the previous case.

(2) Responsibility after arrest.

(2) Responsibility after arrest.

We have also nothing to add on this point.

(3) Liability of dacoits under Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

(3) Liability of dacoits under Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

Of the accused before us, concerned in dacoity with murder, we have accused 6, Bir Singh, who was concerned in the Chabba dacoity. The view we took on the previous case, on the authorities then cited, we see no reason to alter in any way.

Accused (72) has also been charged under Section 396—122 for participation in the attack on the Walla Bridge, which was accompanied with murder; and, if the accused's participation in that affair is proved, he is equally responsible for the murders committed with the actual murderers themselves.

(4) Statements to the Police.

(4) Statements to the Police.

On this point also we have nothing to add.

(5) Testimony of accomplices.

(5) Testimony of accomplices and *quasi*-accomplices.

The persons alleged to be accomplices or semi-accomplices are—

W. 15. Jaggat Singh.
21. Surain Singh.
23. Sadhu Singh.
25. Achhar Singh.
27. Indar Singh.
34. Jamadar Buta Singh.

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40. Teja Singh.
199. Fauja Singh.
219. Jhanda Singh.
227. Kartar Singh.
284. Sewa Singh.
306. Mangal Singh.
308. Labh Singh.
342. Sher Mohammad.
349. Jaimal Singh.

Of these we discussed the position of Sewa Singh, Sher Muhammad and Jaimal Singh in our judgment in the first case; and there is nothing to add in regard to them.

We hold the same view as that already taken by us, *viz.*, that the mere presence of a person on the occasion of the commission of a crime, or his failure to report it promptly, cannot make him an accomplice, unless it is shown he, somehow, co-operated in the offence, or was instrumental in its commission.

With this statement of the law, let us see what these particular witnesses say :—

Witness No. 15, *Jaggat Singh.*—All this witness states is that he was impressed by Lal Singh (L. C. C.) to take food to a gathering at the Jhar Sahib, members of which he identifies, at which Lal Singh lectured seditiously, and announced the proposed attack on Sarhali; and, after handing some food round, the witness went home.

There is nothing whatever in this evidence to suggest that witness is in any way an accomplice.

Witness No. 21, *Surain Singh.*—This witness, who deserted from the 23rd Cavalry, to ride out to the Jhar Sahib, is undoubtedly an accomplice.

Witness No. 23, *Sadhu Singh.*—This witness is the son of Mul Singh, *granthi*, approver. He gives evidence corroborating a visit of revolutionists to the lines of the 23rd Cavalry after the Jhar Sahib, proving visits by accused (67) to the regiment, and deposing to seeing arms in the regiment. It is possible that this witness had some sympathy with the revolutionists; but, beyond his trying to get a revolver repaired for accused (67), there is nothing to show he helped them.

However, even if we concede he was an accomplice, it is of no importance; for, the only accused person he implicates, No. 67, is no longer before us and his evidence simply amounts to corroboration of other evidence, establishing the fact that there was sedition and mutiny in the 23rd Cavalry: offences for which the persons responsible have suffered the penalty after trial by Court-martial.

Witness No. 25, *Achhar Singh.*—This witness was a *sowar* in the 23rd Cavalry. He says he overheard seditious and mutinous talk in the regiment: attended a seditious meeting in lines, where it was decided to throw in their lot with the revolutionists; and heard later the reason why the troops had failed to rise on the 19th February.

He subsequently attended other meetings, where *ghadr* was discussed, and murder proposed; and visited Hari Singh (28), who had been represented to him as a leading revolutionist.

There are other matters also in his evidence; but this is quite sufficient to show the witness was an accomplice, even if the part played by him was not a very active one.

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Witness No. 27, *Indar Singh of Khanna.*—This witness was at various *Akhand Paths*, including one at Dhundari, where he heard of the proposal to attack the Ferozepore Fort. He was despatched to the Bár to get men for the purpose; but, as the witness shows, he was at this meeting accidentally, pointed out the foolishness of the proposal, and went down to the Bár promising to get men, with the deliberate object of getting out of the way of mischief.

He is in no sense an accomplice.

Witness No. 34, *Jamadar Buta Singh.*—This witness was in the 26th Punjab Infantry in Hong Kong. He deposes to the spread of sedition in Hong Kong, implicating accused 46, 26, 66, Teja Singh (witness , 48 and others; and to their transfer to India. He also deposes to seeing doubtful characters in lines at Ferozepore in 1915, and receiving orders from Captain Cargill to make enquiries, which he did; and, as a result of his report, certain sepoys were discharged on the 19th February.

Now, in this statement there is nothing to suggest the witness is an accomplice. Teja Singh (approver), however, and some of the accused allege that Buta Singh was really the prime mover of sedition in Hong Kong and Ferozepore; and, to save himself, implicated others.

They assert that Buta Singh was so deeply involved that he was sent home from Hong Kong on that account, and this point has been much pressed by defence counsel in their arguments.

The complete answer to these assertions and arguments is the evidence of Captain Cargill, who tells us Buta Singh was sent home under suspicion, not of being a seditionist, but of being a difficult person for other officers to get on with.

We can see nothing in the evidence before us to justify the conclusion that the witness is an accomplice.

Witness No. 40, *Teja Singh of Samrala.*—This witness tells us that, having been excommunicated, he sought re-admission to caste; and for this purpose was at Dhandari, where he was turned out of the room prior to a secret meeting there. He went to Khanna, and was taken to Ludhiana by accused 77, still in pursuit of his desire to be re-admitted, and was told by him that he and others with him were going to attack the Ferozepore Fort. He was asked to join in, but seized the first opportunity to slip off home.

There is nothing in regard to this witness savouring of complicity.

Witness No. 199, *Fauja Singh.*—This man is a brother of Balwant Singh (approver) and Puran Singh (approver), and a cousin of Kirpal Singh (spy). He admits facts, which establish that he was an accomplice, *e.g.*, he bought bomb materials, consulted about murdering Kirpal Singh, and visited accused 28 for revolutionary purposes. Though a lambardar, we do not doubt his sympathies were actively engaged in the revolutionary movement; and we quite agree with defence counsel in their estimate of his character. He is without doubt an unscrupulous blackguard.

Witness No. 219, *Jhanda Singh, Thikriwala.*—This witness, who was an approver in the Srigobindpur dacoities, is undoubtedly an accomplice.

Witness No. 227, *Kartar Singh.*—This witness is a son of Sunder Singh (A.M.), and deposes to certain transactions relating to arms, in which his father and some of the accused were concerned. Though he probably knew of his father's objects, there is nothing to show he himself was an accomplice.

Witnesses No. 306, *Mangal Singh*, 308, *Labh Singh.*—These witnesses are from Bangkok, and relate the *ghadr* activities there, in which accused 28 is said to have been prominent. Though these men may have sympathized with the movement, and may have helped it, there is nothing before us to show they were accomplices.

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Though some of these witnesses are accomplices there is nothing to prevent us recording their evidence, and considering it as we would consider other evidence.

(6) Legality of pardon to Teja Singh.

(6) Legality of Teja Singh's pardon.

This approver was accused No. 92 in the original complaint. On the motion of the Government Advocate he was granted a pardon, and examined by us as a witness on the 14th December.

Objection to the legality of the pardon is taken; but, for the reasons given in our judgment in the last case in the matter of Umrao Singh's pardon, we are of opinion we are legally competent to grant a pardon.

(7) The Confessions.

(7) Confessions.

We are in this case confronted with a very large number of confessions, and statements which are not full confessions, all of which have now been retracted.

Where the confession is a full confession, but has now been retracted, the rule of law applicable thereto laid down by us, on the authorities cited in the judgment in the first conspiracy case, is the rule we follow now.

Where, however, the statement is not a confession, but an exculpatory statement, or otherwise a statement not amounting to a confession, though it can be used as against the person making it, it is not of any avail against other persons implicated therein.

Several of these statements are of assistance in tracing the history of the conspiracy and war, and we propose to refer to them in that part of our judgment, but those, which should be excluded, will not be used against individual accused persons.

The confessions and statements have now to be considered.

(a) Bogh Singh (5).

(*a*) *Bogh Singh's confession.*—This statement was recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar, on 18th of September 1915. The statement is fully inculpatory. The accused stated that he joined in agitation, read and was influenced by the *Ghadr*, agreed to have a gathering at the Jhar Sahib, where it would be decided what steps should be taken, attended such meeting where the waging of war was discussed and decided on, a decision he agreed in, and arrangements made for an armed gathering at Khairon mound on the 27th. He also stated he had some arms belonging to the revolutionists, which he eventually gave up to the police.

The statement does not attempt to minimize the accused's share, and is in no way exculpatory. The confession can be used against all accused mentioned therein, subject to the precautions stated by us.

(b) Ganda Singh (14).

(*b*) *Ganda Singh's* (*accused* 14) *confession.*—This accused's statement was recorded by Diwan Som Nath on the 19th September 1915 at Amritsar. In it the accused stated he was taken to the Jhar Sahib by Lal Singh (L. C. C.), who gave him a *gandasa*, asking him to help in overthrowing Government. He remained in Lal Singh's company, and went, after the discussion at Jhar Sahib, to Khairon mound, whence the party proceeded to Sarhali, he dropping out on the way.

This statement is exculpatory; for, he says, he went at the instigation of Lal Singh to the Jhar Sahib, but he had no mind to wage war against Government. He also says that, though he was at Jhar Sahib, he did not hear the consultation there; and when at Khairon mound he was asked to pray for success in an attack on Sarhali or Patti, he expostulated; and, though frightened into leaving Khairon with the mob, he seized the first opportunity of throwing his *gandasa* away and slipping off home.

We regard this man's confession as by far too exculpatory of his own share to be of any use against other accused.

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(c) Ganda Singh (15).

(c) *Confession of Ganda Singh* (15).—This man's statement was recorded by Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa, Magistrate, 1st Class.

The portions marked A the accused denies having made; the portions marked B are admitted.

The statement is a long-winded affair. It starts by telling us of the accused's residence in America, and return to India. It proceeds to recount the accused going to Tarn Taran, his meeting with Natha Singh, approver, his visit to Lal Singh, Bhure, and ultimately their arrival at the Jhar Sahib. So far, the accused gives an account of what are *prima facie* innocent acts, *i.e.*, he does not associate his actions with any guilty object.

He then proceeds to recount what took place at the Jhar Sahib, relating the people present and the talk about arms, though he was not taken into full confidence. He also states that they were directed to meet at Khairon, that he remained in Natha Singh's gang, and went with him to the mound. He gives us a full list of those present, who discussed what *thana* should be looted; and tells us that the gang left Khairon, with the express object of attacking Sarhali. In going with the gang he relates how the attack at Sarhali was abandoned, and how the gangs dispersed, and how messengers were sent in to Lahore to find why the troops had not ridden out from Mian Mir. He concludes by a long account of his wanderings, after the failure at Sarhali, meeting Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), and speaks of "our party," until he went to Hazur Sahib.

Though his account is not exculpatory, he makes out his part to be not a very prominent one; that is, he was not in all the secrets, but he did leave Khairon for Sarhali with the object of attacking Sarhali. That is clearly inculpatory.

He winds up his statement by saying he has no connection with any "party," was deceived by Natha Singh and went to the Jhar Sahib, otherwise he had nothing to do with those men.

The statement is therefore partly exculpatory, partly inculpatory, and we think it is available in regard to the inculpatory part, *viz.*, the gathering at Khairon, and the object of the march on Sarhali, against the persons incriminated, but though in law available, we do not propose to lay any great stress on this confession as against other accused because it is partially exculpatory.

(d) Jassa Singh (35).

(d) *The statement of Jassa Singh* (35).—This statement was recorded by Diwan Som Nath, on the 20th of September 1915, at Amritsar. So far from being a confession, it is a complete denial of facts now alleged against him. It is inculpatory neither of himself, nor of anyone else.

(e) Harnam Singh (24).

(e) *The statement of Harnam Singh* (24).—This accused's statement was recorded on the 3rd of October 1915 by Diwan Som Nath. The accused relates hearing sedition talked on his way back from Shanghai, in which, however, he took no part; and he also states he happened to reach the Jhar Sahib by chance, where he overheard men talking of assaulting some trenches, and speaking seditiously, upon hearing which he went home.

The statement is in no way inculpatory of himself, and cannot be used against the two accused now before us and mentioned by him.

(f) Kesar Singh (45).

(f) *The statement of Kesar Singh* (45).—This accused's statement was recorded on 15th of September 1915, by Diwan Som Nath.

He tells us, amongst other matters, of the *Ghadr* and sedition in Shanghai, the arrival of Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) there, the agitation carried on by him there, the coming of Nidhan Singh, and the departure of the *Mashima Maru*, on which he himself sailed for *ghadr*. On arrival in India he got in touch with certain L. C. C. men and others, but declined to join in dacoities; he went, however, to the Jhar Sahib array, where it was decided to meet next day at Khairon. He gives a list of men at Khairon and the weapons possessed,

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and says that it was there decided to raid Sarhali for arms. He relates how the enterprise failed, and how messengers went in to bring out the 23rd Cavalry.

The accused does not exculpate himself, and the confession is fully available against all accused.

(*g*) *Confession of Labh Singh* (49).—This confession was recorded by Sardar Autar Singh on the 24th of September 1915. (*g*) Labh Singh (49).

He states briefly that he was told by Suja Singh that he and others intended to loot Sarhali or Tarn Taran thanas, and he, accused, with Suja Singh and others, left Waltoha together, and, meeting Surain Singh on the way, learnt from him Sarhali thana was to be attacked next day. The party went to the Jhar Sahib, then to the Khairon mound, and then marched on Sarhali. At this stage, he says, he tried to get away, but was threatened by Lal Singh; and so went on until the enterprise ended in a fiasco.

The accused has made no effort to exculpate himself until the party started from Khairon. Up to then, according to his own statement, he was fully cognizant of what was in the air and acting without duress. His confession is available against all accused, at any rate up to that point, but as it does tend to mininize his later participation we will not lay any great stress on it as against other accused.

(*h*) *Confession of Mahindar Singh* (53).—This statement was recorded on an unrecorded date by Lala Munshi Ram, Magistrate. (*h*) Mahindar Singh (53).

The statement is very inculpatory of certain accused, but entirely exculpatory of accused's own guilt, and is, therefore, not available against the accused mentioned by him.

(*i*) *Confession of Pakhar Singh* (62).—This statement was recorded by Lala Munshi Ram, Magistrate, Ludhiana, on the 12th September 1915. (*i*) Pakhar Singh (62).

He relates how he was introduced to the *Ghadr* in Canada; and heard lectures by Bhagwan Singh, inciting people to return to India to expel the British.

He refers to the *Komagatu Maru* reaching Vancouver, and states he returned to India to expel the British. He relates how, notwithstanding restriction orders, he got into touch with other accused; how frequent meetings for revolutionary purposes took place; how a meeting was held at the Chuhar Chak culvert (2nd June), at which the Kapurthala raid was determined on. He was unable to go to Kapurthala, as arranged, owing to illness, and failed also to attend the second gathering on the 12th. He gives an account of his association with some of the Walla Bridge murderers.

There is no attempt by the accused to exculpate himself in respect of any of the actions he stated he participated in, and which have been charged against him.

The confession is therefore available against all implicated.

(*j*) *Confession of Pala Singh* (64).—This accused's statement was recorded on 13th September 1915 by Lala Munshi Ram, Magistrate, Ludhiana. (*j*) Pala Singh (64).

This accused was a sepoy in the 36th Punjabis; and states he was home on leave in May and June, when he was persuaded to join in the Kapurthala raid. He was present at the culvert meeting on 2nd June, but did not overhear all that was said. He however went to Kapurthala for the 12th, but, meeting no revolutionists there, returned home.

The part played by this accused is admittedly small; it is his position as a sepoy that makes his participation serious; but the accused does not attempt to minimize the part actually played.

The confession is available against all accused.

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(k) Sham Singh (80).

(*k*) *The confession of Sham Singh* (80).—This confession was recorded by M. Sher Muhammad Khan, Magistrate, Moga, on the 1st of October 1915.

He is a resident of Dhudike, and states that several returned emigrants met and consulted together there, though he himself never participated in any gathering.

He relates how he was asked to get news of an absconding accused, and gives an account of a meeting of revolutionists, the story of which he was told by another accused. He was asked to join the revolutionists, and said he would if he could; but he never had anything more to do with the movement, as he had no mind to join. He adds only that he lent Rs. 60 to Sajjan Singh, the father of one of the accused, to help him to get away.

There is nothing is this statement which implicates the man making it in any offence other than that under section 123, Indian Penal Code. He knew of revolutionists being about, but he does not say he ever actually joined in their designs. The confession is valueless against other accused.

(*l*). Sultan Shah (84).

(*l*). *The confession of Sultan Shah* (*accused* 84).—This man's confession was recorded by Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar, on the 20th of September 1915.

He states that he went to the Khairon mound, with others, in a state of intoxication, taking a sword with him. At Khairon there was a large mob, which decided to attack Sarhali, and a march in that direction was made, an enterprise which failed.

The accused states that at Khairon, when it was decided to attack Sarhali, two men said that anyone who turned back would be killed, but he does not say this affected him.

The only exculpatory matter is the allegation that he went in an intoxicated condition to Khairon mound; but intoxication, voluntarily caused, is no exculpation of a crime. The confession, therefore, through it offers an excuse, is not exculpatory, and is of avail against all accused, though here again, as it tends to minimize accused's guilty participation, we will not lay great stress on it as against others.

(*m*) Sundar Singh (85).

(*m*) *The confession of Sundar Singh* (*accused* 85).—This confession was recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar, on the 17th of September 1915.

It is a particularly full statemment; but throughout it is exculpatory of accused himself; and the Government Advocate does not ask us to use it against any accused.

It is therefore not available against other accused.

(*n*) Teja Singh, (90).

(*n*) *The confession of Teja Singh* (*accused* 90).—This accused stated that he heard of the *ghadr* movement in Shanghai, and his own fare to India was paid by revolutionists, returning to fight the British. He denied that this was his own intention in returning. He heard others talking sedition on board, and he was induced then to throw in his lot with the revolutionists. On arrival in India, he was in frequent contact with other revolutionaries, was at the Khasa meeting, and went to the Jhar Sahib, knowing it was intended to raid thanas to get arms, and intending to join therein, was at Khairon mound and started with the other marauders to attack Sarhali.

The only mitigation of his conduct he asserts is occasional intoxication, which is of course no exculpation.

The statement is available against all accused, but, as in the case of 84's confession, we do not propose to lay great stress on it against other accused.

(*o*) Thakur Singh (93).

(*o*) *The confession of Thakur Singh* (*accused* 93).—This confession was recorded by Sardar Autar Singh on the 17th of September 1915.

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This witness states he had his fare paid from Hong Kong by some of the leading revolutionists, and that on board his ship there were constant seditious speeches and readings from the "*Ghadr*."

On arrival in India he placed himself at the disposal of Gujar Singh (18), and went to Jhar Sahib when called; was present at Khairon Theh, where the Sarhali raid was determined on and an array of force made.

He has not attempted to exculpate himself and his statement is clearly available against all accused.

We have so far dealt with the confessional statements from the point of view as to whether they are exculpatory or inculpatory only.

Time of making confessions.

We have now to consider them from another point of view, *viz.*, the time at which they were made. It has been urged in respect to some of them that they were made a considerable time after arrest; and various unsupported allegations against the Police have been made.

We will take first of all the Jhar Sahib group of confessions, *i.e.*, those of accused 5, 14, 15, 35, 24, 45, 49, 84, 85, 90, 93.

When we compare the dates of the arrests of these men with the dates on which the confessions were recorded by the Magistrates, bearing in mind that a Magistrate can, after all, only record one confession at a time, and that it takes some time to take a person under arrest from his village to the *Sadr*, we will see that there has been no undue delay or long interval.

Name of accused.	Date of arrest.	Dates of confessional statements.	Recorded by
Kesar Singh (45)	14th September 1915 ...	15th September 1915 ...	Diwan Som Nath.
Sundar Singh (85) ...	12th September 1915 ...	17th September 1915 ...	Do.
Bogh Singh (5)	16th September 1915 ...	18th September 1915 ...	Do.
Ganda Singh (14)	19th September 1915 ...	19th September 1915 ...	Do.
Jassa Singh (35)	15th September 1915 ...	20th September 1915 ...	Do.
Teja Singh (90) ...	12th September 1915 ...	20th September 1915 ...	Do.
Harnam Singh (24)	3rd October 1915 ...	3rd October 1915 ...	Do.
Thakur Singh (93)	13th September 1915 ...	17th September 1915 ...	Sardar Autar Singh.
Labh Singh (49)	16th September 1915 ...	24th September 1915 ...	Ditto ditto.
Sultan Shah (84)	12th September 1915 ...	20th September 1915 ...	Ditto ditto.
Ganda Singh (15)	6th October 1915 ...	10th October 1915 ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa.

It is clear from this statement that some confessions were recorded on the day of arrest; others as the Magistrates had time; and the longest period between arrest and confession is 8 days; and we have it in evidence (P. 378) that in regard to two of the 3 men who did not confess in less than 8 days, they were for a considerable portion of the 8 days actually in jail.

We confess we can see nothing suspicious in any delay in regard to the Jhar Sahib confessing accused.

On the contrary, we are satisfied that the accused who fully implicated themselves were only too anxious to outbid each other in the desire to be approvers.

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In regard to the other accused who have confessed we find they were arrested, and confessed on the dates given below :—

Name.	Date of arrest.	Date of confession.
Sham Singh (80)	30th September 1915 ...	1st October 1915.
Mahindar Singh (53)	18th June 1915 ...	1st October 1915.
Pakhar Singh (62) ...	18th June 1915 ...	12th September 1915.
Pala Singh (64) ...	13th August 1915	13th September 1915.

Now there is no doubt that in the last 3 cases there has been, at first sight, considerable delay.

In regard to accused 53, as we have held his statement to be exculpatory, and not available against the other accused, it is of little importance as to why he eventually did make a confession ; but that the police had little to do with it, is apparent from the fact that he was interned on the date of his arrest.

In regard to the confession of accused 62, the date 18th June 1915 is the date of the accused's internment under the Ordinance. In appears his name was mentioned on investigation, and Sub-Inspector of Police Fazal Imam received orders to enquire from him while in jail. These orders were received on 30th August 1915 ; the accused was taken by the Police from Pindi Jail on 9th September, his information tested on the 11th by the production of a *chhavi* at Dhudike, and his judicial confession was recorded on 12th September 1915. He was, thus, in Police custody only 3 days and the suggestion of inducement at once disappears in the light of the facts.

In regard to accused 64 the date 13th August 1915 is also the date of internment. He was actually arrested in this case on 4th September 1915 and questioned. Certain information he gave was checked, and his judicial confession was recorded on 13th September 1915, and we see here again there is no ground for the suggestion of undue police influence.

Legal contentions.

We have now to note certain legal contentions in regard to these confessional statements.

Is has been urged that where a confession of an accused person is recorded in the absence of his co-accused, it is inadmissible under section 30, Indian Evidence Act, against the latter, and that, at any rate, it should be proved otherwise than by the Magistrate's certificate at the close of it, to enable a co-accused to cross-examine the Magistrate in regard to it. Mr. Bhatia cited 10 Cal. 970 in support of his view. In this ruling the learned Judges made the following obervation :—

> " In the case now before us we would further point out that the fact, that the statements made by Pepin and Kunju before the Magistrate were made in the absence of the other prisoners, whom it is intended to implicate thereby, should alone have induced the Sessions Judge to caution the Jury against attaching any weight to them at all, except against those who made them."

This seems to us to be more a rule of practice than a proposition of law.

We have, however, the authority of the Bombay High Court 6 B. 124, where it is laid down that in order to render a confession of an accused admissible under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act against a co-accused, it is not necessary that it should be recorded in the presence of the latter ; all that is required is to prove it. The confessions in the present case bear the requisite certificates by the Magistrates who recorded them ; and, being public documents, as records of judicial acts under section 74 of the Evidence Act, no formal proof is required. Of the Magistrates, who recorded them, only Diwan Som Nath was called for the defence, whose evidence is not at all favourable to the accused.

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It is also contended, in respect of the manner in which the confessions were recorded, that most of them are punctuated by questions by the Magistrate, intended to elicit information *re* other conspirators.

The fact seems to be that the Magistrate recorded a number of confessions about the same time; and the facts stated by some of accused in their confessions were in his mind when he recorded the confessions of others; that was the reason why he put certain questions here and there. It would have been proper for him not to have put any questions at all; but it is not correct to say that his object was to secure any information regarding persons, other than the accused making the confession.

Waging war.

8.—Waging of War.

We have reserved the discussion of this matter, until we have given the history of the conspiracy and war.

9.—Approver's testimony.

Approvers' Testimony.

A.—We have in this case the following approvers, who were approvers in the first case (L. C. C.) :—

(1) Narain Singh, P. W. 315.

(2) Ichhra Singh, P. W. 317 (perhaps technically not an approver, but practically so).

(3) Udham Singh, P. W. 326.

(4) Jawala Singh, P. W. 327.

(5) Mula Singh, P. W. 329.

(6) Amar Singh (Rajput), P. W. 339.

(7) Sucha Singh, P. W. 355.

(8) Nawab Khan, P. W. 352.

(9) Umrao Singh, P. W. 357.

Some facts necessary in the first case, but unnecessary in this case have not been elicited, while some necessary particulars in the shape of identification, &c., of the present accused, of course absent in the first case, are elicited in the present case. Barring this, their stories are in the main the same. They are not seriously contested by the defence. Efforts have been made in cross-examination, chiefly to shake or weaken their testimony in regard to particular accused persons.

B.—The following are fresh approvers in the present case :—

(1) Sundar Singh, W. G., P. W. 13.

(2) Natha Singh, P. W. 14.

(3) Kala Singh, P. W. 16.

(4) Mul Singh, P. W. 17.

(5) Ganda Singh, P. W. 18.

(6) Puran Singh, P. W. 19.

(7) Wasawa Singh, P. W. 20.

(8) Balwant Singh, P. W. 22.

(9) Sundar Singh (A. M.), P. W. 26.

(10) Bhagat Singh, P. W. 30.

(11) Bachan Singh, P. W. 31.

(12) Udham Singh of Hans, P. W. 32 (was a witness in L. C. C.)

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(13) Arjan Singh, P. W. 33.

(14) Nand Singh, P. W. 100.

(15) Amar Singh, P. W. 102.

(16) Anokh Singh, P. W. 103.

(17) Teja Singh, P. W. 231.

In the group B (4), (5). (6), (7) and (8) were witnesses in the Court Martial of the 23rd Cavalry. Except (17) to whom this court tendered a pardon, the magisterial statements of the other 16 approvers were recorded before they were examined before us.

The 16 new approvers may be divided for convenience into three groups :—

A.—The Manjha group composed of :—

Sundar Singh (W. G.), P. W. 13.

Natha Singh, *Mahant*, P. W. 14.

Kala Singh, P. W. 16.

B.—The Malwa group including Doaba :—

Sundar Singh (A. M.), P. W. 26.

Bhagat Singh, P. W. 30.

Bachan Singh, P. W. 31.

Udham Singh, P. W. 32.

Arjan Singh, P. W. 33.

Nand Singh, P. W. 100.

Amar Singh, P. W. 102 (Doaba).

Anokh Singh, P. W. 103.

C.—The 23rd Cavalry :—

Mul Singh, P. W. 17.

Ganda Singh, P. W. 18.

Puran Singh, P. W. 19.

Wasawa Singh, P. W. 20.

Balwant Singh, P. W. 22.

D.—The 26th Punjabis :—

Teja Singh.

Anokh Singh.

The history portion of this judgment and the treatment of individual cases will show what these approvers testify to.

Group A.—This is the only group which requires any comment.

The 23rd Cavalry was transferred from Lahore to Nowgong. On the way, at Harpalpore Station, bombs exploded in a wooden box belonging to Wasawa Singh, which contained Puran Singh Lance-Daffadar's luggage. Both of them were arrested, and sent to Jutogh. Balwant Singh was also sent for and enquiry commenced. About the 15th May Puran Singh began to disclose some information. Balwant Singh was examined on the 28th May and Wasawa Singh examined on the 31st May. Ganda Singh, a sowar, was examined on the 20th June, an examination which laid bare the object of Jhar Sahib gatherings. The information thus collected showed that three men had visited the lines, afterwards identified to be Lal Singh of Bhure, L. C. C., Natha Singh and Sundar Singh (W. G.), approvers. Natha Singh gave a clue

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to the pocket-book in which were noted the names of men at the Khairon mound, which was recovered soon after. Sunder Singh (W. G.) was arrested on the 16th July ; was examined first by Dhanpat Rai, P. W. 130, on the 18th and again by Harkishen Singh on the 28th July. He made a very long statement. We have examined the earlier of the two statements in the interests of the accused. When Lala Dhanpat Rai recorded the confession of Sunder Singh (W. G.), he did not know of the arrest or the statement of Natha Singh, approver.

Natha Singh approver's statement was recorded by Ijaz Husain, P. W. 190. He was brought to Lahore on 13th July on the order of the Superintendent of Police, Lahore. He was identified by Sadhu Singh on the 14th July. His statement was recorded on the 15th by the witness. Witness went to Sur Singh on the 16th July, when P. 122, P. 18 C., and P. 18 B., were recovered, and P. I., the pocket-book, was recovered on the 17th July. He was brought back to Lahore, where he said he had other arms, was taken back to Sur Singh, where he recovered P. 18 A., sword and P. 19 *chhavi-head.*

Group B, Group C } The circumstances under which the statements of these approvers were made will be sufficiently clear in the history part.

With regard to the value to be attached to the testimony of the approvers, we have nothing to add to what we said in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Indeed, the defence counsel have not seriously contested our exposition of the law on the subject. The following table will show the dates of the arrests of the new approvers and of their statements :—

Name.	Date of arrests.	Date of statement.	Place.
Amar Singh ...	5th October 1915 ...	12th October 1915 ...	Amritsar.
Anokh Singh	15th September 1915 ...	14th October 1915	Ambala.
Arjan Singh	18th June 1915 ...	13th October 1915	Ferozepore.
Bachan Singh ...	5th August 1915 ...	16th October 1915	Lahore.
Bhagat Singh ...	17th June 1915	13th October 1915 ...	Ludhiana.
Kala Singh ...	14th September 1915 ...	11th October 1915 ...	Amritsar.
Nand Singh ...	18th June 1915	13th October 1915 ...	Ditto.
Natha Singh ...	13th July 1915 ...	11th October 1915 ...	Ditto.
Sunder Singh, A. M. ...	12th March 1915	14th September 1915 ...	Jullundur.
Sunder Singh, W. G. ...	17th June 1915 ...	11th October 1915 ...	Lahore.
Udham Singh ...	7th July 1915 ...	14th October 1915 ...	Ditto.

The above table leaves no room for doubt that the approvers could not possibly have been tutored by anybody. The approvers were kept apart from each other ; they had no means of communication *inter se*, nor any opportunities for mutual exchange of their respective versions of facts. Far from the police manufacturing evidence to fit in with their stories, the approvers' statements led to the discovery of much material evidence. We are not oblivious of the fact that, since the disclosures made by the approvers in the first case, many facts have become common property ; but in the present case there are fresh disclosures made by the approvers. In the history part of this case we will show how much new light has been thrown by the statements of these new approvers on the Ghadr movement. In fact, many obscure parts in the working of the conspirators have been now illumined by additional facts testified to by them, which have established an inter-connection between incidents that seemed to stand isolated in the former case.

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The stories told by the new approvers are, in our estimation, true in the main. It is only where identification by any one of them has been imperfect or indefinite, or where we have suspected that an individual accused has been implicated by an approver for personal motives, or where the defence evidence, produced by a particular accused, has rendered an approver's statement doubtful that we have preferred to take the safe course of giving the benefit of doubt to the accused.

In the appraisement of the approvers' testimony, we will follow the well established rule, which we adopted in the former case, namely, that we will not convict any person on the approvers' testimony alone without corroboration, (which is, of course, of varied character in each case), unless the story of an approver has been found to be so inherently probable as to carry conviction without corroboration.

We will now turn to certain pieces of documentary evidence, which are referred to by way of corroboration of approvers' statements.

10.—Documents.

Documents.

In the section dealing with the corroboration of approvers' statements by documentary evidence and in other parts of the judgment in L. C. C., we discussed almost all material exhibits produced in that case. Some of the documents then produced are again produced in the present case. We need not discuss them again. For facility of reference we need only give below the corresponding numbers with which they were marked in the former case:—

In the present case.	*In the former case.*
Ghadr Sandesa, P. 27 ...	P. 23 and P. 104.
Ghadr-di-Gunj, given to Bhagat Singh, approver, P. W. 30 by Harnam Singh, P. 45.	P. 6.
File of the Ghadr newspaper, P. 64	P. 300.
First report of Mansuran dacoity, P. 113	P. 267.
First report of the Rabhon dacoity, P. 125 ...	P. 277.
First report of the Sahnewal dacoity, P. 129	P. 265.
First report of the Jhaner dacoity, P. 139 ...	P. 291.
Ghadr Sandesa discovered by Sucha Singh, approver, P. 156 D. ...	P. 244.
Bomb recipé and account of bomb chemicals produced by Sucha Singh, approver, P. 157 ...	P. 237.
Translation of memo block found from Nand Singh, L. C. C., P. 150 B. ...	P. 260.
Police report, dated 20th February 1915, *re* explosion of bomb of Puran Singh, L. C. C., in the house of S. Narain Singh, P. 163 ...	P. 228.
Canada da Dukhra found from P. W. 316's house, P. 183	P. 381.
Receipt of rent of house No. I, P. 197 ...	P. 2A.
Scrap of paper found on Anarkali murderer, P. 243. ...	P. 299.
Indar Singh's note book, P. 246	...
Sample of Rash Behari's handwriting, P. 250	P. 188.
Ghadr-di-Gunj found in Gwalmandi house, P. 214 ...	P. 22.
Lithograph page of *Ghadr Sandesa* found in house II, L. C. C., P. 97	P. 226.

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In the present case.	*In the former case.*
2 slips containing some names and other jottings found to be in R. B. Bose's handwriting, P. 227, P. 228 ...	P. 98 A. and P. 98 B.
Ilan-i-Jang, P. 230	P. 28
Scrap of paper containing names in English and Gurmukhi, P. 237	P. 108

The following are some of the new exhibits produced in the present case as corroborative of approvers' statements :—

P. 1	Note of names in the Jhar Sahib.
P. 15 B.	Bhagat Singh's diary.
P. 30	Stray leaves from which entered up.
P. 65	Chanan Singh, P. W. 45's pocket book.
P. 96	Correspondence *re* 29.
P. 172	Letter of Randhir Singh.
P. 177	Report of Jhar Sahib gathering.
P. 206	Hong Kong police *re* 81's pistol.
P. 243	Paper on Anarkali murderer referring to accused 26.
P. 251	Found in duplicator on *Tosha Maru*.
P. 252	Found in 12's box.

Ghadr documents.

P. 17	P. W. 13, copied by Harnam Singh (24) and Sunder Singh, W. G.
P. 45, and 53...	P. W. 30.
P. 27	P. W. 19, and P. W. 22.
P. 54	P. W. 30, page 173, bottom.
P. 57	P. W. 30.
P. 70	Advertisement of Ajit Singh's book, P. W. 48.
P. 80	*Nau-Jawanon utho*, P. W. 71.
P. 106	Ghadr extract in 81's house, P. W. 212.
P. 263 ...	Slip thrown out of the train at Montgomery.
P. 254	Ghadr found at Montgomery.
P. 255	Do. found at Multan.
P. 251, P. 252, P. 253	P. W. 359.

We will take up these *seriatim*.

P. 1.—This is a small pocket book containing note of names of the persons present at the Jhar Sahib. It is not alleged to be exhaustive, we will deal with it when dealing with the Jhar Sahib affair.

P. 15 *B.*, *P.* 30.—Bhagat Singh approver's diary and stray leaves from which it was noted up. Bhagat Singh, approver, to whom this document belongs, was arrested on 17th June 1915, and his full statement recorded on the 13th September 1915 at Ludhiana. He had, previous to this date, made a

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statement to the police, which was recorded by Mr. Donald, one day after his arrest, when he explained to him the obscure passages in the diary, which had been found by the police in a sand-hill.

The approver tells us that he got the diary on the 26th February, and entered up prior events in it from memory. He tells us, that the object of keeping it was to report his doings to accused 69, which he admittedly never did, except when he showed it to him on the 24th April on his visit at Nabha.

It appears that, in noting it up, witness was one day out *re* certain important events, *e. g.* :—

(1) 18th February is noted as the date of the Ferozepore raid, instead of the 19th February.

(2) Entraining at *Phimi-ki-khai* ought to be 20th instead of the 19th.

(3) Date of Doraha bridge affair is wrong by one day.

Counsel have urged various objections to the trustworthiness of the diary. It is true that it is not a regular journal on which much reliance could ordinarily be placed. We do not believe it was a record of events kept for the purpose of reporting to accused (69). It is noteworthy that it was got by the approver on the 26th February, namely, a week after the Ferozepore raid had resulted in a fiasco, and accused 69's activites had to all intents and purposes come to an end by then.

What other object the approver had in maintaining it up to June is not clear, we can only theofize on the subject, which is more or less a fruitless pursuit.

This approver is rather a puzzle. He was, on his own showing, first taken to Delhon by the police on the 22nd April, when he denied his connection with the conspiracy mentioned by Nand Singh (L. C. C). Two days after he went to Nabha to accused (69), when he gave him a warning, and went to Patiala the day following ; thence he proceeded to Meerut to enlist, but, giving up the idea, returned to his village on the 28th April. He was again called by the police a fortnight after, when he began to disclose some information by bits till at length, on the 19th May, he promised to assist the police in the arrest of others. He says he buried his diary on the 29th May ; but he adds he took it out and concealed it again in a sand-hill. He was eventually arrested about a month later, gave a clue to the discovery of chemicals, a dagger, seditious literature and other articles, mentioned in his statement before us.

The above facts incline us to the view that the approver was very likely playing a double game from some stage of the activities, which it is difficult to determine.

We have no reason to doubt, that though a student, he was employed to disaffect and enmesh as many people as he could. He kept up a journal, either in a spirit of bravado or with an ulterior sinister motive to save himself at the cost of others. However inexplicable his behaviour, we have not the least doubt that his diary, whatever its worth, is genuine.

From its clumsiness, its irregularity, unintelligibility of some of its parts and its general appearance, we conclude that it was certainly not concocted by the approver to serve any particular purpose in this case. Since he could at any time efface and enter anything in it he chose, we decline to treat it as a reliable piece of evidence against any particular accused. At best it was intended only to serve as a mnemonic. It is useful, however, as a corroboration of the approver's own movements his meeting some of the accused on particular dates and his story in general. We will take it into consideration only so far and no further.

For a proper understanding of it we subjoin below—

'A' the illegible parts which were not deciphered by the office, and which the approver succeeded in reading in Court.

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24
17

'B' parts which even the approver could not make out.

'C.' The key with the aid of which the abbreviations, and the sense of particular words are explained by him.

(*A.*)

Page 165	plan of the Nulla where things were buried.
Page 165	line 13, Gurwa chunga is not in the original.
Page 175	line 31, *for* 11½ effaced *read* namuafiq = failure.
Page 177	line 22, *for* effaced *read* of Mohi village.
Page 177	line 27, *for* effaced *read* K = Canada returned.
Page 177	line 29, *for* illegible *read* Jagraon.
Page 178	line 25, *for* r. m. F. L. *read* D. R. (Daudher).
	line 32, *for* Kartar Singh's house *read* Arjan Singh.
	line 34, *for* effaced *read Kaler jana zaruri hai.*
	line 35, *for* effaced *read* of Runi.
	line 37, *for* effaced *read* Kaler.
Page 179	line 6, *for* illegible *read also.*
	line 28, *for* illegible *read* Punjab Singh.
Page 180	line 9, *for* illegible *read* mother.
	line 23, *for* Sucha Singh Shanghai *read kain mai.*
Page 181	line 40, *for* unintelligble *read Station.*
Page 183	line 26, *for* Do *read* Dhelon.

(*B.*)

The witness could not explain what he meant by :—

D. R. O.,

words after " and said " at p. 88.

D. L.,

P. D. L.,

Illegible words in ink, p. 121,

" About " „ p. 135,

" Band " „ „ p. 135.

(*C.*)

Letters V. B. L. = village Bullowal (witness' village),

A. H. = Ahmadnagar,

N. R. O. = Narangwal village,

D. A. = Doraha,

G. R. = Jagraon,

R. m. = Rumi,

R. m. D. r. a. = Rumi Daudhir.

Illegible words p., 100 = *Gursur jana lazmi hai.*

K. = Canada returned.

About = returned.

D. = Delhon.

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P. 65.—This is a note book in which P. W. 45, in February-March, noted at the instance of P. W. 43, the names of—

Kehr Singh,

78,

33,

Bhola Singh,

23,

Gurdit Singh *Komagata Maru* passenger,

Sardara Singh son of Kawal Singh of Naramwall.

This is not a document of any value.

P. 96.—Note of conversation of (40) to the Jailor, P. W. 143,

Assuming that the accused made it, there is not much in it of any value.

P. 172.—Letter of Randhir Singh, proved by Achhra Singh, and admitted by the accused. It will be discussed in his individual case.

P. 177.—Report of Jhar Sahib gathering will be referred to in the history of the Jhar Sahib affair.

P. 206.—It is a correspondence *re* a pistol found in 81's house. It was stolen from Hong Kong Police Force. It will be mentioned in 81's case.

P. 246.—This is a slip found on the Anarkali murderer mentioning the name of Lachhman Singh and the address of (26).

P. 251.—One copy rubbed off.

P. 252.—A half finished copy of extracts from *Ghadar-di-Gunj* preparatory to printing, P. W. 359, found in Dhan Singh 12's box with the duplicator. Whether it belonged to (12) or not, it is corroborative of the intention of some of the passengers of *Tosha Maru*.

P. 17.—A copy of stanzas of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* copied partly by Harnam Singh 24, and partly by Sunder Singh (W. G.) P. W. 13 (part marked *red* by the former and part marked *blue* by Harnam Singh). This was written on the voyage between Shanghai and Singapore. Sunder Singh (85) had the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* from which the stanzas were copied. It is a piece of corroboration of P. W. 13, Sunder Singh W. G.'s statement.

P. 45.—It is a copy of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* given to P. W. 30 by Harnam Singh (23).

P. 50.—3 papers, seditious, given to him by Arjan Singh (2).

Bhagat Singh.

P. 53.—*Ghadr-di-Gunj.*

P. 54.—"Sachi pukar" given by Kapur Singh which he had got from Arjan Singh (2).

The contents of these need not be described here, suffice to say they are seditious and inflammatory.

P. 70.—Is an advertisement of Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad's seditious works, published by the Bharat Mata Book Agency, issued as a supplement of the *Rajput Gazette*, discovered on 22nd June, in the room of the house in which 69 lived,—*vide* P. W. 48. This is a corroboration of the accused's seditious tendencies.

P. 80 *found in* 65's *box.* It is an appeal written in 1913 to young Hindus by Swami Drashna Nand to gird up their loins to establish a Vedak College in order to inculcate national ideals suggesting the exercise of economy as a means to find money for it. The author seems to hail from some province outside the Punjab, as he refers in complimentary terms to the efforts of the Punjabis in establishing a national Vedic College, and the Sikhs in establishing their own Schools.

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The success of foreign missions in converting lakhs of Indians to Christianity (who, it is said, thereby become enslaved or denationalized), and the sale of foreign goods are the two subjects dealt with.

It is a verbose exhortation to Hindus to adhere to their ancient ideals, and to shun foreign dress and foreign ideals, and to strenuously combat missionary efforts to convert the people to Christianity. There is, however, nothing in it by way of direct incitement to overthrow the British Government, though at places the language employed is immoderate.

On the contrary, we notice one passage which is the opposite to sedition.

"You are young and in favourable circumstances. A good treasure like education is in your hands, and a free Government like the English Government is holding you under its protection."

The possession of a brochure like this which preaches Swadeshism, and which inculcates ancient Hindu ideals, is not necessarily indicative of seditious tendencies.

P. 106 *N.*—*Ghadr* extracts found in 81's house (P. W. 212), corroborative of returned emigrants carrying seditious literature and bringing it into India. It will be mentioned in 81's case.

P. 253.—Extracts from the *Ghadr*.

When *Tosha Maru* passengers reached Montgomery, some passengers threw this on to the rails, where it was picked up.

P. 254.—*The Ghadr.*—Was found in one of the carriages at Montgomery in which *Tosha Maru* passengers had come (P. W. 359).

P. 255.—*Ghadr-di-Gunj.*—Was found at Multan in a carriage, which carried *Tosha Maru* passengers (P. W. 359).

They show that the *Tosha Maru* passengers had the *Ghadr*, or extracts from it, in their possession, when they landed in India.

We may now turn to the history of the conspiracy and war.

PART III.—The History of the Conspiracy and War.

INTRODUCTORY.

In tracing the history of the conspiracy and war, for connection with which the prisoners at the bar are charged, we do not desire to repeat unnecessarily that which we have already discussed in our judgment in the First Lahore Conspiracy Case.

We propose, therefore, in regard to evidence which has been produced in the former case and in this, to indicate in our present judgment very briefly what that evidence is; and confine ourselves to a discussion of the new evidence, which throws new light on the origin, nature and development of the *Ghadr* movement.

We also propose as far as possible to preserve the same arrangement of sections.

A.—THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

1.—THE BEGINNINGS OF THE CONSPIRACY AND WAR.

In our judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we traced in detail how the seditious movement originated on the Pacific Coast through the machinations of one Hardial; and how, through the influence of the *Ghadr* newspaper, and an organized series of seditious meetings, revolutionary societies were formed in the States. In Ame

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We also showed that, when the war in Europe broke out, a number of disaffected people were collected from various settlements, and brought down to San Francisco to sail on the s.s. *Korea*, with the express object of waging war against the Government in India and of expelling the British, using murder, dacoity, seduction of troops and other similar measures to achieve their objects.

The evidence that we had in that case has been repeated before us in this, and on that evidence the conclusions we then arrived at we arrive at now; but we have further evidence in this case, which shows that the wide-spread organization of mutiny was wider than we knew of then.

Not only is it in America that the ramifications of Hardial's propaganda are to be traced; but the effects of his teachings are to be found in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Penang and Bangkok; and, very probably, other places could tell a similar story.

Shanghai. One of the principal places where agitation was fostered was Shanghai; in regard to which we had some indication in the first Conspiracy Case.

In our judgment in that case, in the section relating to preparations for the migration, we referred to the evidence of Jawala Singh as to what was done there; and recorded our opinion as to Gurdit Singh's objects in chartering the *Komagata Maru* to go to Canada.

The impression then formed is fully warranted by the more complete evidence we now have as to what occurred in Shanghai.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) (p. 72) informs us that there were at the end of December 1913, and thereafter, weekly meetings at the *Gurdwara*. *Ghadr* pamphlets were received and freely distributed by the *Granthis*, who, however, ceased doing so when warned by the police authorities.

Collections were, we are told, made by Gujar Singh (18), and 100 dollars remitted to Hardial; who thenceforth sent the paper through a Japanese firm.

Towards the end of February 1914, handbills were received in Shanghai and distributed, announcing that Gurdit Singh had chartered a vessel to take Indians to Canada; asserting that he had obtained permission from the Viceroy to do this, and saying that those who sailed on his ship would obtain ingress to Canada.

The *Komagatu Maru* arrived at Shanghai from Hong Kong on the 7th March with 200 Sikhs on board; and Gurdit Singh and his companions held a meeting in the *Gurdwara*, where Bhan Singh gave a speech, repeating the assertions contained in the handbills, and calling on Indians there to embark. Gurdit Singh addressed them to the same effect. These assertions must have been known to Gurdit Singh and Bhan Singh at the time to be untrue; and the object Gurdit Singh had in view is clearly indicated by his announcement, at that meeting, that, if the Canadian Government refused permission to land, they would return to India and put an end to British rule there.

In addition to preparing the ground for an allegation of breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government, Gurdit Singh proceeded to involve would-be emigrants by exacting from them a sum of £ 20 a head for their voyage; and raised subscriptions, ostensibly to pay the expenses of those who would swear they were unable to find the full passage-money.

The *Komagatu Maru* left Shanghai on the 14th or 15th March 1914; and after its departure a wire was received for more money, a demand which caused a split in the *Gurdwara*, those supporting the demand being, according to witness, headed by Gujar Singh (18).

On arrival of the vessel in Canada, witness states that Gujar Singh (18) continued to receive letters from Gurdit Singh, expatiating on their alleged grievances; and Karm Chand (40) received similar communications from Sohan Singh (L. C. C.). These letters were read; and one announced that all

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Indians in America had sworn to return to India to start a mutiny, while others urged the Shanghai leaders to organize a party there for the same purpose. He states that accused 18 was dismissed from the police when found in possession of a telegram from the famous Bhagwan Singh, and that 18 was constantly preaching sedition in Shanghai and urging men to return to India to revolt. How for we are prepared to accept the evidence against 40 we will discuss in his individual case.

In July we are told Sundar Singh (85) and Mathra Singh (an absconder in the L. C. C.) arrived at Shanghai, and urged Policemen and watchmen to give up their employ and return to India; efforts which, according to witness, resulted in several men swearing to return, including accused 4, 88, 99, 18, and witness himself; while accused 37 promised to follow

Some of these men, we will see later, did actually leave for India; though as they say, not for *Gadr* - a defence we will duly consider in its proper place.

Evidence is also given by Balwant Singh (P. 139) as to what occurred in Shanghai. This witness in Shanghai became acquainted with Mula Singh (approver) and Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.), who left for America. He remembers Gurdit Singh's emissary arriving at Shanghai, and informing Indians there of the chartering of the *Komagatu Maru* to proceed to Canada, and Gurdit Singh's lecturing in the *Gurdwara*. He also remembers the *Komagatu Maru* sailing, and a letter coming from Gurdit Singh in Japan asking for subscriptions, which resulted in a collection being made. He tells us the *Komagatu Maru*, while returning, did not come into dock at Shanghai; but two of the passengers landed and gave lectures in the *Gurdwara*, urging Indians in Shanghai to return to India, to incite Indians in the Pacific islands to do the same, and on arrival in India to raise a rebellion and expel the British. The *Komagatu Maru* was followed by Nidhan Singh (L.C.C., Dhian Singh (Ferozeshahr murderer), Pala Singh and others, who urged the same policy; and Nidhan Singh took the money subscribed in the *Gurdwara*. Witness was himself urged personally by Hazara Singh (L.C.C.), Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.), Mula Singh and Hari Singh (22) to throw in his lot with the revolutionaries; and he did so. Witness asserts that Hari Singh (22) was Nidhan Singh's chief lieutenant, and was mainly instrumental in inducing him to consent; and witness accompanied Nidhan Singh's party on the *Mashima Maru*.

Suba Singh (p. 269), who was a watchman in Shanghai, also says accused 18 became a revolutionist there, collected money, received *Ghadrs*, and urged people to return to India for revolt; in consequence of which he was dismissed.

Hari Singh (p. 305) who was a watchman in Shanghai, deposes that accused 40 accosted him in Shanghai, and asked him to join in expelling the British; and he was told several had returned for that purpose. He states he heard accused 40 and others lecturing on *Ghadr* in the *Gurdwara*. Though we are not prepared to accept this evidence as against 40 it does show that sedition was actively spoken of in Shanghai.

Kesar Singh (accused 45), in his Magisterial statement, stated he was in Shanghai, where Gurmukhi *Ghadrs* were received; and, when the police tried to suppress the paper there, accused 18 and 22 began agitating, and inducing people to go to India for mutiny. He also referred to the famous Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) arriving from America, and convening a meeting, urging people to go to India for mutiny; whereon accused 18 organised a party to return, including Sunder Singh (W. G.) and accused 90. After their departure accused 22 continued the agitation until the arrival of Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Wir Singh and Harnam Singh, the agents of Gurdit Singh of *Komagatu* fame. There another party was got together and sailed on the *Mashima Maru*.

Sunder Singh (85), in his confession, dated 17th of September 1915, says that, while he was in Shanghai, he heard talk of going to India to war against the Government, and many undertook to do so. He met Mathra Singh in Hong Kong; and with him returned to Shanghai, where he met 18 and Sunder Singh (W. G.). He heard these two men urge others to return

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to India to rise along with the men returning from America. It was the *Komagatu Maru* affair which was at the time the great grievance ; and the *Ghadr* influenced many. He admits he went home with some of these men, but says his only object was to get work.

Teja Singh (accused 90) states in his Magisterial statement he was in Shanghai in 1914, where he knew 18 and Sunder Singh (W. G.). The former urged him and others to return to India to kill the English.

His fare to India, he says, was paid by accused 18, who thought he was a revolutionist ; but accused states he had no revolutionary intentions and simply accepted the money as he had no means of getting home otherwise.

There can be no doubt as to agitation in Shanghai ; and, as we will see later, men actually left this place to wage war in India, before even the *Korea* had left San Francisco. We do not at this point express any opinion as to individuals ; all we are concerned to show at present is that there was agitation in Shanghai.

long Kong. We saw in the first Conspiracy Case how agitation was conducted in Hong Kong ; and how troops there were seduced. We have the same evidence in this case ; and, in addition, other evidence.

Santa Singh (p. 224) states he met accused 53 in Hong Kong, who asked him to join the *Ghadr* party, but he refused.

Jamadar Lal Singh says he knew accused 28 in Hong Kong, and he reported that people accused him of holding seditious meetings there.

Sardar Hakim Singh, retired Subedar, knew accused 75 in Hong Kong and saw him in the *Gurdwara* there in the summer of 1914. The *Gurdwara* became a centre for seditious propaganda ; many, including accused 75, lecturing there, and the *Ghadr* was freely distributed.

Subedar Mula Singh of 25th Punjabis (p. 342) was in Hong Kong in 1914, and he deposes to the *Ghadr* being received there, and to seditious speeches, which forced the authorities to place the *Gurdwara* under a committee of respectable Indian Officers. Prominent among the agitators were accused 28 and 75, whose names he noted at the time in his note-book. Here again without expressing any opinion as to individuals, we are satisfied that there was active agitation in Hong Kong.

ang. Pursuant of the *Ghadr* policy to agitate in the islands, Penang was also made a centre for revolutionary propaganda.

We saw in the L. C. C. a certain amount of what was done there ; and Arjan Singh (approver) states he became inflamed by *Ghadrs*, and recollects Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) arriving there ; and witness was accosted by one of his companions and asked to return to India for rebellion.

kam. In this case we have evidence in regard to an entirely new centre of seditious propaganda. This is Bangkok.

Mangal Singh (p. 306), who was *granthi* in Bangkok, tells us seditious discussions began there with the arrival of *Ghadrs* ; and a split among the Indians took place there over the question of subscribing to the paper.

Thereafter, accused 28 and another man arrived ; and 28 began delivering seditious lectures, urging Indians to return home to help the American emigrants to fight Government.

According to this witness accused 28 was in Bangkok a month trying to stir up people.

The witness returned (he says, with no ulterior intent), by a boat sailing on 6th February 1915 ; and we will see what occurred on that boat later.

Labh Singh (p. 306) also testifies to hearing accused 28 giving seditious lectures in Bangkok, and advising Indians there to help in overthrowing the British Government, saying he was going to India to fight for that purpose. He also deposes to his departure for India.

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Mehr Singh (p. 307) gives similar evidence.

Sub-Inspector of Police Jagat Singh, Criminal Investigation Department, tells us this story was discovered, while enquiring in regard to certain *Aroras* who had recently returned fron Bangkok, on information that Labh Singh knew all about the *Ghadr* movement in Siam. It is to be noted that much more information has been given in regard thereto than what has been placed before us.

Mr. Slattery, Criminal Investigation Department, has explained to us how this Bangkok evidence was discovered. He states that in March last 17 Punjabis left Hong Kong for Bangkok, who were arrested on the Burmese frontier. Another gang of 7 Punjabis was also arrested on the Burmese frontier.

In enquiry as to these 7 men it was ascertained that a shopkeeper, Budha Singh of Philoke, then in Bangkok, had been helping them; and while enquiring from Budha Singh's relatives, who had recently returned from Bangkok, the police ascertained 28's seditious activities in Bangkok.

This new evidence proves beyond a question of doubt that the *Ghadr* movement, once started in America, spread throughout the Far East, wherever Indians were collected, and the one main object was the same everywhere, *viz.*, a return to India with the specific and direct object of waging war, expelling the British Government, and murdering all supporters of law and order. The guilt or innocence of particular accused mentioned will be considered in the appropriate place.

(2) PREPARING FOR THE MIGRATION.

In Shanghai.

In our Judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we indicated that we were of opinion that the episode of the *Komagatu Maru*, which had set sail from Vancouver in July 1914, had something to do with the organization of the migration from Shanghai.

In that case all we knew about the migration from Shanghai was from Jawala Singh, who told us of the circumstances attending the sailing of the *Mashima Maru*.

In this case, as we have already noted in section A (1), the arrival in Shanghai of *Komagatu Maru* men on their way back led to an organized movement from Shanghai, according to the witnesses, under the leadership of accused 18; and as we will see later, it was the Shanghai party which made the first move to India, and which, on arrival, was the first to take action in India.

The incident of the *Komagatu Maru*, Amar Singh now tells us, had much to do with the determination of the revolutionists in America to return to India at that particular time; and we do not doubt that that was so.

In America.

We have the same evidence as in the last case, *viz.*, that of Amar Singh, Mula Singh, Nawab Khan and Umrao Singh, that in August 1914, a movement of men commenced from Oregon and California to San Francisco *en route* to India to wage war.

We desire to emphasize that these movements, *i.e.*, from Shanghai and the States, were *definite arrays of men*, armed, as we will see, for the purpose of waging war.

(3) THE OBJECTS OF GOING TO INDIA.

The *Ghadr*.

In the Judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we showed from the file of the *Ghadr* itself that the object of those leaving the States for India was the overthrow of the British Government; and we detailed the means advocated to achieve that end. We have nothing to add to what we then said; the same evidence is evidence in this case.

The Oral evidence in L.C.C.

The oral evidence of Amar Singh, Jawala Singh, Nawab Khan and Umrao Singh discussed in that Judgment, is given again in this case; and in addition we have some new evidence.

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nder Singh, W. G

Sunder Singh, W. G. (p. 73), states that a letter from Gurdit Singh was received at Shanghai, saying all Indians in America had sworn to return to India for mutiny, and 1,000 men would embark in October for that purpose; and he also tells us that accused 40 got a letter from Sohan Singh (L. C. C.), one of the organizers of the migration, saying he was leaving America for India to raise a mutiny. There is no doubt as to his own object, for he assures us that he, accused 4, 88, 99 and 18 swore on the *Granth* to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause, and do whatever they were told to do by their leaders; and in leaving Hong Kong, he states, his object was to raise a rebellion. Nor is there any doubt as to Gujjar Singh's intention, if this witness is to be believed, for he tells us Gujar Singh told him at Calcutta they should be ready to rise in rebellion when the people coming from America arrived. This witness also tells us that on arrival in Amritsar he announced to Kala Singh (hanged) and Ganda Singh (4) that he had come to India for rebellion.

New witnesses.

Puran Singh (p. 21), who is a brother of Balwant Singh, tells us that when Balwant Singh returned from Shanghai at the end of December 1914, he told him he had given all he had to a fund started by Hardial and Bhagwan Singh, in league with some Germans, to turn the British out of India, and that, for this purpose, several Indians had left America.

Natha Singh (p. 92) says when he met Budha Singh (8) and Chanan Singh (W. B.) in November, they told him that Sikhs had returned, and more were returning from China and America for *ghadr*.

Wasawa Singh (p. 128) states Balwant Singh told him the object which the *Ghadr* party had was the expulsion of the British from India.

Surain Singh (p. 138) says the sowars of the 23rd Cavalry were prepared to do anything the returned emigrants suggested, in order to overthrow the Government.

Achhar Singh (p. 148) of the same regiment says he too heard 93 say the returned emigrants had come back under oaths to cause a revolution.

Nand Singh (p. 235) states Chanda Singh (9) and Arjan Singh, approver, left Penang in January telling him they were going back for *ghadr*, and on the ship he came by, the men on board said they were returning to fight and free their country.

khar Singh sed.

Pakhar Singh (accused 62) in his confession definitely stated that, after the *Komagatu Maru* affair in Vancouver, he returned to India, the ultimate object being to rise against the British Government if conditions were favourable.

nclusions.

There can, therefore, be no doubt as to what was the object of a number of those leaving the States, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Penang; in fact, of the majority of those who returned from the Pacific Coast and the further East. The object was clearly war against the King, and the overthrow of the Government by law established in India.

B.—THE RETURN TO INDIA.

In the Judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we gave an account of some of the vessels which brought back the revolutionaries.

In the present case we have most of the evidence then given, and some additional evidence as well.

) *Korea.*

Amar Singh, Umrao Singh and Nawab Khan tell us once more what they told us as to the *Korea's* voyages from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and of the present accused we learn that Nos. 12 and 73 were passengers on her.

The approver Mula Singh gives us the same evidence in regard to the *Siberia*, which left San Francisco on the 5th September, and we now find that he left Shanghai for Hong Kong and then for India by the *Atsuta Maru*.

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Umrao Singh and Jawala Singh again describe the voyage of the *Mashima Maru* which left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 15th October, and among the passengers thereon were, according to the evidence, accused 16, 22, 37 and 45. *Mashima Maru*

In addition to this evidence, we have the evidence of Balwant Singh (p. 140), who admits he threw in his lot with the revolutionaries, and tells us that when he consented to join, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) told him his fare would be paid for him, and he did sail on the *Mashima Maru* arriving eventually at Colombo.

He tells us that among the accused on board ship were accused 22, 37, 45, besides Nidhan Singh (L. C C.) and Dhian Singh (Ferozeshahr murderer), the party of revolutionists numbering some 50 or 60 men.

On board the vessel, he tells us, money was collected to buy arms; and when they touched at Hong Kong, they were met by a large body of American Emigrants, who delivered inflammatory speeches appealing to them to return to India for revolution. After leaving Hong Kong he heard that two boxes of pistols had been thrown overboard by Nidhan Singh, through fear of search, and witness tells us also that seditious lectures were given on board by Hari Singh (22), Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.) and others, oaths being taken to commit dacoities and to seduce troops, and to gather at fairs.

He tells us also they were told gatherings would be held at fairs, and the rising would take place when the people had been worked up sufficiently.

Kesar Singh (accused 45) sailed on the *Mashima Maru*. In his magisterial confession he mentions Nidhan Singh, accused 37, one Harnam Singh, of Padhana, Jawala Singh (approver), 16, 22, and several others, whom it is difficult for us to be positive about, owing to the imperfect account given by accused. He has stated nothing as to what took place on board, but asserts that, having arrived at Madras, part of the gang went to Hazur Sahib, part to Amritsar direct.

We referred also to the *Canada Maru* which left Vancouver with revolutionaries. On this boat Hari Singh (21) sailed, leaving Victoria on the 8th June. *Canada Maru.*

As to the proceedings in Hong Kong, when these passengers assembled there, we have the same evidence, proving beyond question that Hong Kong was seething with sedition, and the *Gurdwara* became the head-quarters for revolutionists returning to India. In Hong Kong.

The voyages of the *Tosha Maru* and *Mashima Maru* from Hong Kang to India are again described by Nawab Khan. Amar Singh, Umrao, Jawala Singh and Kesar Singh, and it is quite unnecessary for us to trace in detail again what happend on board. *Tosha Maru* and *Mashima Maru.*

We need only say that Arjan Singh (p. 199), and Nand Singh (p. 235) give further evidence, corroborating the attempts of the *Tosha Maru* passengers to spread sedition in Penang.

We have to mention, however, that accused 96 was a passenger by the *Tosha Maru*.

We see no reason to alter the views we have already expressed.

It will be remembered that in the Judgment in the first case we briefly referred to the Nam Sang which sailed from Shanghai, reaching India on the 13th October 1914. *Nam Sang.*

That vessel and another that sailed about the same time carried Sohan Singh (L. C. C.), one of the most dangerous men in the whole of this movement, Nand Singh (L. C. C.), also a very dangerous individual, Harnam Singh, Sialkot (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), and Jawala Singh, absconder (who, if the evidence against him is true, is far and away the most dangerous revolutionist still at large), and among the passengers, accused 4, 7, 8, 18, 24, 29, 75, 85, 88, 90, 93 and 100 are mentioned.

We have now a great deal of evidence in regard to these vessels, and they assumes an importance not less than that of the *Korea*.

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It was by the "Korea" that a large body of armed revolutionaries left the States on the 4th August; it was by the *Nam Sang* that a part of the first body of men, organized in Shanghai for the same purpose, set sail from Hong Kong, carrying on her men, who were the first to move actively in India. The movement from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong is related by Sunder Singh (W.G.). He tells us (P. 73) that Gujar Singh (18) got Suja Singh (88), Balwant Singh (4) and himself to go to Hong Kong, with Mathra Singh (absconder L. C. C.), on the 18th July, where they arrived on the 23rd and stopped at the *Gurdwara*. They were followed, he states, a few days later, by another party, from Shanghai, which included accused 85, 24, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), and Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer). This party, witness states, brought arms with them procured by Gujar Singh in Shanghai. At Hong Kong the party, which was joined by accused 8, stayed a month, getting more recruits, and eventually, on 10th September, a portion of them sailed on a Jardine boat for Calcutta. On this ship the following sailed:—

Sundar Singh (85),
Harnam Singh (24),
Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer),
Suja Singh (88),
Balwant Singh (4),
Sundar Singh (W. G.),

and others not accused before us.

On board *en route* witness states Sunder Singh (85) and he recited *Ghadr* verses to their fellow passengers and Harnam Singh (24) wrote down a number of these verses in a pocket book (P. 17) produced before us, an incident discussed more fully in Harnam Singh's individnal case.

There were the customary revolutionary lectures on this boat; as on others, conducted, we are told, by Sunder Singh (85).

At Singapore, which they reached on 18th September, they came across the *Komagata Maru* lying outside harbour, and the passengers signalled to each other, the Jardine boat signalling they were returning to India to help the *Komagata Maru* people; and witness was told by Sunder Singh (85) that the passengers by the latter were fully armed with weapons procured in America and Japan.

Harnam Singh (24) was dropped at Singapore to preach sedition there; and the vessel proceeded to Penang, where Sunder Singh (85), Balwant Singh (4) and witness preached sedition in the *Gurdwara*, but procured no recruits; and thence to Calcutta, which was reached on the 28th or 29th, September.

Sunder Singh (85) in his confession gives an account of his voyage by the same ships. On board, as far as Hong Kong, were 18, Chanan Singh (W. B.), Harnam Singh (Sialkot) and Sohan Singh (L. C. C.). From Shanghai the ship called at Hong Kong.

From Hong Kong Sunder Singh (W. G.), accused 4, 88, Chanan Singh (W. B.) and accused 4 sailed; and on reaching Singapore a meeting of Indians was held there. From Singapore the boat came on to Calcutta.

The *Nam Sang* sailed from Hong Kong a little later. On her were accused 7, 8, 18, 29, 78, 90, 93, 99, 100 and 24, who joined at Singapore and some 250 or 300 Indians.

Teja Singh (90) sailed by the *Nam Sang*; and among other passengers he mentions 18, 99, 7, 29; and at Hong Kong he saw 8. The vessel called at Penang, and eventually reached Calcutta. Though he says he did not at first join in it, he heard his fellow passengers talking of starting mutiny in India, and by their persuasions he was won over.

Thakur Singh (93) also came on the *Nam Sang* from Hangkow, as he says, to take up service. At Shanghai the vessel was joined by Sohan

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Singh (L. C. C.), with his companions, who had come from America; and by 18, 7, 29 and others. The ship stopped some time at Hong Hong, where, in order to be certain 93 would come on, 18 and Sohan Singh paid his fare onwards.

Among other passengers joining at Hong Kong he mentions Chanan Singh (W. B.), Sunder Singh and others.

After leaving Hong Kong, there were constant seditious lectures and recitations from the *Ghadr*, the substance of which was that the British Government should be expelled, and all Englishmen massacred.

At Singapore and Penang some 200 or 250 men joined the vessel; and eventually the ship reached Calcutta on the 13th October 1914.

Other vessels.

In addition to these principal vessels, we may mention the *Kum Sang*, which carried among others accused 15, 53, 81, and arrived on 11th November 1914; the *Yat Sang* with 32 and 62 on board, transhipping to the *Australien en route*; the *On Sang* from Frisco, bringing accused 33 and reaching India on the 3rd January 1915; the *Golconda* arriving on 9th August 1915 with accused 40, the *Australien* with accused 37, 58, 62, 70 and 98; the *Lai Sang*, *Foo Shing*, *Kwang Sang* and *Lama* and other vessels, whose names we do not know, all bringing their various complements.

As in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we desire again to emphasize that the lists we have given by no means exhausts all the returned emigrants. It is now in evidence that no less than 6,000 Indians returned to India in the brief space of time that has elapsed since the *Komagata Maru* affair. No doubt a number of these were men returning in the ordinary course, and as to individuals we will consider in due course their defences, but the fact is clear that there was an organised armed movement to India.

From Siam.

Separate from these first movements is a smaller movement from Siam, early in 1915, in which accused 28 is alleged to be concerned.

Mangal Singh (p. 306), who sailed, on 6th February 1915, from Bangkok on the same ship as accused 28, says 28, who feared arrest, was sent home with the wife and children of one Lehna Singh. The ship reached Rangoon and then Calcutta; and he states that at Rangoon it was proposed to enlist a seditionist, named Chet Ram, in the Police, to enable returning emigrants to be passed.

He also says that at Rangoon, and on board ship, 28 harangued the passengers saying crowds of men, well armed, were coming home for revolt, urging them not to pay revenue or sell wheat, reciting the *Ghadr* and collecting money.

He also says 28 told him at Calcutta men there of the revolutionary party were busy driving taxi-cabs and shooting down the British.

Mehr Singh (p. 307) also sailed on this vessel, and says accused 28 spoke sedition on board, and said he was going to India to incite the people against Government.

How far this movement extended we do not know; it has only recently been ascertained by the Police, and the barest outline of it, in so far as the charge against 28 is concerned, has alone been placed before us.

C.—THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN INDIA.

Outlines of Proceedings.

Discussion in L. C. C.

In the Judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we gave an outline of the proceedings of the revolutionists on their arrival in India; and we propose to do the same now, before dealing with the details of what was done.

This becomes the more necessary because we have new evidence as to incidents and movements, of which we knew nothing before, and because we

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find that the activities of the revolutionists have continued until at least August 1915.

We showed in our last Judgment how men, who arrived by the *Tosha Maru* and *Mishima Maru* came up to the Punjab; and we traced in detail their activities, through the Ladhowal, Moga and Bhadowal meetings, up to the attempt to assault the Mian Mir magazine on the 25th November.

Arrivals from Shanghai and Hong Kong.

In addition to these men, we have now evidence as to earlier arrivals from Shanghai and Hong Kong by the *Nam Sang* and other vessels.

Men who returned by these vessels, though devoid of a leader like those who came out later, were, according to the evidence, more or less under the directions of accused 18, until the 18th November, when he was arrested.

Under his orders the evidence states sedition was actively preached in the villages; and the Indian army and men told to hold themselves in readiness to rise and massacre when the signal was given.

The Jhar Sahib and 23rd Cavalry.

Revolutionists kept in touch with each other at fairs; and eventually a committee was appointed at Khasa to arrange to give effect to their designs. This committee, which got into touch with Nidhan Singh, decided on a gathering at Jhar Sahib on the 23rd November. It was, however, on the 26th November that the real gathering actually did take place. It was a gathering of armed revolutionists, which was expecting mutineers of the 23rd Cavalry to ride out to them, after the attack on the Mian Mir magazine on the 25th had been successfully accomplished, and then proceed to march on Tarn Taran.

The 23rd Cavalry failed to rise in large numbers. Some men did mutiny, but arrived days late at the Jhar Sahib, and were quickly arrested; and the revolutionaries, deprived of their assistance, contented themselves with marching from Khairon to Sarhali to attack the *thana* there, get arms, and then proceed to Patti or Tarn Taran.

This march on Sarhali ended, as so many of the schemes of the revolutionists did, in a ludicrous fiasco; and the great majority of those who were concerned in it seem to have had enough of *Ghadr*, and to have then dropped out of it.

The Ferozeshahr murders, etc.

We have nothing to add at this point to the paragraphs of our previous judgment dealing with the Ferozeshahr murders, Nawab Khan's gang, the arrival of Mula Singh, the lull in December, the coming of Pingley, the Virpali-Dharmsala meeting, the manufacture of bombs, the coming of Rash Behari Bose, activities in Ludhiana and Lohatbadi, the dacoities, Lahore as head-quarters, the date for the rising, the spy, the change of date, the police raid and the collapse. All that we then said on these matters holds good in the present case.

Revolution in udhiana District.

We have, however, evidence now showing, that while the centre of the revolutionists was in Amritsar and Lahore, there was an active revolutionary movement taking place in certain villages in and near the Ludhiana District under—so it is said—the leadership of Randhir Singh; himself a person well known to the Lohatbadi revolutionists, an acquaintance of Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and known by name in all probability to Rash Behari Bose.

This wing of the revolutionary movement, according to the evidence originated in a series of meetings of some ill-balanced and ill-informed Sikhs, who had been deluded by Randhir Singh and others, into a belief that their religious susceptibilities were being interfered with. By skilfully playing on their bigotry and gullibility a gang was organised in these villages to go down to Ferozepore on the 19th February, there to attack the arsenal with the disaffected troops in that station. A party did go to Ferozepore; but abandoned the projected assault for the reason that the sepoys, who had undertaken to help there, had been placed under arrest, and discharged from the regiment that very morning.

he 19th Febry.

We thus know how it was that both in Lahore and Ferozepore, (in the latter of which places there was a distinct array to wage war), the expected mutinies of the 19th February failed.

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We have so far been able to fill in a few of the links in the story up to the 19th February.

In our last Judgment we referred in very brief terms to what we called "after efforts" in Meerut and Sargodha; but we are now in possession of facts showing that, though the raid of the 19th February broke the back of the revolutionary movement, and deprived it of its centre in Lahore, the movement was by no means done with. After efforts.

The 23rd Cavalry in Lahore still continued to be the hope of the revolutionists. Men like Prem Singh (67) made the lines of this regiment their rendezvous. Plots to murder Kirpal Singh, the spy, were hatched there; bombs were manufactured by some of the sowars; and mutineers discussed the murder of their officers, and other preliminaries to the establishment of *Swaraj*. By an accidental explosion of a bomb in some luggage of this regiment, while *en route* to Nowgong, this part of the revolutionary movement was discovered; and through the people then involved the whole story of the Jhar Sahib array was cleared up. (1) The 23rd Cavalry.

It was not only in the 23rd Cavalry that the *ghadr* movement survived the troubles of the 19th February.

Some of the men who failed at Ferozepore on the 19th tried their hand on the 22nd in an assault on the Doraha bridge, which came to nothing; and, after this, owing to the rounding up of the majority of the leaders in the first Lahore conspiracy case, there was a general scattering of *ghadr* men. (2) Doraha bridge

In April, however, we find that Dhudike had become a rendezvous of revolutionaries. There were active revolutionists returned from America in that village; and the local school master (accused 65), is said to have been in close touch and sympathy with them, and to have become a kind of introducer of other revolutionists to them. Whether he was so or not we will discuss later, but there is no doubt that men of that village and others of the neighbouring villages were asked to join by some Amritsar revolutionists in an attack upon the Kapurthala armoury in June. (3) Kapurthala raid.

On the 5th June a gang of armed men met at Kapurthala to attack the armoury there; with apparently the intention of then marching into Lahore to attack the Central Jail, and release the prisoners in the conspiracy case. The gang came to the conclusion that they were in insufficient numbers to attack on that day, and postponed the attack to the 12th June.

In the interval, a portion of these men determined to attack the railway bridge guard at Walla Bridge, and get arms there for use in attacking the Kapurthala armoury. The Walla Bridge guard was attacked on the 11th June, two men were murdered, and, while the murderers were retracing their steps to Kapurthala, they murdered two more men *en route*. Eventually, 5 of these murderers were arrested and have been hanged; and others of those concerned in the Kapurthala raids were seized. (4) The Walla Bridge murders.

The leaders of the Dhudike gang scattered, and have gradually been arrested.

The other enterprises of the remnants of the revolutionists consist of murders, which we will deal with later.

It suffices for us to say here that murder has been tried with some success, in order to prevent decent citizens doing their duty in suppressing the revolutionists, and in giving evidence. (5) Murders.

We may now turn to the details of the activities of the revolutionists in India.

I. INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(1) USE OF FALSE NAMES.

As in the first case, so in the present, many of the accused rejoice in *aliases*, but we do not think it necessary to detail them here. They are sufficiently dealt with in the individual cases.

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(2) HOUSES IN AMRITSAR AND LAHORE.

The evidence we had in the first case has been in substance repeated before us now ; and there is nothing to add to or alter in our previous findings, nor is there any need to recapitulate the evidence again given as to prior arrangements to meet in India.

II. THE GATHERINGS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

(1) MEETING OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN INDIA.

We dealt in our previous judgment in detail with meetings at Ladhowal, Moga and Badowal. As the same facts are now proved by the same evidence we have nothing to add to our previous findings.

(2) THE EARLIER GATHERINGS AT FAIRS.

We have, however, new evidence as to gatherings at the end of October and beginning of November at fairs and elsewhere, meetings which ultimately led to the Jhar Sahib array.

These gatherings were primarily of those men who had returned from Shanghai by the *Nam Sang* and other steamers.

The men who returned by these steamers in September and October, and who had, according to the evidence, come out under the directions of Gujar Singh (18) were an advance party ; and, though they did get into touch with the Ferozepore leader Nidhan Singh later, their operations were for a time carried on on separate lines.

These men were without a real leader of the type that arrived later ; but they are alleged to have taken their orders from accused 18.

How all these early arrivals got to the Punjab we do not know.

(1). Sunder Singh (W. G.) at Calcutta.

We are told, however, by Sunder Singh (W. G.), that, at Calcutta, where they arrived about the same time as the *Komagatu Maru*, Sunder Singh, (85), who had been on the same ship with him, declared his intention of proceeding at once to the Punjab with accused 4 and 88 with the object of spreading reports of the Budge-Budge affair.

Diwali at Amritsar.

Eventually, on the 13th October, a party, including accused 18, 8, 7, 29, 90, 99, 93, 24, 100, 57, witness and Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) left Calcutta with instructions to meet at *Dewali* near the Clock Tower at Amritsar. They foregathered at Nanak Singh's *chowbara* on 16th-17th October, and were joined we are told by accused 85, 4 and 88, and got orders from Gujar Singh (18) to occupy themselves for the time being in spreading disaffection, by giving garbled versions of the *Komagatu Maru* affair, and gaining recruits ; and to be ready to rise when the emigrants returning from America arrived. The witness himself did what he could in this direction in Amritsar. On Dewali day a further party of 19 or 20 men under Mathra Singh (absconder L. C. C.) and including accused 73, 76, 86 and Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.), arrived in Amritsar ; and a number of men were seen by witness, during Diwali fair, waiting for orders as to when to begin,—a common place of meeting being Nanak Singh's *chaubara*, which is said to have been the head-quarters of accused 18. Amongst others the witness came across accused 7, 29, 99, 24, 93, 86, 76, 97, 14, 100, 4, 90, 73, 8, 85, 88, Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L. C. C.), Piara Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Mathra Singh (absconder L. C. C.), Chanan Singh and Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderers) and orders were given then to go home, and there await the date of rising, which would be communicated by accused 18 and 100. Witness was commissioned to tell all men in Amritsar ; and he gave the message also to accused 97 and the famous Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.).

Various meetings between witness and accused 7, 57, 24, 85, 87, 18 and Harnam Singh, Sialkot (L. C. C.), took place, of no particular importance, the upshot of which was that Gujar Singh still kept telling them the date had not been fixed ; and then witness and accused 24 proceeded to the Nankana fair (November 2nd) to see all revolutionists they could, and exhort them to keep ready. Here they met accused 7, 14, 22, 90, 96, 24, 93, Indar Singh (L. C. C.),

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Piara Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh and Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderers). Here, too, witness saw Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and Amar Singh (approver), and they were told a committee intended sitting at Khasa to fix the date to rise. Enquiries, in the meantime, were to be made as to the number of men and arms available in villages like Bhure and Dhadher, and agents sent out to urge the villagers to join in; accused 7, 57, 24 and 93 going to the Bar, and witness to Dadher and Bhure, in the former of which villages he saw accused 100.

Khasa.

A fews days after, Sunder Singh (85) came and told the witness the 15th November had been fixed by the committee, which had met at Khasa, for the rising, and the leaders appointed were Mathra Singh (absconder), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Jaggat Ram (L. C. C.), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), accused 18, 87 and 100, and one Vir Singh not accused. Witness was detailed to inform the Sur Singh villagers, which he did, delivering the message to accused 73 and Indar Singh (L. C. C.).

As we will see later, what prevented the immediate rising on a large scale, was the failure of arms to arrive; and it was for this reason that Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) told witness the rising for the 15th had to be postponed, and also informed him that all revolutionaries, after being warned, should collect at the *Amawas* fair at Tarn Taran on the 17th November to get instructions.

Tarn Taran.

After again warning the Sur Singh people, the witness says he attended at Tarn Taran, and there met a large crowd of fellow-revolutionaries, including Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderer), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) and accused 73, 15, 8, 45, 100, 4, 99, 76, 86, 93, 24, 7, 29, 90, 96, 25, 37, 14, 22, 87, 85, and other men not accused, all of whom were seeking information as to when the rising would commence; information it was expected Gujar Singh would convey.

During this fair the Police arrested Gujar Singh (18). Witness however says a small committee, consisting of Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderer), accused 85, 87, 14 and 100 and witness, decided to meet with Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.) at the Jhar Sahib in a few days time, and there decide what to do; and the other revolutionaries were told they would get news after the meeting at Jhar Sahib.

(2). Natha Singh, Amritsar.

Natha Singh (p. 92) refers also to the meeting of revolutionists at Amritsar. He did not go to Amritsar himself, but he states he was visited by Budha Singh (8), and Chanan Singh (hanged) at his village, and they told him they had to go to Amritsar to attend a committee at Diwali. He promised to help if he was satisfied as to the arrangements made there; and he states that 4 days after Diwali these 2 men again visited him, and told him a committee had been formed, including Sunder Singh, W. G., and accused 18 and 100, who would arrange for the rising within a month, and these assurances satisfied him, and his visitors went off to see accused 61 and Lal Singh (L. C. C.). Natha Singh's movements again overlap with those of Sunder Singh, W. G., when he was asked by Budha Singh (8), and Chanan Singh to meet on the *Amavas* day at Tarn Taran. He was told Sunder Singh, W. G., and accused 18 and 100 were the leaders.

Tarn Taran.

Witness duly went to Tarn Taran, and there says he met accused 73, 8, 15, and they discussed the date for a rising. He also saw there accused 97; and from Tarn Taran accused 8, 15, one Dharm Singh, not accused, and witness went on to Bhure, where he met accused 4, and heard from Lal Singh they were awaiting the return of Inder Singh (L. C. C.), and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), who had gone to get men ready in the Doaba. From here the witness, after seeing Kala Singh (witness), who promised to join, set off with 15 and 8 to Sur Singh, *vid* Sangatpur and Gondwal, and then on to the Jhar Sahib with accused 90 for the meeting of the 23rd November.

(3). Kala Singh.

This last incident is corroborated by Kala Singh (p. 106), who says he saw Natha Singh, and accused 4 and 8 at Lal Singh's, and he, witness, agreed through fear to join the revolutionists.

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(4). Mula Singh. Mula Singh (p. 334) also speaks to being in Amritsar at *Amavas*, where he met Jagat Singh, Indar Singh, Atma Singh, Vir Singh, Lal Singh, from whom he heard of the Jhar Sahib failure; and to meeting 7 and Harnam Singh (*Komagatu Maru*) at Tarn Taran, whom he told to wait for orders.

(5). Amar Singh. Amar Singh (p. 346) states that he attended the Nankana fair, and there met Phera Singh, Sunder Singh (W. G.) and others. Sunder Singh told him to meet at Khasa on the 6th November; he went there, but missed Sunder Singh, and thence to Phagwara, and so to Moga for 19th November 1914.

(6). Sunder Singh (85). Sunder Singh (accused 85) stated in his confession he went to Amritsar on the occasion of the *Diwali*, where he saw Sunder Singh (W. G.) and accused 18, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and others, and with them he was taken to a place near the Khalsa College, and told to come to Khasa.

He went to Khasa on the fixed day; there met accused 18 and Sunder Singh (W. G.) and several others, including Mathra Singh (L. C. C.) and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), where it was resolved to meet at Tarn Taran on *Massia* fair day. He went to the *Massia* fair, where he saw Sunder Singh (W. G.) accused 100, and Chanan Singh (W. B.); and later he heard of the intended gathering at Jhar Sahib, which he subsequently attended.

It has, however, been noticed this man's statement is not a confession in the proper sense; for, while giving a very full account of his movements, he explains his presence on these various occasions by saying he was pursuing Sunder Singh (W. G.) for the price of some umbrellas.

(7). Teja Singh (90). Teja Singh (90), who came on the *Nam Sang*, stated he came up from Calcutta to Amritsar with 18, 8, and Sunder Singh (W. G.). He went to Amritsar at *Diwali*, where he met Sunder Singh (W. G.) and several other returned emigrants. At Sunder Singh's request he went to the gathering at Khasa with 8 and Sunder Singh (W. G.) where they met 18, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) and another Sikh. The object of going to Khasa was to fix a date. From Khasa he went to Nankana Sahib, then home, and ultimately to the gathering at the Jhar Sahib.

(8). Thakur Singh (93). Thakur Singh (93), who came on the *Nam Sang*, also came up-country with 18 and Sunder Singh, and thereafter went to Amritsar for *Diwali*. There he saw 18, Sunder Singh (W. G.), 100, 8, Chanan Singh (W. B.) and several others. He enquired frequently from 18 as to when orders would be given, and was told he would get orders from accused 100. It was from accused 100 and Sunder Singh (W. G.), he eventually got orders to go to Jhar Sahib, which he obeyed.

(3) The affair at the Jhar Sahib.

We have seen that after the arrest of Gujar Singh (18) at Tarn Taran on the 18th November, it is alleged that some of the revolutionaries decided to meet at the Jhar Sahib.

We understand the Jhar Sahib is a Sikh temple, standing alone in the jungle, not very far from the village of Bhure, and in its isolation a very suitable place for the gathering together of revolutionists.

In regard to this affair, in which so many of the present accused are implicated, we had very little evidence in the first Conspiracy Case; and we were unable to do more than find there was a gathering of some sort or other, intent on causing trouble.

The police investigations have now succeeded in unravelling the full meaning of this gathering; and there is no doubt it was an organized array, in which it was hoped mutinous troops from Lahore would join to inaugurate the general massacre and murders, which were, throughout, in the minds of revolutionists, the preliminaries to the overthrow of the British Government and the establishment of a new Government.

How this effort was organized, what it ended in, and why it resulted in a fiasco, it is now our business to trace.

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Sundar Singh, W.G.

The first witness we have is Sundar Singh, W.G. Somewhere about the 19th or 20th November he says that he, along with Indar Singh (L.C.C.) and Sadhu Singh (73) went to the Jhar Sahib, in pursuance of the arrangement agreed to at Tarn Taran. There they met Lal Singh (L.C.C.), Harnam Singh (L.C.C.), Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) accused 4, 100, 7, 96, and 24 and a number of other villagers; and it was decided to get into communication with the revolutionaries in Malwa and Doaba to agree on a date for a general rising, which was provisionally fixed for the 23rd November. Harnam Singh (L.C.C.) and Indar Singh (L.C.C.) were deputed to see Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.), the leader of the Malwa and Doaba men; while other emissaries were sent out to collect men to meet on the 23rd November. Witness himself made a peregrination, informing accused 93, 37 and 4, and, linking up with Indar Singh and accused 73, returned to the Jhar Sahib, meeting accused 15 and 8 coming from that place.

From them they learnt the rising would not take place till the 26th, as Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.) could not get his party up there before that date. We have seen in the Lahore Conspiracy Case what Nidhan Singh was doing, and that he was at the Mullanpur meeting on the 23rd November, after which some of his men went down to Ferozepore without him, and committed the Ferozeshahr murders. That sufficiently accounts for his desire to delay the rising for a few days, until the Mullanpur meeting decided on a course of action.

In the Jhar Sahib on the night of the 23rd witness says were Harnam Singh (L. C C.), Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderer), Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer), Inder Singh (L. C. C.), accused 100, 4, 7, 29, 37, 35, 93, 14, 24, 11, 96, 56, 73, 88, 85 and several other villagers; and, knowing the rising had now been fixed for the 26th November, the gathering dispersed.

With Wasakha Singh (100) witness got into communication with accused 82, a sowar of the 23rd Cavalry; who urged on them the necessity of moving early, as the regiment was ready to join, but if the rising was delayed, the regiment would be on active service. He hastened back to his regiment to convey the news that the rising was to start on the 26th.

We will see when we come to deal with the further evidence we have in this case how men of the 23rd Cavalry were seduced; and how at the critical juncture they failed. It suffices to say here they had undertaken and were expected to rise on the 26th November, massacre their officers and the British troops in Lahore, break open the magazine, and flushed with success, to ride out to the Jhar Sahib, and join up with other revolutionaries there.

We need only concern ourselves now with those who are stated to have met at the Jhar Sahib on the 26th. There was a very large gathering; and Sunder Singh mentions Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), accused 73, 45, 15, 8, 90, 91, 100, 11, 4, 56, 88, 93, 24, 37, 29, 7, 85, 96, 14, 25, Natha Singh (approver), Kala Singh and Chanan Singh (Walla Bridge murderers) and many others. Many of these men were armed with *chhavis* and *gandasas*, and all awaited the 23rd Cavalry, who were expected to bring arms, etc., from Mian Mir. The Cavalry mutineers did not arrive; and as a result of this disappointment, the revolutionaries at the Jhar Sahib decided to meet on the 27th at the Khairon mound, attack the police thanas at Sirhali and Patti, get arms there, after killing the police, and raid the treasury at Tarn Taran.

Not far from the Jhar Sahib and near Sirhali, there is a mound known as the Khairon Theh, the site of an abandoned village; and it was decided that the revolutionaries should meet there on the night of the 27th, and then proceed to Sirhali.

On the 27th the gathering took place at the Khairon mound.

The witness states that he knew, among those present, accused 4, 29, 37, 93, 24, 96, 56, 88, Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), 85, 45, 8, Natha Singh, approver, 90, Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), 25, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.), 61, 99, 76, 84, 15, Prem Singh (67), 94, Inder Singh (L. C. C.) and Kala Singh (W. B. murderer).

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At this meeting, according to this witness and Natha Singh (approver), with whom we will deal shortly, a kind of roll-call was made, and names were written down in a note-book (Exhibit P. 1) by the witness, as Natha Singh called the names of those present. The witnesses say the list was not completed as time was pressing, and the party had to move on. Thirty names were, however, recorded; and though villages and parentages were not noted, the witness identifies all but two (who are not accused) with accused, approvers or men already convicted. The list of men, excluding those not before us or convicted, contains the names of men identified by witness as accused 4, 56, 90, 24, 93, 76, 61, 47, 8, 37, 85, 99, 67, 96, 55, 88, 29, 94, 49, 34, 45, 25, Natha Singh, approver, Chanan Singh (W. B.), Indar Singh(L. C. C.), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and witness himself. All the men mentioned by him as previously known, and those in the list, except accused 47, 34, 55, 49, he identifies in Court.

The witness proceeds to state that from the mound the gang proceeded, (some of them being armed), to Sarhali. Natha Singh, approver, accused 61 and Lal Singh were detached to fetch Dari (11), to assist by a ruse in getting the thana gates open, he being stated to be a well-known *badmash*. Dari, however, did not come; and, after surveying the thana and finding the police on the alert, the gang considered discretion the better part of valour, and dispersed without making the attack, which no doubt they would have made, had their intended victims been easily overpowerable.

Some of the gang went home, including accused 88, 93, 25, 29, 99, 61; while Prem Singh and Kala Singh (W. B. murderer) went to Lahore to see why the Cavalry had failed them; and the rest, under the orders of Lal Singh and Natha Singh, approver, hid in the jungle by the Beas to await the still-expected mutineers.

This party stopped at a zamindar's house in Dhun, where they left their arms; and some, *viz.*, 8, 15, 45, 50, 37, 14, 96, 90, 84, 4, 85, Indar Singh, (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) fed in a *dharmsala*; while Lal Singh, Natha Singh and approver went to Chuslewarh to meet the expected mutineers of the 23rd Cavalry, but finding none they went on to Mian Mir. Their journey to Mian Mir need not detain us long. We may mention, as an incident corroborated, that at Chamba, Lal Singh deputed a relative to take food to the party at the river bank, and also that this body dispersed to their homes, when they discovered no mutineers were coming. The party journeyed to Lahore Cantonment, *viâ* Thakur Kaura, Chuslewarh and Bhan Gali, and witness heard subsequently from Indar Singh (L. C. C.) at Sur Singh, that the whole gang had dispersed without any arrests being made.

Natha Singh.

Natha Singh, Mahant, approver, also gives important evidence in regard to the Jhar Sahib affair.

After telling us how he came to be involved in the conspiracy, he tells us, that after 90 had told him of a coming gathering at Jhar Sahib, Ganda Singh (15) told him accused 73 had brought a message to meet at the Jhar Sahib,—this was for the 23rd November. He says he set out armed, with accused 8, 15 and 90, but on the way met accused 73, who told them the rising had been postponed. So they went on to Bhure and stopped at Lal Singh's house, where they heard from Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) and Sundar Singh, W. G., the rising had been postponed as the 23rd Cavalry had not ridden out as expected.

During the next 2 or 3 days witness says he met Harnam Singh (L.C.C.), Sundar Singh, W. G. (approver), accused 4, Kala Singh (approver) 8, 15, 97, 100, 54, 11 and others, with whom preparations were discussed, and paid a visit to one Jawand Singh, Nihang, said to be a man of considerable influence among Nihangs, to get him to join in; and eventually on the 26th November, he started for the Jhar Sahib with accused 100, 15, 4, 11, 8, Kala Singh and Lal Singh, many of them armed.

At the Jhar Sahib, that evening, witness saw assembled Lal Singh (L. C. C.), accused 100, 15, 4, 8, 11, Kala Singh approver, Indar Singh (L. C. C.),

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73, 55, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), 67, 96, 56, Kala Singh (W. B. murderer), 5, 35, Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), 90, 14 and Sunder Singh W. G.

This witness does not give quite so full a list as Sunder Singh W. G. does, and mentions a few names not given by the latter; but in the main the lists coincide, and whatever differences there are can be easily accounted for by the fact that different people observe differently, and wherever there is a difference in regard to particular accused, we can and will consider that in the individual cases.

Here all that it is necessary to emphasize is that the two witnesses agree as to the meeting; and in the main, agree also as to the incidents connected therewith.

The witness tells us, as did Sundar Singh, W. G., how they waited in vain for the men of the 23rd Cavalry, who, Prem Singh (67) told the gathering, were coming, and he also tells us that accused 102 was sent to see in Mian Mir why they had not come, and how it was decided to meet next night at Khairon mound to attack the Sarhali thana. He says he, with a party including accused 56, 14, 96, 15, 8, Kala Singh (W. B. murderer) and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) stopped at the house of Kesar Singh (witness), whom they told they were tracking lost buffaloes, and in whose fodder house they hid some *chhavis*, and then went on to Khairon mound.

Out of those assembled at Khairon mound witness states he remembers Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), Kala Singh (W. B. murderer), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Sundar Singh, W. G., and accused 73, 55, 8, 67, 45, 84, 90, 14, 15, 4, 61, 96, and 56, and he details the arms possessed.

He tells us the same story in regard to the roll-call as the last witness; and describes how Lal Singh (L. C. C.) addressed them, urging them to loot thanas and tahsils, and he gives an identical account of how they proceeded to Sarhali, tried to pick up Dari (11), and how the party, after surveying the thana, gave up their enterprise, several of them going off to their homes. He tells us, too, that Lal Singh sent Prem Singh 67 and Kala Singh to hurry up the mutineers; and that a party, including accused 15, 8, 45, 90, 84, 56, 4, 96, 73, 14, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer) and Sundar Singh, W. G., went to Dhun and halted at Khanda Singh's; and thence a few including 8, 15, 56, 84, 90, 14 and 45, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Sunder Singh, W. G., and he himself proceeded to the river bank; and then, as Sunder Singh has already told us, they two and Lal Singh went off to Chuslewar, stopping at Chamba, Thakur Kora, Bhangali, and on to make enquiries at Lahore Cantonments.

Kala Singh, approver (p. 107), also gives evidence covering a portion of this episode. After telling us how revolution was preached at the Jhar Sahib, where he states accused 8, 67, 14, 7, 29, 4, 100, 61, 18, 5, 35, 102, 73, 55, Chanan Singh (hanged), Kala Singh (hanged), Lal Singh (L. C. C.). and Sunder Singh W. G. were visitors, and the principal speakers were accused 7, 56, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh and Sunder Singh W. G., and how a date was fixed for rising and postponed, he tells us that about the 24th November he saw Natha Singh, *Mahant*, accused 8, 15, 67, 11, 100, 4, 90, 55 and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) at Bhure; and he tells us, as Natha Singh has told us, that a deputation was sent to get the assistance of Nihang Jawand Singh. He also tells us that on the 26th November the following men assembled at the Jhar Sahib, and awaited the arrival of the mutineers of the 23rd Cavalry, who never came:—Natha Singh (approver), accused 8, 15, 67, 73, 55, 45, 91, 90, 56, 88, 49, 4, 100, 11, 24, 93, 14, 85, 29, 7, 96, 5, 35, 102, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), Kala Singh (W. B. murderer), Sunder Singh W. G., Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and others not before us. These men were fed by Jagat Singh and Sadhu Singh under the directions of Lal Singh, accused 5 and 35. All were there, he says, for *ghadr*; and many were armed; and were awaiting the arrival of sowars of the 23rd Cavalry. Speeches were delivered, prominently by Sunder Singh (W. G.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.) Natha Singh, and accused 56, 7 and 45.

Kala Singh.

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He tells us also that when the expected sowars did not come, it was decided to raid Sarhali thana, get arms, and proceed to attack the Tarn Taran tahsil; and how, as the troops did not turn up, it was decided to meet at Khairon mound next day; and how a messenger was detailed to find out what had happened to the troops, and bring them on to Khairon. He himself was despatched on another errand; and so did not go to Khairon or Sarhali; but, after that escapade was over, he affirms he saw accused 5, 35, 67, 8, 7 and Kala Singh (W. B. murderer) at the Jhar Sahib, who told him how the project had failed, and he got similar information from *churas*, also concerned in the affair.

Jagat Singh.

An important, but obviously terrorized, witness is Jagat Singh (p. 104). He was not a revolutionary, but says he happened to be at the Jhar Sahib on the 26th November, because Lal Singh (L. C. C.) impressed him to take food to the men assembled there. He states that he either personally saw or heard mention of the names of Kala Singh (approver , Natha Singh (approver), 56, 8, 15, 5, 35, 90, 93, 45, 37, 88, 61, 11, Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer); and he heard Lal Singh preach *ghadr*, and say they were going to attack the thana to secure arms, with the help of troops who would join them.

It should be remarked here that this witness made a statement to a Magistrate, the correctness of which he admits, which is more positive in regard to accused 61 (*vide* Ex. P. 24.)

Miscellaneous witnesses.

There are number of miscellaneous witnesses is regard to this affair.

Subedar-Major Sangat Singh identifies the note-book P. 1 as being in the hand-writing of Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru.

Sardul Singh (p. 252) says Kala Singh, approver, came to him on behalf of Lal Singh (L. C. C.), asking him to come to the Jhar Sahib for a meeting about looting thanas and tahsils, but the witness declined to go.

Bhagwan Singh, Lambardar (p. 259), says in reply to a question in cross-examination he heard Harnam Singh (24) went to the Jhar Sahib.

Gujar Singh of Chamba saw a mob of men armed with *dangs* and *chhavis* near Dun (Amritsar), and told Risaldar Chet Singh about it. This was the gang wandering about after the Sarhali fiasco. Risaldar Chet Singh corroborates this testimony; and followed the gang on to Chamba, where he told Hakim Singh to make enquiries. Hakim Singh tells us he did enquire in Dun, where he found the gang had been to Khanda Singh's for food and then to Kesar Singh's, and had gone on to the low-lying river lands. He also heard that Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and Natha Singh, approver, with another man had been in Chamba, left arms there, and gone on to Chusle warh and Lahore. He reported in the Sarhali thana, the report being P. 91 A, which H. C. Hakim Singh and Police Moharrir Mohai-ud-Din (p. 253) depose to recording (p. 274).

Khanda Singh corroborates that Natha Singh approver, with a gang of 10 or 15 men, stopped at his *haveli*, and had food there, to which they were served by Kesar Singh and Ghasita, saying they were out *shikaring;* but he cannot identify anyone. Kesar Singh and Ghasita corroborate, and say they helped to serve the gang; and both of these men identify accused 15 as one of the mob. Natha Singh of Bhure remembers a number of men coming to Lal Singh's, and then going on to Jhar Sahib, and Lal Singh forcing him, under threats, to make *gandasas*, saying they wanted them to fight Government with.

Dasondhi (p. 264) says he went to the Jhar Sahib, and there saw a number of men collected, including Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 4, who were talking sedition and reading a *Ghadr*, Balwant Singh (4) lecturing to the effect they were going to change the *Raj*.

Isher Singh of Waltoha says he remembers seeing accused 56, 34, 49, 94, 88 leaving the village together, but did not enquire where they were going; Jhanda of Waltoha gives identical evidence; so too does Ijaib Singh; and S. I.

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P. Teja Singh says he procured information of this fact, after seeing the note-book P. 1, and suspecting they were Waltoha men from the juxtaposition of the names therein.

Sardar Ali, who gave evidence in the L. C. C., repeats his evidence before us; and remembers seeing a crowd being fed at Lal Singh's in Bhure in November; the crowd thereafter going on to the Jhar Sahib. He was told by Lal Singh and his brother the mob had gathered for *bagawat*, and he at once reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, along with Kapur Singh, who has since been murdered. He identifies as having been present at Lal Singh's or Jhar Sahib, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh (61), accused 35, 15, 5, Kala Singh, approver, and others not before us.

Bahadur Singh also says he saw a gathering at Jhar Sahib, but only mentions Lal Singh's name; and says Lal Singh told him the gang had collected to attack thanas and tahsils. Bishen Das of Dhun saw Natha Singh, approver, with a gang at Khanda Singh's, where they fed; and he identifies Natha Singh and accused 45; while Piru Chuhra remembers seeing an armed gang going on to Chamba, and he identifies 96.

Jhanda Singh of Dhun, who lives by the river, says a gang stopped at his *jugi* and had food; but he can identify no one.

Mahant Devidas says Prem Singh, Lambardar, told him of the armed gang; and he began making enquiries and met two men, who said they wanted food, as they and others were out *shikaring*. He had seen three men at a well the same day, armed with *chhavis;* and, on jail parade, identified 8, 45 and 84; and before us he identified 8, failed in regard to 45 and 84, and recognized 7 and 15.

Prem Singh, lambardar, also heard of the gang; but, spite of search, found none of them; Ujagar Singh of Sangatpura saw Natha Singh, approver, accused 18, and 15 at his *haveli;* while Suba Singh says accused 97 asked him, at Natha Singh's request, to go on to the Jhar Sahib, but he refused to go.

Chanan Singh, the son of Lal Singh (L. C. C.), gives a long account of how his father was visited by several revolutionaries, including, according to him, accused 4, 18, Chanan Singh (W. B.), Natha Singh, approver, 8, 56, 49, 88, when *ghadr* was discussed, and murders proposed.

These visitors he says left in the morning, that is the day of the gathering at the Jhar Sahib; all but 18, whose visit was some time prior.

Kesar Singh says he fed a gang of 12 or 16 men, under Natha Singh's leadership, and identifies accused 8 as of the number. The gang told him they were tracking lost cattle.

Arjan Das, *Sadh* (p. 261), deposes to seeing some Sikhs at Bhure with arms, who were fed by Kala Singh (approver) near a well, where he and other *Sadhs* were sitting; and Balwant Singh, *Granthi* of Kasur (p. 279), proves from his *dharamsala* registers that accused 45 and 56 stopped there on December 1st, saying they had come from Talwandi and Lahore respectively. Accused 56 admits being in that *dharamsala* on that date, but explains he was there in connection with a case. In regard to the note-book P. 1, Natha Singh, approver (p. 100), Sub-Inspector of Police Syad Ijad Hussain (p. 272), Zaildar Khushal Singh (273) and Bura, Lambardar (p. 274), depose to its recovery in Natha Singh's house on 17th July 1915.

Sadhu Singh of Bhure (p. 305) deposes that Lal Singh took him to the Jhar Sahib, apparently on the 26th November, where a crowd was assembled and being fed. He heard seditious speeches and references to looting thanas, but, declining to join, he went away. He identifies accused 4, 5, 35, Sunder Singh W. G., Achhra Singh, approver, as among those there.

Mr. Perrott (P. W. 314) deposes to making enquiries immediately after the gathering, and to being satisfied bodies of armed men had been wandering about, who dispersed in view of the military display made by the police. His

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report P. 177 also explains why these gangs were not brought to book before: *viz.*, the fact that the neighbouring villagers sympathized with them.

A number of the accused have made statements to Magistrates, some of which are confessions, others not technically so.

These statements also show that there was a gathering at Jhar Sahib followed by another at Khairon, and a march to Sarhali.

Bhog Singh (5).

Bogh Singh (5), the *Mahant* at Jhar Sahib, says Lal Singh (L. C. C.), who had previously been inoculating him with sedition, told him Sikhs were going to meet at Jhar Sahib on the 25th November, and asked him to arrange to feed them. On the 25th November he did cook food for a gang of 50 or 60 men, among whom were accused 8, 102, one Ganda Singh of Kamalpur, Chandan Singh (F.M.), 56, 67, Kala Singh, approver, 4, Lal Singh and Natha Singh, approver, and he refers to Chuhar Singh and Natha Singh bringing *roti* to them.

The gathering, he says, discussed the waging of war against Government; and at the end accused 102 was sent with another man to bring men from Doaba for the 27th, when they were all to meet at Khairon mound. The accused did not himself go to Khairon.

Ganda Singh (14).

Ganda Singh, accused 14, states Lal Singh (L. C. C.) took him to the Jhar Sahib, to rise against Government, and from there he went on to Sarhali with a gang of men. He refers to the gang being fed, and states accused 61 and 11 were amongst the armed men at Jhar Sahib. He also states the lot who had been taken to Sarhali were conducted to Khairon by accused 61 and Lal Singh. At Khairon it was decided to attack Sarhali and the party set out for the attack; but accused states he slipped away and went home.

This accused exonerates himself to a very large extent.

Ganda Singh (15).

A long statement was made by Ganda Singh (15) on 10th October to a Magistrate.

This accused stated that he met accused 8, 90, and Natha Singh, approver, at Sur Singh; and from there they all four went to the Jhar Sahib for the gathering, already arranged, calling at Bhure, where they picked up Lal Singh (L. C. C.). At the Jhar Sahib some 60 or 70 men were collected; including Natha Singh, approver, accused 61, 56, Lal Singh, Sunder Singh (W. G.) and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), who, accused states, were the real leaders. He says he did not hear all that passed, but they were all told to appear next day at Khairon mound. He went with Natha Singh for the day to Sarhali along with accused 56, 14, 8, 84, 90 and duly arrived with this party at Khairon Here some 40 odd men assembled, including 90, 84, 56, 8, 45, Sunder Singh (W. G.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh 61, 11, 4 14, 91, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), 67, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.).

He states Sunder Singh (W. G.) wrote down a list of the men present; and then they all started for Sarhali thana to loot the rifles there. He tells us that *en route* Natha Singh, approver, accused 61, and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) went to call Dari, who, however, was not allowed to come by his relatives. He also tells us that the projected attack on the thana broke down, and the party dissolved. He refers to going with some men of the party to the river lands, *viz.*, 14, 56, 90, 84, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), 48 and 45, and then proceeds to give a long detailed account, which it is unnecessary for us to follow, of how he and others wandered about the country for days.

This statement is very similar to that of witnesses already noticed.

Harnam Singh (24).

A short statement was made by Harnam Singh (24), which is in no way inculpatory of himself. He states he was at the Jhar Sahib by chance, and there saw Sunder Singh, W. G., accused 4, 90, 88, Chanan Singh (W. B.) and

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several others. He heard them talking sedition and of taking "trenches" by assault that night, and on this he slipped away, as he had no sympathy with the proposals.

Jassa Singh (35) merely states that he heard there was a meeting at the Jhar Sahib, but he was away at the time, and knows nothing as to what took place. Jassa Singh (35).

A statement was also made by Kesar Singh (45) on 15th September. This accused is a returned emigrant, who came on the Mashima Maru, and belongs to Sur Singh. He tells us he was first asked to go to Jhar Sahib by accused 73, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), and Chanan Singh (W. B.), and then by accused 37 and 93, with whom he went first to Natha Singh, approver. From there he, Natha Singh, approver, accused 37, 93 and Chanan Singh (W. B). went to Bhure to Lal Singh (L. C. C.), where they met Nidhan Singh and Jagat Singh (L. C. C.). The accused does not give any account of the Jhar Sahib meeting, but he says he got orders to go to Khairon mound. Of the gathering at Khairon mound he gives a full account. He mentions Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B.), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), 93, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), 61, Ganda Singh (15), 56, Sundar Singh W. G., 25, 4, 84, 90, 37, Inder Singh (L. C. C.) 8 and Natha Singh approver, and accused 88 as present there, details the arms the gang had, and says it was decided to attack Sarhali thana to get arms. He also gives the same story of 61, Natha Singh and Lal Singh being detailed on the way to get hold of Dari (11); and tells us that the projected attack was abandoned and the party split up, he going on to Dhun and eventually home. Kesar Singh (45).

The next accused who has made a statement to a Magistrate is Labh Singh (49). He is one of the Waltoha men, and states that accused 88 induced him, accused 56, and others not accused to go to the Jhar Sahib. On the way he mentions meeting the two witnesses Jhanda and Isher Singh. Labh Singh (49).

Arrived at Jhar Sahib, they found Natha Singh (approver), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), 73, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), 15, 34, Kala Singh, approver, and others, and were told to assemble next day at Khairon. Of those at Khairon he remembers Natha Singh, approver, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) 73, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), 4, 100, 61, 84, 90, Kala Singh, 15 and 14.

From Khairon they went to Sarhali, though accused states he wanted to get away, but was threatened by Lal Singh; and he gives the same story as to Dari being called *en route*, and as to the abandonment of the project and the dispersal of the gang.

The accused Sultan Shah (84) also made a statement touching this matter. Sultan Shah (84).

He was not at the Jhar Sahib, but states that, while in an intoxicated condition, Sunder Singh (W. G.), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), and accused 90 took him to Khairon mound. There he saw accused 67, 15, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), 34, 56, 4, Chanan Singh (W. B.), 94, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), 14, 61, and 8 and others, in all some 80 or 100 men. From there, under the leadership of 61 and Lal Singh, they proceeded to Sarhali, to attack the thana there.

He relates the incident of calling Dari, and the reason for abandoning the attack. He went home along with accused 16, 56, 14, 4, and 90.

Sunder Singh (accused 85), one of the returned emigrants, in the course of a long statement to the Magistrate states that at Dudher he heard from 4 and 100 that Sunder Singh (W. G.) was going to a meeting at Jhar Sahib that day. He states that in order to see him, as he says for a perfectly innocent purpose, he went to Jhar Sahib with 100, 4, a Muhammadan and one Jat. At Jhar Sahib he saw Sunder Singh (W. G.), Chanan Singh (W. B.), 8, 88, Harnam Singh (Sialkot), and Lal Singh (L. C. C.). He states that at the Sunder Singh (85).

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Jhar Sahib some sort of attack on Sarhali was mentioned, but then postponed, and he with others was taken by Natha Singh, approver, to Khairon the next day.

Of those at Khairon he remembers Natha Singh, approver, Sunder Singh, approver, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B.), 4, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), 8 and 88. He recalls the listing of those present by Sunder Singh (W. G.) in a pocket book; and, when that was finished, the gang proceeded to Sarhali. He describes the abandonment of the attack, and his own subsequent wanderings with Chanan Singh (W. B.) and others.

Teja Singh (90).

Teja Singh, accused 90, has also made a statement. He stated that, at Wadali Guru, Sunder Singh told him of the forthcoming gathering at the Jhar Sahib to raid police stations for arms. He set out for the Jhar Sahib with Natha Singh (approver), accused 8, 15, all armed, calling at Lal Singh's (L. C. C.) *en route*. At the Jhar Sahib he saw Natha Singh, approver, accused 8, 15, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Sunder Singh (W. G.), 4, Lal Singh, 11, and 100; and at the end of a consultation he was told to be at Khairon the next night. The next day Sultan Shah (84) came to his house, and after a drunken bout they went together to the mound, knowing beforehand that that meeting was to organize attacks on thanas.

At the Khairon mound he saw Sundar Singh (W. G.), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), 84, 67, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh (approver), 56, 29, 4, 8, 14, Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), 15, Chanan Singh (W. B.) and 45. It was there decided to attack Sarhali; and accused gives the same story as to the calling of Dari, the fiasco at Sarhali, and the breaking up of the gangs, he being one of the party that went to the low riverain lands, and thence to Dhun, and eventually home; his story of these wanderings being identical with that of Sultan Shah.

Thakur Singh (93).

The last accused who has made a statement before the Magistrate is Thakur Singh (93).

He states Sundar Singh (W. G.) and accused 100 asked him to go to the Jhar Sahib. He went, and among others he mentions as present Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 24, and 37, and he was directed to be at Khairon next day.

He did go and saw 37, 45, Chanan Singh (W. B.), Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.) Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh (approver), Sundar Singh (W. G.), 90, 8, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), 4, 29, 14. He mentions the arms borne, the roll-call by Sundar Singh (W. G.), the projected attack on Sarhali, the calling of Dari, and the failure and abandonment of the enterprise, and his own subsequent wanderings.

It will assist in seeing how far these various witnesses corroborate each other, and how far the confessions agree with the evidence, if we shew the results in tabular form.

I.—At the Jhar Sahib on 26th November.

No. or name.	Sundar Singh.	Natha Singh.	Kala Singh.	Jagat Singh.	Sadhu Singh.	Bhog Singh (5).	Ganda Singh (14).	Ganda Singh (15).	Harnam Singh (24).	Labh Singh (49).	Sundar Singh (85).	Teja Singh (90).	Thakur Singh (93).
4	×	×	×	—	×	×	—	—	×	—	×	×	—
5	—	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	×	—	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	...	...	×	×	...

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I.—*At the Jhar Sahib on 26th November*—concluded.

No. or name.	Sundar Singh.	Natha Singh.	Kala Singh.	Jagat Singh.	Sadhu Singh.	Bhog Singh (5).	Ganda Singh (14).	Ganda Singh (15).	Harnam Singh (24).	Labh Singh (49).	Sundar Singh (85).	Teja Singh (90).	Thakur Singh (93).
11	×	×	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...
14	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
15	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...
24	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
29	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×
35	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
55	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...
85	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
88	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	...
90	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	×	...
91	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×
96	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...
Kala Singh, W. B. ...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnam Singh, L. C. C.	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
Chanan Singh, W. B. ...	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	×	...	...
Jagat Singh, L. C. C. ...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
Nidhan Singh, L. C. C.	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lal Singh, L. C. C. ...	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	...
Indar Singh, L. C. C. ...	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...
Natha Singh, ap. ...	×	×	×	×	×	×	...	×	×	...	×	×	...
Sundar Singh, ap. ...	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	×	...
Kala Singh, ap. ...	...	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	×	...	...	...

II.—*At Khairon Mound on 27th November.*

No. or name.	Sundar Singh, W. G.	Natha Singh.	Note-book, P. 1.	Ganda Singh, 14.	Ganda Singh, 15.	Kesar Singh, 45.	Labh Singh, 49.	Sultan Shah, 84.	Sundar Singh, 85.	Teja Singh, 90.	Thakur Singh, 93.
4	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	×
8	×	×	×	...	×	×	...	×	×	×	×
14	×	×	...	×	×	...	×	×	...	×	×
15	×	×	...	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	...
24	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×
34	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
37	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	×	×
45	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	×
49	×	...	×	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	×

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II.—At Khairon Mound on 27th November—concluded.

No. or name.	Sundar Singh, W. G.	Natha Singh.	Note-book, P. I.	Ganda Singh, 14.	Ganda Singh, 15.	Kesar Singh, 45.	Labh Singh, 49.	Sultan Shah, 84.	Sundar Singh, 85.	Teja Singh, 90.	Thakur Singh 93.
55	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	×	×	×	...	...	×	×	×	...	×	...
61	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	×	...	×	...
67	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	×	...	×	...
73	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	×	...	×	...
84	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	×	...	×	...
85	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...
88	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...
90	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	...	...	×
91	×	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
93	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×
96	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	×	...	×
Chanan Singh (W. B.) ...	×	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	×	...	×
Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	×	...	...	×	×	×	...	×	×
Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	×	...	×
Lal Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	×
Indar Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	...
Kala Singh (W. B.) ...	×	×	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...
Natha Singh (approver) ...	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	...	...	×	×
Sundar Singh, W. G. (approver) ...	×	×	×	...	×	×	...	×	×	×	×

III.—Tabular Statement of convicts in Lahore Conspiracy Case, approvers and accused persons alleged to have been at Jhar Sahib—Khairon—Sarheli between 23rd—27th November 1915.

Jhar Sahib—Khairon—Sarhali 23rd to 27th November.

—	Sunder Singh, W. G.	Natha Singh.	Note-book, P. I.	Kala Singh.	Jagat Singh.	Kesar Singh.	Ghasita.	Dasondhi.	Ishar Singh.	Jhanda.	Ijaib Singh.	Sardar Ali.	Bishan Das.	Piru.	Mahant Devi Das.	Ujagar Singh.	Chanan Singh.	Kesar Singh.	Sadhu Singh.	Bhog Singh (5).	Ganda Singh (14).	Ganda Singh (15).	Harnam Singh (24).	Kesar Singh (45).	Labh Singh (49).	Sultan Shah (84).	Sunder Singh (85).	Teja Singh (90).	Thakur Singh (93).
Balwant Singh (4)	×	×	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	...	×	×	—	×	×	×	×	×	...	×	×
Bhog Singh (5)	—	×	—	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishan Singh (7)	×	—	—	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budha Singh (8)	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	...	×	...	×	×	×	×
Dari (11)	×	×	—	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...
Ganda Singh (14)	×	×	—	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	...	×	×	...	×	×
Ganda Singh (15)	×	×	—	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	...
Harnam Singh (24)	×	—	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×
Ijaib Singh (29)	×	—	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×

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Jhar Sahib—Khairon—Sarhali, 23rd to 27th November—concluded.

—	Sundar Singh, W. G.	Natha Singh.	Note-book, P. I.	Kala Singh.	Jarat Singh.	Kesar Singh.	Ghasita.	Dasondhi.	Ishar Singh.	Thanda.	Ijab Singh.	Sardar Ali.	Bishan Das.	Pirn.	Mahant Devi Das.	Ujagar Singh.	Channan Singh.	Kesar Singh.	Sadhu Singh.	Bhog Singh (5)	Ganda Singh (6).	Ganda Singh (15).	Harnam Singh (24).	Kesar Singh (45).	Labh Singh (49).	Sultan Shah (84).	Sunder Singh (85).	Teja Singh (90).	Thakur Singh (93).
Jammu (34)	×	×	×	..	...	.	...	...	×	×	×	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	×	...	...
Jassa Singh (35)	×	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jindar Singh (37) ...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×
Kesar Singh (45) ...	×	×	×	×	×	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	×	–	–	–	–	–	–	×
Labh Singh (49) ...	×	×	×	×	..	..	...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
Mangal Singh (55) ...	×	×	×	×	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangal Singh (56) ...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	...	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	...	...
Natha Singh (61) ...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	...	...
Sadhu Singh (73) ...	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shah (84)	×	×	...	×	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	...
Sundar Singh (85) ...	×	...	×	×	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
Suja Singh (88) ...	×	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	×	...	×	...	...
Teja Singh (90) ...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	×
Teja Singh (91) ...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thakur Singh (93) ...	×	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×
Thakur Singh (94)	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...
Udham Singh (96)	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasakha Singh (100)	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	...
Prem Singh (67)	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	×	...	×	...
Natha Singh (ap.)	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	×	×	...	×	×	×
Sundar Singh W. G. (ap.)	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×
Kala Singh (ap.)	×	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
Kath Singh (W. B.) ...	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
Chanan Singh (W. B.)	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	×	×	...	×	×	×	×
Harnam Singh (L. C. C.)	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×
Jagat Singh (L. C. C.)	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	...	×	×
Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.)	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	×
Lal Singh (L. C. C.) ...	×	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	×	×
Indar Singh (L. C. C.)	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	×	...

There can be no question that this assemblage did take place.

We find also that the assembly was a definite array in arms, met for the express purpose of war against the King, in conjunction with mutineers; and that, having so met, the array moved in arms with the object of attacking the Sarhali thana, and then of proceeding on Tarn Taran and elsewhere.

We might at this point have referred to various gatherings in Ludhiana and other villages; but we refrain from doing so as such meetings will fall into place more appropriately in later parts of our Judgment.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

(1). THE MOVEMENTS OF MARAUDING GANGS.

We have nothing to add in this connection to what we observed in our Judgment in the first case.

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Jawala Singh and Nawab Khan give the same evidence as before; and Nawab Khan is now corroborated by the evidence of Babu Shah, who identifies accused 17 as a visitor to the *Khangah* at Halwara; and Hira Singh (P. 303) deposes to seeing Nawab Khan, accused 17, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and accused 21 visiting accused 36 at Mange Kalan.

We see no reason to alter the view we have already held in the previous case, *viz.*, that in November certain marauding gangs of revolutionists were organized for crime in pursuit of the insurrection.

(2).—THE SEDUCTION OF STUDENTS.

The *Gadr* policy.

We saw in the first case how the seduction of students was a policy advocated by the *Ghadr*. That advocacy is also in evidence in this case.

Lohatbadi.

We saw also that Ichra Singh told one of the principal revolutionists that Randhir Singh (the present accused 69), was the sort of man to find students; and he now tells us that Buta Singh (hanged) asked him to enquire from accused 69 if he could nominate anyone to go to the United States of America, and accused 69 said a boy with him (Sundar Singh) was the kind wanted; and the conditions on which he could be sent to the States were expressly explained to the boy.

Ludhiana.

The evidence we had as to the seduction of students in Ludhiana, previously given by Sucha Singh, Jaimal Singh, and Sher Muhammad, has been repeated now, and the then absconding student Sajjan Singh is now in the dock before us.

In the present case we have evidence additional to that then discussed, which bears out the evidence then given.

Anokh Singh, approver, was a student in the Khalsa School at Ludhiana, and lived with Sajjan Singh (74). He tells us that in December 1914, Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.) gave him a *Ghadr-di-gunj* (which he and accused 74 read with evil results) and later brought Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) to them. The ridiculous story told them by Nidhan Singh is illustrative of how easily these students were seduced.

He says Nidhan Singh told him 500 or 600 men had returned from America to start *ghadr*; that more were coming, the army had been seduced, and a rising would soon take place simultaneously throughout India and the Straits. Studies should be dropped as they only taught slavery. All students who helped were to be given high office; and the rising would be inaugurated by the arrival of the leaders from foreign countries in aeroplanes, and the new State would crown Har Dial as King.

Some 10 or 12 days later Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Ram Rakha (L. C. C.) and accused 36, and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) also came, and advised students to leave school and join the movement.

Udham Singh Hans.

The infatuated youth, like others of his class, became an active criminal.

It will be remembered that in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we cited very briefly the case of Udham Singh of Hans as an instance of a student being seduced into a life of crime.

He has now given us very full account (p. 195) as to how he was so seduced.

This youth in 1913 essayed to go to America; but was rejected by the emigration authorities at Naples apparently on the ground of an eye-affection and he returned home. In December 1914 he says he met Uttam Singh (98) of his own village, who had himself recently returned from America. He started to seduce the witness by expatiating on the grievances of Indian students; and told him all their troubles would be ended when the returned emigrants got rid of the British. Some time after in January witness had occasion to go to Ludhiana, where he says he met Sajjan Singh (74), who enquired about returned emigrants in Hans, and took him to the Islamia Boarding House, which had then become the meeting place of the revolutionists there, and introduced him to Mathra Singh (L. C. C.), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Arjan Singh the Anarkali murderer, Sucha Singh, approver, accused

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36 and some other students, including Surti Singh and Sher Muhammad. On return to his village, he says Uttam Singh told him he had asked Sajjan Singh to introduce him to the revolutionary heads; and further spoke seditiously to him, telling him a date for the rising would be fixed. He was then introduced to Nand Singh (L. C. C.), and later to Ichra Singh of Lohatbadi; and Uttam Singh told him that Ichar Singh could always give his address, and from this point on he became an active revolutionist.

After the Jhaner and Rabhon dacoities, during which period he was mostly at Lohatbadi he states he and accused 98 went to Ludhiana, thence to find one Partab Singh, a returned emigrant, at Sri Shankar, and subsequently to Jullundur. Here the witness tells us Uttam Singh tried in vain to seduce one Narbhai Singh, a student, and Narbhai Singh (p. 225) corroborates this attempt, and adds that the attempt was made on a number of boys.

Other students who were seduced, and become seducers themselves, are dealt with in the next paragraph. It is sufficient for us to note here that the seduction of students was carried into effect on all possible occasions.

(3).—The seduction of villagers.

In our Judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we referred to a few proved instances, showing how some villagers were approached by revolutionists.

In this case we have a number of new cases in evidence; and they serve to illustrate the methods adopted to disturb otherwise contented peasants.

What we have to say in this section cannot cover all cases of seduction of villagers; all we profess to show are the methods alleged to have been adopted in particular instances; and, as we proceed, it will become abundantly apparent that villagers were seduced; partly by the wildest and most extravagant falsehoods to the effect that Government was entering on a policy of interfering with religious practices, combined with fantastic stories of the impending collapse of British rule owing to the war, and the establishment of Sikh rule in its place.

Some who threw in their lot with the revolutionists were influenced by fanatical excitement; some by cupidity and hopes of loot; and possibly some came in fearing that, if they did not, they would be left behind, when the revolutionists succeeded in their objects.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) (p. 78) tells us that after the Nankana fair early in November, the revolutionists, there assembled, determined on gaining adherents among villagers. He says Harnam Singh (24) and Thakur Singh (93) went off to Lyallpur to lecture on seditious topics in the Colony; and he himself went a little later to Dadher to urge on Wasakha Singh (100), the necessity of preparing his villagers for the rising; and he tells us also he met Harnam Singh (24) and Thakur Singh (93) shortly after, and they told him they had recruited a number of villagers in the Bar, and thence they proceeded to Tarn Taran for the Masia fair, with the intention of preaching to villagers *en route*.

We will, however, gain a clearer insight into the methods adopted by considering the cases of villagers actually seduced,—*i.e.*, cases of witnesses before us, who describe how they were influenced and tried to influence others.

Natha Singh.

Natha Singh (Mahant), p. 92, who became an important helper in the Jhar Sahib affair, tells us Budha Singh (8) and Chanan Singh (W.B.) visited his village in October, dilated on the Budge Budge affair, and told him Sikhs had returned from China and America for *ghadr*, and that they intended raiding thanas and treasuries to get arms and money. The witness was got round, and promised to join; and was told he would be informed of the date of the rising after a "committee" in Amritsar.

He also says that, after that, these men again came to him, told him Natha Singh (61) was ready with a large gang, and got his (witness'), promise to raise a gang himself. He was kept up to the mark by a visit from Jagat

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Singh (L. C. C.); and later by another visit from the same Jagat Singh, Chanan Singh (W. B.) and accused 8 and 73, who discussed *ghadr* with him, and told him they had obtained recruits elsewhere, and were going on to Padri to get more.

From being a person to be seduced, he had now become an active seducer himself; and he tells us that, before attending a gathering at Amavas in Tarn Taran, he, with accused 8, 15 and one Dharam Singh, paid visits to Bhure to urge people to be ready, preaching revolution when they got a chance. He tells us of a conversation with Kala Singh, whom he tried to seduce, and how he visited Tarn Taran at Amavas, meeting there accused 8, 15 and 73, with whom he discussed *ghadr*; and then gives us an account of how the Jhar Sahib gathering originated, and came to nothing.

With the Sarhali affair ending in a fiasco, both Sunder Singh (W. G.) and Natha Singh seem to have had enough of the *ghadr* movement; but there were constant efforts by the leaders to rake them in for further action. Sunder Singh (W. G.) says he was visited by Kala Singh (W. B.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Chanan Singh (W. B.), accused 57 and 67; and he saw Mula Singh at Amritsar. Efforts were made to drag him into the Chabba dacoity; and he was threatened with murder by Chanan Singh (W. B.), Kale Singh (W. B.) and accused 67, if he did not help. Natha Singh says he was visited by Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Udham Singh (96), Budha Singh (8), Chanan Singh (W. B.), Kala Singh (W. B.) and Prem Singh (67), but he refused to continue his activities.

Kala Singh.

Kala Singh (approver), who was apparently a contented and satisfied pensioner, until misled by some of the returned emigrants, tells us he was first tackled by Budha Singh (8) and Natha Singh (*Mahant*), himself a resent acquisition to the *Ghadr* party, a few days after *Dewali*. Natha Singh asked him to join in a rising against the British; but he declined at first, until he was again tackled by these men, accused 4 and Lal Singh (L. C. C.), when he consented to join through fear—he tells us candidly that he joined, as he feared he would be murdered if he refused to do so, or gave information of what was going on.

He also tells us how men were sent out to collect others to join in the Jhar Sahib gathering. Banta Singh said 30 or 40 men were coming in from Dadhir; Lal Singh that he had got 12 or 13 and was getting more; while Chanan Singh (W. B.) said he was out for more.

He tells us also Natha Singh told him, in asking him to join, that several men were coming from Canada to start *ghadr*; and some days after, when he went to the Jhar Sahib, he found a gathering there talking *ghadr*.

Bhure.

Closely connected with this centre of sedition—Bhure and the Jhar Sahib—is Chanan Singh, son of Lal Singh (L. C. C.), who describes (p. 270) how his father was seduced, by readings from the *Ghadr* and by discussions as to the overthrow of the British and the establishment of a Sikh Government.

Bhog Singh (5)

Bhog Singh (accused 5), in his magisterial confession stated that shortly after *Dewali* Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Gujar Singh (18) and others visited the Jhar Sahib, of which he is *Mahant*, and asked him to join in an agitation over the Rikab Gang matter, and the supply of water to the Darbar Sahib, and made some references to the *Komagata Maru*.

He was then visited by Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh (approver) and Budha Singh (8), and told there would be a meeting of Sikhs at the Jhar Sahib. Five days after, Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Kala Singh (approver) and accused 4, came bringing a *Ghadr*, which was read out; and a decision come to, to carry out whatever was decided at the Jhar Sahib, even if it involved fighting.

Sundar Singh, A. M.

A very interesting account is given by Sundar Singh (Asa Majre) as to how he was seduced; an account which is probably representative of how many Sikh religious enthusiasts were worked upon, until they were led into a career of desperate crime.

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He is an old cavalry man, who after service settled down, eventually buying land in Asa Majre. He joined the Tat Khalsa, and was one of the original founders of the girls' school at Lohatbadi, of which Ichra Singh was a prominent organiser, and which was afterwards used as the head-quarters of the revolutionaries acting from that centre. Karm Singh (41) he says, was one of the active participators in founding the school also.

As one of the heads of the Sikhs in Lohatbadi, witness attended a conference at Jullundur ; where the affair at Rikabganj was discussed, and one Harchand Singh proposed a resolution which was not adopted. Some days after, Karm Singh (41) came to him, and told him Harchand Singh was working to get some resolution sent on to the Viceroy ; and suggested they should attend a Sikh meeting at Lohatbadi about it. Thither they went, and there he says he met, at a meeting, Ichhra Singh, accused 69, 41, 77, 10, 54, 3, 68 and others.

Resolutions about the Rikabgang affair were passed ; and other matters of interest to Sikhs were discussed.

Now this meeting was undoubtedly not seditious ; but it does show how the men there were labouring under a very grievous misapprehension as to what had happened in regard to the Rikabgang *Gurdwara*, and we have no doubt that they were led to think that it was a part of Government policy to interfere with the religious feelings of its subjects. The seed was thus sown for discontent.

Two months later there was another similar meeting at Khanna at the house of Indar Singh attended by witness, accused 41, 10, 69, 3, 77, 31, 54, 68 and others. Similar resolutions were passed, but feeling was now running higher ; for witness states that Randhir Singh (69) spoke strongly, and said the British *Raj* would soon come to an end, as it was interfering with religious institutions.

On the 7th *Poh* witness went to the Chamkaur Sahib near Rupar, where he says were accused 41, 31, 42, 69, 77, 3, 10, Teja Singh (witness), 68, 54 and others. There he asserts Randhir Singh (69), told them a committee had been formed, which had decided, after consulting the *Granth Sahib*, to "become martyrs" if the Rikabganj were destroyed, and also told them that two men of the *ghadr* party had been to him to get men to join in the coming revolt, and that arms were coming from Bengal ; and it was arranged to meet these men at Sirhind. These men did not, however, turn up at the appointed place ; and witness went back to Lohatbadi. There Ichra Singh, approver, spoke of the *ghadr* movement, and how *Komagata Maru* men had been in the neighbourhood ; and how Hardial, Bhagwan Singh and Ajit Singh were arranging for a mutiny to expel the British, and would supply arms ; and witness was induced to join in the revolutionary movement. Witness proceeded to start collecting arms, and a few days later he was visited by Ichra Singh again. Ichra Singh said he had seen Ganda Singh (17), who told him of the Ferozeshahr murder ; and Ichra Singh further said the revolution was coming soon, and that, under cover of the school, they could help. Witness says Ichra Singh and he went to Patiala ; and, meeting accused 31 and 42, talked revolution to them. From this time on the witness was one of the main helpers in this part of the country, procuring arms, committing dacoities, making bombs, and joining in the party that went down to Ferozepore, to attack the arsenal there on the 19th February.

It is a typical case of a person, originally a respectable citizen, being made a criminal through his religious susceptibilities being worked upon.

We saw in the Lahore Conspiracy Case how Lohatbadi became a centre for revolutionists, and how Ichra Singh was seduced by representations that Government was antagonistic to the Sikh religion. It is unnecessary to trace his case again, all that it is necessary for us to mention here is that he was a friend of Randhir Singh (69), with whom he was in constant communication.

Another person who asserts he was seduced into a life of crime by Randhir Singh (69) is Bhagat Singh ; and, having been seduced, he became an active instrument in seducing others. Bhagat Singh.

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He tells us (p. 168) that after the Rikabganj affair, Randhir Singh (69) got hold of him; spoke of that matter as an affair of great tyranny; and asked him to devote his oratorical efforts to inducing people to turn against Government, and drive the British out of India. He states he began lecturing, asserting Government was destroying shrines; and that Indians in revenge should destroy churches, police stations, collect arms, and commit dacoities, each and everyone of which is a panacea recommended by the *Ghadr* newspaper.

After the *Komagatu Maru's* return he says that Randhir Singh told him the passengers had been shot down, and oppression was increasing; and, when war broke out, he started spreading the falsehood that Indian troops were being placed in the front while British troops were kept in the rear, and told him also they should await the return of the emigrants, who were coming home, and then rise.

This youth entered heartily into the propagation of sedition. He first obtained a certificate (P. 42) and railway pass (P. 43) from a young recruiting officer, by representing to the latter he was anxious to help Government in getting recruits; and armed with this, he toured through Rampur, Malaudh, Raipur, Gujarwal and Narangwal.

In his wanderings he says he got into touch with Harnam Singh (23) and found he too was a revolutionist; and he then came across accused 58 and Channan Singh (W. B.) at accused 69's house, finding they too were disaffected.

He was in Lohatbadi on the 18th February, where he heard of the projected Ferozepore raid. He joined in this raid, and the abortive attack on the Doraha bridge; and, after these failures, started preaching sedition once more.

The witness kept a diary of his movements from 26th February, making entries therein from memory from 12th February.

After the Doraha fiasco, he says he went to Jagraon, where he tried to seduce one Isher Singh.

He tells us he himself seduced Arjan Singh (2) at the end of February; and visited Daudher, where he met accused (9); and at Dhudike was made acquainted with other revolutionists.

He says he discussed making bombs with accused (53) and (65) and went with accused (2) to Jagraon.

He visited Ahmadgarh, promised one Chanan Singh to introduce him to alleged revolutionists at Dhudike; and eventually he went to Dhudher, Rumi and Gurusur Kaunke.

He says he attended a fair at Kili on the 19th March with accused (2), where both delivered inflammatory speeches and recited verses at a *Singh Sabha*, to the effect that the British Government was oppressing India, that churches should be burnt, and the British extirpated: speeches which were terminated by the Secretary of the local *Singh Sabha*.

From Kili he states they went to Talwandi and Ghalib; and here again Arjan Singh (2) gave a seditious speech. From Ghalib they passed through Daudher, Ajitwal, Kaunke and Kili; and an attempt to preach at a *path* at Kaleron failed. A short solitary journey followed, in the course of which witness tried to seduce one Nand Singh at Dhat. Eventually the witness' father got hold of him, and put a stop to his activities.

This long account is corroborated by the witness' diary, and by evidence as to particular instances.

n Singh. Bachan Singh (p. 187) tells us he heard the speeches and recitations at the Kili fair by Bhagat Singh and Arjan Singh (2), in which reference was made to expelling the British, to the Rikabganj and other supposed grievances, the speaker telling those who wanted arms to come to him.

The speeches at the Kili fair are also testified to by Harnam Singh (p. 223). He heard Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh; the burden of the speeches being heavy revenue, the Rikabganj affair, and the pay of sepoys; while

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a song urging the murder of Europeans was recited. The speakers were abruptly stopped by some of the villagers, who had no wish to listen to them.

Nihal Singh. Similar evidence as to this incident is given by Nihal Singh (p. 224), and this villager says the burden of the speeches was *Maro Farnighi.*

Arjan Singh. Arjan Singh, approver (p. (200), tells us that Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh told him they had preached sedition at Kili; while Nand Singh says he heard from Arjan Singh (approver), and accused (9) that Arjan Singh (2) had preached sedition at that fair; and Mahindar Singh (accused 53) in his confession said he heard of the performance, and he advised other revolutionists not to trust such rash persons further.

Miscellaneous witnesses. Isher Singh (p. 222) and Nand Singh (p. 222) tell us Bhagat Singh did ask them to join in revolution, and murder; and Santa Singh (p. 224) deposes that Bhagat Singh came, trying to seduce him, having been told of him by accused (53), whom he had known in Hong Kong.

Bhola Singh testifies to Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh making seditious speeches at a *bhog* at Rumi.

Arjan Singh. Another particular case is that of Arjan Singh, approver (p. 199), who had been to some extent inoculated with seditious ideas in Penang, and who came home in January 1915 in company with Chanda Singh (9).

Some time after arriving home, he states he met Arjan Singh (2), who asked what the Sikhs were going to do in order to restore the Rikabganj *Gurdwara.* Witness told Arjan Singh men were returning from Canada, who would restore it to its original condition.

Some days later, he asserts, Isher Singh (32) came to him with Rur Singh (L. C. C.), and asked him to join in "national work;" specifying the commission of dacoities, and the purchase of arms for a revolution; and he agreed to help, except in committing dacoities. He tells us that, some time in February, Bhagat Singh, approver, came to him, whom he introduced to Chanda Singh (9), who also agreed to join; and afterwards to Phera Singh (65) at Dhudike.

Later he says accused 53 and 65 came to him at Jagraon, spoke about the aims of the *Ghadr* party; and later still accused 232 and 98 paid him visits and talked seditiously.

Nand Singh. Nand Singh, approver (p. 236), who had been in Penang, came home in February 1915, and he states Arjan Singh (approver) and Chanda Singh (9) asked him to join the revolutionary party. He refers to a number of seditious interviews with Arjan Singh, approver, Bhagat Singh, accused 2, 53, 65, 32, Banta Singh (W. B.) and 64.

He promised to join in the Kapurthala raid, which, however, he did not do.

Bachan Singh. Another person actually seduced is Bachan Singh of Dhudike (p. 187). He had been in Hong Kong; but returned 5 or 6 years ago; that is, before the *Ghadr* movement commenced. In *Maghar* or *Poh* his relative Pakhar Singh (62) came home from the States, and witness says he visited him with accused 32, reading to him extracts from the *Ghadr-di-Gunj,* telling him the British were oppressive, and should be expelled from India. He told him of the strength of the party, and the arms they possessed; whereon the witness became an active revolutionist. He tells us of frequent visits to his village by accused 2, 32, 70, 98, 36, Banta Singh (W. B.), Bhagat Singh (approver), Kapur Singh, Buta Singh (hanged), 53 and 65 to see 62, and of constant discussions about mutiny and expelling the British.

This witness was so far led away as to join in the proposed raid on the Kapurthala treasury in June; and in the Walla Bridge murders.

Amar Singh. Amar Singh II, approver (p. 240), also tells us how he came to take an active part in revolution. He returned from America, and states that in December 1914 accused 36 came to him, told him *ghadr* was about to start, expatiated on *Komagata Maru* grievances; and informed him men were

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returning from America for mutiny. The witness at first declined to join, as he was wanted to commit dacoities. In May, however, Jawand Singh (36) looked him up again, and told him the revolution was about to take place, under the directions of Hardial; that the army was ready to join; and on being told arms were coming, he promised to help, and eventually took part in the Kapurthala raid.

Miscellaneous witnesses.

We have also in addition to the approvers two other witnesses whose names it suffices to mention *viz.*, Ujagar Singh of Thattha Khari (p. 232) and Kundan Singh (p. 257).

Having dealt with the stories of those who have told us how they were seduced, and who seduced others, we may turn for a moment to a more general matter; *viz.* the alleged propagation of sedition in particular villages.

In Dhudike.

The first village we may refer to is Dhudike. To this village the accused 32, 53, 62, 63, 64, 80 belong; and accused 65 is the local school master.

It was in Dhudike that the plot to raid Kapurthala was hatched.

Bhagat Singh (p. 171), Bachan Singh (approver), Arjan Singh (approver), Narain Singh (p. 229) and Narain Singh II, testify to a seditious propaganda in Dhudike in considerable detail, and their evidence is supported by the confessional statements of accused 53, 62 and 80.

We are satisfied as to the existence of a gang at Dhudike; and the dangerous nature of it will be apparent when we consider the Kapurthala raid, and the Walla Bridge murders.

In Sur Singh.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case we saw that Sur Singh supplied many accused. In this case accused 8, 15, 16, 27, 45, 55, 67 and 73 are residents of that village. Khushal Singh, the Zaildar (p. 273), tells us accused 61 lived last winter in Sur Singh, and there busied himself in preaching that the Germans were coming, and the British *Raj* coming to an end; and advised people not to pay revenue. The advice was so far followed that the witness had, for the being, to make up the revenue himself.

In Kakar.

A detailed account is given us by Fauja Singh (p. 260) of alleged efforts to seduce villagers in Mauza Kakar by accused 16 and 22. Witness promptly told Kishen Singh and Sadhu Singh.

Teja Singh of Kakar (p. 260) gives similar evidence, and Kishen Singh, Lambardar (p. 278) and Sadhu Singh reported in the Thana. This report P. 97 A, which Sub-Inspector of Police Syed Ahmad Khan (p. 259) deposes to recording, ended in the arrest of accused 16 and 22 on 24th November 1914 and their internment.

In Thikriwala.

We may refer to another village, Mauza Thikriwala (Gurdaspur).

Sohan Lal (p. 280) tells us constant meetings were held in the village in December 1914, and seditious pamphlets read.

Karm Chand, Kaku, Tahl Singh and Gokal Chand give evidence of a similar character; and Jhanda Singh, who admits he was an active seditionist, states these seditious gatherings took place at his house, and in the course thereof references to the coming of Germans were made, and *Ghadrs* recited.

Only one accused is directly implicated in this evidence, and we will consider in the individual cases, the arguments of defence counsel in regard to him.

These revolutionists helped the cause by committing dacoities in the Gurdaspur District, which have been disposed of by the regular courts.

In Gujarwal.

The last village we need refer to is Gujarwal.

Sundar Singh A. M. (p. 157) tells us that, at the beginning of February Teja Singh of Samrala came to him with a letter from accused 69 asking him, accused 41, 17, 98, and other *desh bhagats* to go to Gujarwal. They all went there, going first to the house of the brother of accused 33. At that house they

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met accused 33, 69, 3, 23, 10, 68, 54, 50, 58, 77 and others, a hundred in all. There was an *Akhand path*—the prosecution date being 14th February 1916—and after it was over, witness says, accused 69 held a secret meeting on the roof, which was attended by accused 69, 50, 3, 31, 41, 17, 98, 58, 23, 33, witness, and a few others.

Accused 69 opened proceedings by saying the time for action had come, and the troops were ready to rise. He made a small collection; and stated the date for the rising would be communicated shortly.

Witness says accused 98 told them of arms procurable, and that the men present agreed to join in the rising. The following day they heard of the arrest of Ichra Singh, and Narain Singh at Lohatbadi.

Gurbachan Singh (p. 217) testifies to being at the *Akhand path* at Gujarwal; but gives no evidence in regard to the secret meeting that followed.

Chanan Singh (p. 217) states he also attended the *Akhand path* at accused 33's house, where he saw accused 78, 69, 23, 59 and others. He was turned out after the *bhog;* and thereafter he says accused 69 spoke to him, representing that Government was oppressive, and the opportunity of the war should be seized to rise against Government. As the witness was an employer of labour, he was asked to help with men. He says he reported to the police by anonymous letter; and also told Chanan Singh of Saraba, who made a note of the names. Defence counsel argues that the evidence is unreliable on the ground of enmity,—a contention we will deal with in the individual case. He identifies 33, 78, 69, 19, and 23 and mentions 59 and 89, as visitors to accused 33.

Chanan Singh of Saraba (p. 219) corroborates being told by the last witness the names of certain people, who were working against Government. He was assisting the police; and on being told these names, he wrote them down in his pocket-book P. 45, and reported to the police. The names in P. 45 are those of 78, 33, 23, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), and others not before us.

Bagga Singh (p. 218) also says he attended the *Akhand path* at 33's house, and after *bhog*, there was a meeting on the roof of some 15 or 16 men, including 78, 33, 69, and 59. He says he overheard 69 asking those present if they were ready to help against the British.

The defence admits that there was an *Akhand path* at Gujarwal, but the contention is that this gathering was not on the 14th February, but on the *Basant Panchmi, i.e.*, the 20th January. This date corresponds with the 8th *Magh*, the date on which the accused 69 is alleged by the Crown to have been at Lohatbadi. So, if the defence be good, it serves a double purpose,—*viz.*, it absolves accused 69 of being present at Lohatbadi on 8th *Magh*, and shows there was no seditious meeting at Gujarwal on 14th February.

To establish this important difference as to date, the defence rely particularly on P. 27, a letter purporting to have been written by accused 69 to accused 33. It purports to be written from Mema Singhwala on the 13th January, fixing the *bhog* for the 20th January at 33's house; and witness D. W. 815 is produced to say that it was at Mema Singhwala, the date for the Gujarwal meeting was fixed and D. W.'s 794-798 and D. W. 920 are produced to state briefly they were present at this *bhog* on 20th January.

We are not impressed with the letter nor with another letter P. 41, purporting to be written from Gujarwal on 20th January 1915, nor with the witnesses for the defence on the matter, and though in the individual cases we may consider the presence of particular accused at Gujarwal on the 14th February is not beyond doubt we are satisfied that this *Akhand path* and *bhog* took place actually on the 14th February.

We will see later, in dealing with the Ferozepore raid, that a number of the persons officiating at this Gujarwal *Akhand path* went on to Dhundari for the 17th February.

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We have seen now sufficiently the methods adopted to disturb villagers, ordinarily contented with their lot; and to induce them, by false representations, to throw their lot in with murderers and revolutionists.

(4) The seduction of troops.

The *Ghadr* paper.

In our Judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we showed that the seduction of troops was placed in the forefront of the programme of the revolutionists by the *Ghadr* newspaper. That evidence is before us in this case again; and we need say no more now than that the organizers of this revolutionary movement looked for success to the troops in India.

En route to India.

We have also repeated, in substance, the evidence of Mula Singh, Nawab Khan, Jawala Singh and Amar Singh as to this being one of the objects with which the revolutionists left America.

To this we may add the evidence of Balwant Singh (p. 140), who tells us that on the *Mashima Maru*, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Hari Singh, and others made the returning revolutionists swear to seduce Indian troops.

We have also the evidence of Jawala Singh, Amar Singh and Nawab Khan, as to efforts to seduce troops in British settlements in the Far East; and, when we come to consider the seduction in specific regiments, we will ascertain what methods were adopted, and how far these efforts were successful.

Discussions in India.

We have also the evidence of Amar Singh, Mula Singh, and Nawab Khan as to the discussions in India.

We need only add to this the fresh evidence of Udham Singh of Hans (p. 195), who states he heard from Uttam Singh (98) that it was part of the programme of the revolutionists to seduce troops.

It is when we come to consider the efforts to seduce in India, that we find ourselves confronted with a mass of additional evidence; which shows that the gravity of the efforts, and success achieved, was greater even than we were aware of in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The 23rd Cavalry.

We were not acquainted in that case with all that took place in the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonments; and this is particularly the case in regard to what happened in November.

It is now our duty to consider the evidence regarding the seduction of several men in the 23rd Cavalry; some of whom have been executed after trial by Court Martial, and some of whom are at present before us.

There are three main incidents connected with this regiment, over and above the means adopted to seduce men; and with these, though historically connected, we will deal separately at as short a length as is consistent with clarity.

(a) The regiment and the Jhar Sahib.

These events are the connection of sowars of the regiment with the affair at the Jhar Sahib; the proposed rising of the 19th February; and the bombs at Nowgong.

In the section dealing with the Jhar Sahib affair, we have seen that sowars were expected to join; and we have now to find out why they were expected.

In regard to this matter one of the most important witnesses is Mul Chand, erstwhile the *granthi* of the 23rd Cavalry. This witness states that in 1914 he found a good deal of disaffection in the regiment, due to the returned *Komagata* men having been preaching in the villages, from which the regiment drew a number of sowars. Letters, he says, were received also from America; and wild stories were current about Germany.

In November, a Lance Daffadar Lachhman Singh told him the 17th was going to be a memorable day in India; and later, that there was to be a great gathering on the 22rd at Jhar Sahib to start a rising. As we know,

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nothing happened on the 23rd; and we know also that the troops did not move on the 26th.

On the night of the 27th, however, witness saw a body of 20 or 25 men of the Cavalry, outside the quarters of one Tara Singh; and enquiring from them, he found that Sucha Singh (82) had already deserted, and that a large quantity of men were getting ready to go, and join the revolutionists at the Jhar Sahib. It was simply on his representing that they had no possible chance of success, and that capture and punishment were inevitable, that these men were induced to give up their intentions.

The witness is very explicit as to what the mutineers intended to do—by rebellion, he says, they meant to kill and rob.

Next day witness found that in addition to Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52), Chanan Singh, and Surain Singh had deserted, and gone to the Jhar Sahib. Chanan Singh returned next day; and it became common talk in the regiment that, but for witness's dissuasions, the whole of one troop would have mutinied.

In order probably to hush matters up, this witness went after the three deserters, who had gone to the Jhar Sahib; but on reaching there, he found from the *Mahant* (accused 5) they had already been arrested in the vicinity by the police.

Another witness from the regiment is Ganda Singh, who gives us a long account of how sedition was preached in the regiment. He tells us of meetings in a cemetery near Cantonments; and of addresses by Lance-Duffadar Lachhman Singh, Sucha Singh (82), and Surain Singh. In one of these meetings Sucha Singh (82) told them he had heard, when on leave, that a body of 1,400 or 1,500 returned emigrants intended gathering in the *rakh* outside Cantonments to attack Lahore, and capture the fort. The same information was given him by Sunder Singh (86); and he was asked to supply plans of the fort.

A few days later Sucha Singh (82) told him the 15th November had been fixed for the rising, and that a large body of men would collect on that date in the *rakh*; but this design was not carried out.

The lines were shortly afterwards visited by Prem Singh (67); and at a meeting attended by accused 82, Maharaj Singh and others, sedition was actively discussed by various men of the regiment.

Another visit by Prem Singh took place; and he informed them there would soon be a rising at Ferozepore, and suggested a number of sowars should assemble at Chuslewarh. This visit was followed by a large gathering of sowars at the Rifle-range, including accused 82 and 52, at which it was announced by Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh that there would be a rising on the 23rd.

Witness does not tell us why nothing happened on the 23rd; but he indicates that the feeling in the regiment was that the best they could do was not to leave the lines, but mutiny at an opportune moment in Mian Mir itself.

He next heard from Sucha Singh (82) that the rising was to definitely take place on the 27th, and that several men were going to the Jhar Sahib that day. Some of the sowars doubted this news, and suggested it was best to take no action, until revolutionaries came to lines.

On the 27th witness removed the Military cash chest, containing Rs. 500, which was in his charge, to his quarters, intending to take the money with him, when the mutiny broke out. Sucha Singh (82) met him and told him he, accused 52, Surain Singh and others were going off to the Jhar Sahib; and then there was a meeting of seditious sowars at his quarters, to discuss going themselves. It was this meeting that Mul Singh broke in on; and witness says it was owing to his dissuasions that they did not go. They tried to dissuade 82 from deserting; but he left them, and next morning he heard that Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52), and Surain Singh had deserted.

We have also the evidence of Surain Singh, one of the deserters, in respect to this incident.

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The witness tells us (p. 134 *et seq.*) that, soon after the reservists were called up on the outbreak of war, he attended a meeting of some sowars, at the invitation of accused 82. They were told by 82 of the return of revolutionaries from America, to create a revolution; and he agreed to join. Many discussions took place about mutiny, and the information the seditious sowars received came from accused 86 and 100, through accused 82. Accused 52 agreed to help; and the sowars were regaled with stories as to the arms and bombs possessed, and of the plans made to blow up bridges, and destroy railways, and telegraph communications.

Sucha Singh (82) told them also of an intended attack on Lahore on the 15th November; and a number of sowars were now sufficiently influenced to promise assistance. A meeting at the cemetery took place next day, attended by many sowars, including Ganda Singh (approver), Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh, accused 52 and 82. The same story was told and plans of the Lahore fort asked for; and all present agreed to join the revolutionary movement.

Then, a few days later, at another meeting in the cemetery, attended by the same sowars, Sucha Singh (82) told them the date of the rising had been altered to the 17th. This meeting was followed by a visit from Prem Singh (67); who told them that it was intended to collect revolutionists at the Jhar Sahib, whence some would come to Lahore to attack the fort, while other would proceed to loot Tarn Tarn. Nothing however occurred on the 17th.

This meeting was followed by another meeting at the rifle-range; where the assembled mutineers, including 82, 52, and others, were told of a gathering at Jhar Sahib, whence one party was to march into Lahore and another attack Tarn Taran and Sarhali; and the rising was postponed from the 17th to the 23rd, and all agreed to help, and obtain recruits to the cause.

A further meeting at the rifle-range took place two days later; and yet another four days later; and then Sucha Singh (82) told them accused 86 and 100 had informed him the rising was fixed for the 27th.

On the 26th the mutinous sowars had another meeting, which was attended by accused 82 and 52 and other sowars, where it was decided definitely to ride out in the evening to the Jhar Sahib. Witness made over his belongings to one Kalu to take home; and Kalu (p. 252 corroborates this, deposing he gave over the luggage later to Rasaldar Choghata Singh. For a reason unknown to witness, but possibly because of Mul Singh's intervention, he was told later by the Lance-Daffadar not to go, but to wait till the following day.

The witness then proceeds to tell us, and we need not follow him in detail, how, notwithstanding the failure of the others to join him, he, Chanan Singh and accused 52 and 82 deserted on the night of the 27th, taking their swords with them; and rode out to Bhure, where they met Kala Singh, approver, who told them, after a meal at a well, of the gathering at the Khairon mound the previous day. Under his advice they went on to Tarn Taran, (except Chanan Singh, who returned to lines), hoping to find that place in arms; and thence back to Sarhali, and Dadhir and the Jhar Sahib, where they saw accused 67, 8, 91, 5, 7 and Kala Singh (hanged).

It was near the Jhar Sahib that they were arrested, and then handed over to the Military authorities.

There are many small details given in this witness' statement, corroboration of which is afforded by other evidence, but it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the main features of his evidence at this point.

It will suffice for us to say here, that from the date of desertion until arrest, the witness says he met and spoke about the rising and revolution to Kala Singh, approver, accused 100, 44, 67, 8, Kala Singh (W. B murderer), 91, 5 and 7, most of them at the Jhar Sahib.

Wasawa Singh (p. 130) gives us an account of what he heard long afterwards from co-conspirators. Ganda Singh, approver, he says, told him he had heard from Sucha Singh (82) of the date fixed in November; the latter having got the news in his village; and Buda Singh informed him he had arranged to open the rifle racks, while others named were to have secured

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ammunition, rifles, men and money ; and he also heard how it was the interposition of Mul Singh that brought the scheme to nought.

Balwant Singh (p. 142), who returned to the Punjab after this episode was over, also tells us that he got an account of it from Lachhman Singh, Lance-Daffadar. The latter, he says, told him 50 or 60 men of the regiment had been prepared to rise, but had been prevented by the interposition of someone (who is, of course, Mul Singh, *granthi*), and 3 men had deserted and gone off to the Jhar Sahib, where they had been arrested.

Risaldar Chogata deposes to the desertion of accused 82, 52 and Surain Singh and their subsequent trial and conviction therefor by Court-Martial.

Bhog Singh (accused 5), in his Magisterial statement, stated that 4 days after the Jhar Sahib affair, 3 sowars, including Surain Singh, arrived there, enquiring for Lal Singh (L. C. C.) ; and saying they had come from the 23rd Cavalry to find him. From there they went to Bhure, and again returned to Jhar Sahib ; he also refers to men coming from Lahore to induce the deserters to return and to their arrest.

We have now seen how certain sowars of the 23rd Cavalry proceeded to the Jhar Sahib, and how the men assembled there waited in vain for a large number to turn up.

Kala Singh (approver), p. 109, tells us that while one Harnam Singh was sent off to hurry the sowars up, he himself was sent on a message to Sardul Singh at Nakki, with instructions at the same time to direct any sowars he might meet. At Bur Chand he met four sowars, *i.e.*, the four deserters, including Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52) and Surain Singh ; and he took them along the road to Jhar Sahib, directing them to go to Tarn Taran and feeding them at a well. He met three of these men again a few days later ; and sent them to the Jhar Sahib, where he saw them later with 67, 8, 7, 5, 35, and Kala Singh (hanged). This evidence corroborates in detail that of the deserters themselves.

Jhanda Singh, *Mahant* (p. 274), tells us he went, at the request of Surain Singh's mother, to the Jhar Sahib to bring her son back, and he saw him there with 52 and 82, and they refused to return, and Daffadar Mail Singh and Head Constable Hakim Singh testify to the arrest of these men near the Jhar Sahib on the 1st December, in possession of swords.

(*b*) Sedition in the regiment from November to February.

Having seen what occurred in the regiment in connection with the proposed rising on the 26th November, we may turn for a moment to see what took place from the end of November to February.

Sundar Singh (W. G.) tells us (p. 84) that after the fiasco at Sarhali, he, Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and Natha Singh (approver) set out towards Mian Mir to try and find out why the mutinous sowars had failed. They went *vid* Chuslewarh, to Mian Mir, calling at Bhangali, where they left their weapons with a *zamindar* ; and near a Cavalry *rakh* met a sowar, who told them, that it was owing to the *granthi's* dissuasions that the mutineers had not ridden out as intended. They proceeded to the lines, and there saw Ganda Singh, and several other sowars, stopped at the *gurdwara*, meeting Sadhu Singh and Mul Singh ; stayed the night at the *gurdwara*, in spite of orders to the contrary, and arranged to meet the following day at the Mangat *gurdwara*. The following day they met at this *gurdwara* several sawars, also Mul Singh, *granthi*, and Ganda Singh. Mutual recriminations followed, which resulted in Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh promising to join, and help with his following, provided the revolutionaries came to Lahore to join them. Nothing definite was decided beyond that the Chobacha Sahib was selected as a Post Office, where the seditious men in the Cavalry could communicate with the revolutionaries, and witness went back to Guru Gar Sutlani and home, dropping out of the movement, thoroughly disgusted with the failure.

Natha Singh (approver) gives identical evidence, relating the same incidents as to how they rode on to Chuslewarh, Bhangali and Lahore ; how

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they met the sowar in the Cavalry *rakh*, who told them of Mul Singh's intervention, and thence to the regimental *gurdwara* for the night. He gives us the same story of the meeting the next day at Guru Mangat, and their return to Guru Gar Sutlani, where they got wholesome advice from the *Mahant*, which resulted also in this witness dropping out.

Mul Chand (p. 115) corroborates. He tells us he found the two preceding witnesses with Lal Singh at the regimental *gurdwara*, and warned them they could not stay there. They were enquiring for the Lance-Daffadar; and the next morning he showed them the road to Guru Mangat, whither he himself went next day, and saw there the two approvers, Lal Singh (L.C.C.), Ganda Singh, the Lance-Daffadar and others. He gives more details of this gathering; and describes how Hardial and Bhagwan Singh were referred to as the heads of the movement, how the *Ghadr Sandesa* was read out, how mutual recriminations followed, how Natha Singh went off to Guru Gar Sultani, and a post office for intercommunication was agreed upon.

Mahant Kirpa Singh (p. 255) remembers Natha Singh and 2 others, visiting his *dharamsala* at Guru Gar Sultani; and speaks to Natha Singh's seditious talk to him, and the wholesome advice he, witness, imparted, and his servant Ram Singh (p. 255) gives corroborative evidence.

Ganda Singh (p. 119) also refers to this visit. He tells us Natha Singh, Sunder Singh, (W. G.) and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) came to lines, and told him of the collection at the Jhar Sahib, and the fiasco at Sarhali, that they stayed in the *gurdwara*, and had come to enquire why the regiment had failed to turn up. He also went to the Guru Mangat meeting, and tells us very much the same as to what took place there.

All these witnesses tell us, that at Guru Mangat the men assembled discussed ways and means of collecting men to seize the guns and magazine in Mian Mir, and, after having done so, how to murder the officers, British and Indian, and overcome the Territorials stationed there; but no definite plan was decided on.

Ganda Singh also heard of the selection of a place as a post office.

Wasawa Singh (p. 130) deposes to being told by Budh Singh, sowar, that he, Ganda Singh, Lachhman Singh, and Mul Singh, went to Guru Mangat, and there met Lal Singh, and Natha Singh, approver, after the latter had left lines.

Achar Singh, *ex*-sowar of the 23rd Cavalry (p. 148), gives evidence of a conversation he overheard in February, relating to this incident of the seduction in November. He tells us he was on sentry-go, and overheard Ganda Singh and other sowars lamenting the failure of the attempt at a rising, when, after being fully prepared to act, they had unsaddled their horses; and also regretting that the proposal to attack the Lahore fort had miscarried. This witness was also told that Balwant Singh and one Banta Singh had joined the regiment, with the express purpose of fomenting sedition in it. He was also told that a rising would take place, when Hardial came to India; that the regiment was to join in, and loot treasuries and police stations.

Puran Singh, who had no personal knowledge of this affair, tells us that in February or March he was told of the Guru Mangat meeting by Budh Singh, and that a sepoy Buta Singh had arranged to hand over the magazine keys to the revolutionists prior to an organized raid on the bungalows of officers of the regiment with a view to murder them.

Sadhu Singh (p. 146), the son of Mul Singh, *granthi*, also says he saw Natha Singh (approver), Sunder Singh, Wadali Guru, and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) in lines in November; when they stopped at the *gurdwara*, and had an interview with Ganda Singh, Buta Singh and other sowars, and Risaldar Chogata Singh (p. 258) deposes to seeing Natha Singh, approver, in lines, and to his refusing to allow him to pass the night there.

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Sawan Singh of Chamba (p. 268), and Khushal Singh of Thattha Kaur (p. 268), depose to seeing Natha Singh and 2 others on this occasion also at their villages.

Ganda Singh (accused 15), in his Magisterial statement, stated that Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh (approver), and Surain Singh left after the Sarhali affair for Mian Mir, to find out why the 23rd Cavalry had not ridden out. Kesar Singh, accused 45, also mentioned these 3 men riding into Lahore to bring out men of the Cavalry; and Teja Singh (accused 90), in his Magisterial statement, referred to accused 67 and Jagat Singh going to the Cavalry after Sarhali to find out why they had failed, and subsequently Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Natha Singh, and Sunder Singh (W. G.) went for the same purpose.

It is perfectly clear from this evidence that in November men of this regiment had become imbued with seditious and mutinous ideas; that some deserted with the express purpose of joining in the expected rising at the Jhar Sahib; that others were prevented from doing so by what may be described as a mere accident; and that, both before and immediately after, the men of the regiment were in contact with the revolutionaries.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case we saw that on the 25th November an attack on the Mian Mir arsenal was projected in conjunction with some sepoys, which was however abandoned. The same evidence, *i.e.* of Amar Singh, Nawab Khan, and Jawala Singh has been given before us in this case; and this evidence we find fits in with the evidence we have from the inside of the regiment, and which we have discussed above; and it is perfectly clear now that this raid on the Mian Mir magazine was expected to result in the seizure of arms there, with which some troops were to start a massacre in Lahore, while others rode out to the Jhar Sahib, to start operations there in conjunction with the villagers, who would join with them on their arrival.

Though for the time the men of the 23rd Cavalry had failed to fulfil the hopes of the leaders of the revolutionary movement, sedition did not stop.

This leads us to the connection of the regiment with the rising planned for the 19th February.

(c) The regiment and the rising of the 19th February.

We saw in the Lahore Conspiracy case that the regiment was expected to join; and it was then in evidence that Sajjan Singh (accused 74) was a go-between between the revolutionists' house in Lahore and the regiment;—and in this connection we have again the evidence of Amar Singh and Mula Singh,—but we did not have the full details that have now been put in evidence before us.

Ganda Singh tells us (p. 119) that after the failure to join in the rising at the Jhar Sahib, agitation continued in the regiment. Balwant Singh (who is a witness), talked to him about *Ghadr*; and told him he had come from Shanghai and had joined the regiment with the express purpose of inciting the men to join in the movement, and he describes occasional discussion among the men. He tells us nothing about the 19th February, beyond saying Puran Singh told him of the raid on house I, but his evidence is important as showing the continuity of the efforts made in the regiment. He tells us also of a proposal to murder Kirpal Singh, which we will deal with later, and of subsequent visits of 67 to lines.

Balwant Singh (p. 141) gives us a very full account of what happened in the regiment; and also how the spy Kirpal Singh got his information, which led to the collapse of the movement.

This man Balwant Singh returned from Shanghai with the express object of joining the revolutionary movement. He is a cousin of Kirpal Singh spy, and had brothers in the 23rd Cavalry. After telling us how, on his return, he got into touch with Mula Singh, the conspirators' organizer in Amritsar, he informs us that in November he arranged to go to Mian Mir, in the company of Mula Singh, to speak to the regiments there about the *ghadr* movement. Owing to Mula Singh having, however, to attend a marriage he proceeded alone, after exchanging turbans with Naurang Singh (L. C. C.). At Mian Mir

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he stayed with his brother Puran Singh, and had inverviews, in which he discoursed on *ghadr* propaganda with him, Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh, Wasawa Singh and others of the regiment. Eventually, under pressure from his relatives, he enlisted in the 23rd Cavalry, as he says, with the express object of spreading seditious opinions in the regiment. He tells us that Amar Singh, approver, visited him, enquiring how the propaganda was progressing, and at the Guru Mangat fair was introduced to Madan Singh (L. C. C.). He tells us of many conversations with fellow revolutionists, which we need not discuss here, and gives corroborative evidence of Kirpal Singh's movements, which led to the collapse, and also of Mula Singh's arrest on the 13th February.

After the 13th February Amar Singh, approver, came to Mian Mir, and told him the rising was fixed for the 19th, and enquired how many men in the regiment were willing to assist. He accompanied Amar Singh to the conspirators' house in Lahore to get a man to go with him to Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh, who was the head of the revolutionists in the regiment, and who could furnish the information required. At this house he states he met Sujjan Singh (74) and Jamna Das (L. C. C.), and he was given some copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute in the regiment; and Sajjan Singh was despatched with him to see if the men were ready to rise the next day. Sajjan Singh, he asserts, interviewed Lachman Singh and Wasawa Singh, and witness thereafter heard from Lachman Singh the rising was to take place that night, *i.e.*, the night of the 19th, and that the regiment was to be reinforced by several men coming by rail. One man was to be deputed to lead these to the reservists' rifles in the Quarter Guard; others were to be taken to barracks, while the troops were at roll-call, and help themselves to arms.

When all were armed an assault was to be made on the Artillery; and a general massacre of European officers was to follow, in which the revolutionary sepoys were to join.

The whole of this scheme miscarried for the simple reason that, owing to Kirpal Singh's disclosures, the officers of the regiment had been informed of the likelihood of trouble; and at 7 that evening the whole regiment, except recruits was ordered to fall in.

When this order was given Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh and Wasawa Singh told witness, who was only a recruit, to warn the gangs, expected to come and help, to disperse.

He pretended to do so, and informed Wasawa Singh he had done so; but, as a matter of fact, for fear of being implicated, he did nothing.

In the points connected with the participation of the regiment in this rising, the witness is corroborated by Wasawa Singh (p. 128). He was a Lance-Daffadar in the 23rd Cavalry, and tells us that in December 1914 he was seduced from his allegiance by the witness Balwant Singh. He tells us he was told that Hardial, Barkatulla, and Bhagwan Singh were the promoters of the *Ghadr;* and were supported by Germany, whence many arms had come. He tells us of several seditious conversations, in which he heard the headquarters of the revolutionists were in Amritsar and Lahore.

He also tells us that in February, Sajjan Singh (74) was brought to him, and Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh by Balwant Singh. This accused he states told him everything was now in readiness, and that all that was required was the co-operation of the troops. The accused gave him *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute among the troops; and he describes the interview of Lachhman Singh with the accused.

On that very day, witness tells us, the Cavalry was ordered to fall in; and Balwant Singh told him this was due to the officers having got news of the proposed rising that night, news he himself had received from Sajjan Singh. He tells us how the regiment was kept on duty till midnight; and how, when they returned to lines, Balwant Singh told him he had warned the gang, expected to help them. He also informs us (p. 129) that, a few days after, Prem Singh (67) told him 2 supporting gangs of revolutionaries, one from Amritsar, and one from Lahore, had come near Mian Mir; but had dispersed on hearing that the authorities had got wind of the projected rising.

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Puran Singh (p. 121) gives supporting evidence. He was a Lance-Daffadar in the regiment, and a brother of Balwant Singh. He tells us how in December 1914 his brother came and gave him full information of the objects of the *Ghadr* party; and how Balwant Singh eventually enlisted in the regiment, with the express object of tampering with the sowars.

This witness, in February, became cognisant of the fact that Kirpal Singh, his cousin, was a spy and helped the latter, half-heartedly, no doubt, on being promised a part of the reward.

He tells us that in February (*i.e.* on the 18th) Wasawa Singh, witness, told him Balwant Singh had brought Sajjan Singh from Lahore, though he never saw accused himself, to see Lachhman Singh; and also heard the accused had brought several *Ghadr Sandesa* with him.

On the morning of the 19th February he was told by Balwant Singh that Sajjan Singh had informed him there would be a mutiny in Cantonments that night; that gangs would come into lines during roll-call, steal arms, join the revolutionary sepoys, seize the magazine, and commence a general massacre of Europeans. He gives identical evidence as to the falling in, and says that Balwant Singh told him he had been to warn the gangs, who were coming in to help.

Evidence corroborating this incident is also given by Achhar Singh, *ex*-sowar (p. 148

This witness enlisted in December 1914 or January 1915. Soon after enlistment, *i.e.*, in February, he overheard a conversation among some mutinous sepoys; and as a result he was asked to attend a meeting. Those who attended have been either disposed of by Court-Martial or been made approvers. In that meeting he was told 4,000 or 5,000 emigrants had returned to India to spread revolution; that arms expected had been seized by Government; that Hardial would come and give the signal for the rising, in which the regiment was to join. He heard Government treasuries and Police stations were to be attacked, and that the rifle racks in lines were to be broken open.

It was two days after this when the order to fall in was given; and he tells us he was told by one Mota Singh that that night had been fixed for a rising, and the mutineers knew of the fact.

He was told further that it had been arranged that, during roll-call, gangs, which had collected near Cantonments, were to steal into lines, seize arms, and start a rising, in which the troops were to join.

He tells us further that he heard from the same informant that, even when the regiment had been ordered to fall in, and were supplied with ammunition, they determined, instead of doing their duty by firing on the gangs expected, to shoot down their officers when the gangs arrived. He was told, too, that it was part of the plan to break open the magazine and treasury, and start a massacre of Europeans.

Sadhu Singh (p. 146), the son of Mul Singh, *granthi*, corroborates part of these incidents. He saw Prem Singh (67) in lines in February. Prem Singh had a long talk with Budh Singh, sowar, and afterwards a conversation with the *granthi* of the 27th Infantry; whence he proceeded to the 28th *gurdwara*, where he had an interview with the *granthi* of that regiment, which he opened by asking if there were any "*Tayar bar tayar Singhs*" there. It was a week after this that the 23rd Cavalry was suddenly ordered to fall in, and on that day witness Balwant Singh hailed him with a cry of "*Aj beganan puton ki maut ai hai.*"

There can be no possible question that once more this regiment was expected to take an important part in the rising, fixed for the 19th February; that several men had been seduced from their allegiance, and were prepared to mutiny and murder, in conjunction with other revolutionaries; and that they were prevented again from actually starting a massacre by the accidental discoveries of Kirpal Singh.

We have seen now that two plans for rising, *viz.*, on the 27th November and the 19th February, came to little in the regiment.

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) After the 19th February.

Notwithstanding these failures, sedition did not stop in the regiment; and we have now to trace the seditious acts which went on until the serious state of affairs ultimately came to light by the discovery of bombs in the regiment.

The person, not in the regiment, said to have been mainly instrumental in keeping alive the seditious attitude of a section of the regiment, was Prem Singh (67), and he found plenty of symathisers amongst the sowars.

A very full account of what went on in the regiment is given by Puran Singh (p. 122). It is not necessary for us to detail all he says, which concerns men already tried by Court-Martial; and a brief outline is all we need give.

He tells us that, immediately after the 19th February, meetings were constantly held in the regiment, and that it was decided to murder Kirpal Singh, the spy, who was largely instrumental in causing the collapse of the movement. He informs us also that Prem Singh was a constant visitor to lines, and he suggested throwing a bomb into the Officers' Mess; and was actually taken there by a sowar of the regiment, and a place was selected from which to throw a bomb, while the officers were at dinner. He also tells us how Balwant Singh was arrested; and how he sought Kirpal Singh's help in getting him off; and how he came across Maghar Singh (51) in his village. Maghar Singh, he says, promised to join in the revolutionary movement, and taught him how to make bombs, procuring materials, and actually showing him the process of making. Our conclusions regarding Maghar Singh himself will be found in his individual case.

With this knowledge witness, on return to lines, taught Wasawa Singh how to make bombs; and he gives us a detailed account of how they procured the necessary ingredients. He also taught Abdulla, farrier, who had taken a prominent part in previous seditious movements in the regiment; and further chemicals were procured.

After this, he states, there was a large gathering of sedition-infected sowars at the Rifle Range, attended by Prem Singh, and it was decided again to murder Kirpal Singh and Bela Singh, Zaildar, who had been instrumental in procuring the services of Kirpal Singh. Prem Singh undertook to commit the murders; and he was directed to Kirpal Singh's village, where Fauja Singh (witness' brother), and Maghar Singh (51) would point out Kirpal Singh to them, and the latter would also repair Prem Singh's revolver.

Further efforts at making bombs in the regiment were made; and Prem Singh later furnished them with a new recipe, and directed them to Arjan Singh (71) who he said could make dynamite.

The attempt to make dynamite under Arjan Singh's tuition was not a success.

This was followed by another meeting, attended by several sowars, and accused 67 and 71 absconder; and it was again decided to make an effort on the life of Kirpal Singh. This attempt, which we are told was entrusted to accused 67 and 71, came to nothing; and the intention to commit this murder was given up, as it was found Kirpal Singh was armed.

It was at this meeting, according to witness, that Prem Singh told the seditious sowars that they should get into touch with Hira Singh (28), who lived at Charar, a village just outside Lahore Cantonments; and who was a returned emigrant, and said to be of great influence.

He says that Ganda Singh and Budh Singh of the regiment went to Hira Singh; and, after that, Wasawa Singh and witness went. Hira Singh gave them a long account of how he had been deported from somewhere in China; had then gone to France; and then to Burma, whence he had gone to Baluchistan to instigate troops to rise there; and he urged his visitors to go on working in the regiment.

He told them that the Germans had arranged to send back all Indian prisoners of war, *vid* Kabul; and the Amir of Kabul had agreed to join in 5 or 6 months time, and seize the Peshawar valley.

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Witness says he and Wasawa Singh paid another visit to Hira Singh, this time with Fauja Singh ; and after this they proceeded to conduct further experiments with bombs in the regiment.

Witness describes in detail how these bombs were made ; and how they experimented with one near the railway line near Kot Lakhpat ; and how after that, two more bombs were prepared with the express object of murdering the officers of the regiment, European and Indian, whenever a suitable opportunity should arrive.

A few days after, the regiment was ordered on active service ; and witness and Wasawa Singh were sent with the depôt to Nowgong ; and witness tells us that these two bombs were placed in different boxes, one of which was sent on by goods train to Nowgong ; and he further tells us that, on arrival at Nowgong, he heard that bomb had exploded at Harpalpur Station, when the baggage was being unloaded, and he was himself placed under arrest with Wasawa Singh in connection therewith, and while being taken to the quarter-guard he told another sepoy Saudagar Singh to get rid of the other bomb.

The evidence of this witness shows, therefore, that —

(*a*) there were frequent seditious meetings and discussions in the regiment after the 19th February, often attended by Prem Singh ;

(*b*) men in the regiment, with other revolutionaries from outside, plotted and planned the murder of Kirpal Singh, spy ;

(*c*) they prepared bombs, expressly to murder their officers, being taught partly by outside revolutionaries ;

(*d*) they were in communciation with Hira Singh (28) ; and

(*e*) bombs, expressly prepared for the murder of their officers, as part and parcel of the *ghadr* movement, were concealed in their luggage ; and it was the explosion of one of them by accident, which led to the discovery as to how far men in the regiment had been seduced.

Much of what this witness has deposed to is also testified to by Wasawa Singh (pp. 129 *et seq*). He tell us of the visits of Prem Singh to lines, who came to find out why no rising had taken place on the 19th; of his pointing him out the Officers' Mess and selecting a place to throw a bomb from into the Mess ; and of the meeting in the regiment where it was decided to murder Kirpal Singh, spy. He also tells us that, after Balwant Singh's arrest, Puran Singh went home to get Kirpal Singh's assistance in getting Balwant Singh off ; and Puran Singh returned and told him he had learnt how to make bombs from Maghar Singh (51). He gives us practically the same story of how ingredients were purchased ; how a bomb was made, and experimented with near Kot Lakhpat. He also corroborates Puran Singh as to Prem Singh's further visit, when it was decided that Prem Singh should go, and murder Kirpal Singh and get his revolver repaired by Maghar Singh (51) ; and as to Prem Singh introducing Arjan Singh (71) to teach them how to make dynamite, and how an effort to make dynamite was not very successful.

He also informs us that Prem Singh told the revolutionaries in the regiment to get into touch with Hira Singh ; and he gives identical evidence as to the visits of several sepoys to that accused, and the accounts he gave of his past life, adding that Hira Singh informed them he had a factory making arms in Burma for the *ghadr* party, and urged them to continue their revolutionary propaganda in the regiment.

He tells us also how it was decided to make bombs, with the express object of murdering their officers ; and how two bombs were made by them ; and gives the some story as to how they were packed in the baggage going to Nowgong, and how one of them exploded by accident.

Mul Singh, *granthi* (p. 115) corroborates some of these incidents. He tells us he was told of Prem Singh's visits to lines ; and he gives us information as to Prem Singh speaking to him about the incident of a bomb in the

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Shalamar gardens; and telling him he had taught Wasawa Singh and Abdullah, Farrier, how to make bombs, and he also tells us that he heard sowars talking among themselves of murdering their officers.

Ganda Singh (p. 119) tells us also of the decision in the regiment to murder Kirpal Singh arrived at at a meeting near the Rifle Range; and of Prem Singh's visits to lines, also of Prem Singh setting out for the murder, with directions to go to Maghar Singh to get his revolver repaired.

He tells us also how Prem Singh, on a later occasion, told them to get into touch with Hira Singh (28); and he gives similar evidence to that of Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh as to visits to Hira Singh, and the accounts of his past life given by the latter.

He also tells us how bombs were prepared in lines, and how one was tested on the railway near Kot Lakhpat; and he gives also a brief account of the explosion of a bomb in the luggage on the way to Nowgong.

Balwant Singh (p. 142), who was arrested very soon after the failure of the rising for the 19th February, corroborates as to Prem Singh's visits to lines, and the latter being taken by him to house I, and being shown the Officer's Mess in order to throw a bomb into it. After his being placed under arrest he was allowed to go home; and he tells us that Maghar Singh (51) came and told him Prem Singh wanted him in the *Gurdwara*, but he declined to help him further in the revolutionary movement.

Sadhu Singh (p. 146), the son of Mul Singh, *granthi*, also tells us he saw Prem Singh (67) in lines, a few days after the 19th February, asking for Balwant Singh and others; and he had a revolver, which required repair; and he also says Prem Singh paid another visit some time after, again tried to get his revolver repaired; and this visit was followed by yet a third, this time with a stranger, who is said to be accused (71).

Achhar Singh (p. 149) has also some information in regard to some details of these incidents. He was present at the meeting at the Rifle Range, attended by Prem Singh, when it was decided to murder Kirpal Singh, and also some Indian Officers of the regiment; and he refers to Prem Singh being directed to get his revolver repaired by Maghar Singh (51).

He refers also to Prem Singh undertaking to murder Kirpal Singh; to being directed to visit Hira Singh (28); and to visiting him, and hearing him describe his past career.

He also states he heard Puran Singh mention he had a large quantity of chemicals collected for bombs.

This witness gives an interesting account of an incident not referred to by others, which if believed, shows to what a depth certain sowars had sunk.

He tells us that in May 1915, a detachment of the 22nd Cavalry with 2 machine guns was attached to the 23rd Cavalry for active service; and, at a dinner, the Lance-Daffadar in charge of the detachment told the others that Thakur Singh (93), a returned emigrant from Canada, had joined the 22nd simply with the object of seducing troops, and he, the Lance-Daffadar, had made up his mind, as soon as he got to the front, to train his guns on to the British in the middle of a battle, and not on to the enemy.

Fauja Singh (p. 276) deposes to visiting lines, seeing bombs made there, hearing of the plot to murder Kirpal Singh, and to going to Mian Mir in March or April, and going to Charar with Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh to see accused 28, who asked the sowars to go on with their seditious propaganda, saying he too was working in the same interest.

Hazara Singh (p. 277) remembers taking Achhar Singh to 28's house; and the actual going of accused 28 to Jacobabad is sworn to by Santa Singh (p. 277), who accompanied him there.

Mul Singh, *granthi* (p. 115), says Prem Singh (67) told him he had taught Wasawa Singh of the 23rd Cavalry how to make bombs, and Wasawa Singh told him he had learnt how to make dynamite.

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Corroboration of the procuring of materials for bombs is furnished by the evidence of Ganda Mal, Mahan Singh, and Nabi Bakhsh, who all sold to Wasawa Singh and Puran Singh certain ingredients of bombs; and the actual explosion at Harpalpur on the 13th May, and removal of another bomb from Puran Singh's box, and its subsequent recovery, are established by the evidence of Jamadar Usman Khan, Saudagar Singh, and Inspector Abdul Aziz Din.

This evidence leaves no doubt that constant seduction was going on in the 23rd Cavalry throughout 1914-15.

The 26th Panjabis.

The second important matter in connection with the seduction of troops, on which we have much new evidence, is concerned with the 26th Panjabis.

We will see, in due course, that part of the design of the revolutionists was to attack the Ferozepore arsenal on the 19th February, in conjunction with sepoys seduced from their allegiance; and that a large body of men did go down to Ferozepore on that date with that object, but were prevented from doing any thing, owing to the discovery of some facts by the Military authorities. We propose now to discuss the evidence showing how these sepoys were seduced.

The regiment mainly concerned was the 26th Infantry.

In Hong Kong.

This regiment was in Hong Kong in 1912-13-14. S. Hakim Singh, retired Subedar, deposes that in the summer of 1914 sedition was so openly preached in the *gurdwara*; that sepoys had to be stopped going there; and Subedar Mula Singh of the 25th Panjabis gives similar evidence; and Jamadar Bute Singh (p. 207) states that in 1913-14 lectures were delivered in the *gurdwara*, which resulted in that place being put out of bounds. Witness asserts that the accused 46, 66, 26 and Khushal Singh, Isher Singh, Labh Singh (48), Maghar Singh and Teja Singh, witness, however, continued their seditious tendencies, until they were eventually returned to India in June.

In Ferozepore.

The depôt was removed from Karachi to Ferozepere; and on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit there, in the beginning of 1915, certain doubtful characters were found in lines; and, on a report being made, Captain Cargill gave orders for investigation. The result was that Bhan Singh, sepoy, gave information that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had been in lines, and holding meetings at which the men above mentioned attended, and that Harnam Singh (26) told him a number of men were ready to mutiny. The upshot was that these men were discharged; and five of them were marched on the 19th February to the railway station, and despatched to their homes. Next morning Labh Singh (48) was, nevertheless, found wandering about in lines; and, when arrested, he had a *chavi* handle in his possession the blade having been taken from him by an Afridi of the regiment. It was ascertained that others had also been near lines, but no one was found.

Captain Cargill (p. 209), the Officer in charge of the depôt, testifies also to the return of disaffected men from Hong Kong, including 46, 26, 66, 48 and Teja Singh, with a view to their discharge. Their discharge was refused by the General Officer Commanding, Karachi, and most of these men went with the depôt to Ferozepore in November. The witness tells us that in February he heard of seditious gatherings in the regiment, which he reported to the General; and, as a result of enquiries made through Jamadar Buta Singh, which showed a stranger had been visiting lines, these men and 3 others (Isher Singh, Khushal Singh and Magher Singh) were discharged on the 19th February, and 5 of them seen off from the station. Next morning, accused 48 was arrested in lines with a *chavi*; and witness ascertained others had also been near lines.

Subedar Mawaz Khan (p. 211) also tells us that he saw accused 66, 48, 46, Khushal Singh and Magher Singh off from the station; and that next morning 48 was found in lines; and Inspector Lamacraft (p. 266) also deposes to the arrest of accused 48.

Sepoy Bhan Singh (p. 211) testifies that he learnt from accused 48, that Kartar Singh had been in lines; and that accused 26, 66, 46, Teja Singh,

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Magher Singh and Khushal Singh were ready to mutiny; and he informed Jamadar Buta Singh. He states that on the 20th he met Labh Singh (48) in lines; who told him he had returned to murder Captain Cargill and Jamadar Buta Singh; and that accused 66, 46, and Khushal Singh had come with him for the same purpose. He saw three men at a distance, too far off to recognize; and, after warning the Jamadar, the latter turned out a party to search, the result of which was that accused 48 was arrested in lines with a *chavi*.

Mohan Singh (p. 212), the regimental mistri, says he remembers the return of these men from Hong Kong; and he also remembers one day, seeing accused 26 and 2 men (one being apparently Banta Singh, the Walla Bridge murderer), who had previously asked him where accused 26 was, in his quarters; and he promptly turned them out.

Teja Singh, one of the men implicated, who was accused before us, has been granted a pardon by us, and he tells us (p. 286 *et seq*), that while in Hong Kong in 1914 Kirpa Singh (46), who was in receipt of "*Ghadr*" papers from America, sueceeded in seducing himself, accused 66, 48, 26, and others; and that there were frequent seditious gatherings at the *gurdwara*. He also asserts that the witness Jamadar Buta Singh was an active seditionist; and describes how the mutinous tendencies of certain sepoys increased, with the result that several were returned to India. When at Ferozepore, he states Buta Singh supplied accused 46 with *Ghadrs*; and soon after accused 46 introduced him to a stranger, who was a returned emigrant. He states the manufacture of bombs was discussed in the regiment; and there were constant seditious visitors to Jamadar Buta Singh and Kirpa Singh (46). On one occasion there was a meeting at the hospital, attended by two strangers, apparently Pingley and Kartar Singh, where directions were given for the manufacture of bombs; and they were then informed the date for the rising would soon be fixed, and Jamadar Buta Singh promised the regiment would be ready in time. The witness went on leave on the 10th February; and before his return he got orders of discharge. He states accused 26 and 48 were fully implicated.

How the leaders of the revolution kept in touch with these disaffected sepoys is related by Anokh Singh (p. 244 *et seq*). Anokh Singh is a student, who was attached to Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), as a messenger. He tells us that he went with Kartar Singh to Ferozepore, somewhere about the 17th or 18th February; and *en route* went to see Randhir Singh (69), telling him he already knew disaffected sepoys in Ferozepore, who had been returned from Hong Kong. At Ferozepore they went to the hospital, where they saw Kirpa Singh (46); and the latter brought accused 48 and 66. The purport of the visit was explained, and they were told the rising had been fixed for the 19th. Labh Singh promised to get the keys of the armoury, and Phuman Singh offered himself as a guide to some of the lines. *Ghadrs* were given them to distribute. The following morning, at the station, they saw the discharged sepoys being entrained; and they were given a message from Kartar Singh to return that night. That evening they met Kirpa Singh near the station, who told them how he had come back, and he was employed that night in conducting parties of revolutionists from the station, and in finding out for the raiders what was going on in lines. The following morning, *i. e.*, on the 20th, he saw both accused 46 and 48 in Ferozepore.

The return of Kirpa Singh (46) is indirectly corroborated by Gurdit Singh (p. 290). As we saw, he was booked home on the 19th from Ferozepore; but he appears to have got out at Ferozeshahr, for witness, who is a luggage clerk at Phagwara, proves that Kirpa Singh booked his bedding from Ferozeshahr, under R. R. (P. 111) to Phagwara on the 19th, and took delivery on the 20th.

Madho Singh (p. 352) was Head Clerk of the Depôt of the 26th Punjabis, when accused 48, 46, 66, 26, Teja Singh and others were sent back to Karachi. His evidence is that they came back in a disaffected state; and when, in October, new drafts were being sent to Hong Kong, they incited men not to go.

He corroborates Mahan Singh (regimental mistri) in saying that on January 18th or 19th he saw two suspicious persons in 26's quarters, and at once informed Captain Cargill.

As in the Lahore conspiracy case, we have the evidence of Amar Singh, showing how Kartar Singh was the go-between between the head-quarters of the revolutionists and the Ferozepore troops; and there can be no question that a number of men of the 26th Infantry had been tampered with in Hong Kong; and in India were expected to take a prominent part in the rising of the 19th February. How far the evidence establishes the guilt of particular accused men of this regiment we will see in the individual cases.

Enlistments for tamperings.

Before referring to evidence common to this case and the first Conspiracy Case, we may note new evidence showing that in order to seduce troops men deliberately enlisted to tamper with sepoys.

Balwant Singh, sowar, admittedly joined the 23rd Calvalry, with the express purpose of trying to seduce troops.

Ganda Singh (p. 119) tells us Balwant Singh told him that was his object in enlisting. Puran Singh his brother (p. 121) gives us the same information. So too does Wasawa Singh, who was actually seduced from his allegiance by this man; and Balwant Singh (p. 141) states clearly that that was his object.

Similarly, Acchar Singh (p. 148) states that, when he was at the recruiting office, he met Ujagar Singh and Thakur Singh (93), waiting to enlist in the 22nd Cavalry; and he heard Thakur Singh tell Ujagar Singh that he had returned from abroad with other emigrants, with the intention of causing a revolution; and that he was enlisting with the express object in view of furthering mutiny in the regiment he joined. This witness, after enlistment in the 23rd, also heard Balwant Singh and Banta Singh enlisted in order to raise a rebellion.

Common evidence in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

This concludes the new evidence: but it is also necessary for us to note that we have the same evidence, as in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, proving seductions in Jullundur, Bannu, Kohat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and elsewhere; and we have also the same account of Sucha Singh's peregrinations in Meerut, Agra, Cawnpur, Allahabad, Benares, Fyzabad, Lucknow and Ambala, seducing men and preparing them for the 19th February; and the later incident of the 23rd March, when Pingley was arrested with bombs in the lines of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut.

It is not necessary for us to do more than note the fact that we have that evidence; and that the additional evidence we have now confirms us in the view we then took in regard to the seduction of troops.

(5)—THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

The *Ghadr*.

In our Judgment in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case, we discussed, in considerable detail, the origin and the nature of the *Ghadr* newspaper. The same evidence has been given before us now; and we have nothing to add as to its genesis and character.

We also saw how that paper advocated wide dissemination of itself, and its progeny, the *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj*; how copies were reproduced by handwriting and duplication; and we recounted several instances of its distribution in India, in the Far East, and America, and its use on board ship; and we referred also to several discoveries in India. We also discussed *inter alia* the *Ilan-i-Jang* (the proclamation of war), the *Nadir Mauqa*, and the Rikabganj pamphlet; and the cypher code of Inder Singh of Patiala, who is now an absconding accused.

The evidence then given on these subjects has been given again in this case: but, over and above that, we have a lot more new evidence.

The *Ghadr* in Shanghai.

We may first refer to the evidence, which establishes the distribution of the *Ghadr* in Shanghai.

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Sundar Singh (p. 72) tells us that in Shanghai, *Ghadr* pamphlets were received in bundles in the *gurdwara* ; and were distributed by the *Granthis* and others freely until the police interfered ; after which they were received, on arrangements made as alleged by Gujar Singh (18), through a Japanese firm, and circulated by him among policemen and watchmen there. Suba Singh (p. 269) also asserts accused 18 received *Ghadrs* in Shanghai.

Jawala Singh (p. 332) states he once saw accused 40 distributing *Ghadrs* outside the *gurdwara* at Shanghai, and Dip Chand (p. 257) relates that accused 40 used to receive the paper in Shanghai in December 1914 and distribute it to Indians there ; while Hari Singh (p. 305) asserts he was given a *Ghadr* in Shanghai by the same accused.

We are not prepared to attach much weight, for reasons given hereafter to this evidence against accused 40 ; but as to the coming of the *Ghadr* and its distribution in Shanghai, accused 40 himself tells us it did come there, and he himself gave over copies of it to his superior officer Mr. Pope ; and accused 45 in his magisterial statement spoke of the receipt and recitation of the *Ghadr* in Shanghai, while accused 85 also stated he saw the paper there.

The *Ghadr* in Hong Kong.

We have also new evidence showing its distribution in Hong Kong.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us that as his section of Gujar Singh's party left Shanghai, Gujar Singh gave Mathra Singh (absconder), a bundle of *Ghadr* pamphlets, to distribute among policemen and watchmen in Hong Kong ; and this bundle was given to Sama Singh (75) in Hong Kong, to circulate among policemen and sepoys.

Jamadar Lal Singh (p. 278) corroborates Sunder Singh, in saying that accused 75 received and distributed *Ghadrs* in Hong Kong.

Teja Singh (p. 286) asserts that in Hong Kong accused 46 received and read out *Ghadrs* and told his fellow-sepoys he got it from the States. After this, witness says, several issues reached the regiment.

Jamadar Buta Singh (p. 208) says the *Ghadr* reached Indian officers in Hong Kong in large quantities, which were made over to the Adjutant of the regiment.

S. Hakam Singh, retired Subedar (p. 327), deposes to free circulation of the paper among sepoys, and watchmen in Hong Kong ; and Subedar Mula Singh of the 25th Panjabis (p. 342) gives similar evidence.

he *Ghadr* in merica.

We had a considerable amount of evidence in the first case, repeated in this case, of the distribution of the *Ghadr* in America ; and we have to add to that, the statement of Pakhar Singh (62), in his magisterial confession, that the *Ghadr* was regularly received in the *gurdwara* at Hebbsfort (Canada).

he *Ghadr* in Siam.

A new sphere of operations has been disclosed to us in this case, *viz.*, Bangkok.

Mangal Singh (p. 306) tells us that *Ghadrs* found their way to Bangkok; and a violent split took place among Indians there, when accused 28 asked them to subscribe towards it, but, nevertheless, it and the *Bande Matram* were received, and distributed by one Chet Ram ; and he also tells us the paper was read on board ship by 28 to the people returning to India from Bangkok.

We have also evidence of its arrival in Penang.

ne *Ghadr* in Penang nd Singapore.

Arjan Singh (p. 199) states that at a meeting in Penang in August 1914, he was asked if he had received the *Ghadr* ; and he was told the paper was distributed surreptitiously. Later, he was the recipient of some copies ; and he remembers the details of several articles, which we have checked and found in the *Ghadr* file.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) informs us that at Singapore, Sunder Singh (85), sent Harnam Singh (24) ashore with seditious pamphlets to distribute.

e *Ghadr* on board p.

It is unnecessary for us to again discuss the evidence, already discussed by us in the first case, regarding the use of seditious literature, and recitations

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of inflammatory verses on the *Korea*, *Tosha Maru*, and *Mashima Maru*, and other vessels *en route* to India. The incidents are established beyond question; and we need only mention the additional evidence now recorded.

On the Jardine vessel sailing from Shanghai, Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us Sunder Singh (85) had two copies of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*, and Harnam Singh (24) made a copy therefrom (P. 17), a copy which was discovered by Sub-Inspector of Police Aziz-ud-din Ahmad (P. 265) on the 4th of December 1914 in the house of that accused.

The same witness tells us there were constant readings from this paper on board.

Mr. Slattery (p. 354) discovered a *Ghadr-di-Gunj* on the *Tosha Maru*, on its arrival at Calcutta, with accused 12, who was also in possession of a seditious pamphlet (really a reprint of a section from the *Ghadr*), called the "Balance sheet of British rule in India." Sodhi Inder Singh (p. 375) corroborates; so does Amar Singh (p. 346).

Sodhi Inder Singh (p. 375) accompanied *Tosha Maru* passengers, who were interned, to Montgomery and Multan. He tells us that at Montgomery some of these passengers threw P. 253 on to the line. P. 254 was found in a compartment vacated by them at Montgomery, and P. 255 at Multan.

Duplication.

It is not necessary for us to repeat the evidence previously given, and given afresh in this case, in regard to duplication; and we content ourselves with saying that there is no reason for us to change our previous finding.

The *Ghadr* in India.

We may now turn to the new evidence we have as to the distribution of the *Ghadr* in India.

(a) Jhar Sahib.

Chronologically, the first place is the Jhar Sahib.

Kala Singh (p. 107) states there was a copy of the *Ghadr* at the Jhar Sahib, with accused 4 early in November; which accused 4, 5, 35 and Chanan Singh (W. B. M.) read out in turn, and witness knows a considerable portion of its contents. Among those who were regaled with this literary pabulum were, witness says, accused 7, 14, 55, 67, 73, 102 and others not before us.

Witness, also tells us that, sometime before 17th November, Gujar Singh (18) read out more extracts from the *Ghadr*, to an audience, including 5, 35, Lal Singh, Bhure, and Chanan Singh (W. B. M.).

Lal Singh (p. 262) asserts he heard accused 5 reading a seditious paper to Kala Singh, approver, Lal Singh (L. C. C.) accused 8, 35 and others in the Jhar Sahib, and he expostulated in vain; and Chanan Singh, son of Lal Singh (L. C. C.) (p. 273) states accused 18 and Chanan Singh (W. B.) came to his father, and read out a *Ghadr* to him, and on a subsequent occasion accused 4 and 18 did the same.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us he saw a *Ghadr-di-Gunj* at the Jhar Sahib; and Natha Singh (p. 97) informs us that Ganda Singh (15) had a *Ghadr* pamphlet with him, which he read to the others, before proceeding to Khairon.

In his magisterial confession, Bhog Singh (accused 5) stated he saw a *Ghadr* at the Jhar Sahib early in November, which had been brought there by Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Kala Singh (approver) and accused 4; and that the paper was recited to him; and Jassa Singh (35) in a statement, which is exculpatory, said Lal Singh gave him a *Ghadr* to read in the Jhar Sahib, which he did.

(b) Among troops.

A very important matter, *viz.*, the distribution of the *Ghadr* among troops in India, has been further evidenced in this case.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case it was in evidence that the present accused 74 took *Ghadrs* to the 23rd Cavalry about the 17th or 18th February. We have now a great deal of new evidence as to the 23rd Cavalry receiving *Ghadrs*.

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Wasawa Singh tells us (p. 128) that Sajjan Singh gave him 10 copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* in February, to distribute in the regiment: and these copies were freely read by sepoys.

Balwant Singh (p. 143) states he was given 6 or 7 copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* by accused 74, about 17th February, to distribute in the 23rd Cavalry.

Puran Singh (p. 122) mentions being shown, in February, 7 or 8 copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* by Wasawa Singh, which had been introduced into the lines of the 23rd Cavalry by Sajjan Singh (74), and they were read by sepoys there. He states he gave one to Ganda Singh.

Ganda Singh (p. 119) mentions receiving a copy of the *Ghadr Sandesa* from Puran Singh in February 1915, which had been obtained from a student; and this copy was given to Achhar Singh, another sowar; and when enquiries were made in Nowgong, after the bomb explosion there, he learnt it had been made over to a Nihang.

Achhar Singh (p. 149) deposes he received a copy from Ganda Singh, and on Lachman Singh's directions, he handed it over to the *chela* of Nihal Singh, *mahant* of Dubli.

No *Ghadr* found in the lines of the 23rd Cavalry has been produced before us, but there is evidence of one having been found during investigation and being destroyed without police knowledge.

Balwant Singh (p. 143) states that, when his house was searched, one copy was found, but Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh told the thanadar it was a paper concerned with signalling. Wasawa Singh (p. 128) says he heard from Puran Sinch of this incident; and Puran Singh (p. 122) testifies to hearing of it from Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh, and adds that all the *Ghadrs* in the regiment were burnt, when Balwant Singh's quarters were searched.

In addition to the circulation of the *Ghadr* in the 23rd Cavalry, there is evidence of its circulation in the 26th Infantry at Ferozepore.

In the Labore Conspiracy Case we saw (and it is also proved in this case), that on the 18th February Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and a student left Lahore for Ferozepore with *Ghadrs* preparatory to the expected rising on the 19th.

That student, Anokh Singh, tells us (p. 243) that, on the 18th February, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) gave him some copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to take to Ferozepore, and that Kartar Singh in Ferozepore handed over some copies to Labh Singh (48) and Phuman Singh (66), to distribute in their regiment, and others were given to some wounded sepoys they met in Ferozepore.

Inspector Lamacraft (p. 266) deposes to the discovery of a copy of *Ghadr* between the Depôts of the 20th and 26th Punjabis in Ferozepore on 20th February.

Its circulation in the 20th Punjabis is also mentioned by Teja Singh (p. 286), formerly of that regiment, who says that Jamadar Buta Singh gave accused 46 copies to read to sepoys of the 20th.

We may turn now to some miscellaneous evidence, showing the circulation of the paper in India.

Ludhiana. As in the Lahore Conspriacy Case we have evidence of its widespread distribution in Ludhiana. To that evidence we must now add the evidence of Anokh Singh (p. 243), who states that, towards the end of December 1914 or in January 1915, Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.) showed him a *Gadr-di-Gunj*, which he took home and read with accused 74, becoming inflamed thereby, and, urged by Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), he and accused 74 copied out extracts, and placarded them on the wall of the Khalsa High School.

hikriwala. Sohan Lal (p. 280), Karm Chand (p. 281), Kaku (p. 281), Tahl Singh (p. 281), Gokal Chand (p. 281) and Jhande Singh (p. 282) depose they heard

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accused 81 and others reading out *parchas* in *mauza* Thikriwala to various people, the nature of which is described as seditious by some of the witnesses.

Inspector Shabir Hussain (p. 279) says he found a copy of the *Ghadr*, on a search of accused 81's house, on the 4th of April 1915, also some Gurmukhi extracts therefrom, verses, letters and postcards; and is corroborated by Sub-Inspector, Police, Tara Chand.

New additional evidence as to the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* in Lohatbadi is given by Sunder Singh, A.M. (p. 162), who deposes to seeing it there. (e) In Lohatbadi.

Bhagat Singh (p. 168) states Harnam Singh (23) gave him a *Ghadr-di-Gunj* in Gurmukhi, and he is able to remember some of the verses therein. (f) In possession of Bhagat Singh.

He also says (p. 173) that Arjan Singh (approver) gave him 3 papers (P. 50), containing seditious verses; and Kapur Singh, gave him a *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (P. 53), and a copy of the *Sachi Pukar* (P. 54), which he said he had received from Arjan Singh (approver). He also admits possessing P. 57, a manuscript of seditious material.

The discovery of P. 53-4 in his possession is testified to by Sub-Inspector, Police, Haider Ali and Zaildar Hazara Singh, and Sub-Inspector, Police, Haider Khan (p. 220) proves the discovery of P. 57 on the 29th of June 1915.

Arjan Singh (p. 200) corroborates that in February he gave a *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to Kapur Singh, which he had obtained, he says, from accused 32 and Banta Singh (W. B.).

Bachan Singh (p. 187 states that Pakhar Singh (62) had a manuscript *Ghadr-di-Gunj* in Dhudike, from which he read for witness' edification. (g) In Dhudike.

In addition to these instances of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* we have to notice the discovery, by Sub-Inspector, Police, Ishar Singh (p. 221), of P. 70, an advertisement of seditious books, published by the Bharat Mata Agency, in the house of accused 69 on the 22nd of June 1915. The Bharat Mata productions.

This advertisement refers to Baghi Masih, Mohibban-i-Watan, Bhagawat and other equally seditious productions.

We have also to mention the discovery of a book (p. 80) called *Naujawan Utho* in the house of accused 65 on the 22nd of June 1915 by Inspector Nand Singh (p. 228) and Kaku Singh (p. 229). *Naujawan Utho.*

In conclusion we have to refer to some other incidents, relating to the propagation of seditious literature.

Sunder Singh, A.M. (p. 157) states that Buta Singh (hanged) and accused 17 told him some revolutionists would come to Asa Majra, to see if they could start a press there, but the proposal never materialized; Mr. Slattery (p. 354) and Sodhi Inder Singh (p. 375) depose to accused 12 having a duplicating apparatus in the *Tosha Maru*, in which there was a seditious manuscript, and Ram Chand (p. 284) states accused 70 handed over to the police a hand-printing machine (P. 108 B.) on the 22nd of August 1915, a fact to prove which Nand Singh (p. 284) was also tendered. A press in India.

We are perfectly satisfied that the *Ghadr* newspaper, along with its progeny, was distributed in every place, where the revolutionists hoped to gain adherents, and particularly among troops; and that its calculated falsehoods and incitements were instrumental in turning to disloyalty many men.

(6) The Manufacture of Bombs.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case we showed that the *Ghadr* newspaper recommended the use of bombs. We also saw that, *en route* to India, the manufacture of bombs was frequently discussed, and that on arrival these proposals were constantly mooted. In L. C. C.,

We also saw that it was arranged to bring up a Bengali expert from Benares; and that, on the 31st December, a bomb was made and tested near Amritsar; after which, bomb cases were arranged for at the Raghu Foundry, and materials were purchased in Lahore and Amritsar.

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We also saw that in January, Jhabewal, a village in the Ludhiana District, was selected as a convenient centre for preparing bomb ingredients; and that materials were procured in Ludhiana and taken there. We also saw that, owing to police investigations, the bomb materials were removed from Jhabewal to Lohatbadi.

The evidence then given establishing these facts, now summarized, has been again given in this case. We have also had evidence establishing the discoveries then produced; also evidence regarding Puran Singh's (L. C. C.) bomb and the Meerut bombs.

It is quite unnecessary for us to again discuss this evidence, the conclusion we arrive at is exactly the same as before, *viz.*, that there was an extensive preparation and use of bombs.

Additional evidence.

We have, however, in this case some additional evidence.

(1) In 23rd Cavalry.

The most important point now revealed is the manufacture and preparation of bombs in the 23rd Cavalry at Mian Mir. The evidence on this matter we have discussed in detail in the section dealing with the seduction of troops.

(2) In Lohatbadi and Asa Majra.

The second matter we may refer to, is the additional evidence we have in regard to the manufacture of bombs in Lobatbadi.

Sunder Singh of Asa Majra informs us (p. 157) that, in December, Ichra Singh of Lohatbadi suggested they should start making bombs for revolutionary purposes; and Kartar Singh (42) said he would make them. Nothing, however, so far as he knows, was done until after the Rabhon and Jhaner dacoities, when he sent Karm Singh (41) to Lohatbadi to find out what the police were doing in regard to the Jhaner dacoity. Karm Singh returned, saying Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and others were busy making bombs, and he had offered to help, but hearing the police were making enquiries the party had broken up. Some days after, Buta Singh (hanged), accused 98 and 17 came to Asa Majra and suggested making bombs there. Accused 98 and 17 stated they required *lotas* with screw tops; so witness and accused 41, 42 and 98 went to Patiala, and bought some *garwas* (P. 38) there and returned to Asa Majra. Returned there, they went along with accused 31 to Randhir Singh at Gujarwal, he having sent for them to a meeting, carrying with them seven of these *garwas*. After a secret meeting at Gujarwal, accused 98 and 41 took the *garwas* with them, saying they would manufacture bombs, either at Lili in the house of Chuhar Singh (L. C. C.), or of Nand Singh (L. C. C.).

After the collapse in February Ganda Singh (17) came to him at Asa Majra, and told him bombs had been made and buried near the Doraha bridge, and some material had been left in the house of Nand Singh (L.C.C.).

Udham Singh of Hans (p. 196) also tells us Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.) brought bomb materials to Lohatbadi; and Kala Ram of Patiala (p. 284) testified to selling 3 *lotas*, like P. 38, to Sundar Singh, A. M., and 2 others on 14th *Phagan*, his books corroborating the actual sale.

(3) At Doraha.

We also have additional evidence regarding the use of bombs at Doraha.

Bhagat Singh (p. 170), who was in the Doraha bridge affair, tells us that Nand Singh (L. C. C.) and Gandha Singh (17) had with them 6 bombs on that occasion, similar to P. 38, and some acid. Prior to the proposed attack, part of the materials of one bomb were extracted, and tested successfully with the acid, whereon Ganda Singh instructed them how to use the bombs when attacking.

When the project was abandoned, the bombs were buried on the suggestion of Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.); and after the arrest of Nand Singh (L. C. C.), of which he heard from Arjan Singh (2), he went on the 10th March to where the bombs had been buried, but found they had already been removed; and he heard later from Nawab Khan of Halwara that Nand Singh (L. C. C.) had handed them over to the police.

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Anokh Singh (p. 246) also tells us that, in the Doraha bridge affair, Gandha Singh had bombs in his possession, which he tested, and the use of which he explained; and, after the attack was abandoned, Gandha Singh proposed to bury them near the canal.

We also have new evidence as to bombs in Dhudike. (4) In Dhudike.

Bhagat Singh (approver) tells us (p. 171 *et seq.*) a story of how he got concerned with bombs in Dhudike.

He certainly bought materials, for he discovered some to the Police, but there is no evidence as to actual manufacture.

Sub-Inspector of Police Haider Ali (p. 220) testified to Bhagat Singh discovering bomb material on the 17th June, near Ballowal; and he is corroborated by Zaildar Hazara Singh.

Bir Singh (p. 222), testifies to the sale of chemicals to Bhagat Singh, Arjan Singh (p. 200) gives evidence also as to bombs being arranged for for the Kapurthala raid, but it is unnecessary to follow his account here.

We may now refer to some miscellaneous incidents, now proved for the first time.

Fauja Singh, *lambardar* (p. 276), states he saw Maghar Singh (51) and Puran Singh preparing a bomb in Barar; and thereafter he procured potash from Nabi Bakhsh of Khiala, and gave it to Puran Singh of the 23rd Cavalry in Lahore. How far he can be relied on against individuals we will consider later—his evidence has been attacked by Counsel on the grounds of enmity. (5) In Barar.

Circle Inspector Dhanpat Rai deposes (p. 254) to finding glass phials, in the house of accused 51 on the 28th May 1915; and he is corroborated by Thakur Singh, *lambardar* (p 255).

There are two more entirely new incidents testified to; one relating to bombs in the 26th Infantry at Ferozepore, the other to the explosion of a bomb at the Shalimar gardens near Lahore.

In regard to the first incident, Teja Singh, late of the 26th Infantry, tells us that Kirpa Singh (46) promised to bring men into lines to teach the seditious sepoys how to make bombs; and some days later he went to Kirpa Singh's quarters in the hospital, where accused 46, Buta Singh *jamadar*, Pingley, and others were sitting, and Pingley and a Sikh gave them directions as how to make bombs. (6) In 26th Infantry Lines.

The second incident is deposed to by Sub-Inspector of Police Sawan Mal and Police Constable Amar Chand (p. 305); who depose that, while on duty at the Shalamar fair on the 27th of March 1915, a bomb was thrown at them, and Mul Singh (p. 115) informs us that Prem Singh (67) told him it had been thrown by a member of the revolutionary party. (7) At Shalamar.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the revolutionists manufactured several bombs for use in the waging of war; and that bombs were used on several occasions in dacoities, in attacks on railway bridges, and in attacking police officers, and were distributed among troops in Meerut, Lahore, Ferozepore and elsewhere.

(7) The Collection of Arms.

In our judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we showed that, from the earliest days, references to the collection of arms were made in the *Ghadr* newspaper. The same evidence, the *Ghadr* itself is in evidence in this case. The *Ghadr* references.

We also saw that that the United States of America and Canada formed one of the sources of supply; and we have the evidence of Nawab Khan, then discussed in detail reproduced in this case.

We also saw that *en route* from America arms were collected; and the evidence on this point of Amar Singh, Nawab Khan, Mr. Slattery, and in regard to the importation by Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) has been repeated before us in this case. United States of America and Canada, and the Far East sources.

We have, moreover, some new evidence in regard to the procuring of arms outside India.

Sunder Singh, W. G. (p. 73) informs us that as he left Shanghai for Hong Kong, Gujar Singh (18) told him he would himself follow, when he had procured pistols; and that at Hong Kong, he saw Balwant Singh, the cousin of Kirpal Singh *spy*, with 100 cartridges; that Harnam Singh (24), on arrival at Hong Kong, told him he had brought from Shanghai a number of pistols in a false-bottomed box, which he had deposited with a watchman; and that as he left Hong Kong, accused 8, 75 and Mathra Singh L. C. C.) said they would leave the Far East from some other port, whence they could ship arms without being searched.

Sub-Inspector of Police, Shabir Hussain (p. 341) testifies to correspondence with the Hong Kong Police, through whom it was found that a pistol found in the house of accused 81, who had been a Policeman in Hong Kong, had been missing since January 19.4 and belonged to the Hong Kong Government; and the same witness proves the discovery of this pistol in the accused's house at Thikriwala on the 30th of March 1915, for which accused has already been sentenced under the Arms Act.

Collection of arms *en route* to India.

In regard to the collection of arms *en route* to India, Sunder Singh (W. G.) states that, at Singapore, he learnt that the man on the *Komagata Maru*, then in harbour, were armed with pistols; and in Calcutta, he learnt that the arms on the *Komagata Masu* had been supplied by Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) in Japan. This latter information he also received later at Amritsar from accused 18.

Balwant Singh (p. 140) speaks of arms being brought on the *Mashima Maru* from Shanghai; and says that Nidhan Singh and accused 22 collected money on that vessel wherewith to buy arms; and Sunder Singh (accused 85), who came home on the *Nam Sang*, stated in his retracted confession that Gujar Singh 18) had 5 pistols on board in a false-bottomed box, which he handed over to other Sikh passengers.

It will be remembered that in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we found it established that arms were supplied by German sympathizers in Shanghai; and Nidhan Singh left with them in his possession.

Mula Singh repeats that evidence before us now, and asserts the intermediary was Karm Chand, Kohli (40), an allegation we will deal with later; and Umrao Singh also gives the evidence he gave before on the point.

Balwant Singh (p. 140) tells us, no doubt referring to this incident, that, after leaving Hong Kong, he heard Dhian Singh (F.M.) ask Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) what had happened to the two boxes of pistols; and the latter said they had been thrown overboard through fear of a search; but we have every reason to believe that these pistols were actually used in the Ferozeshahr murders.

Of course it is quite impossible for us to trace even a considerable amount of the arms procured outside India; we can only indicate from scraps of evidence that arms were so procured; and, besides giving what specific instances there are, we can refer to the beliefs some of the revolutionists had on this point.

There is no doubt that the advance party from Shanghai knew of the coming migration from the States, and expected the latter to arrive with a full equipment of arms; for Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us that they left for India on the definite promise that, on arrival, they would be supplied with arms; and that at Calcutta he was told that the rising would begin as soon as this party did arrive with arms; and also that the rising, originally planned for the 15th November, was postponed owing to the non-arrival of arms. He also tells us that at the Jhar Sahib Lal Singh (L.C.C.) told him arms were coming from America.

Surain Singh, late a sowar in the 23rd Cavalry, states he heard in November from Sucha Singh that the emigrants, returning from America, were in possession of arms; and Amar Singh (p. 240) informs us that accused 36, when inducing him to join the revolutionary movement, told him the returned emigrants had collected arms.

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Anokh Singh (p. 243) gives similar evidence as to what he heard from Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.); and Natha Singh (p. 93) states he heard from Jagat Singh (L.C.C.) that Gujar Singh (18) was expecting a consignment of pistols from China, out of which he, witness, would be given one.

Achhar Singh of the 23rd Cavalry (p. 148) also says he was told a large consignment of arms had been despatched from America to India, but Government had seized them.

The obtaining of arms from Bengal and down country.

We saw also in the Lahore Conspiracy Case that arms were either procured or expected from Bengal. The evidence of Amar Singh, Mula Singh, Jawala Singh, Umrao Singh and Ichra Singh on this subject has been repeated in substance in this case.

In addition, Sunder Singh (W. G.), (p. 78), gives evidence on this point. He tells us that in November he met Jagat Ram (L.C.C.), Kartar Singh (L.C.C.) and Gujar Singh (18); and the two former told him they were going down to Bengal to get arms, and that, while returning, they would leave the arms procured at some wayside station, and accused 85 had been deputed to meet them, and take over such arms between Beas and Jullundur.

Kala Singh (p. 107) also heard of an expected consignment from down country; for he states Gujar Singh (18) told him early in November, that a sack containing pistols was coming shortly to Khasa, and arrangements were discussed as to their being taken delivery of.

Amar Singh (p. 240), Sunder Singh (A.M.), (p. 153), Chanan Singh, the son of Lal Singh (L.C.C.), and Udham Singh of Hans (p. 195) also refer to hearing of arms coming from down country.

In his statement to the Magistrate, Ganda Singh (15) stated he heard a consignment of pistols had been intercepted *en route*.

There is no doubt that the revolutionists coming from America and the Far East were disappointed, on arrival in India, in finding the supply was below expectations. Why it was so we do not know; it may be that they were to some extent deceived as to the arms available; it may be that, with the early seizure of some of the organizers and leaders of the migration, the knowledge of where the arms were was lost.

However that may be, there is no doubt that the revolutionists, who had escaped arrest, and those who joined them in India, proceeded to make good the deficiency to the best of their ability; and on this point we have some new evidence.

The procuring of arms in November and their use at Jhar Sahib.

Sunder Singh (W. G.), (p. 77), Natha Singh (p. 92) and Kala Singh (p. 106) give evidence as to the preparation of *chhavis* and *Gandasas* through Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and assert it was at Gujar Singh (18)'s request he did get them prepared; and Sunder Singh accused (85), in his retracted confession, admitted being asked to get *chhavis* made, which he was, however, unable to do.

The *chhavis* prepared by Lal Singh were in evidence at the Jhar Sahib gathering on the 26th of November; and, while referring to the evidence on this point, it will be convenient to refer to some other arms at the Jhar Sahib.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us the great majority of men assembled at Khairon on the 27th November were armed with *chhavis*; and he gives an account of how some of these *chhavis* and other arms were eventually taken to Guru Gar Sultani, where they were deposited with one Ram Singh, servant of the *mahant*.

Natha Singh, approver, states he saw *chhavis* at Jhar Sahib, Khairon and Sarhali, and gives the same account as Sunder Singh does as to what happened to some of them.

Kala Singh (p. 106) gives somewhat similar evidence and 2 *chhavis*, he says, were given to accused (35), who delivered them (P. 25, A. B.) eventually to the Police.

Ram Singh and Kanda Singh of Dhun corroborate Natha Singh and Sunder Singh (W. G.) disposing of some of these arms.

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Sunder Singh (accused 85) and Thakur Singh (93) in their retracted confessions, stated men at Jhar Sahib had *chhavis* and swords.

The discovery of P. 18, A. B. C. and 19, at the house of Natha Singh, on 16th of July 1915 and 20th of July 1915 is proved by the evidence of Sub-Inspector of Police Sayad Ijad Hussain (p. 272) and Zaildar Khushal Singh (p. 273).

Sub-Inspector of Police Feroze Din (p. 251) asserts that on the 15th of September 1915 accused (35) produced *chhavis* (as well as other arms) from a *chhappar* near the Jhar Sahib; and the discovery is corroborated by Tek Singh, Lambardar, and was admitted, in his retracted confession, by Bhog Singh (5), while Jassa Singh (35) asserted that Kala Singh, approver, produced the *chhavis*.

As regards other arms at the Jhar Sahib, Sunder Singh (p. 81) tells us Natha Singh had a sword; while at the Khairon mound Sultan Shah (84) had a sword, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Teja Singh (90) and he himself *chhavis*, and Prem Singh (67) a sword.

Natha Singh (p. 95) states he had a sword, Teja Singh (90) a sword, Ganda Singh (15) a dagger and knife, Lal Singh a sword, and Prem Singh at Khairon a sword, Sultan Shah (84) a sword, which he said had belonged to one Nizam, a dacoit; and Kala Singh (p. 108) also saw Natha Singh (approver) with a sword Lal Singh (L. C. C.) with a sword, and Ganda (15) with a *chhura*. Kala Singh (p. 109) states he saw other weapons at Jhar Sahib; and, on arrest, told the police Santa Singh had told him accused 5 and 35 had a *chhura* and sword. The *chhura*, P. 26, he identifies as once belonging to Lal Singh (L. C. C.); and P. 21 as accused 15's, from whom he got it.

Chanan Singh deposes that, about the 21st November, he saw Natha Singh at Bhure with a sword, and accused 15 with a knife (P. 26) which he afterward saw with his father.

Teja Singh (p. 20), in his retracted confession, stated that Natha Singh (approver) had 2 swords, Ganda Singh (14) 2 knives, *en route* to the Jhar Sahib, and Sultan Shah a sword at the Jhar Sahib.

Bhog Singh (accused 5) in his confession said Lal Singh gave him a sword, Prem Singh a sword, and Kala Singh (approver) a *chhura* and sheath after the Sarhali fiasco; all of which he threw down a well, and on 17th September 1915 he handed them over to the Police.

Kesar Singh (accused 45), in his confession, referred to Lal Singh (L. C. C.), Nathu (61), Natha Singh, accused 15 and 56 having swords at Khairon, and Sultan Shah (84) stated he had a sword with him at Khairon, which he subsequently handed over to Banta Singh.

Sub-Inspector of Police Feroze-ud-Din (p. 251) testifies to accused 5 discovering 2 swords (p. 29 A. B.), and the knife, P. 26; and Ganga Singh (p. 251) corroborates.

This disposes of the evidence we have that the Jhar Sahib gathering was armed; and it is conclusive on the subject.

Thefts from regiments.

We have referred to Prem Singh (67) being in possession of a sword. The history of this sword (p. 18 C.) illustrates another method the revolutionists adopted to secure arms, *viz.*, by inducing perverted sepoys to give their regimental arms up. The evidence of Sunder Singh (p. 81), Ganda Singh (p. 117), Surain Singh Balwant Singh (p. 143), Rasaldar Chogatta Singh (p. 258) establishes that the sword was given to accused 67 by men of the 23rd Cavalry, since executed by order of court-martial.

Sunder Singh (p. 79) tells us that Kala Singh (the W. B. murderer) enlisted at Mian Mir, with the express object of thereby getting a rifle; but, finding he could not get one, he promptly deserted.

The procuring of arms from Patiala and their collection at Lohatbadi.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case we had the evidence of Ichhra Singh, Sewa Singh, Udham Singh, Narain Singh, Thakur Singh and Circle Inspector Sher Sahai as to the obtaining of arms in Patiala, their collection at Lohatbadi, and discovery there.

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This evidence has been repeated before us in this case. We have, however, more evidence on this matter; for one of the persons engaged very actively in this matter is the approver Sunder Singh (A. M.); and Karm Singh (41) and accused 31, 42, said to be also concerned therein are now before us. Sunder Singh gives detailed evidence but as it more directly concerns particular accused we leave a consideration of it until later. All that it is necessary to say here is that we are satisfied that arms were collected in Lohatbadi.

Attempt at procuring from individuals.

Both Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Sunder Singh, W. G., tell us that when they were returning from Lahore Cantonment, they stopped at Guru Sar Sutlani, from the *Mahant* of which institution they tried to get a pistol and some cartridges, but instead received some healthy and unpalatable advice; and *Mahant* Kirpa Singh and his servant Ram Singh (p. 255), testify to Natha Singh and 2 others coming to the *dharmsala*, making this request.

Arjan Singh (p. 199) tells us that, when he joined the revolutionists, he was asked by accused 32 and Rur Singh (L. C. C.), to purchase arms, and accused 32 told him to go to one Harnam Singh (not accused), and get a pistol from him, which would be paid for out of *Ghadr* funds. He was also told to get a *Safa-jang* from Narain Singh, which he ordered, but never obtained.

Bhagat Singh approver (p. 172) tells us he tried to get Bir Singh of Narangwal to make him a *chhavi*, but Bir Singh declined to do so; and Bir Singh (p. 222) corroborates this incident.

Anokh Singh (p. 426), states that, prior to the Doraha bridge affair, accused 36 obtained a revolver from the *Granthi* of Atalgarh.

Arms with particular accused.

We may now in the briefest terms refer to alleged possession of arms by particular accused.

Puran Singh (p. 122), Ganda Singh (p. 119), Mul Singh (p. 115), Wasawa Singh (p. 130), Achhar Singh (p. 149) and Sadhu Singh give evidence as to accused 67 having a broken revolver in the lines of the 23rd Cavalry, which the mistri declined to touch, and to accused 67 then taking it to accused 51 to repair.

Habib and Gokal Chand, both of Madhoke (p. 327), depose to accused 51 bringing a pistol for the former to repair, which he was unable to mend. These witnesses are alleged to have been found on the information of accused himself.

In connection with accused 51, C. I. P. Dhanpat Rai (324), proves the discovery of a miscellaneous lot of cartridge cases in his house on 28th May 1915; and he is corroborated by Thakur Singh, lambardar (p. 255). We may also mention the evidence of Puran Singh (p. 126), who says that he heard Wasawa Singh, Sowar, tell accused 28 that accused 51 could manufacture arms.

Other accused alleged to have possessed arms at different times are Ishar Singh (32), Udham Singh (98), Arjan Singh (2), Pokhar Singh (62), Mohindar Singh (53), Pala Singh (63), Harnam Singh (26), Ganda Singh (16), Hari Singh (22), Harnam Singh (24) and Sundar Singh (85) and the allegations against each will be dealt with in the individual cases.

In addition to this evidence, we have the same evidence as we had in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, in regard to arms collected in Amritsar and Lahore; and it is not necessary for us now to do more than merely refer to it.

It is hardly necessary for us here to refer to the use of arms. We know that several murders have been committed, that arms were used in dacoities, in the Ferozepore raid, and at the Jhar Sahib, at the Doraha bridge, and at the Kapurthala gathering of 5th of June 1915.

We know also that several projected and actual attacks were made on thanas, railway guards, magazines, arsenals, tehsils, etc.; one of the objects

of which was to procure arms; but we propose to deal with these formidable efforts under a separate heading.

This evidence shows, beyond doubt, that the revolutionists procured arms from various sources, and were fairly well provided therewith, particularly with revolvers and automatic pistols; and had no hesitation in using them on any occasion.

(8) The Dacoities.

C. C. In our judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we discussed, in considerable detail, the evidence relating to the dacoities committed by the revolutionists.

It was established that the following dacoities were committed, with the object of procuring funds for the purpose of the revolution :—

(1) At Sahnewal, with murder, on 23rd January 1915.
(2) At Mansuran on 27th January 1915.
(3) At Jhaner, on 29th January 1915.
(4) At Chabba, with murder, on 2nd February 1915.
(5) At Rabbon, on 3rd February 1915.

We also showed that dacoity was, from the very beginning, one of the objects of the revolutionists.

Inasmuch as the same evidence has been produced before us in substance in this case, it is unnecessary for us to do more than say that we adopt the conclusions we have already arrived at and stated.

In regard to dacoities being one of the objects of the revolutionists from the earliest times, we have the following additional evidence.

uggestions. Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us (p. 86) that he asked the *Mahant* of Guru Gar Sutlani early in November for arms, in order to commit dacoities; and it is of interest to note that the witness tells us he saw Mula Singh, at the end of January, who asked him to join in the projected Chabba dacoity, which had been suggested by Wasawa Singh (L. C. C.); and he was also asked later to join in other dacoities by Bishen Singh (7), and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), but by this time the witness had had enough of the rising and declined to do anything.

Sunder Singh (A. M.), (p. 153) also learnt from Ichhra Singh, in November, that dacoities were a part of the plan of campaign; and also that he had procured a horse with money, obtained in a dacoity; and that money, given in January, to buy arms with, was derived from a similar source.

Arjan Singh, approver (p. 199), asserts that Isher Singh (32) and Rur Singh (L. C. C.) asked him to join in dacoities; but, though perfectly willing to help otherwise, he declined to join in dacoity. Later Mahindar Singh (53), he says, told him Isher Singh had sent him to join in a dacoity, but he declined again.

Amar Singh (p. 240) also states he was approached by Jawand Singh (36), who told him returned emigrants intended committing dacoities; but he refused to join in any himself, and Kesar Singh (45), in his Magisterial confession, states that the famous Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Inder Singh (L. C. C.), and Chanan Singh (W. B.) asked him to join in dacoities in November.

Balwant Singh (p. 140) tells us also that on the *Mashima Maru*, the returning revolutionists were made by Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Hari Singh (22) and others of the ringleaders to take oaths to raise money for the cause by dacoities.

The facts of the Sahnewal dacoity are testified to by Sucha Singh, Mussammat Sobhi, Umrao Singh, Umra Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Akbar, Durga Das, and Police Constable Mehr Khan, as in the first conspiracy case,

In addition, Anokh Singh, who since that case has been arrested, and made approver, states (p. 243) that on the night before the Sahnewal dacoity

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he saw, at Sucha Singh's rooms in Ludhiana, accused (6), (36), Mathra Singh, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Balwant (L. C. C.), Sucha Singh and other students, who were joined later by Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.), Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Ram Rakha (L. C. C.) and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.). All but the students went off in couples; and next day Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) and accused (36) came back, and they then heard of the Sahnewal dacoity.

Mansuran.

The Mansuran dacoity is testified to by Sucha Singh, Umrao Singh, Hamir Chand, Lalu Mal, Charanji Lal, Mahnga, Pohna Mal, Hari Ram, Jawala and Kishen Singh, and Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Khan, and Mula Singh in the same terms as in the first conspiracy case.

Additional evidence is now given by Anokh Singh (p. 243), who states that, on the day after the return of the Sahnewal dacoits to Ludhiana, he saw accused 36, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Sajjan Singh, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Sucha Singh, and Dalip Singh (deceased) at Sucha Singh's; and he heard Kartar Singh give Dalip Singh instructions to take as many men as he could find to Mansuran. The witness also assisted by showing Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) and (36) the road there; and next day Jagat Singh and Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.) returned, and told him of this dacoity, the proceeds of which accused 36 had taken to Amritsar, Jagat Singh explaining that the object of the dacoities was to get money for the revolutionary cause.

Jhaner.

In regard to the Jhaner dacoity, of the witnesses who gave evidence before us in the first conspiracy case, Ichra Singh, Udham Singh (Hans), Thakur Singh, Narain Singh, Sewa Singh, Wazira Mal, Babu, Hardwari, Head Constable Khushi Muhammad and Sub-Inspector of Police Ataulla repeat the substance of the evidence then given.

One of the persons, who was mentioned as having taken an active part in this dacoity, was Sundar Singh; and this man has now been produced in evidence before us. He gives, to all intents and purposes, identically the same story as that given us by the witnesses in the former case.

He tells us (p. 154) that the first he heard of it was from Inder Singh (31), who told him a meeting would take place on the 17th *Magh* at Ichra Singh's *gurdwara* in Lohatbadi, when a proposal to commit a dacoity at Jhaner would be considered. He went with Inder Singh, and at Ichhra Singh's *chaubara* there was a meeting attended by Ichhra Singh, accused (17), (31), (98), Buta Singh (hanged), himself, and others, where Jhaner was discussed as a place for a dacoity. Next morning there was another gathering, including the same men, also accused (79) and Narain Singh, approver; and there was yet a further gathering on the 17th *Magh*. At this meeting, Arjan Singh, the Anarkali murderer, Ram Rakha (L. C. C.), Hari Singh (L. C. C.), Nand Singh (L. C. C.), Udham Singh of Hans, Amli, accused (17), (41), (79), Ichra Singh, Thakur Singh and others were present. Accused (58) turned up, saying (69) regretted he was unable to come. Ichhra Singh suggested a dacoity at Jhaner to get money for arms; and at 10 that night a party set out, consisting of accused (17), (41), Arjan Singh (Anarkali murderer), Nand Singh (L. C. C.), Hari Singh (L. C. C.), Ram Rakha (L. C. C.), Amli (79), Narain Singh, Arjan Singh (L. C. C.), and himself, armed with *gandasas*, swords and pistols. Arrived at Jhaner, the house of one Munshi was broken into; Arjan Singh, Ram Bakha, Hari Singh and Amli entering and handing out the ornaments stolen to accused (41), while some boys were taken charge of by Narain Singh. From Munshi's house they went to Waziri's shop, which they battered into, and looted; and thence to Waziri's house, which was similarly robbed. Leaving the village, they found Karm Singh (41) had gone off with some of the loot; and returned to Ichhra Singh's *gurdwara*, where Karm Singh had already arrived. The loot was given to Ichhra Singh, and the witness heard later it had been melted down.

Udham Singh of Hans (p. 196), also gives us some fresh evidence in connection with this dacoity. He tells us he was present at the meeting at the Ichhra Singh's *gurdwara*, which was attended by Arjan Singh, accused (17), Ram Rakha, Amli, Hari Singh (L. C. C.), Sunder Singh, Nand Singh (L. C. C.),

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and accused (41); and he also refers to accused (58) bringing a letter from accused (69). It was at this meeting the dacoity was determined on; and he tells us Nand Singh, accused (17), Hari Singh, Ram Rakha, Amli, Arjan Singh, (41), and Sunder Singh left for the express purpose of committing it. About midnight accused (17), (41), Sunder Singh and Nand Singh returned with loot: and soon after Hari Singh and Amli turned up with more loot. The witness also tells us how some days later Rs. 1,000, part of the proceeds of this dacoity and part of the Rabbon one, were given to Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and Ishar Singh in his presence, on the directions of accused (98) to take to Amritsar.

Chabba.

The Chabba dacoity is proved before us by the evidence of Mula Singh, Udham Singh (who adds that it was at his express request that accused (67) consented to join in it), Hira chaukidar, Bhagwan Das, *Mussammat* Bhagdei, Kundan Lal, Jiwan Singh, Wir Singh, Tara Singh (1), Tara Singh (2), Asa Singh, Bulanda, Nikka, Buta Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police Kesri Chand, Liakat Hyat Khan, Amar Singh, and Colonel Smith, I.M.S.; and we have, moreover, the evidence of the injuries sustained by Wir Singh (6).

Rabbon.

The Rabbon dacoity is proved by the evidence of Narain Singh, Ichhra Singh, Udham Singh Hans, Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police Haider Ali, *Mussammat* Sardi, Sewa Singh, Lahna Singh, Prem Singh, Ralia Singh, Khiwa, Head Constable Achhar Singh, *Mussammat* Kartar Kaur, Sub-Inspector of Police Ataulla, Circle Inspector Sher Sahai, identical with that given by them in the first conspiracy case.

We have also the additional evidence of Sundar Singh (A. M.), who though not actually in the dacoity, states he learnt, from Indar Singh (31), that the Lohatbadi gang had committed that crime, and the proceeds, which he himself had melted down, were with Ichhra Singh. On Indar Singh's advice he went to Lohatbadi, and there saw accused 17, 31, 98, Thakar Singh, and Buta Singh (hanged). Ichhra Singh informed him that out of the Rabbon proceeds he had kept Rs. 400, and despatched the rest to Amritsar by means of accused 98.

He alleges Indar Singh (31) and accused (42) later told him that 15 tolas of gold, part of this dacoity loot, had been sold by the latter in Patiala.

empted Dacoities.

In the first Lahore Conspiracy Case we had also a considerable amount of evidence in regard to other attempted dacoities.

In this case we have the same evidence in regard to attempts at Rajowana, Jandiali, Kartarpur, Jhabewal and in Nabha State. It is unnecessary for us to detail this evidence again.

urain and Srigobindpur.

We have also to mention that dacoities were committed in pursuit of this revolution in Shaurain and Srigobindpur by revolutionists living in Thikriwala and Bhani, in the Gurdaspur District, but the men concerned therein have been dealt with by the regular courts.

osed dacoities.

We have now only to notice two other proposed dacoities, *re* which the evidence now produced is new.

ib.

Bhagat Singh (p. 172) states that in March he was told by Arjan Singh (2) that a dacoity was contemplated at Ghalib, and that men were to assemble at Dhudike on the 21st for this purpose; but the dacoity was, as a matter of fact, never committed.

Arjan Singh (p. 200) states Bhagat Singh asked him to join in this dacoity, but he refused; and Nand Singh (p. 236) gives evidence to the effect that Arjan Singh told him he had heard from Bhagat Singh that Rur Singh (L. C. C.) had planned a dacoity at Ghalib, and had asked him to get men ready for it. Arjan Singh (2) told him also the dacoity was to take place on the 21st March, and men would meet at Kaonke for the purpose. He promised to join, but, through fear, failed to do so.

ii.

The second proposal is evidenced to by Bhagat Singh only. He states (p. 171) that, after the fiasco at Doraha, accused 17 asked accused 23 and

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himself to go on to Lil, and there await his arrival with men for a dacoity. He says they did so, but no one turned up to meet them.

It is beyond question, therefore, that dacoities were proposed, attempted and committed, sometimes accompanied with murder, by revolutionists waging war.

(9) The Collection of Funds.

We referred in our last judgment to collections of money. Some of those instances have been proved again in this case, and two new instances have to be added.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us that Gurdit Singh of the *Komagatu Maru* wired to Shanghai, from some port in Japan, for money; and 500 dollars were collected; and also that after the Nankana fair Bishen Singh (7) and others went off to the Bar to raise money.

We are also informed that attempts were made in Bangkok to raise money from Indians there; and Mangl Singh (p. 306) states that accused 28 collected on boardship, returning from Bangkok in February.

But individual subscriptions, though given, were not of much importance; and, as we have seen, it was by dacoities that the revolutionists hoped to replenish their coffers.

(10) The Looting of Government Treasuries.

In the last case we showed how the *Ghadr* advocated the looting of treasuries; and how at Ladowal and Moga proposals were discussed, and also mentioned at Lohatbadi.

We have the same evidence now; and, in addition, Natha Singh (p. 92), informs us that, when he was approached by Budha Singh (8) and Chanan Singh (W. B.) to join the *Ghadr* movement, they told him the looting of thanas and treasuries was one of the party's methods of war.

Sunder Singh (p. 153) says he heard the same from Ichra Singh.

We saw also in the previous case, and it is in evidence also in this case, that one gang, while going to Moga, to loot the treasury there, on the 27th November 1914, were stopped at Ferozeshahr; with the result that Sub-Inspector of Police Bisharat Ali and Zaildar Jawala Singh were murdered; and we have already seen in this case that the Jhar Sahib array had, for its immediate object, the sacking of Sarhali thana, and then of the Tarn Taran Tahsil.

That these various efforts failed is due to no want of inclination on the part of the revolutionists; they failed for the simple reason that all were despicable cowards, ready to murder those who were defenceless or easily overcome, but very careful not to expose themselves, if there was any danger of their being overcome.

(11) The Collection of Animals.

Excluding the confession of Nand Singh, which we cannot consider in this case; and the instance of Bachna, referred to in our judgment in the first case, we have the same evidence as before, and it is not necessary for us to refer to it at any more length.

(12) Murders.

Propogation of murder by the *Ghadr*.

We showed in our judgment in the first Conspiracy Case that murder of all who supported Government was an integral portion of the *Ghadr* policy.

We have before us the *Ghadr* file in this case and it is unnecessary for us to refer again to its sanguinary incitements. Nor is it necessary for us to repeat the evidence previously given, and again in this case, showing that murder was a constant theme of discussion in America and in India. It will suffice to refer to Mula Singh, who tells us definitely that the massacre of Europeans was one of the matters he was told he must direct, when leaving San Francisco.

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Murder discussed in the 23rd Cavalry.

Before coming to actual and attempted murders, we may briefly mention the evidence as to the discussion of murders in the 23rd Cavalry.

Puran Singh (p. 125) tells us he heard from Hira Singh (28) that some of the returned emigrants had undertaken to murder S. Sunder Singh, Majithia, and S. Rur Singh of Amritsar.

He also tells us that in November 1914 he heard men of the 23rd Cavalry were detailed to murder their officers in the Mess, the European residents in Mian Mir and Risaldar Major Hassan-ud-din Khan and Risaldar Yusuf Khan.

He also deposes to a discussion, in March, about murdering European and Indian officers of the regiment; and Wasawa Singh (p. 132) and Achhar Singh (p. 149) depose to the same incident.

There is also evidence that accused 67 and others plotted to blow up the Mess of the 23rd Cavalry, by throwing a bomb among the officers while at dinner.

The array of murders, that can be placed to the credit of the revolutionaries, is considerable.

The Ferozeshahr murders.

The first murders in order of time were those of Sub-Inspector of Police Bisharat Ali and Zaildar Jawala Singh at Misriwala near Ferozeshahr on the 27th November 1914.

These murders were the subject of an independent case before the Sessions Judge of Ferozepore; and the result was the conviction and execution of seven men, who had returned from the States and Manila for the purpose of waging war.

An eighth man concerned in these murders is accused 17; and, during the pendency of this main case, he has been tried and convicted by this Tribunal; and has since been executed.

There is no one now before us, directly concerned in the actual murder, and it suffices for us to show that the murder was by revolutionists and a pursuit of the revolution.

On the 25th November 1914 certain of the revolutionists, after the abortive attack on Mian Mir, went down to Ferozepore with the intention of attacking the arsenal there on the 30th November. To fill in the time an armed party decided on going to Moga, to attack the Treasury there, and obtain money and arms. One gang went by train to gather others together for the attack; and one gang of 15 men, armed with revolvers and *takwas*, left Ferozepore for the enterprise by road. On the road they were met by the Thanadar, who stopped them; and when he was about to search them, they opened fire on him, shot him dead, and, in covering their retreat, murdered Jawala Singh. There was a long running fight, ending in 2 of the gang being killed, seven being captured, and 6 escaping.

Not only from the previous history and connections of these murderers do we know they were of the revolutionary party, but in this case we have the evidence of Sunder Singh (W. G.), Sunder Singh (A. M.), Ichhra Singh and Jowala Singh establishing the same conclusion; and the actual murders are deposed to by Sher Singh (p. 343), Sardara Singh, Karim Bakhsh, Lambardar (p. 344), Head Constable Muhammad Sadiq Kahn Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Miran Bakhsh, and Phangan.

Not merely were these murders committed in pursuance of revolutionary designs; but they were murders committed by men, actually in arms, waging war and resisting authority.

The Sahnewal murder.

The next murder in order of time was that of Khushi Ram, in the Sahnewal dacoity on the 23rd January: and this was follwed by the murder of Beli Ram in the course of the Chabba dacoity on the night of the 2nd of February.

The Chabba murders.

These last mentioned murders, though they were murders committed by revolutionists in pursuance of acts of war, are not quite on the same footing as other murders. In so far as the men murdered were concerned, there was no political object to be served in killing them.

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It is quite different with the series of murders we have now to consider.

The Anarkali murder.

The fifth victim of the revolutionaries was Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah, who was murdered by Arjan Singh in Anarkali Bazar on the 20th February 1915. This was the day after that on which the revolutionaries had arranged for a general conflagration throughout India ; and Mohsum Ali Shah, suspecting Arjan Singh, who was in the company of 2 others, tried to arrest him and was at once shot dead. A Sub-Inspector of Police who was with him was also wounded.

Apart from his connection with the Anarkali murder, Arjan Singh, who has long since been executed, was one of the most desperate of the revolutionaries, returning to India for war ; being in the projected Moga attack, and in several of the dacoities, notably that at Chabba.

Sunder Singh (A. M.), (p. 161), who had been with the Ferozepore raiders, now tells us he met Banta Singh (hanged) at Asa Majra, and a few days later, Banta Singh told him he, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Arjan Singh (A. M.) and another man had gone from Ferozepore to Lahore to find out what the party was doing in Lahore, and that, in the bazaar, they had been stopped by a Sub-Inspector of Police and a sergeant, both of whom Arjan Singh had shot dead, and had then been captured, but all the others including Banta Singh had escaped.

Anokh Singh (p. 246) who was also at Ferozepore on the 19th February and came to Lahore with Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), and accused 36, met Gurmukh Singh at Lahore station on the night of this murder to go to Ludhiana ; and from him he learnt Arjan Singh had murdered a police sergeant in Anarkali, and been arrested, while accused 36 (absconder) and Harnam Singh had escaped.

These latter two men joined Anokh Singh and Gurmukh Singh at Mian Mir ; and all went on to Ludhiana together. This meeting is in a way corroborated by Sant Ram (p. 290), booking-clerk at Lahore Cantonment East ; who states that on the 20th of February 1915, 2 tickets (3rd class) were issued from that station to Ludhiana.

This clearly establishes, if the fact wanted establishing, that this murder was by revolutionists in prosecution of their design of waging war.

The Nangal Kalan murder.

The next murder, in order of time, is that of S. Chandan Singh, who was murdered on the 25th April 1915.

This zaildar had been instrumental in securing the arrest of Piara Singh, a person accused and convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case ; and he was murdered by Buta Singh and Banta Singh, leading revolutionists, on this account. These two men were sentenced to death by this Tribunal, and have been executed.

The Jagatpur murder.

The seventh victim was Sardar Bahadur Ichhra Singh, who was murdered at Jagatpur on the 4th June 1915 by Kala Singh and Chanan Singh, simply because, he, as a loyal citizen, had done his best to counteract the campaign of malignant falsehood in regard to the Rikabganj *Gurdwara* which the revolutionaries were using as a means of inflaming Sikhs against Government. These two murderers, it may be noted, were prominent figures at the Jhar Sahib in November.

The Walla Bridge murders.

The next 4 victims were killed on the night of the 11th June.

We will see in discussing the Kapurthala raid that a party of men left for the express purpose of attacking the Walla Bridge and returning by the 12th with arms for a raid on the Kapurthala magazine.

The Walla Bridge was attacked on the night of the 11th June ; 2 men of the 42nd Deolis being murdered in the attack ; and, after the attack, 6 of the attackers went *viâ* Gondwal, with the arms there captured, back into Kapurthala territory. On the way back, this gang murdered two more men ; and of these six murderers, five have been arrested, and, under sentence of this Court, executed. They were Chanan Singh and Kala Singh (both frequenters

of the Jhar Sahib, and murderers of Sardar Bahadur Ichhra Singh); Banta Singh (one of the murderers of Sardar Chanda Singh and one of the leading revolutionists); Atma Singh and Harnam Singh.

In that case the only men before us were those 5, who had escaped *vid* Gondhwal. All that was then definitely known was that the bridge had been attacked, men murdered, and an escaping party pursued and captured.

The genesis of the attack, the wandering of the gang, and its full composition were not then known.

In the present case, besides the absconder 36, we have Bachan Singh, approver, who says he was one of the murderers, and Rup Singh (72), who is alleged to have been one of the men attacking the bridge, and who, with Bachan Singh, is alleged to have returned to Kapurthala by a route other than that taken by the other murderers.

It is necessary, therefore, in this case to go into the story of the Walla Bridge murder in detail, so far as regards accused 72's share therein is concerned—our conclusions with regard to him will be found in his individual case.

We will later see that on the 5th June there was a meeting at Kapurthala, with a design to attack the magazine there. This design was for the time being abandoned, and it was arranged to meet again for the purpose on the 12th June.

Bachan Singh (p. 189) tells us that it was decided to fill in the time by an attack on the Walla Bridge to secure arms for the projected attacks of the 12th June.

Eight men, *viz.*, Chanan Singh, Kala Singh, Banta Singh, accused 67, 36, 70, 72, and witness were selected for this assault.

This party started off together; but later split into two sections, the one consisting of accused 67, 72, 36 and witness, the other of accused 70, Banta Singh, Kala Singh and Chanan Singh. The first-named party went by Gondwal ferry and Tarn Taran to Khera, where 67 sent accused 36 to the *gurdwara* to find Atma Singh and Harnam Singh. Prem Singh (67) took them soon after to the *gurdwara*, where they met Atma Singh and Harnam Singh, and the latter were asked to get further assistance. Harnam Singh brought one Ujagar Singh, who, however, declined to assist. The next day the original party of four left Khera, but, on the way, 67 sent 72 back to Harnam Singh's for a bottle of acid, with instructions to wait there. The rest went on to an arranged rendezvous; but the other party of four did not turn up. As a result, accused 67, 36 and witness went on to Chubbal, thence to Malwal, where a vain effort was made to induce Dial Singh to help, and 36 was sent back to Khera. Accused 67 and witness proceeded to a canal bridge, stopping *en route* at a *dhera*, where they saw 3 or 4 Sadhus. They spent the night near the canal bridge, and next morning Prem Singh (67) went to Amritsar to look for the other party of four, while witness returned to the Khera *gurdwara*. At Khera witness met Harnam Singh, Kala Singh, Atma Singh, Chanan Singh, accused 70, 36, and 72 and Banta Singh. This party set off for the Walla Bridge along with another man, who, however, left them on the road. Reaching the bridge they reconnoitred, but finding the sentries on the alert, they got no opportunity to attack them, and consequently, in the morning, withdrew, and it was arranged to meet at a well near Sur Singh with a view to go and murder Kapur Singh at Padri. Roda Singh (70) parted from them in anger at the failure to attack, and took no further part in the affair. Lachhman Singh (36) and Banta Singh went off to Padri, Kala Singh and Atma Singh stopped at a village *en route*, and the others went to a *gurdwara* at Chubbal for food, eventually going on to the well at Sur Singh, where they were again joined by 36, Banta Singh, Kala Singh, and Atma Singh, the two former telling them it was impossible then to kill Kapur Singh. They stopped the night at a *sarai*, all but Kala Singh and Chanan Singh, and, in the morning, they again decided to essay an attack on the Walla Bridge. Banta Singh and 36 went off first; Harnam Singh, Atma Singh, 72 and witness went to the *dera* of Jata Dhari for food, where they also saw a lambardar, who went off with the *Sadh* to pay revenue into the Tarn Taran treasury. From here they went on and found Banta Singh and 36, and

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were soon joined by Chanan Singh and Kala Singh on the canal bank. After some hesitation, they went to a culvert, a mile from the Walla Bridge, where they left their clothes and shoes, and thence to the bridge itself. Arrived near the bridge, Banta Singh and 36 reconnoitred, and returned saying the sepoys were awake, so the gang waited till between 1 and 2 A.M. when they heard a train coming from the Ludhiana direction. They decided to make their attack as the train got on to the bridge. It was arranged that Banta Singh and 36, who had a pistol and a *chhavi* respectively, should kill the sentry, while the rest rushed the guard. This scheme was carried out. As the train crossed the bridge, they made a united attack. Banta Singh fired 2 or 3 pistol-shots into the sentry, and Lachhman Singh (36) struck him with his *chhavi*, and the rest overpowered the guard, some of whom sheltered under iron sheeting, and one bolted down the embankment. Kala Singh seized the rifle of the sentry, and shot him dead as he lay wounded, and one sepoy, who caught hold of Kala Singh was felled with *chhavis*, shot dead by Kala Singh, and his body thrown into the canal. Witness is positive Rur Singh (72) was with them when they rushed the guard, but he had made off by the time they had collected the rifles of the guard from the tents, and awaited the others by the culvert, where the clothes had been left. Witness states they gathered up the accoutrements and rifles, and Banta Singh and Kala Singh donned turbans and a *kurta* of the sepoys, and the rest of the clothes were made into a bundle and handed over to Rur Singh (72) and witness, Chanan Singh who had a bomb gave it and some glass bottles to witness.

Witness and Rur Singh were told to go off to Kapurthala, while the others departed with the rifles in another direction, and, as we saw, in the murder trial, they were pursued and five caught.

Rur Singh and witness proceeded to Jandiala, throwing away a haversack (p. 59) into a well. At Jandiala they had food at a shop, and then they proceeded *vid* Butari and Kartarpur to Kapurthala. Arrived at Kapurthala they met 67, and gave the bundle of clothes to "Havildar" Bhagwan Singh, except a *chadar*, p. 61, which had belonged to Atma Singh, and which witness kept, as his own p. 60 had got burnt by acid. The witness also states that Rur Singh (72) and 36's turban (p. 62), which he got on the way from 36 in exchange for his own. From Kapurthala, 72 and witness went to Uqqi Chithi, where they had food at the *dera* of Hira Das; then to Gandhran, where zamindar gave them food and a night's shelter, then to Sohal, where they had food at the house of *Mussammat* Karmo, then to Janatpura, where they stopped at the house of Kala Singh, then to Sheikh Daulat, staying at the house of witness's uncle Nigaia, and finally to Dhudiki. He states that Lachhman Singh (36) came and told him that, after the murders, they had crossed the Beas at Gondwal and buried the rifles, and that while the others had been arrested, he had got away.

We have given this story in some detail, because, naturally, there is no other evidence as to the actual murder, and the question of Rur Singh's complicity depends on how far this story of the approver's is substantiated by evidence as to the surrounding circumstances, to which he deposes.

The first witness is Amar Singh, II, approver (p. 241), who was at the Kapurthala meeting on the 5th of June. He tells us that at that meeting Prem Singh (67) suggested the attack on the Walla Bridge to secure arms, for use in the projected attack of the 12th June on the Kapurthala magazine. He states that Prem Singh (67), Kala Singh, Chanan Singh, Banta Singh, accused 36, 70, 72 and Bachan Singh, approver, volunteered for the enterprise, but witness left before they set out. This evidence is identical with Bachan Singh's.

A brief account of the actual murder, which we have discussed in the trial, therefore, is given in this case by Randhir Singh (p.250), one of the wounded sepoys, but he is unable to identify anyone.

Bachan Singh's story of their movements is corroborated also by a number of witnesses. Dev Raj (p. 232), shop-keeper, remembers four men, of whom he identified Bachan Singh and remembers one had one eye like accused

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72, stopped at his shop and had a drink. *Mussammat* Ind Kaur of Khara remembers seeing three men, *viz.*, 67, 72 and Bachan Singh having a drink at her house, a few days before Atma Singh and Harnam Singh were arrested.

Sahib Singh, *granthi* of the Khara *Gurdwara*, p. 232, remembers Bachan Singh, accused 72 and 67 calling at the *Gurdawara* twice; where Atma Singh and Harnam Singh came and gave them food. Two visits were paid him.

Urjan Singh, p. 282, states that Prem Singh, Bachan Singh, accused 72 and another man, along with Atma Singh and Harnam Singh asked him at Khara to join them, but he refused.

Uttam Singh (p. 233) states that, 2 or 3 days before *Masia*, he saw a suspicious-looking man, whom he identifies as 72, at a well near Khara, and reported the same to Sodhi Jawand Singh. He is borne out by Sodhi Jawand Singh.

Sub-Inspector Police, Bodh Raj (p. 233) informs us that. as Atma Singh and Harnam Singh had been absent from their village, though restricted, he asked Sodhi Jawand Singh to report if any suspicious person was found around the village, and that the Sodhi made a report to him, on which, on the 11th June 1915, he sent in the report, P. 84.

This report is to the effect that about the 7th or 8th June, some doubtful persons had been with Atma Singh at the well, and one of these was one-eyed, the description being given in detail.

Bishen Singh, lambardar (p. 238), states that on the day before *Masia* he stopped at the Thattha Khara *gurdwara*, *en route* to the Tarn Taran Treasury with revenue, and there saw accused 72 and Bachan Singh, and he produces a receipt, which established that he did pay revenue on the 11th June; and Arjan Das, Sodhi (p. 233) corroborates and identifies 72 and Bachan Singh.

Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq (p. 283) testifies that, after the arrest of Bachan Singh on 5th August, the latter took him round, and showed him the houses of Ind Kaur at Khera, Ujagar Singh, and Sahib Singh *granthi* of Khara, Arjan Das's *dhera* at Thatthe, Bhagelu of Maluwal, Kirpa Ram's shop in Jhandiala, and a zamindar's house at Gandhra.

The wanderings of accused 72 and Bachan Singh, after the murder are also corroborated by a series of witnesses.

Kirpa Ram of Jhandiala (p. 233) identified Bachan Singh and 72, as having bought bread from him on the *Masia*. Nihal Singh of Gandhra (p. 233) sheltered them for a night; Dial Singh (p. 234) of Sohal also remembers them together at his house; so, too, do Kala Singh (p. 234) of Janatpura and Nigai of Sheikh Daulat (p. 234); and Arjan Das, Sodhi of Thattha (p. 261) identifies Bachan Singh as one of the two men he saw at Thattha.

Evidence of the wanderings of the other gang of four prior to the murder is given by Moti (p. 271).

Four men came to him, including Kala Singh, 3 days before the murder, and asked him to call Bishen Singh (7), but Bishen Singh was not in the village.

Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala (p. 233), gives evidence of hearing of the Walla Bridge murders on the 12th June, and in regard to the arrest of Atma Singh, Harnam Singh and Kala Singh on the 13th, and the discovery by them of the stolen rifles and accoutrements.

When Bachan Singh, approver, was arrested, he learnt from him that the clothes of the murdered men had been deposited with a "Havaldar", but it was not till 28th September he ascertained that the "havaldar" was in reality Bhagwan Singh, sepoy of Kapurthala State. Bhagwan Singh was arrested, and produced from his box a *safa* (P. 72), which bears on it the number 3166, which corresponds to the number on one of the stolen rifles and belts. He tells us Bhagwan Singh told him Rur Singh and another man gave him the *safa* and other clothes, on the day following the Walla Bridge murders.

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The discovery of P. 72 is corroborated by M. Nawab Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Kapurthala (p. 223); and Randhir Singh, one of the sepoys who was attacked at the Walla Bridge and was wounded, identifies the *safa* as his from the regimental number on it, and states he lost it on the night of the attack.

We have seen that Bachan Singh, approver, states that Rur Singh (72) changed his turban with Lachhman Singh (36).

Jiwan Singh, lambardar (p. 231) testifies to Rur Singh (72) giving the turban (P. 62) up to the police, and similar evidence is given by Rulia Singh, lambardar (p. 231) and by Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq (p. 283).

Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq, who investigated part of the case, testifies to Bachan Singh giving up 2 *chadars* (PP. 60 and 61), and a knife (P. 63), and also to his pointing out the well on the Amritsar Jhandiala road, into which he had thrown a haversack, part of which (P. 59) was recovered therefrom, and Bachan Singh (p. 192) admits pointing out the well.

The *chadar* (P. 61) has been identified by *Mussammat* Partab Kaur (p. 233), the mother of Atma Singh (hanged), as belonging to her son; and Jhanda Singh (p. 230) and Ilahi, diver, testify to the recovery of P. 59 from the well pointed out by Bachan Singh; while Ranjit Singh, zaildar, testifies to the recovery of PP. 60, 61, 63.

How the police got trace of Bachan Singh is explained by Inspector Fazl Imam (p. 300), who tells us it was accused 53 who told him Bachan Singh and 72 had gone to Kapurthala, and thence on to the Walla Bridge.

Pokhar Singh (accused 62), states in his Magisterial confession that he was told on 11th June by 32 and 98 that, after the Kapurthala gathering of 5th June, 8 of the men had gone to Majha to seize arms, and that some 4 days after Bachan Singh and 72 came to Dhudiki and told him they had been in the W.B. affair, and from thence had gone to Kapurthala for the meeting of the 12th.

This evidence supplies full details of all that preceded the actual attack; and we can see that the assault was a deliberately pre-arranged *array of revolutionists in arms*, an unquestioned insurrection, resulting in murder and robbery.

The Padri murder.

The twelfth victim of the revolutionists is Kapur Singh, who was murdered at Padri on the 2nd of August 1915.

This man was one of the first men to give information to the authorities of the array at the Jhar Sahib.

His murder has been the subject of a separate trial before us; and we were satisfied therein that one of the reasons for his being murdered was that he had given this information, and that one of his murderers was accused 67 who has been convicted and sentenced in that trial.

We may mention also, as showing the connection of this murder with the revolutionary movement, some evidence recorded in this case.

Bachan Singh of Dhudike (p. 190) states that, in June, the party attacking the Walla Bridge guard discussed murdering Kapur Singh, after their first attempt had been abandoned.

He states Kala Singh and Chanan Singh suggested the murder, and Lachhman Singh (36) and Banta Singh were sent to find if Kapur Singh was in Padri. They returned with the news it was difficult to kill him, as he was provided with a pistol.

Amar Singh (p. 241) tells us that Hardit Singh absconder (20) described the murder to him, saying he and 11 or 12 others had joined in it, including accused 32 and 98. They found Kapur Singh bathing at a well, and he, 20, shot him. Eight others crept up, and one cut off the murdered man's head with a *chhavi*, and throw it into a pond, and then proceeded to his house with the intention of robbing it, but hearing a gun, they scattered.

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This account of Hardit Singh's, who is an absconder in the Padri case, is different in almost every respect from that given in evidence before us, *e.g.*, accused 32 and 98 have never been charged with that murder; but the evidence is of this much value that it shows that the murder was talked of by revolutionists as a part of their work.

We have now dealt with the actual murders, 12 in number, committed by the revolutionaries in pursuance of their objects.

Projected murders.

We may proceed to mention other projected murders.

Arjan Singh (p. 200) tells us that in April accused 32 and Banta Singh (W. B.) came, and asked him to send for Kapur Singh (discharged) to find out who had got Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and Rur Singh (L. C. C.) arrested, with a view to murdering the man responsible. Two boys Mehru and Kehru were sent to fetch Kapur Singh.

Nand Singh (p. 236-7) gives identical evidence to that, and Mehru (p. 228), who is a son of accused 9, deposes to bringing Kapur Singh at Arjan Singh's request.

The proposed murder of Kirpal Singh.

The most important design, however, was the plot to murder Kirpal Singh, the spy; through whom the design to rise on the 19th February became known to the police in time to counteract.

This plot was conceived in the lines of the 23rd Cavalry.

Ganda Singh of the 23rd Cavalry (p. 119) informs us that, after the successful police raid on house No. 1 in Lahore on the 19th February, there was a meeting of revolutionary sowars at the Rifle Range; and Budh Singh, sowar, and Abdulla, farrier, suggested Kirpal Singh, spy, should be inveigled to the lines, and there murdered for his share in the arrests. There was another meeting, a few days after, at the same time place, and this meeting, was attended by Prem Singh (67), and Puran Singh, who was a cousin of Kirpal Singh, suggested that Prem Singh should go to murder Kirpal Singh in his village, saying that Fauja Singh, his brother, would help him, and Maghar Singh. (51) who lived in the same village would repair his pistol for him and on this Prem Singh said he would undertake the affair, getting assistance *en route* to the village. A few days later, there was another meeting where Prem Singh (67) agreed again to commit the murder.

Puran Singh (p. 123) testifies to the same incident. He states that when it became known that Kirpal Singh was instrumental in getting the house in Lahore raided, the revolutionaries decided to murder him. He too was present at two meetings at the Rifle Range. He, of course, being the cousin of Kirpal Singh, does not say he suggested the latter's murder; but otherwise his story is similar. He states it was Budh Singh, who proposed inveigling him to lines, and Prem Singh (67) suggested the murder of Kirpal Singh and of Bela Singh Zaildar, and asked some one to go with him and point out the men.

Witness admits he agreed, and told Prem Singh to go to his village, and see Fauja Singh, his brother, and Maghar Singh (51, who would point out the man, and also told him Maghar Singh would repair his revolver for him. A few days later Fauja Singh turned up in the lines and told them Prem Singh had seen Kirpal Singh, and had gone off to get men to assist in murdering him.

Some time after Prem Singh (67) again came to the regimental lines, and explained that he had not succeeded in the plan of murdering Kirpal Singh, as none would join him; and it was ultimately decided that Arjan Singh (71) and Budh Singh, sowar, should undertake the murders with him. Arjan Singh was to go Barar, stay with Maghar Singh (51), and Fauja Singh; while Prem Singh would go to Maluwal, procure a revolver there, and get other men to assist. Two days later Fauja Singh turned up, and asked witness if he had sent Arjan Singh to Barar, for he had come, seen him and Magher Singh (51), and told them Prem Singh would come soon to commit the murder. Fauja Singh also told him Prem Singh had come, and had stayed

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at Maghar Singh's; but the murder had been abandoned for the time being, as Kirpal Singh was known to be armed, and men were not ready to run the risk of helping Prem Singh in the matter, and that no one had subsequently come for the murder.

Wasawa Singh (p. 129) also testifies to the same matter. He tells us that, some days after the 19th February, there was a gathering at the Rifle Range, consisting of sowars, when it was decided to murder Kirpal Singh, after luring him to lines. Another meeting followed a few days later, attended this time by Prem Singh (67); and Prem Singh and Achhar Singh undertook to commit the murder. Puran Singh told Prem Singh Fauja Singh would point out the victim to him, for Prem Singh did not know him personally, and next day Prem Singh departed. A few days later, Fauja Singh came to the lines, and told him Prem Singh had been to Barar, and seen Kirpal Singh's house, but had gone off to get men to help in the murder. Shortly after, Prem Singh (67) himself came, and said he had not yet done the deed, as his revolver was out of repair, and he wanted help, so he was advised to get his revolver repaired by Maghar Singh (51).

Some days later, Prem Singh again set off instructing Arjan Singh (71), whom, in the interval it is alleged, he had introduced to the sowars to teach them how to make dynamite, to meet him at Barar; and witness was told by Puran Singh that Fauja Singh and Maghar Singh (51) were going to help to kill Kirpal Singh.

Achhar Singh (p. 149) states he also was present at the Rifle Range, when Prem Singh (67) came, and the murder of Kirpal Singh was discussed, and Prem Singh was advised to get his revolver repaired by Maghar Singh.

Corroboration of this story is afforded by Bir Singh (p. 256). He lives next door to accused 51, and states that in *Chet*, accused 51 came to him with another man, who, he was informed, was accused 67. He put 67 up for the night, and he told him he had come to murder Kirpal Singh, but on his expostulation 51 promised not to commit the deed. Two days later he again saw 67 in the *gurdwara*; and at his request called Fauja Singh, and yet a few days later saw him again talking to Balwant Singh in the village.

Fauja Singh (p. 276) states he remembers the last witness calling him to go and see 67 in the *gurdwara*, where accused 67 told him the Cavalry men had sent him to kill Kirpal Singh, but he went away as he had no arms or men to assist. He says Prem Singh (67) came on another occasion for the same purpose, but departed for the same reason.

We have not burdened the judgment with mere proposals to murder, to carry out which nothing was done.

The record of murders achieved sufficiently emphasizes the nature of the revolution. The murders actually committed or proposed are of 3 kinds—murders in dacoity, murders of persons helping the State, either by giving information or evidence; and murders committed in the course of acts, which in themselves, even if standing alone, would be definite acts of waging war.

(13) Jail-breaking.

We saw in the first case that the *Ghadr* advocated the breaking open of jails, and that the proposal was occasionally discussed.

There was, however, then no evidence of any proposal to attack any particular jail.

In this case, however, we find that, during the trial of the first case, a definite proposal was made.

Bachan Singh (p. 189) states that, at Kapurthala on the 5th of June, it was decided, after looting the magazine, to attack the jails at Lahore and Montgomery, and release and arm the prisoners, and Amar Singh of Usmanpur (p. 241) gives similar testimony.

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(14) THE REVOLUTIONARY FLAG.

The matter of the revolutionary flag is of little importance, beyond illustrating that the object of the revolutionists was to overthrow the Government by law established, and that military arrays were intended.

We have no new evidence in regard to the flag, but its existence is proved as in the previous case.

(15) THE DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

We traced in our judgment in the last case how, in the *Ghadr*, the destruction of railways and telegraphic communication was advocated as a part of the war policy. We have a considerable amount of the old evidence as to proposals; and some of the instances, then proved, of possession of implements have been also proved in this case.

We have, however, fresh evidence showing other proposals and other possessions.

The first instance relates to the 23rd Cavalry revolutionists.

Mul Chand (p. 115) informs us that, in November or December, Abdulla Farrier, one of the revolutionists in the 23rd Cavalry, told him he had cut some telegraph wires between Lahore and Kot Lakhpat.

Ganda Singh (p. 118), referring to this matter, states that, soon after the desertions from the regiment with a view to joining in the Jhar Sahib rising, Abdulla suggested they should cut some telegraph wires, and next evening Abdulla and 3 other men of the regiment went away for this purpose, returning next morning with the information that they had cut some between Lahore and Kot Lakhpat, and, later on, the seditious sowars collected money for another hack saw, which Abdulla took possession of.

Puran Singh (p. 123) also tells us Abdulla, Farrier, told him he with a party had cut telegraph wires between the two same stations.

Achhar Singh (p. 148) states he overheard mutinous sepoys in lines speaking of cutting telegraph wires, and being in possession of clippers, and testifies to Abdulla mentioning having cut some wires on the line; and Shankar Lal, Sub-Inspector, Telegraphs, states (p. 259) that in December 1914 a telegraph wire between Kot Lakhpat and Lahore was found cut with a sharp implement.

Bhagat Singh, approver (p. 171), tells us that, after the Doraha affair, Gurmukh Singh gave accused (23) four wire-clippers and 3 files, which 23 later gave him. One of these, P. 46, he gave to Arjan Singh (2), and asked him to bury it about the 24th February, and left the others in his charge. On the 19th March, Arjan Singh made some over again to him, retaining 2 clippers and a file. On the 8th April, Kapur Singh gave him two wire clippers and 2 files, which he buried in the jungle; whence they were removed by some one without his knowledge. Arjan Singh, approver (p. 200), states Bhagat Singh, about the 26th February, told him he had implements for cutting wires and lines.

Sub-Inspector of Police Haider Ali deposes (p. 220) that, on the 17th June, Bhagat Singh produced from a sand-hill near Ballowal, the wire cutters (P. 46), along with other things; and Zaildar Hazara Singh corroborates him.

Udham Singh of Hans (p. 197) states Anokh Singh had a bundle of wire cutters with him at Doraha.

Sub-Inspector of Police Buland Ikbal (p. 255) states accused (91) told him he had a hack-saw, which he had obtained from Lal Singh (L.C.C.), and on the 24th September 1915, delivered it to him, producing it from his *haveli*.

Head Constable Asghar Ali (p. 265) deposes to finding 3 pieces of hack-saw (P. 99 E) in a suit-case, in the house of accused 75, on 20th March; and Zaildar Khushal Singh (p. 273) and Bura, Lambardar (p. 274) give evidence to the same effect.

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Udham Singh of Hans (p. 198) deposes to being shown the cutters P. 46 and 47 by Bhagat Singh at Bhoparai.

Arjan Singh (p. 200) also states Kapur Singh told him at Dhudike that Bhagat Singh had given him wire cutting implements, which he was taking on to Kapurthala.

Anokh Singh (p. 243) tells us Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) informed him, in January 1915, that the revolutionists were in possession of cutters and saws for the destruction of telegraphs and railway lines; and that on the 18th February Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) gave him 3 or 4 files and wire cutters, which he made over to Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) at Doraha.

(16) Local Collections of Men.

It is not necessary for us to discuss again the local collections of men for the projected rising in Lahore on the 19th February,—the fact is proved by much the same evidence,—for the reason that there is no one before us who was directly concerned in bringing men into Lahore.

We have, however, a large amount of evidence as to the local collection of men for another place, *viz.*, Ferozepore, for the same date, with which we will deal later.

(17) Arrangements for the Rising in Lahore.

On this matter, too, we have nothing to add to what we have already said.

(18) The Spy and the Collapse.

We discussed the causes of the collapse of the proposed insurrection in Lahore, which was to be the signal for a general rising throughout India, in a separate section in our last judgment.

The Government Advocate has not considered it necessary to put in Kirpal Singh, spy, to recount his share in the causes of the collapse; but the facts have been fully evidenced by Deputy Superintendent of Police Liakat Hayat Khan, Ahmad Khan and other witnesses. It is not necessary to go over the same ground again.

We have, however, the additional evidence of Balwant Singh (p. 142), which fully corroborates the accounts already given.

He tells us that in February Kirpal Singh, spy, his cousin, came to him and asked him to introduce him to Mula Singh. He could not at first get leave, so sent Kirpal Singh to Naurang Singh, *Darzi*, in Amritsar. The latter, probably being suspicious of Kirpal Singh, refused help; and so Balwant Singh was given leave and went to Amritsar with Kirpal Singh. There they found Mula Singh had gone to Lahore, whither they followed him to Madan Singh's (L. C. C.) at Mian Mir. Here they found Mula Singh had left, and Madan Singh took them both to house No. 1, where they met Amar Singh, who informed them Mula Singh had returned to Amritsar. Following him there with Amar Singh they discovered he had been arrested. The same evening they foregathered at the Rasulpuri *haveli*, and later at the Virpali Dharmsala, where Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh, Tunda (L. C. C.), Amar Singh, approver, Wasawa Singh (L. C. C.) and others were.

There Kirpal Singh was introduced and accepted by the party, and his proposal to raid the Lopoki thana led to his being despatched to Dadhir, with credentials, to the men who have been convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, while witness himself returned to Mian Mir.

Puran Singh (p. 121) has also some evidence on this matter. He says Kirpal Singh asked him to get Balwant Singh to go with him to Mula Singh, but Kirpal Singh told him, on being taxed, what he was really aiming at, *viz.*,

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the arrest of Mula Singh, and Puran Singh promised to help if he got part of the reward. This Puran Singh appears to be an unmitigated blackguard, for, though he was willing enough for a share of the hoped-for reward to help in getting Mula Singh arrested, yet, after that event, he continued hand-in-glove with the mutineers in the regiment, helped them to make bombs, and even suggested the murder of Kirpal Singh.

However, he tried to get leave for Balwant Singh, but failed, and he says Balwant Singh gave Kirpal Singh the address of Naurang Singh where he could find out Mula Singh's whereabouts. Next day Kirpal Singh returned to lines, having failed to find Mula Singh, and Balwant Singh, having now got leave, went off with Kirpal Singh to Amritsar, returning four days later, and telling him they had first gone to Amritsar, then to Mian Mir, whence they were taken by Madan Singh (L. C. C.) to house No. 1, and then back to Amritsar, where they found Mula Singh had been arrested.

(19) The Ferozepore raid.

In our Judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case we referred to evidence, proving that a rising of the troops in Ferozepore had been arranged for the 19th February, coincident with the Lahore rising, and that there was some evidence, showing a gang of men went down to Ferozepore to assist.

We have dealt with the part played by the troops in Ferozepore in the section dealing with the seduction of troops. The evidence we then had in regard to gangs going to Ferozepore to assist was meagre; but, in this case, this important incident has been testified to in considerable detail. We have many witnesses in connection with it; and, as we proceed to discuss it, it will be apparent that a serious attempt was made on the 19th February to start a murderous outbreak in Ferozepore, accompanied by an attack on the Ferozepore arsenal. This outbreak was intended to be coincident with the outbreak in Lahore.

Where all the men, who were concerned in that raid, came from, we do not know.

There is, however, before us a body of men, residing in and near Dhandhari and Narangwal, which is alleged to have gone down to Ferozepore for this purpose.

There is evidence, which we have dealt with elsewhere, to the effect that villages in Ludhiana were much agitated over certain supposed Sikh grievances; and this feeling was exploited by the returned emigrants, particularly it is said through Randhir Singh (69), in touch with Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and other leaders of the revolutionary party.

The contention is that this man, under Kartar Singh's orders, took down a gang to Ferozepore for the 19th February.

The Dhundari *path*.

It is alleged by the prosecution that, preparatory to the Ferozepore raid there was a secret gathering at Dhundari on the 17th February when Randhir Singh (69) and his party came from Gujarwal, where they had held a *bhog* on February 14th.

Indar Singh of Khanna (p. 165) tells us there was a *path* at the house of Gurbachan Singh, whose son had gone on active service; and the *path* was followed by a *bhog*, after which those, who were there simply for religious observances, went away; but Randhir Singh (69) gathered a few men together, closed the door, and told them that a *desh bhagat* (*i.e.*, Kartar Singh, L. C. C.) had been and told him all Singhs must be ready to attack the Ferozepore fort in a couple of days. Randhir Singh as alleged told them they would have many men, including sepoys and emigrants; and, when accused 89 and witness asked how they hoped to overcome Government, Randhir Singh replied that the time for *izhadi* had come, as Government was interfering with their religion. It was this reference that induced several men to throw in their lot with Randhir Singh. We are told that the men present at this gathering were accused 69, 3, 10, 19, 89, 68, 41, 54, 77, 50 and witness, and, after it was over, men were sent out to collect others.

Teja Singh of Samrala (P. W. 40) also refers to this meeting. He tells us that he had been excommunicated, owing to a breach of caste rules, and 69 told him to attend the *Akhandpat* at Gurbachan Singh's at Dhandhari, when his application for readmission would be considered.

He says he did appear; and, after his case had been considered, he was turned out of the room, and a meeting held, the purport of which he knows nothing about, attended by accused 69, 3, 10, 19, 77, 68, 54, 50, 41 and Indar Singh; and he was directed to come again to Khanna, where an effort was made to induce him to join the party going to Ferozepore for the raid there.

Gurbachan Singh (p. 217) informs us that he held an *Akhandpat* to pray for the safety of 2 of his sons on active service, which Randhir Singh (69) and a lot of his followers attended, and after the religious ceremonies were over, some men had a meeting behind closed doors, the purpose of which he is ignorant of.

Gonda Das (p. 217) gives similar evidence, and he identifies 69, 3, 10, 19 as men who remained for the secret meeting.

Udham Singh of Hans (p. 196) states Karm Singh (41) told him he had attended this secret meeting at Dhandhari, where also were Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), 69 and others, and that many there were persuaded by 69 to join in the Ferozepore raid.

Mussammat Nihal Kaur (p. 214) remembers her husband Indar Singh going to Gurbachan Singh's *Akhandpat*, and being told by accused 77 her husband had gone to the Bar for men for the Ferozepore raid.

The presence of Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) is deposed to by Anokh Singh (p. 244), who says he went with him. He himself, but not Kartar Singh, attended the *Akhandpat*, after which Kartar Singh went to accused 69, and secured his promise of men for the projected raid.

The fact that there was an *Akhandpat* at Gurbachan Singh's is admitted by the defence, but just as it was sought to establish that the Gujarwal *Akhandpat* took place on the 20th January, and not on the 14th February, so in this matter it is contended the Dhandhari *Akhandpat* took place on the 23rd January and not the 17th February.

The nature of the evidence relied upon is curiously similar to that relied on in regard to Gujarwal. We have a letter (P. 41) purporting to be written from Gujarwal on the 20th January fixing the 23rd for the Dhandhari *Akhandpat*, and a collection of witnesses, some who say they were at the Dhandhari *Akhandpat* on that date: others who merely say they were at a Dhandhari *Akhandpat*, which was unobjectionable in character.

There is nothing in connection with this letter, which establishes it was written on the day alleged, and the recollection of the oral witnesses is not dependable, and we can certainly see no reason for disbelieving the evidence of the prosecution witnesses that this *Akhandpat* took place at Dhandhari on the 17th February.

The raid. (1) Sundar Singh (A. M.)

The first witness on the subject of the raid itself is Sundar Singh of Asa Majra.

This witness informs us that Uttam Singh (98), Karm Singh (41) and Udham Singh of Hans came to him; and he was informed that the 19th February had been fixed on for the rising, and that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had been to Dhandhari to tell Randhir Singh (69). The rising was to be simultaneous in Lahore, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and all over India. He was told Randhir Singh (69) had sent one Indar Singh of Khanna to collect men in the Bar; and Santa Singh (77) and Teja Singh of Samrala had been sent out with the same object to other places. All were to gather at Ferozepore Cantonments on the 19th, where the native regiments would supply arms, and a midnight attack would be made on the fort, with a view to obtaining arms and ammunitions, and Randhir Singh (69) was to bring a large body from Dhandhari. The same evening Ganda Singh (17), Udham Singh of Hans, Arjan Singh, the Anarkali murderer, Banta Singh (W. B. murderer), and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) came to him *en route* to Ludhiana, and other

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places to collect men for Ferozepore, and it was understood they were to go to Ferozepore in small parties under Randhir Singh's orders. Many of these men were armed.

On the appointed day, this witness states he set out for the rendezvous, with Teja Singh, accused 41, 54, 77 and 101 and the wife of Indar Singh of Khanna, witness, who was out to bring her husband home.

At Ludhiana they were joined by Buta Singh (hanged), Gandha Singh (17), Arjan Singh (Anarkali murderer), Banta Singh (W. B. murderer), Uttam Singh (98), Harnam Singh (Sialkot) (L. C. C.), and some others; and at Mullanpur they met a party, under the leadership of Randhir Singh (69), comprising accused 3, 10, 23, 33, 68, 89, 31, 42, 59, 50, 58, Udham Singh of Hans, and others not accused. Accused 19, he also states, was in the raid.

Some of this gang were armed; and fortified with a harmonium. At Ferozepore Cantonment they were met by Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and two sepoys who led them to some bushes near the Rifle Range, where there was a large number of revolutionaries collected. The sepoys there left them to prepare the regiment. They, however, did not return; so Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) Arjan Singh (the Anarkali murderer), Buta Singh (hanged), accused 98 and 17 went to find out what had happened, and returned soon, saying arrangements were being made. Further delay occurred; and on 69's advice Arjan Singh, Kartar Singh, Buta Singh and accused 98 again went to the lines, and returned with the news that the Military authorities had got wind of the affair, and had turned out certain sepoy sympathizers; and as nothing could be done that night, the gang broke up. In the section dealing with seduction of troops we have seen that sedition-infected sepoys were dismissed.

The witness proceeds to tell us that Randhir Singh (69) went off with his party; while he, accused 17, Buta Singh (hanged), 98, 42 and two others, not accused, went to Goleana and Bhatinda, where they separated, witness going to his own village with accused 42.

gat Singh. The second important witness is Bhagat Singh of Ballowal (p. 168 *et seq*). He says he was asked by Harnam Singh (23) at Gujarwal, about the 17th February, to join in the proposed raid, and meet the other raiders at Mullanpur.

He checked the information by questioning Randhir Singh; and, in accordance with his promise, he went to Mullanpur, where he met accused 69, 50, 3, 59, 89, 68, 10, 19, 23, 78, 33, 98, Udham Singh of Hans and 2 Sikh boys of Gujarwal. The gang, he says, was dressed in black; and he too refers to the harmonium, and says there was a number of people already seated in the train.

At Ferozepore, where some 50 or 60 revolutionaries alighted, he met on the platform accused 58, Kartar Singh, Buta Singh and accused 17 and some others. Mastan Singh (58) told him there were about 100 or 150 collected, and they were taken in small gangs to some reeds, meeting on the way a patrol of Territorials. After waiting some time in the reeds, Gauda Singh (17) told Randhir Singh that nothing could be done, as the Military authorities had got wind of the affair. Besides those already mentioned as having been met *en route* to Ferozepore, witness identifies (32), Udham Singh of Hans, and (30) as being among the men gathered in the reeds.

With the abandonment of the design, witness went off with 69's party to Phimi-ke-Khai, a station on the Bhatinda-Ferozepore section, where accused (89) and (59) tried to get tickets for the whole gang; but they had to buy their tickets separately. At Phimi-ke-Khai were witness himself, accused 69, 50, 3, 89, 59, 68, 19, 10 and Indar Singh's wife; and they travelled, first to Ferozepore Cantonments, and thence to Mullanpur, and Moti, seeing 23, 58 and Buta Singh (hanged) at Jagraon.

It is interesting, in connection with this witness, to notice that in his diary, under date 18th February 1915, a mistake for 19th February, he writes "from Mullanpur to Ferozepore by 7 o'clock train;" and on the 19th he enters "went to Phimi-ke-Khai from Fattowala *viâ* Sappanwali. Left Phimi-ke-Khai at 9 A. M. Left Cantonment Railway Station at 11-30 with Mastan Singh (58), Harnam Singh (23) and Buta Singh (hanged)," and the diary

also contains a note *Na muafiq*, which, witness says, means "nothing could be done."

The third approver, who gives evidence in connection with this incident, is Udham Singh of Hans (p. 196 *et seq*). Udham Singh, Hans.

This witness states he met Karm Singh (41) at Patiala, and he told him he had just seen Randhir Singh (69) at Dhandari, where Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had informed them the 19th February had been fixed for the rising. With Karm Singh he went to Sunder Singh of Asa Majra; where he met Arjan Singh, Anarkali murderer, Banta Singh (W. B. murderer), Ganda Singh (17) and some others, where he was told the next day was the day for the mutiny. At Ludhiana he met accused 98, and, with him, went on to Narangwal to see Randhir Singh (69), where he saw accused 69, 3, 89, 19, 10, Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), 43, 58, and others; and accused 98 told Randhir Singh he, with his gang, should reach Ferozepore that evening, to which 69 assented.

Witness and accused 98, having also told 89, 78 and 33 to be at Ferozepore, went on to Mullanpur *en route* for Ferozepore, and, at that station, linked up with accused 69, 3, 78, 33, 89, 59, 19, 23, 43, 10, Bhagat Singh approver, and several others. This party was in black, and the witness also mentions the harmonium. At Ferozepore Station they were met by Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and 58, and were led in small groups to some reeds. He too refers to passing a Territorial patrol.

Besides those mentioned above, this witness met in the reeds accused 98, 30, 32, Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), 17, Arjan Singh, the Anarkali murderer, Sundar Singh of Asa Majra, Buta Singh (hanged), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), 50, 68, Anokh Singh, approver, 41 and Banta Singh (W. B. murderer).

He tells us Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) was despatched to lines to find out what was happening; and he returned, saying nothing could be achieved, as the authorities were fully informed. Witness with 98, 30, Chanan Singh, and 32 went to Ferozepore, and thence to Doraha; where, as we will see, part of this gang contemplated another outrage.

The fourth approver, who has evidence to offer on this subject, is Anokh Singh (p. 245 *et seq*). This youth was a kind of messenger, who was attached to Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and had been employed by him in helping to seduce the Ferozepore troops. The success attained in this direction we have discussed in the section dealing with the seduction of troops. He gives important evidence, tells us that he accompanied Kartar Singh to Dhandari on the 17th February to see Randhir Singh (69), and warned the latter to be present at Ferozepore on the 19th February with his gang, where he, Kartar Singh, would meet them. Randhir Singh promised to do so, and then they went on to Gujarwal with similar directions for accused 23 and 78. Anokh Singh.

On the 19th, Kartar Singh and he went to Ferozepore, and, as previously arranged, met Randhir Singh's party at the Cantonment Station. This party, he says, consisted of 60 or 65 men, dressed in dark blue, and accompained by a harmonium. Of this party he identifies accused 98, Udham Singh of Hans, Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Banta Singh (W. B. murderer), Arjan Singh (Anarkali murderer), Harnam Singh, Sialkot (L. C. C.), 69, 50, 58, 78, 23, 59, 43, Bhagat Singh, approver, 10, 19, and 17. The gang was led in groups to some reeds near the Rifle Range, and Kirpa Singh (46), a sepoy, was sent to find out what had happened in lines. The party broke up when it was discovered nothing could be done, and witness, with Kartar Singh, Banta Singh, Harnam Singh, Arjan Singh and Gurmukh Singh, went to the station, and thence to Lahore.

There is a considerable amount of evidence of independent witnesses supporting these approvers.

The first witness is Inder Singh of Khanna (p. 164). He was at a meeting at Dhandari, where Randhir Singh (69) referred to the coming attack on Indar

Ferozepore, and when Santa Singh (77) was sent out to collect men for the enterprise. The witness, desirous of getting out of the way, made a pretence of offering to go to the Bar for the same purpose, and, getting money from accused 89, he went to Lyallpur, and saw Jaimal Singh, Wariam Singh and Nand Singh there, keeping out of the way until the affair was over. He was afterwards reproached by Randhir Singh for his failure to turn up.

His visit to Chak 361 is corroborated by Jaimal Singh (p. 167) and Wariam Singh (p. 167), who say the witness told them Randhir Singh had sent him to bring in men to fight Government, but they refused to have anything to do with him, especially as he himself said he had no intention of getting involved.

Mussammat Nihal Kaur.

Closely connected with this evidence is the statement of his wife Mussammat Nihal Kaur (p. 214). We have seen that both Sunder Singh of Asa Majra and Bhagat Singh, approver, mention her being with Randhir Singh's party. She tells us that she heard from accused 77 that her husband had gone to the Bar to collect men to go on to Ferozepore. It was with the sole object of inducing him to abandon any mad ideas he had, that his wife went to Ferozepore, hoping to find him there, and bring him home. She says she accompanied accused 77 and 54 from Khanna, and, meeting 41 and 13 at Ludhiana, went on to Ferozepore. At Mullanpur she saw 68, 69, 89, 10, 19, 3 and others get into the train, with a harmonium. She tells us that, having reached Ferozepore, she went with a gang to the jungle, and in the morning went with the rest to Phimi-ke-Khai, and thence home with 54 and 77.

The witness also identifies 59 as one of the gang in Ferozepore. There can be no question of this witness' reliability, so far as the incident is concerned.

We have seen that Sunder Singh (A. M.) has told us Teja Singh of Samrala started from Khanna with himself, 41, 77, 101, 54 and Inder Singh's wife.

Teja Singh Samrala.

Teja Singh (P. W. 40) has given evidence, and tells us he was at Khanna, seeking re-admission to caste, and accused 77 took him with Nihal Kaur, 54, 13, 101 and Sunder Singh (A. M.) to Ludhiana, where 41 got into the train. There Santa Singh told him they were going to Ferozepore to attack the fort, but he declined to go on with them.

Miscellaneous witnesses.

A highly respectable witness is Zaildar Kishen Singh, who remembers seeing a gang of men at Mullanpur Station on the 19th February, of whom he remembers 69 and 19. They were in black, and had a harmonium with them.

The meeting of a Territorial patrol is corroborated by Corporal Waller and R. I. Landry of the 4th Devons, who tell us that, when, on patrol duty on the night of the 19th February, they saw a gang of 30 or 40 men going towards the Rifle Range, and the statements as to how the gangs came down to Ferozepore, dispersed, and went home, is also corroborated by the evidence of certain railway officials.

Ram Dhan, Assistant Station Master, Mullanpur (p. 255), recalls a number of men, dressed in black, booking last February to Ferozepore Cantonments. Shib Lal, Ticket Collector (p. 249), informs us that, on the 19th February, 19 and 48 third class tickets were issued from Mullanpur and Ludhiana, respectively, to Ferozepore Cantonments, and, on 20th February, 28 tickets were issued from Phimi-ke-khai to Ferozepore, and Ferozepore to Mullanpur.

Hari Ram, Station Master of Phimi-ke-khai, corroborates, and tells us the average issue of such tickets is 4 or 5; and Lala Jagan Nath, Station Master, Mullanpur, also corroborates, and gives the daily average at his station as 3.

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Isa (p. 250), a pointsman at Phimi-ke-khai, remembers a gang of men at the station, numbering about 20 and including a women, who wanted to buy tickets in a lump ; and on jail parade he identified accused 69, 3, 68 and before us 13, 52, 28 (wrongly) and 69. The identifications before us, except that of accused 69 and possibly 13, are probably inaccurate and the arguments of defence counsel will be considered later. Ahmad Khan pointsman (p. 250), gives similar evidence, and identifies accused 3 and 69.

Head Constable Maula Bakhsh (p. 250) also states that, on the night of the 19th, he saw a gang of suspicious characters alight at Ferozepore Cantonments, and reported the same at once to Inspector Lamacraft, who (p. 266) took immediate action.

Bachan Singh (p. 187) also states that Ishar Singh (32) told him he had gone with 70 or 80 men to attack the Ferozepore fort, to get arms, but the enterprise had failed.

Subha Singh, pointsman at Mullanpur (p. 326), deposes to a party leaving that station for Ferozepore with a harmonium ; but he only identifies Bhagat Singh (approver) ; and Ladhu and Pakhar, pointsmen, give similar evidence, the former identifying accused 58 and 3, and the latter accused 30.

Rash Behari Bose' notes.

An important piece of corroboration is found in the slips of paper, in Rash Behari Bose's handwriting, discovered in Lahore, when the houses there were raided. On one of these we find the significant conjunction of the names "Randhir" and "Uttom," *i.e.*, accused 69 and 98, the men who are alleged to have been the leaders of the Ferozepore raiders.

Conclusion.

Now, there can be no question that a gang of men did go down to Ferozepore for the rising on the 19th February, armed and intent on murder and mutiny. That they were badly armed and generalled, that they were out on a hopeless and ridiculous task, makes no difference : they formed an actual array waging war.

How far we are not prepared to consider the cases proved against individuals we will discuss in the individual cases—where we will also deal with the lengthy arguments of the defence counsel—all we need now say is, that we are satisfied there was a raid, and we attach hereto a tabular statement, showing who have been implicated by name and by whom they have been implicated.

Tabular statement of persons implicated in Ferozepore Raid.

No. or Name.	Sundar Singh, A. M.	Bhagat Singh.	Udham Singh, Hans.	Anokh Singh.	Nihal Kaur.	Teja Singh.	Kishen Singh.	Isa.	Ahmed Khan.	Bachan Singh.	Subha.	Ladhu.	Pakhar.	Remarks.
3	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	×	×	...	...	×	...	
10	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	
17	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	×	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	
31	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	
33	×	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	×	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	..	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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Tabular statement of persons implicated in Ferozepore Raid—concld.

No. or Name.	Sundar Singh, A. M.	Bhagat Singh.	Udham Singh, Hans.	Anokh Singh.	Nihal Kaur.	Teja Singh.	Kishan Singh.	Isa.	Ahmed Khan.	Bachan Singh.	Subha.	Labhu.	Pakhar.	Remarks.
54	×	...	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	
59	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	
69	×	×	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	
77	×	...	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
89	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
98	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sundar Singh (A. M.)	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teja Singh ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nihal Kaur ...	×	×	...	...	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	
Buta Singh (hanged)	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arjan Singh (A. M.)	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banta Singh (W.B.)...	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harnam Singh (L.C.C.)	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Udham Singh, Hans...	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kartar Singh (L. C. C.)	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhagat Singh ...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	
Chanan Singh ...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gurmukh Singh (L.C.C.)	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anokh Singh ...	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

We must here notice a point raised in defence by several counsel.

We have seen that the prosecution witnesses say that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) came and warned Randhir Singh at Dhandari to be ready for the raid of the 19th, and that the news spread as far as Patiala, where Sundar Singh, A. M. was, in time for men to come up from there.

It is argued that this is impossible as the rising for the 19th was not decided upon until the 18th February in Lahore.

Now we admit it would be, if not impossible, at least very difficult for Kartar Singh to leave Lahore on the 18th, reach Dhandari, inform Randhir Singh there and yet enable a man to go on to Patiala and warn Sundar Singh, A. M. the same day.

It is not physically impossible, for leaving Lahore at 7-40 A. M. it would be possible to break journey for 6 hours at Ludhiana, and yet reach Patiala that evening. It would be, however, impossible for Kartar Singh to return to Lahore, and reach Ferozepore the same evening, which is part of the prosecution story, though he could reach Ferozepore direct from Ludhiana.

The answer, however, to the objection is complete. The date of the rising in Lahore was, we are satisfied, changed from the 21st to the 19th, on the 16th or 17th, and not on the 18th, and we are satisfied that the misunderstanding is due to Amar Singh (approver) having been a day wrong in his reckoning ever since the meeting of the 12th February.

The fact that Amar Singh made this error is very clear. He has always post-dated meetings and events after the 12th February by one day and this is demonstrated by the fact that he fixes Harnam Singh (L. C. C.)

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having seen Kirpal Singh (spy) at the railway station on the 16th, whereas the telegram sent by Kirpal Singh clearly shows he was at the station on the 15th and not 16th.

Moreover, Amar Singh has clearly spoken of Kharak Singh being told off on the 17th to bring in men for the 18th, and also of Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and Anokh Singh returning from Ludhiana on the 18th, informing him that they had done what they had to do there and then straightway proceeded to Ferozepore.

We have carefully checked his various statements with other facts and we are satisfied the date was changed either on the 16th or 17th, and emissaries sent out on the 17th to warn the revolutionists of the change.

The correct dates have always been given by Sucha Singh who has consistently said he saw Kartar Singh in Ludhiana on the 17th, where he was told of the date for the rising having been advanced to the 19th.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS AFTER THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

We have now seen how the intended rising in Lahore failed on the 19th February; how troops in other stations did not rise, and how the important coincident array, which went down to Ferozepore to start the conflagration there, came to grief.

In the last case we stopped at this point; but we are now in possession of evidence showing that the activities of the revolutionists had by no means ceased.

These activities we propose now to discuss.

(1) THE AFFAIR AT DORAHA BRIDGE.

The Doraha Bridge affairs.

The affair at the Doraha Bridge was referred to in the L. C. C. as one of those attempts at securing arms by attacks on railway bridges, which, as we saw then, was an integral part of the revolutionary programme; a method later employed, unfortuately with success, at the Walla Bridge.

We have fuller evidence in this case in regard to this incident.

Bhagat Singh, approver (p. 170), tells us that, after the failure of the proposed attack on the Ferozepore arsenal on the 19th February, he. Mastan Singh (58) and Harnam Singh (23) left for Doraha; Harnam Singh telling him they were to go there to seize arms. Near Gurthali they met Nand Singh (L. C. C.) and Ganda Singh (17), who had 6 bombs in their possession; and they pointed out a spot where they were to assemble that night. The two of them attended at the rendezvous on the 21st February, there meeting Ganda Singh (17), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Nand Singh (L. C. C.), Sewa Singh (79), Arjan Singh and Banta Singh and others.

At midnight, after testing the bombs they had, they set out for the bridge, with arms and bombs; but, when they got to the bridge, they feared to attack it, as there was a well-armed guard of 12 men. Ganda Singh, however, went on, and after reconnoitring, returned and advised them to go home if they were afraid. Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) returned to Doraha Station, and the rest to Gurthali bridge, and thence witness went to Jagraon.

This witness' diary shows he left Narangwal for Doraha on the 20th, was at Doraha on the 21st, and with Harnam Singh (23) reached Jagraon on the 23rd, where he remained two days.

Udham Singh of Hans (p. 197) also tells us that, after the failure at Ferozepore on the 19th, it was arranged that the Doraha bridge should be assaulted on the 21st; and on that date he, accused 32, Rur Singh (L. C. C.) and Chanan Singh left for Doraha, Uttam Singh (98) promising to follow. They reached Doraha about 1 P. M., and there met Buta Singh (W. B. murderer), who told them he had failed to meet the other party, and accordingly, they abandoned their design, and went back to Ludhiana.

Anokh Singh, approver (p. 246), who was also in the Ferozepore affair, and went from there to Lahore, Ludhiana and then to Dhabla with 36,

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Gurmukh Singh and Harnam Singh, tells us the 21st had been fixed for an attack on Doraha by accused 17 and 98 at Ferozepore; and Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Jaswant Singh (36) and he proceeded to Doraha, where they met accused 23 and Bhagat Singh, approver, near a canal bridge. At night some 20 men, including accused 36, 23, 17, 58, Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), with bombs and arms, started for the Doraha bridge, after testing the bomb materials they had. He states Ganda Singh (17) went in front and reconnoitred, returning to say the guard was too strong, and so the enterprise was abandoned for the time being.

Bhagat Singh (p. 171) states that when the attack of the 21st was abandoned for lack of men, Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) said he would bring more men, and renew the attempt on the 26th; and, accordingly on that day, he went, *viâ* Ludhiana, to Doraha but found none of Gurmukh Singh's expected party, so returned to Gujarwal, where he met accused 23, and asked him why he had failed to turn up.

The diary shows he left Narangwal for Doraha on the 20th, was at Doraha on the 21st; at a "meeting" at Lil on the 22nd; went again to Doraha on the 26th, and was at Gujarwal with Harnam Singh on the 28th.

Anokh Singh (p. 246) also says that the attack was potsponed to the 26th, and he and Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) set out for Lahore to bring more men for the purpose, but he parted from Gurmukh Singh at Ludhiana, and fled to Burma.

Anokh Singh's statement is also corroborated by the Railway booking registers. Ram Lal (p. 290), Booking Clerk of Ludhiana, proves the issue of four 3rd class tickets to Dablan on 21st February 1915, which Mulk Raj collected at Dablan, and issued 4 from there to Rajpura, where they were collected, and 5 tickets issued to Doraha by Ragbat Rai (p. 291), of which 4 were collected at Doraha by Kishen Sarup.

(2) Sedition in the 23rd Cavalry.

We have already dealt with this matter in the general section relating to the seduction of troops.

We need only add here that one of the men who seems to have attempted some sort of reorganization is Prem Singh (67). He was, after the 19th February, constantly in the lines of the 23rd Cavalry, practising and preaching sedition. On one of these visits Prem Singh explained that, as two organized risings, *viz.*, those of the 26th November and 19th February had come to grief, he had arranged that small parties, armed with bombs and pistols, were to wander about committing murder. Wasawa Singh and Puran Singh both tell us this; and there is no doubt that this method of insurrection, advocated by the *Ghadr* as "guerilla warfare," was adopted, and men were murdered, as we have already seen, and bombs prepared wherewith to murder others.

(3) The Kapurthala Raid.

The incident, which we refer to as the Kapurthala raid, took place in June 1915. It was part of the effort at reviving the revolutionary movement, which appeared to have been broken in February, and is closely connected with the Walla Bridge murders, with which, however, we have dealt separately.

The most important witness in this connectiou is Bachan Singh of Dhudike.

We have seen that this man was first seduced (as alleged) by Pakhar Singh (62), a relative of his returned from Hong Kong; and that 62 was constantly visited by accused 70, 98, Banta Singh (hanged), Buta Singh (hanged), 36, 32, and 53, 65, 2, Kapur Singh, Bhagat Singh, and others.

He tells us (p. 188) that Pakhar Singh (62) came and told him and accused 72 they must be ready in a few days to accompany him, as Isher

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Singh (32) and Banta Singh (hanged) required help for work in Kapurthala, and directed them to go there to loot the magazine and seize arms. The matter was discussed with accused 72, 63 and 64, and Pakhar Singh told them accused 32 would meet them at Kapurthala Station. Accused 72 and he went to Kapurthala on the 5th June ; were met by accused 32, 2, Kapur Singh and a havaldar, and taken to a garden, where a body of men, 18 or 19 in number, and including accused 32, 2, 72, 98, 6, 70, 36, 67, Kapur Singh, Buta Singh (hanged), Banta Singh (hanged), Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer), Kala Singh (W B. murderer) and a Salutri (71) held a meeting. The meeting disacussed the looting of the magazine at Kapurthala, and the " Havaldar " promised to show them the road. It was, however, decided that the attack should be postponed till the following Saturday (June 12th) and extra men collected. In the meantime, it was decided to attack the Walla Bridge, and procure arms for use in looting the magazine. We need not follow the Walla Bridge enterprise again at this stage. After that raid had been successfully accomplished, witness says that Rur Singh (72) and he separated from the other murderers to go to Kapurthala, whither the others would follow. He states they went on to Kapurthala, where they met Prem Singh (67), who took them into the jungle ; where they were joined by the Havaldar and accused 71. This was on the 12th June. There they heard that the State authorities had got wind of the assembly on the 5th June, and had already arrested Buta Singh (hanged) accused 2, 6 and Kapur Singh on the following day; and as there were insufficient people to attack the magazine, the proposal was abandoned. The " Havaldar " told them accused 64 had arrived to help, and next morning they saw him, and he told them 62 had sent him for this purpose. 72 and witness left Kapurthala, and the story of their wanderings may be left, as we have discussed it in connection with the Walla Bridge murder.

The second important witness is Amar Singh (p. 240), approver of Usmanpur.

He had promised to join the revolutionary movement, at the instigation of the absconder Jawand Singh (36) ; and he tells us that Buta Singh (hanged) and Bir Singh (6) came to him on Jawand Singh's directions. Buta Singh told him a havaldar in Kapurthala, in charge of the magazine, had promised to supply the revolutionaries with all the arms he had, and witness was told to go on to Kapurthala the following Saturday, *viâ* Kartarpur. He did so, and was met at Kartarpur by accused 20; and on the road to Kapurthala they met accused 70, and, further on, accused 6. The latter took them to a field, where a party of 19 men were assembled, including Buta Singh (hanged), Banta Singh (hanged), accused 6, 36, 7, 20, 67, 98, 32, 70, 2, 71, 72, Bachan Singh (approver) and others, who, we are told, were Chanan Singh, Kala Singh (W. B. murderers) and Kapur Singh, accused 39 (discharged). Some of these men were armed. After discussing whether they were strong enough to attack the magazine, it was decided to postpone the assult till the next Saturday, and attack the Walla Bridge post in the interval. The witness and accused 20 left together, witness eventually going home. The witness did not go to Kapurthala on the 12th, as he realized the proposal was absurd, and he dropped his connection with the *ghadr*.

Nand Singh, approver (p. 236) states that in April, accused 53 and 85 came to Arjan Singh at Daudhar, looking for accused 32. These men talked sedition to him, and he tells us (p. 237) that on the 2nd June he also attended the meeting at Chuhar Chak near Daudhar preparatory to the Kapurthala raid, which was attended by accused 2, 32, 53, 62, 64, 80, Kapur Singh, Banta Singh (W. B.) and Arjan Singh (approver).

Kapur Singh asked for money to get materials for a bomb to use at the forthcoming attack on the Kapurthala magazine on the 5th. Arjan Singh, approver, informed this witness of the proposed assault ; but witness was unable to take part in it, as he was arrested on the 4th June, and placed on security.

The meeting of the 2nd June, preparatory to the attack on Kapurthala, is also testified to by Arjan Singh (approver) (p. 200).

He tells us that Pala Singh (64) and Nand Singh asked him to attend; and he did so, finding assembled 32, 62, 53, Kapur Singh, 2, 63, 80 and Banta Singh (hanged). A "committee," consisting of 32, 2, 62, Banta Singh and witness was appointed; and 32 informed them that, on 5th June, a large party would collect at Kapurthala to attack the magazine, with the help of a havaldar; and it was agreed to go there. Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh were given money to get bomb materials for the attack. Like Nand Singh, this witness was prevented from going to Kapurthala, as he was restricted. He met Ishar Singh (32) on the 9th, and refused his invitation to go to Kapurthala on the 12th.

The corroborative evidence is of a somewhat unusual character.

Sunder Singh and Harnama *Bawarias* (p. 227), say they were looking out for the whereabouts of partridges in *Jeth*; and, while doing so, they came across some tracks behind the Military barracks at Kapurthala.

These tracks, which raised their suspicions, they followed up, till they came to a spot, where they saw, from the tracks, there had been a gathering of some 18 men. There were traces of *chhavis* in the sand; and some of the men had apparently burst through a thorn hedge. Their suspicions being confirmed, they retraced the original tracks. Seven men had gone on to Kartarpur, 3 to Cantonments, and four to Kala Sangian. The tracks of all but these four were lost on *pakka* roads; so they followed up the four to Kala Sangian, where they enlisted the help of a constable, and went on to Chitti; where, having been joined by a lambardar, they followed the tracks to the *Gurdwara*, where 4 men, including Bir Singh (6), who had a *chhavi*, were arrested.

Police Constable Mahan Singh (p. 227) states the last two witnesses asked him at Kala Sangian to follow the tracks of 4 doubtful men. He did so, and at Chitti Dharamsala found, and arrested, Buta Singh (hanged), accused 6, 2 and Kapur Singh.

Mohan Singh, the lambardar (p. 228), gives corroborative evidence; and Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Hussain (p. 228) deposes to going to Chitti, on receipt of the information as to the arrests, and taking over these men.

S. Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala (p. 222), on information received, also went and saw the 4 men arrested at Chitti, and ascertained there had been a meeting at Kapurthala on 5th June 1915; and he later heard from Ikram-ul-Haqq of Bachan Singh, approver, who spoke of a State "havaldar." This man was eventually ascertained in September to be really a sepoy Bhagwan Singh.

Inspector Ikram-ul-Haqq (p. 283) states he ascertained the name of Bhagwan Singh from accused 32 on 28th September; and on this information he went to Kapurthala, and had Bhagwan Singh arrested; and the method by which the police got on to Amar Singh and Bachan Singh is explained by Fazal Imam (p. 300), who informs us that Buta Singh (W. B. murderer) gave him certain particulars at Hoshiarpur on 6th July 1915, mentioning among others Amar Singh. Later he obtained Bachan Singh's name from accused 53.

In our section dealing with the Walla Bridge murders we found that clothes of the murdered men and the murderers were found with Bhagwan Singh, sepoy.

Before dealing with the confessional statements, it is necessary to touch briefly on the evidence corroborative of accused 64's going to Kapurthala. His individual case will, of couse, be discussed later, along with his counsel's arguments.

Havaldar Bir Singh of the 36th Sikhs deposes to accused 64 taking a month's leave, which expired on 6th June 1916; but, on the plea of illness, he did not return until 26th June 1915.

Makhan Singh and Ami Chand (p. 234) both say they saw accused 64 at Gondwal on 13th June 1915; and Sub-Inspector of Police Ralla Ram

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(p. 235) informs us it was accused 64, who mentioned having visited Gondwal on his way back from Kapurthala, and pointed out the shops of these 2 witnesses. He also mentioned going to Patti on the way home, and pointed out the shop of Abdulla there; and Abdulla p. 234) testifies to accused having a shirt (p. 85) made at his shop. This shirt was found among 64's effects by Sardar Bahadur Subedar Bishen Singh (p. 247) on 7th September 1915 at Peshawar.

The prosecution evidence is supported by the confessional statements of accused 53, 62, 64 and 80; which have been retracted before us.

Mahindar Singh (accused 53) states in his confession that, towards the end of May, accused 62 and Bhagat Singh went to a minor near Daudher, whither he also went, meeting others in search of Ishar Singh 32; and eventually, on the 2nd June, he again went to the same culvert with the express object of meeting Ishar Singh. There he found assembled accused 32, Banta Singh, Kapur Singh, Arjan Singh (approver), Arjan Singh (2), Nand Singh, 63, 64, 80 and 65. A consultation took place, in which it was determined to go to Kapurthala on the 5th to wage war; but he himself did not go on that date. On the 9th he was again seen by 32 and 98, and asked to go the following Saturday, *i.e.*, the 12th; but he again did not do so.

Pakhar Singh (accused 62), also of Dhudike, after recounting in his Magisterial statement the seditious propaganda in his village, says that Banta Singh (hanged) and 32 told him of the projected meeting at the culvert, and directed him to inform certain other men. On the appointed day, *i.e.*, the 2nd June, Arjan Singh (2), Kapur Singh, 53, Banta Singh, 32, 63, 64, 80, Arjan Singh, Nand Singh (approver) met there, and they were ordered to meet at Kapurthala on the 5th to raid cantonments and seize arms with the assistance of a "havaldar." He states he and accused 53 did not go to Kapurthala, as he was ill; but he states Bachan Singh and accused 72 did. Some days after 98 and 32 came back to Dhudike, and said that, as only 19 men had met at Kapurthala, the attack had been temporarily abandoned, but another attempt would be made on the 12th. Pala Singh (64), he says, after consultation with him, did go on this occasion, but he himself stayed at home. He adds that about 15th June 1915 he saw 72 and Bachan Singh, approver, who told him they had been to Kapurthala on the 12th, as well as 64, but as only 7 or 8 men foregathered they had dispersed.

Pala Singh (64) also made an incriminating statement to a Magistrate on 13th September 1915. He is a sepoy of the 36th Sikhs, and came home to Dhudike on 2nd May 1915. While at home Arjan Singh (approver) prevailed on him to join in a raid on Kapurthala. On the 2nd June 62 and 53 asked him to bring Arjan Singh and Nand Singh to the culvert, which he did, there meeting 63, 62, 53, 80, 32, 2, Kapur Singh and Banta Singh. He was there told to go to Kapurthala the next day, but he did not go. On the 11th, accused 32 and 98 turned up, and again urged him to go on the 12th. After talking it over with 62 he did go, but found no one at Kapurthala. He says, however, he did meet Bachan Singh and 72 near Kartarpur; then he proceeded to Gondewal, Patti, Bhoperai and home, and he gave information, which led to evidence being found as to his movements on the way home.

Sham Singh (80) says in his confession that he went to the culvert meeting, and there saw 64, Nand Singh (approver), Arjan Singh (approver), 63, 32, 53, 62, Banta Singh (W. B.), where a consultation took place, which he did not overhear; but he was told afterwards, on the way home by 62, that some revolutionists intended meeting at Kapurthala the following Saturday, to plunder the treasury there, seize arms, murder all English people, and thereafter set up their own Government. He promised to go himself, if he could; so did accused 53; but he thought better of it, and did not go.

This evidence clearly establishes that there was an *array of armed revolutionists* at Kapurthala on the 5th June, which abandoned the proposed attack on the magazine there, owing to scarcity of numbers; that one body was detached to attack the Walla Bridge, to secure arms wherewith to renew the attack on the magazine on the 12th, an attack which was not

renewed, though some revolutionists did meet to carry out the design, because a number of the men were arrested at Chitti and in the pursuit which followed the Walla Bridge murders.

D.—THE CONNECTION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS WITH GERMANY.

In our judgment in the first conspiracy case we discussed the evidence, then available, as to the connection of the revolutionists with Germany; and we came to the conclusion that there were indications of a possibility of some definite understanding between Germany and Hardial, and evidence of the readiness of Germans to assist the revolutionists, whenever they could.

In the present case, in addition to those indications, we have some other ones. Puran Singh (p. 125), an *ex*-sowar of the 23rd Cavalry states that Hira Singh (28) told him at Charar that Germany had arranged to send back all Indian prisoners of war, *viâ* Persia and Kabul to help the revolutionists.

Wasawa Singh (p. 128) asserts that Balwant Singh (the man who enlisted as alleged in the 23rd Cavalry, with the express purpose of spreading disaffection), told him the German Government was behind Hardial, and that many of the arms, brought by the returning emigrants, had been supplied by Germany.

Nand Singh (p. 235) states he was told in Penang by the *Tosha Maru* passengers that Germany would provide arms and ammunition, and would otherwise help the revolutionists.

Arjan Singh (p. 199) also tells us that, at Penang, Kesar Singh (L. C. C.) dilated on the opportunity the war with Germany gave the revolutionists for the overthrow of the British Government.

Chanan Singh (p. 247) also tells us that accused 69 asked him to help in propagating revolution, while the German war afforded a suitable chance.

Khushal Singh (p. 273) states accused 61 preached in Mauza Sur Singh of the coming of the Germans to India. Karm Chand (p. 281) speaks of similar lectures by accused 81 in Buta Kalan; and Jhanda Singh of like lectures in Thikriwala.

Labh Singh (p. 307) tells us that, in Bangkok, accused 28 spoke of the war with Germany, as affording revolutionists their opportunity.

Sucha Singh (p. 356) said he was told by a co-revolutionists that there were 75,000 rifles in Bengal sent by Germany for their use; no doubt an exaggeration, but still indicative of the expectations of the *Ghadr* people.

This additional evidence does not, of course, prove judicially that there was a clearly defined arrangement between the revolutionists and Germany. To establish such a connection would be well nigh impossible; but it does strengthen the opinion we previously formed, *viz.*, that there is a possibility of such a connection; and we are quite satisfied that the outbreak of war with Germany was regarded as the psychological moment for a revolution in India, in which it was expected Germany would participate.

E.—FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

We have little to add to the conclusions we arrived at in the former case; but, as there is now new evidence, we propose to restate at slightly greater length the conclusions we have again formed.

We are satisfied that in May 1913 Hardial commenced to stir up inflammable material in America into a state of hostility towards the British Government; and proceeded, with others, including some of the accused, to

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conspire and prepare for an insurrection in India, with the object of overthrowing the Government established there, at some date to be determined in the future.

In pursuit of this conspiracy meetings were held in various places in America; and a revolutionary paper started in San Francisco, Indians induced to become members of revolutionary societies, and a regular plan of campaign adumbrated for the prosecution of the war when started.

With the aid of sympathizers and agents, and the sedulous distribution of inflammatory literature, many recruits were obtained in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai; and men were induced to throw in their lot with this revolutionary movement in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manilla, Penang, Singapore, Siam and in India itself.

Eventually, the inflammatory material in Shanghai and in America burst into a flame in July and August 1914; the approximate causes being the *Komagatu Maru* affair and the breaking out of war with Germany, the latter being regarded as giving an opportunity for the commencement of the war which had been advocated in the *Ghadr*.

The first warlike arrays were made, almost contemporaneously, in Shanghai and America. In July an armed gang of men sailed from Shanghai for India, arriving in October; in August a larger armed gang of men, collected in Oregon and elsewhere, left San Francisco, arriving in India in November. Other armed gangs also left America and Shanghai for the same purpose, picking up *en route* to India recruits for the revolutionary force.

Subsequently, other recruits followed by various ships from various settlements, and *en route* several bodies of men attempted to seduce troops, collected arms and men.

Arrived in India, such of the revolutionists as were not interned came up to the Punjab, and proceeded to inoculate troops and villagers with revolutionary ideas, urging them to join in the next step in the war.

It was arranged that on the 26th November there should be an armed military array at the Jhar Sahib, which was to be joined by mutineers from the 23rd Cavalry, and which was to march on to Sarhali, Patti and Tarn Taran. The mutineers in Lahore armed and prepared to ride out, but with a few exceptions did not move; the armed military array assembled at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon, and marched on Sarhali, and then dispersed.

Others, in the pursuit of and furtherance of war, made an armed demonstration on the 25th November at Lahore Cantonments; and then moved to Ferozepore with the intention of assaulting the arsenal there on the 30th November. Part of this gang, armed for the purpose of an assault on the Moga treasury on the 27th November, encountered police and others; and, in resistance to lawful force, attempting to prevent them proceeding, killed two men and continued a military display, until captured or dispersed.

Others of the revolutionists, in pursuit of and in furtherance of the same war, seduced troops, villagers and students, manufactured bombs and ammunition, and secured arms and committed dacoities with murder.

Attacks on railway communications were planned and attempted in December 1914 and January 1915; each one of which is in itself an act of war.

As a final act of the war which was to overthrow the British Government, a contemporaneous rising of troops and other revolutionists was planned to take place on the 19th February in Lahore, Ferozepore, Ambala, Meerut and other places.

Troops were ready to move in Lahore on that date, and villagers were collected; but, owing to the police obtaining information in time, this movement was checked. Mutinous troops were also ready to move in Ferozepore in conjunction with revolutionists collected to join there. A gang of revolutionists moved from villages in the Ludhiana District to Ferozepore on the 19th

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February, and assembled in Cantonments to join the mutinous troops. The troops were unable to move, as their ringleaders had been discharged from lines that morning, and the gang dispersed. Part of the gang moved to Doraha to assault the railway bridge guard there on the 22nd February, armed with bombs and revolvers, but failed in the attack.

Thereafter, although the leaders were gradually arrested, some of those still at liberty continued in prosecution of the war to seduce troops, manufacture bombs, collect arms and project dacoities; and, in order to prevent loyal citizens assisting Government to murder such as had assisted either in arresting revolutionists or giving information leading to their arrest.

In further prosecution of the war, an armed gang met on the 5th June to attack the Kapurthala magazine, there to secure arms and attack the Lahore and Montgomery jails. The attack was postponed to the 12th, as the gang was considered insufficient; and a portion despatched to attack the Walla Bridge, which was successfully assaulted on the 11th, two soldiers being killed in the assault.

This was the last armed array of which we have at present any knowledge; and from that date onwards a number of other leaders have been gradually arrested.

We regard acts done up to July-August 1914, as acts of conspiracy to wage war; acts thereafter, when once the war had started, as acts of war or in furtherance of war and abetment of such war.

F.—WAGING WAR.

s for discussion term "waging war."

In our judgment in the first Conspiracy Case we did not think it necessary to discuss at any great length the meaning of the term "waging war," in section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. We considered the facts found were so obviously acts of waging, or the abetting of waging war, that it would be a profitless task to discuss the legal aspect at any length; particularly when it was never seriously urged by anyone for the defence that, if the facts were established, they did not, in law, amount to acts of war or abetment of war.

In the present case, it has been advanced by Counsel, however, that, even if the facts alleged are found to be established, they do not amount to acts of war, or attempt at war or abetment of war, but to some lesser offence, such as conspiracy, or preparation as the case may be.

Presuming that this argument is advanced seriously, we must discuss it, though the discussion will extend to several pages.

Considerable play has been made with the judgment of the Calcutta High Court reported as XXXVII, Cal. 467, as if that judgment were an authority in support of the proposition, that there has been no waging war.

To understand that judgment, a judgment, which so far as it touches the question of waging war, there is no necessity for us to contest, and to understand the meaning of the words "waging war" in section 121, Indian Penal Code, it is necessary to consider the origin and history of the law relating to High Treason in England.

Edward III c. 2.

The first legislative enactment in England regarding High Treason is 25, Edward III, Cap. 2, in which it is declared that it is treason—

(*a*) "when a man doth compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King . . . . provided the offenders shall thereby be proveably attainted of open deed by the people of their condition (*de ceo soit proveablement attaint per gentz de leur condition*)";

(*b*) "if a man do levy war against our Lord the King in this realm."

There are other declared treasons in this Statute, but we are not concerned with them.

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This statutory definition of the law was expanded and explained in the temporary Act 36, Geo. III, c. 7, and made permanent in 57, Geo. III, c. 6. These Acts did not repeal the old Statute; but, for reasons which do not concern us, Parliament considered the law should be explained in the new Statutes. 36, Geo. III, c. 7. 57, Geo. III, c. 6.

By these Statutes it was *inter alia* made treason—

(*a*) to compass, imagine, invent, devise or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm, tending to death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of the person of His Majesty;

(*b*) to compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend . . . . to levy war against His Majesty within this realm, in order by force or constraint to compel him to change his measures and counsels, or in order to put any force or restraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both Houses, or either House of Parliament.

The law was again dealt with in the Statute 11 and 12, Vict., c. 12, commonly known as the Treason Felony Act. 11-12, Vict., c. 12.

The immediate occasion of this Act was to extend the provisions of 57, Geo. III, c. 6, to Ireland, and, incidentally, to provide a less complicated system of trial than that afforded in cases of high treason.

The effect of this Act, which expressly retained the provisions of the Statute of Edward III, was to make the compassing of the levying of war, treason felony, while still keeping the actual levying of war and the compassing of the King's death in the category of treason.

Levy of war always treason.

There are a number of points to notice in regard to these statutory provisions.

The first is, that the levying of war has always been treason; and, though in 11 and 12, Vict., c. 12, the penalty has been reduced, where the levying of war has been merely devised, and the offence made a felony, the constituents of the offence of levying war have not been altered. It is still high treason to levy war against the King, as defined in the Statute of Edward III; it is treason where the levying of war has been actually put into effect; it is treason felony where it has not gone beyond the stage of devising: and the difference between treason and treason felony finds its counterpart in India in the difference between section 121 and 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure under Statute of treasons.

The second point to notice is that the procedure under the old treason law was very cumbrous and full of technicalities; and accordingly, to avoid these difficulties, it has been customary, since 11 and 12, Vict., c. 12, to indict persons, guilty of actually levying war, for the devising of levying war. The reason for so doing is not because of any change in the law relating to the levying of war; but simply because of the convenience in so doing, and because in England cases since the Treason Felony Act, which were in law cases of treason, have not been of such dangerous import as to require a prosecution for a capital offence.

Meaning of Overt Act.

The third point we have to notice is the phrase "Overt Act," which first occurs in the Statute of Treasons (25, Ed. III, c. 2), and reappears in subsequent Statutes, legislating in regard to treason by compassing.

As stated by the Lord President in *Rex* versus *Wilson*, reported in 2 Green, 333 and 661, "the use of the technical words, 'overt act and deed' has created a little confusion in the law of treason," and we fear the confusion referred to by the Lord President is not confined to England.

We have seen that the law of treason in England consists of two parts, one the compassing of the King's death, or the devising of levying war; the other, the actual levy of war; that is to say, one kind of treason consists in intention, the other kind in action.

The law in England has always insisted that the "compassing" shall be proved by an overt act, indicating the intention; for the reason that it is, humanly speaking, impossible to predicate what a man's intention is until it is established by action.

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It is partly for this reason that the actual murder of the King is not treason; but such murder becomes an overt act establishing the treason, which consists in the compassing of the King's death.

So, too, the actual levying of war has been used, in the first place, as an overt act to establish the intention of the offender to levy war; but, as the act is itself treason, it has been customary in England to use the levy of war not only as an overt act to establish intention of levying war, but as a substantive act of treason in the second counts of an indictment.

It is thus clear that an overt act is merely the proof of intention, where intention constitutes the offence; but where that overt act is itself a substantive act of treason, it is a misnomer to talk of an overt act being necessary to prove the substantive act.

We must add the further caution that the overt act necessary to establish treason by intention need not be an act of treason itself.

We cannot perhaps do better than quote from a few English cases.

In *Rex* versus *Wilson* (2, Green, 333 and 661) the Lord President stated in his address to the Grand Jury :—

"Now, gentlemen, an overt act or deed, manifesting an intention to commit . . . . treason need not necessarily be an act of treason itself, *e.g.*, suppose that there is an undoubted scheme proved to raise insurrection or to levy war against the King . . . there can be nothing more innocent than the ringing of a bell . . . but if it be proved that this was to be the signal of insurrection, this act, innocent in itself, is an overt act of treason." This is to say, it is an overt act intimating the treasonable purpose in view.

In *Rex* versus Jas. Watson (32, State Trials, 1) Bayley J. ruled :—

"Overt acts do not constitute the treason, that is comprised in the compassing of the King's death . in the conspiracy to levy war, or in the actual levying of war; but these which are called overt acts . . . . are the evidence by which the charge is supported, and are stated in the indictment to enable accused to know what are the overt acts (*i.e.*, evidence) they have to meet. In considering the overt acts, stated in the indictment, the question is were those acts done in order . . to accomplish the offence."

In *Rex* versus *Thistlewood* (33, S. T., 684) the position is very clearly explained by Abbott, L. C. J. He stated to the Jury :—

"You will have observed that in the several descriptions of offence, which I have enumerated (except thelevying of war mentioned in the ancient Statute), the crime is made to consist in the compassing, imagination or intention . . to perpetrate the acts, and not in the actual perpetration of them . . . . The law has . . . . provided that in cases of this kind . . . . the intention shall constitute the crime, but . . . . has, at the time provided that the intention shall be manifested by some act, tending towards the accomplishment of the criminal object"—and having recited certain acts, which may be overt, the learned L. C. J. concludes : "All these . . . . are competent overt acts . . . . of the particular compassing and imagination to which they may . . . . apply."

Perhaps, however, the simplest exposition is that of Traby L. C. J. in *Rex* versus *Captain Thomas Vaughan* (13, S. T., 496), where he states :—

"I thought it most natural that the word 'overt act' should relate to the first article, *viz.*, compassing and imagining of the King's death; for overt act seems to be opposed to something of a contrary nature; act is opposed properly to thought, overt is properly opposed to secret. And that sort of treason consisting in secret thought and internal purpose, cannot be known, tried and judged of, without being disclosed and manifested by some external act: wherefore it is . . . . reasonable . . . . to attaint a man of such treason, that the indictment should . . . set forth the act, as well as the thought . . . . But such order . . . doth not seem . . . . necessary, in framing indictments for other treasons, where the treason consists in visible or discernible facts, as levying war."

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We may also refer to the remarks of the Lord Chief Jnstice in *Reg* versus *Frost* and others (4, State Trials, New Series 86), in which he makes it clear that the act of treason consists in the intention, and that "overt acts" do not constitute the treason, but are the "indicia," or proof, of treason.

The law in India does not require an "overt act" to be proved in proof of a conspiracy to wage war; the conspiracy is sufficiently proved by proof of the agreement to wage war; and the argument that a substantive act of war, *i.e.*, the act of waging war, requires other acts, overt to it, to be proved before conviction can be had for the substantive act itself, is an argument which has no basis in law, logic or common sense, and rests on a misconception of the meaning of a common English legal term.

But, as we will see later, even if an overt act were necessary to prove a substantive act, acts held in England to be overt to a compassing have been proved over and over again in this case.

Accessories and abetment.

The fourth point we have to notice is that in the English law there is no such thing as abetment. A person who in Indian law "abets" would be guilty in England of being an accessory *at* or *before* the fact. Over and above this, the English law recognises a man being "an accessory *after* the fact," a position not recognised by the Indian law, under which a man, who would in English law be punishable for being an accessory *after* the fact, can only be punished for the act he has committed, without reference to its being accessory to the previous fact.

In the English law of treason, however, there are no accessories; all who in any way further the design of treason are equally guilty of the treason, whatever their particular part may be. The result is in English law, that, if there has been a levying of war, any person who has in any way promoted the levy of war is guilty of levying war. This is made perfectly clear by Lord Mansfield in the proceedings against Lord Geo. Gordon (21, State Trials, 645): "Whoever incites, advises, encourages, or is any way aiding to such a multitude (*i.e.*, levying war) . . . . though he does not personally appear among them, or with his own hands commit any violence whatsoever is equally guilty."

In this matter the standpoint of the Indian law is different from that of the English law, though the ultimate result arrived at is the same.

The Indian law recognises a distinction between the act, and the abetment of the act, of waging war; but, while recognizing the theoretical difference, provides the same punishment for the two.

The acts, which the English law treats as acts overt to a compassing of the levy of war, and which are employed to prove the guilt of the person doing them when indicted for levying war, become in Indian law acts of abetment, *e.g.*, in English law, a man who provides arms for an insurrection which takes place would be indicted briefly thus—

(*a*) for compassing . . . . the levy of war by providing arms;

(*b*) for levying war;

while in India he would be charged for abetting the waging of war by providing arms.

The doctrine of general purposes.

The fifth matter we have to notice, is the doctrine of "general purposes" in the English law of treason.

We have seen that the Statute of Edward III makes it treason "to levy war against our Lord the King." By a series of judicial decisions, the phrase "against our Lord the King" has been held to include levying war for any purpose of a general character.

We cannot do better on this point than quote from Foster's "Discourse of High Treason," which forms part of his "Crown Law;" and which, though published so long ago as 1763, is still the recognised authority on the law of treason.

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In Section 4 (p. 210) Foster states :—

"Insurrections in order to throw down all inclosures, to alter the established law or religion, to enhance the price of *all* labour, or to open *all* prisons—all risings in order to effect these innovations of a public and general concern by an armed force are in construction of law high treason, within the clause of levying war; for though they are not levelled at the person of the king, they are against his royal Majesty; and besides they have a direct tendency to dissolve all the bonds of society, and to destroy all property and all Government too, by numbers and an armed force . . . . Insurrections . . . . for the reformation of real or imaginary evils of a public nature, and in which the insurgents have no special interest . . . are, by construction of law, within the clause of levying war."

This exposition of the law has been invariably followed in England.

In the words of Bayley J. in 32, State Trials, 1 :—

"If there is an insurrection, *i.e.*, a large rising of people to effectuate any general public purpose, that is . . . . a levying of war"; and the doctrine has been so far carried in England that a general rising to put down brothels (*Rex. versus Messenger*, 6, State Trials, 879), to pull down dissenters' meeting houses (*Rex. versus Dummarree*, 15, State Trials, 521), to put down Popery (*Rex. versus Lord Georg: Gordon*, 21, State Trials, 485), or to proclaim Chartism as the law of the land (*Rex. versus* Frost, 4, State Trials, 521) have been held to be insurrections "against our Lord the King."

This doctrine, which has in English law led to the inclusion of risings for a general purpose in the category of levying war against the King, caused commentators to draw a distinction between the two; the former insurrections are said to amount to "constructive" treasons, the latter to "express" treasons.

We cannot do better than here advert to Halsbury's Laws of England. In Volume IX, page 453, "Express treason" is defined as "raising war against the King or his forces, or with a view to surprise or injure the King's person, or to imprison him, or to force him to remove any of his ministers or counsellors and the like"; and "constructive treason" as "when there is a rising for some general purpose, as to effect an alteration of the law, or to alter religion established by law, or to break down all inclosures, or to open all prisons, or to pull down all meeting houses."

This disquisition on "levying war for general purposes" is not a pointless disquisition; it is the key to what we understand is Jenkins C. J's. interpretation of the meaning of the word "waging war" in section 121 of the Penal Code.

Though the "levying war for general purposes" is sanctified in English law, by a long series of judicial precedents, as included in "levying war against the King," the position has often been hotly debated in the treason cases tried by English Courts read by us (and we may remark that we have, for the purposes of these conspiracy cases, read the full reports of every treason and treason felony case reported in the State Trials Series since the reign of William III and Mary). Particularly so was the position assaulted in the famous cases of the Lord George Gordon riots, Hardy and Horne Tooke, with the result that, though no impression was made upon the Judges of the Court, the juries refused to convict. It was the difficulty of getting juries to convict on constructive treason charges that led to the passing of 36, Geo. III, c. 7, and later to the Statute 11, and 12 Vict. c. 12, the former making it clear that "constructive treason" was "treason," the latter opening the door to an alternative form of indictment, adopted in practice ever since, of indicting for treason felony.

Indian Laws Commissioners' object.

This desire to mitigate the interpretation of the word "treason" led the Criminal Law Commissioners in their Sixth Report on the Criminal Law of England to propose to restrict the definitions of levying war to forcible attempts to depose the King, or to make him change his measures and counsels, or to intimidate or overawe Parliament; but these recommendations have not been adopted in England. When, however, the

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Indian Law Commissioners sat to consider the draft of the Penal Code, they had before them the 6th and 7th Report of the English Criminal Law Commissioners (see Parliamentary Papers, East Indies—Notes on copy of a Penal Code, prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners printed by order of the House of Commons, 3rd August 1838).

Those papers make it clear that the Indian Law Commissioners aimed at excluding from the Penal Code, for very different reasons, two kinds of treason. They made no legislative provision for compassing the King's death, for the express reason that they considered it improbable that the King would ever visit India; and they intended to confine the terms "waging war" to the waging of war against Government, so abandoning the "constructive" treason of levying war for general purposes.

Their first draft was: "Whoever wages war against the Government .... or attempts to wage such war .... or abets .... the waging of such war"; and the only alteration that was made in the Code, as passed, was by substituting the word "Queen" for "Government."

Now it is argued that the words "waging war" in the Penal Code, mean something entirely different from the words "levying war" in English law. There is not the slightest ground for this argument. Waging equals levying.

The words "waging war against the Queen" have identically the same meaning at the very least as "express levying war against the King"; but they may exclude "constructive levying of war," *i.e.*, the levying of war for general purposes.

That there is no distinction between the words "levying" and "waging" is clear from the reports of the Indian Law Commissioners.

In their first report the words "waging war" used in section 109 of the draft Penal Code are used without distinction from the words "levying war." The report states:—

"It is by no means improbable that persons residing in the territories of the East India Company may be parties to the *levying* of war" .... and, after giving reasons for proposing legislation in regard to this crime, proceeds in the next paragraph (which relates to the abetment of the crime) to speak of "waging war" without any distinction of meaning.

In the second report on the Indian Penal Code, the Commissioners, after adopting the recommendations of the 7th Report of the English Criminal Law Commissioners regarding the abolition of "constructive" treason, proceed to say:

"We conceive the terms 'waging war against the Government' naturally import a person arraying himself in defiance of the Government, in like manner and by like means as a foreign enemy would do, and it seems to us that any definition of terms, so unambiguous would be superfluous"; using in effect the same words as the English Law Commissioners who wrote of "levying war."

We are, therefore, satisfied that the terms "waging war against the King" is equivalent to the term "levying war against our Lord the King"; that is to say, that the physical acts of "waging" and "levying" are the same; the only possible distinction is in the object of that act, that is, the Indian Penal Code may not recognise as waging war against the King, the waging of war for "general purposes."

We have now found the key to the finding of Jenkins, C. J., in 37, Cal., 505, a finding which has been so misconstrued. The key to 37, Calcutta, 505.

What Jenkins, C. J., says is this:—

"It is argued on behalf of the Crown that it was intended by the framers of the Indian Penal Code to produce the English law of treason in its entirety, that is to say, not only the Statute law, but also the interpretation

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placed on it by the cases. But any one who has studied the history of section 121 .... and the literature on the subject, must know that this was not the intention of those who framed the provision."

The learned Chief Justice refrained from any further discussion as to the meaning of section 121, but impliedly there is a further point raised to which we will come later, *viz.*, the distinction between "conspiracy" or preparation, and "actual waging."

Carnduff, J., states :—

"I agree in considering that the expression 'wages war,' which is used in section 121 of the Penal Code, must be construed in its ordinary sense."

Now, if we take it that the learned Chief Justice meant in the first place that "waging war" is equal to "express levy" and does not include "constructive levy," it in no way effects the present case, for here we have seen the object of the war was directed against the King's Government. It is arguable that whatever the Law Commissioners intended, their adoption of the words "waging of war" carries with it the same sense as levying war, and therefore includes war for a general purpose, but as we have in this case the express object of war against the King, we are not concerned to decide the point.

The view that the word "waging" is at least equivalent to "express levying" has the support of Dr. Gour in his work on the Penal Law of India.

He writes (p. 493, Volume I.) :

"So far as regards the language employed in section 121, it will be observed that the words therein used are 'whoever wages war.' whereas the corresponding words used in the English Statute are 'levying war.' Now these latter words have been the subject of much judicial comment, and it may have been supposed that the draftsmen of the Indian Act had purposely avoided the use of words, so much shrouded by judicial interpretation. But that was not their object; and, as the Law Commissioners take pains to point out, the two phrases were intended to be used in the same sense. Justifying their draft on the strength of the Digest, as prepared by the English law Commissioners, The Indian Law Commissioners wrote; 'The English Criminal Law Commissioner, it will be observed, have given definitions of the terms "levying war," both as regards the manner of it and as regards the objects intended thereby, which they deemed necessary, in order to put a stop to a latitude of construction beyond what, in their opinion, the Statute of treason (25, Ed. III, c. 5) contemplated, but which has been sanctioned by high judicial authority'. 'The crime' they say,' is in plain and unambiguous terms, declared by the Statute, to consist in a levying of war. There is nothing to indicate that these terms were to be used otherwise than according to their literal sense; and indeed the context as well as the history of the times, antecedent to the declaratory Act, confirm the position that they were meant to be used in that sense.' After much reasoning on the subject they say in conclusion 'under these impressions we are inclined to recommend that use of all *constructive* interpretations of the Statute of Treasons .... in the article of levying war' should be abolished ...."

In another place the Commissioners say :

"The terms of the Statute seem naturally to import a *levying of war, by one, who, throwing off the duty of allegiance, arrays himself in open defiance of his sovereign* in like manner and by the like means as a foreign enemy would do .... so also we conceive the terms 'waging war' against the Government naturally import *a person arraying himself in defiance of the Government* in like manner and by like means as a foreign enemy would do ...."

Later on p. 496 he adds "wages war" is acknowledged to be a substitute .... for "levying war" in the English Statute, and is used in the same sense.

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The learned author later points out that in a sense constructive treason is included in section 121; because, as the King is not in *India*, there can be no war against him; and what the section means is "the King, as embodied in his Government" and in this we entirely agree, and our conclusion is that "waging war against the King" is equivalent to levying war for the object of subverting Government by law established," and it may possibly include a war for a general purpose.

Constructive treason. No need to decide if included in waging war.

In Mayne's Criminal Law (4th Edition), doubt is cast on whether the Indian Law Commissioners did intend to exclude "risings for a general purpose" from the category of waging war against the King, and the compiler concludes:

"When the Indian Law Commissioners speak of the term 'waging war against the Queen' as an unambiguous term, which is not to be subject to the constructive interpretations of the Statute of treason, it is probable they were referring to that levying of war against the Majesty of the King, which led to such cases as those of Messenger and Dummaree (both cases of levying war for a general purpose). They cannot have meant that no case could amount to a waging of war against the Queen, except an armed and organised rebellion for the purpose of substituting the native for the British raj, or handing over the Empire of India to the Russian" and the commentator is of opinion that an insurrection to coerce Government into, say, prohibiting cow-killing, would be a waging of war.

We recognise that it is often difficult to draw the line between an insurrection for a general purpose, and an insurrection directed against the King's Majesty; but it is not necessary for us to attempt to draw that line. We accept, for the sake of argument, the position that an insurrection for a general purpose may not under Indian Law, be a waging of war against the King; but it is of no effect upon the present case, for in this case, it is amply proved that the *Ghadar* movement was not a movement for a "general purpose," but directed at overthrowing the Government by law established by means of force, and substituting in its place a *Swaraj* Government.

The physical acts of war.

We have now arrived at the position that the physical act of waging war against the King is equivalent to the physical act of "levy of war against our Lord the King."

What we have now to consider is what constitutes the physical act of "waging" or "levying" war.

There are no reported cases in the Indian Law reports on this subject: the Calcutta and Bombay cases, to which we will refer later, are not authorities on this matter, and we must have recourse to English cases.

We have consulted a very large number of English authorities; in fact all the authorities there are; and these we now proceed to consider.

Foster, the leading authority on treason, says:

(a). Foster's Crown Law.

"There is no difference between those insurrections, which have carried the appearance of an army formed under leaders, and provided with military weapons and with arms, colours, etc., and those other disorderly tumultuous assemblies, which have been drawn together, and conducted for purposes manifestly unlawful, but without any of the ordinary show, and apparatus of war before mentioned . . . . . In the cases of Dummaree and Purchase there was nothing given in evidence of the usual pageantry of war, no military weapons, no banners, nor drums, nor any previous consultation, previous to the rising, and yet the want of these circumstances weighed nothing with the Court . . . . The number of insurgents supplied the want of military weapons, and they were provided with axes, crows and other tools . . . ."

We may concede for the sake of argument that the cases of Dummaree and Purchase might not be punishable under Indian Law as cases of waging war against the King, for the reason that their objects were not directed

(b) Cases of Dummaree and Purchase.

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against the King, but were for 'general purposes,' but, had their object been to depose the King, the physical acts which they employed would unquestionably have sufficed to make them guilty of waging war.

This view of Foster's as to what constitutes "physical levying of war" has been invariably followed in all English cases. We do not propose to give an account of all these cases, but only to refer very briefly to some of them.

c) Andrew Hardie's case.

Though by no means the first case, perhaps the most illuminating one for our present purposes, is that of Rex *versus* Andrew Hardie (State Trials, New Series, Volume I, 1820-3, page 610), which was tried under the Act of George III.

The facts of the case are, that on the 1st April 1820 a proclamation, purporting to be issued by a committee of organization for forming a provisional Government was posted in Glasgow, and neighbourhood. It urged the necessity of taking up arms, called upon soldiers to free their country, and requested all persons to desist from labour until order was restored. On the 4th April 1820, the accused Andrew Hardie went to a meeting at Gadshill near Glasgow at 10 P.M. Some 30 or 40 men assembled and marched, armed with muskets and pikes to Concordat, where they were joined by others similarly armed. At Concordat the gang divided into two—one gang stopped 2 soldiers, but allowed them to proceed without further interference. Near Falkirk, some cavalry sent out in pursuit overtook the gang; some shots were exchanged, and the party over-powered.

It is of interest to note, as showing how lightly armed it is necessary for a body of men to be, and yet be guilty of waging war, that the arms possessed by these men consisted of 5 muskets, 2 pistols, 16 pikes, 1 hay fork, 1 shaft and a bag of cartridges; and that, beyond injuring one soldier, they committed little damage. Though indicted for treason by compassing the King's death also, the prosecution pressed for a conviction only on the counts of levying war, and devising the levying of war; and the accused were convicted on both counts.

The Lord President in his addresses to the Grand and Special juries stated:

"All our writers and lawyers agree that in order to constitute this treason (*i.e.*, levying war), it is not necessary that the people so levying war should appear in the shape of regular troops, divided into battalions, and regularly clothed, armed and disciplined. Therefore, however, ill-disciplined or armed the people may be, there is no doubt that every rising or insurrection for the purpose of effecting by force . . . . is treason, as an actual levying of war."

This case shows that an array of force, of course with the necessary object in view, is levying of war. No doubt, in the case there was a conflict of a slight nature; that is, there was *bellum percussum* in addition to *bellum levatum*; but the Lord President stated that there can be actual levy of war without great numbers or military arms and array, and without actual use of force.

d) John Wilson's case.

The same view in taken in Rex *versus* John Wilson, reported in 2, Green, 28.

John Wilson was one of the conspirators with Andrew Hardie, but was tried separately.

He and others met at Strathaven with arms and marched towards Glasgow, with a flag bearing on it a device "Scotland free, or Scotland a desert." He does not appear to have met or resisted any troops, or other persons; or to have even joined Andrew Hardie's party, and nevertheless the Lord President laid it down as law:

"In order to constitute the levying of war it is not necessary that there should be battles . . . . I lay it down as the undoubted law of the land, that the smallest body, which rises in arms (of course with the necessary criminal object) is treasonable and constitutes a levying of war."

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Both Andrew Hardie and John Wilson were executed; and these two cases are very clear that the mere taking up of arms and movement constitutes a levy of war, if directed for a treasonable object.

In Rex *versus* Baird (1 Green 301), the accused, who was also connected with the same affair, was indicted for treason. He had read the proclamation posted up, and assembled with others in arms to obey any commands he might receive to effect the purposes of the proclamation. The Lord President laid it down as law "that the assembling with force and arms of persons with that object in view is a direct levying of war." (e). Bairds' case.

The exact nature of the offence of making bombs, which is of interest to us in the present case, is dealt with inReg *versus* Gallagher reported in 15 Cox C. C. 291. (f) Gallaghers case.

The Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice were of opinion that the laying of explosive mines by 3 men would be an actual levying of war; and the L. C. J. indicated that, had the Crown desired it, the men who were in possession of explosives with a mere intention to blow up public buildings could have been indicted, not merelyfor compassing and devising the levying of war, but for actual levy of war.

He further held that to constitute the levying of war, it was not necessary that there should be a mustering of forces, or an irregular mass of men, equivalent to a number of troops. He remarked that the means of war varied from age to age; and it is the object which determines the offence.

In Reg *versus* Dowling, reported in 3 Cox C. C. 509, the accused was indicted for. (g) Dowlings' case.

(*a*) assembling and conspiring to levy . war by—

(*i*) purchasing arms for that purpose;

(*ii*) assembling with others to burn and destroy police stations, etc.;

(*iii*) procuring combustibles for such purpose;

(*iv*) joining a revolutionary society.

Erle J. stated: "It is not necessary that persons should appear in arms, that they should appear in military array, or display military banners. It is evident that numbers, assembled without military discipline, and possessing only the arms which they themselves could furnish, might produce a formidable contest and powerful resistance to the authorities. That there should have been an actual conflict is unnecessary."

He further directed the jury that if it was satisfied that ary one of the counts (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) were established, they must hold that that was an act of levying war.

An oft-quoted case is that of Reg *versus* Frost and others, reported in State Trials (New Series), Vol. 4, p. 86, tried under the Treason Acts of Edward III and George III. (h) Frost's case.

The offenders in this case were Chartists. Three bodies of men armed with guns, scythes, and similar implements, marched, in separate parties, from the Welsh Hills on to Newport (Mon), with the intention of capturing Newport; which capture was to be the signal for a general rising throughout the Kingdom to establish Chartism as the law of the land. The three parties never met, but one reached Newport, where they were met by the Mayor, some special constables and 30 soldiers. The mob demanded the release of certain Chartists confined in an inn, and, on meeting with a refusal, they attacked the inn, were fired on, and after having some 20 of their number killed, they dispersed.

The case attracted much sympathy at the time; for there was politically little that was obnoxious in the Charter (most of the demands have since been incorporated in the law of the land, *e.g.*, election by ballot) and, so far from the law being pressed to its full logical conclusion the L. C. J. construed it more strictly against the Crown than it has ever been construed, before or since.

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He laid it down that to constitute the levying of war there must be insurrection, and there must be force accompanying that insurrection. He further states that an assembly of men "arrayed in a warlike manner, with any treasonable purpose, is a levying of war, although no blow be struck; and the enlisting and drilling and marching bodies of men are sufficient overt acts of that treason, without coming to a battle or action. It is quite unnecessary to constitute the guilt of treason that the tumultous multitude should appear to be accompained with the pomp and pageantry of war, or with military array. He who leads the armed multitude and retires before a blow is struck; he who remains at home, planning and directing; he who harbours and conceals the traitor are equally guilty. . . The collection and marching of armed men with an object of a general nature. constitutes the levying of war."

(*i*) The Nottingham Captain cases.

In Rex *versus* William Turner (32 State Trials 1102) Dallas J. laid it down as law that: "If there has been an insurrection, force and violence made use of . . . . to effect . . . . a general and public purpose . . . . then undoubtedly war has been levied; and in Rex *versus* Geo. Weightman (32 State Trials 1385) Holroyd J. ruled: "There is not, in law, any doubt that an insurrection . . . . that is a rising of a considerable body of people . . . . attempting to carry their purpose into effect by force of arms, is a levying of war."

Both of these cases are connected with the famous Nottingham Captain affair.

The facts very briefly are that a number of men assembled at Pentridge (Notts) on 8th June 1817, where they discussed revolution and an alteration in Government, and how it could be effected; deciding ultimately to have a general rising the following day. It was decided that persons from various villages should assemble at a fixed place, proceed to Nottingham Forest, and then seize Nottingham. Arms were to be seized, some had already been prepared; and the conspirators were regaled with the recitation of inflammatory verses.

On the following day men did assemble; arms were seized from a few houses; and the gang marched towards Nottingham. On the road they met a small body of soldiers, and, on seeing them, the mob threw their arms, and sought safety in flight, without offering any resistance.

(*j*) Thistlewood's case.

The case of Rex *versus* Thistlewood (33 State Trials 684) is an interesting case; but all we need take from it is the dictum of Abbot, L. C. J., who stated: "It has been established . . . . that the pomp and circumstances of military array, such as usually attend regular warfare, are by no means necessary to constitute an actual levying of war. . . . Rebellion at its first commencement is rarely found in military discipline or array, although a little success may soon enable it to assume them."

(*k*) Watson's case.

In the case of Rex *versus* James Watson (32 State Trials) Bayley J. stated: "It is not absolutely necessary, in order to constitute the offence of levying war, that there should be a regular organized force, or that the persons should be in military array. If there is an insurrection, *i.e.*, a large rising of people. . . . to effectuate any general public purpose, that is a levying of war."

(*l*) Brandreth's case.

In the cases of Jeremiah Brandreth (32 State Trials 756) and Turner (32 State Trials 957), Richards J. defined levying war thus: "There must be insurrection, force must accompany that insurrection, and it must be for an object of a general purpose."

In these cases all that happened was that a body of men collected and marched with the avowed object of subverting Government. The actors did not choose to meet troops, yet it was held the insurrection was complete, and war had been levied.

(*m*) Capt. Thos. Vaughan's case.

A case of great interest is that of Rex *versus* Captain. Thos Vaughan (13 State Trials 485,) the authority for the proposition that the "array," which forms the test as to whether there has been a "levy" or not, may be constituted by sailing on a ship with warlike intent, even if there be no actual collision.

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Captain Thomas Vaughan, during the French wars in 1695, set sail with a few companions on a ship called the "Loyal Clancarty" from a French Port, and cruised outside Deal, having on board a few muskets, pistols and two blunderbusses, with the intention of attacking small British trading boats. The enterprise resulted in nothing; as the "Loyal Clancarty" was easily overtaken by a long boat, and the men on board captured without resistance.

Vaughan was indicted for levying war, and adhering to the King's enemies, and convicted.

The Lord Chief Justice in the course of argument put the question :—

"Is it not actually levying of war, if they actually provide arms, and levy men, and in a warlike manner set out and cruise, and come with a design to destroy our ships?"; and to Counsel's objection that such cruising would not be an actual levy of war, without some act of hostility, the L. C. J. supplied the answer that the mere going on board, in a posture to attack, was an actual levy of war.

A complete summary of the English law is given in Halsbury's Laws of England, Volume IX. (*) Halsbury's Laws of England.

The law is there summed up thus :—

"To constitute a levying of war, it is not necessary that blows should be struck; there must be *bellum levatum*, but not necessarily *bellum percussum*. It is sufficient if there is an arming and arraying in warlike manner, as by enlisting and marching troops, or if there is an assembling in great numbers with warlike intent, or a cruising in a ship with a like intent. A small number of persons may be guilty of levying war. . . . if such persons are preparing to use violent measures in carrying out their purpose, as *e.g.*, by the use of explosives with a treasonable intent."

(o) Defintion of waging war inclusive not exclusive.

We do not desire to attempt any exclusive definition of the term "waging war against the King;" and we are far from desirous of stretching the phrase in any particular; but the cases and authorities we have now discussed establish, we think, beyond question that the term "waging war against the King" includes all cases where a number of armed men, assemble with the express object of subverting by force the King's Government as by law established, *and, having so assembled, move to effect such object, whether or not in so moving there is any actual collision with those supporting the King's authority.* Much more is it waging of war, where there has been collision.

Acts of war committed.

With this definition before us, the *collection and movement* of armed men in and from America, and the Far East, and the sailings on the *Korea* and other vessels with the express object of subverting by force the King's Government in India is an act of war: and further acts, which even if standing alone are acts of waging war, in the course of the war then commenced are :—

(*a*) the gathering of armed men at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon mound on November 26th 1914, moving to Sarhali,

(*b*) the movement of armed men to Lahore Cantonments on November 25th, 1914, to attack the magazine there,

(*c*) the gathering of armed men in Ferozepore Cantonments on the 27th November, their movement in the direction of Moga to attack the treasury there, their collision (which is *bellum percussum*) at Ferozeshahr, with those resisting them and supporting the King's authority,

(*d*) the collection of men at Mullanpur Station and elsewhere, on the 19th February 1915, and their movement to Ferozepore with the intention of storming the arsenal there,

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(*e*) the gathering of armed men at Kapurthala; their movement to the Walla Bridge, and their attack at that place on 11th June 1915 upon Military forces of His Majesty.

(*f*) the various movements to attack railway bridge guards.

On the most narrow possible interpretation of the term "waging war," it is quite clear that war was waged by the revolutionists.

Particular acts of war not separable.

We wish at this point to make it perfectly clear that we do not regard these several instances of military array as separable; they are all part and parcel of one common war.

They are separate actions in the course of one war; and, though the person taking part in any one of them is indictable for that particular action, he is indictable for participation in the war as a whole as well.

Procedure in England.

This is exactly what has always been done in cases of war or rebellion continuing over a period in England.

(*a*) Duke of Monmouth's rebellion cases.

We regret we have not been in a position to obtain the reports of the State Trials in England in regard to the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in the reign of James II; but in any case it is doubtful whether those proceedings would help us, as there is a strong prejudice that the forms and methods of trial adopted were not within the strict bounds of legality.

There are, however, after the reign of James II, three occasions in English history when rebellion has been attempted and continued for a period.

(*b*) Risings in the reign of William II and Mary.

The first of these occasions was in the reign of William III and Mary; and we might have referred to the indictments in the cases of Sir Jno Friend (13 S. T. I.), Sir William Parkyns (13 S. T. 63), Ambrose Rookwood (13 S. T. 139), Chas. Cranburne (13 S. T. 222), Robert Lourick (13 S. T. 267), Peter Cook (13 S. T. 311), and Alex. Knightly (13 S. T. 398), and to the Bill of Attainder against Sir Jno Fenwick (13 S. T. 538); but we refrain from doing so, for this reason, that though some of them did actually rise in arms and continued in arms for some time; the principle act of treason they committed was adhering to the King's enemies, *viz.*, King Louis of France.

The Scotch cases connected with the rising of 1689 are, however, important. It is only necessary to refer to two of them: the one against Viscount Dundee (13 S. T. 818), and the other against the Earl of Seaforth (13 S. T 1445). In the case of both of these rebels, a recital of generally participating in a rebellion against the King is made; and the indictment against the former proceeds to particularize his rising and continuing in arms in April and May; specific acts of *bellum percussum* in May at Perth; in June in Kyntyre; in July by marching through a part of Scotland; on 26th July by engaging in the battle of Killiecrankie; in August by engaging in the battle at Dunkœld; and subsequently, by collecting men at Inverlochie.

The indictment against the latter particularizes his joining James II, then in Ireland in arms, his collection of men at Donald Island, Kincaill, Lochcarron and Lochelsh; his assembling with others in arms generally, and particularly at Acheltrie and Assin-Lochglun.

(*c*) The Old Pretender cases.

The second of these occasions was 1715, the rising commonly known as that of the Old Pretender.

The most famous case is that of the Earl of Derwentwater, Lord Widdrington, Lord Nithisdale, Earl of Wantoun, Earl of Carnwath, Viscount Kenmoure and Lord Nairn (15 S. T. 779), who, as peers of the realm, were proceeded against under a Bill of Attainder.

The Bill of Attainder, which is a long document, charged these peers with treason by compassing the King's death, by conspiring to levy war in the counties of Tiviotdale, Northumberland, Cumberland and Lancaster, by the assembling together of several men in a warlike manner in several places and at different times, by procuring arms and ammunition likewise in order to wage war, and by actual levying of war in marching through and invading several parts of the Kindom and seizing Preston, where "*bellum percussum*" took place, the seizure of Preston being indicted as a separate count over and above the other general counts.

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The third of these occasions was in the Young Pretender's rebellion; when, as every one is aware, hostile forces penetrated as far south as Derby. The Young Pretender cases.

There is a long series of cases connected with this rebellion reported in the State Trials.

The first in order is that of Francis Tounley (18 S. T. 330). The accused was in this case indicted for levying war against the King, by assembling together a large body of armed men at Carlisle, by committing an act of "*bellum percussum*" thereafter in Carlisle; and thereafter, and in the course of such war, seizing and taking possession of Carlisle Castle, and holding the same against the King.

There were similar indictments in the case of Geo. Fletcher (15 S. T. 354), Thomas Chadwick (15 S. T. 359), Thomas Deacon (15 S. T. 365) Jno. Barwick (15 S. T. 365), David Morgan (15 S. T. 371), and the Earl of Kilmarnock (15 S. T. 441).

In all of these cases proof was given against the accused of a series of acts, *e., g.* it was proved against the Earl of Kilmarnock that he was at Manchester, at the battle of Falkirk, Stirling, the battle of Culloden, and the siege of Carlisle; and the accused were indicted generally with levying war by all these actions, and particularly by levying war in Carlisle.

The importance of this point, *viz*: that where there is a war extending over a period of time is this that, though each act is separately indictable, and the general levy of war is also indictable the progress of the war is not to be split up into separate water-tight compartments, so, if there is preparation in the course of a war to commit a specific act of war, *e.g.*, an action at Delhi, an action which does not materialize, that act of preparation is provable as an act in pursuance of the general design of waging war.

This brings us to the next point which has been raised. Preparation or waging.

It has been urged that the collection of bombs, men, arms, etc., even if proved, are not acts of war or acts of abetment of war; but merely acts of preparation punishable under sections 122 or 121 A, as the case may be.

Reliance is placed on 37 Cal. 475. We will see that there is nothing in that case opposed to the view taken by us in the last and the present case.

We have to revert back to what we said as to the meaning of "overt act" and "abetment."

We saw that an "overt act" is unnecessary in Indian law; and that what are proved in England as acts overt to a compassing of war or as acts aiding a war, making a person not actually engaged in any warlike array equally guilty with the persons so engaged, are dealt with under Indian law as acts of abetment.

In our judgment in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case we considered the law of abetment briefly; and, after due consideration, in order to avoid technical difficulties, we decided to leave out of consideration abetment by instigation, and abetment by conspiracy (which we must note is very different from conspiracy alone; the former requires overt acts, and continuance, the latter an act of agreement only), and confined ourselves to abetment by aid.

We can see no reason to depart from that position in this case. An act of abetment by instigation, or an act of abetment by conspiracy, might be of some assistance to us, if it were sought to convict a person for abetting an offence which had *not* been committed; but they are useless in a case like the present, where the acts of abetment on which we rely are acts committed in the course of the actual offence itself.

That is what we meant in the last case; that is what we mean in the present case by confining our consideration of the law of abetment to abetment by aid; and by saying that we regarded acts up to July-August 1914 as acts of conspiracy to wage war, acts thereafter as acts of war, or acts in furtherance of or abetment of war.

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We have used conspiracy in America and the Far East up to the martial arrays of July and August 1914, as act of conspiracy under Section 121 A only. We have used acts of array, or acts in support or furtherance of war thereafter as acts of abetment in aid of an offence actually committed.

With this explanation of our view of the law it is clear that 37 Cal. 467 is in no sense an authority for the proposition that the collection of arms, bombs, etc., and the propagation of seditious literature, are not acts of abetment of war *when war has actually been waged.*

All that 37 Cal. 467 lays down is that a conspiracy to wage war, or the collection of men, arms, and ammunition with the intention of waging war is not waging war, when no war has been waged.

Jenkins, C. J. expressly refrains from discussing in detail the meaning of Section 121; for, as he states, the question does not arise in that case; for it is clear from the facts that there was no waging war, *i.e.*, there was no *bellum levatum.*

We may remark that 34 Bom. 394 is not in agreement with 37 Cal. 467. That judgment holds that there can be abetment of waging war without war ensuing, and the publication of seditious literature, inciting to war, is an act of abetment, whether there be war as a result, or not.

We are not in the least concerned to decide which of these two views is correct.

Accepting for the sake of argument the Calcutta view is the correct one, it is no authority for the proposition that acts in furtherance of a war, *e.g.*, supplying ammunition to carry on the war, performed in the actual course of a war, are not acts of abetment of war.

Acts of abetment.

The English law not knowing the term "abetment," and recognizing no accessories in treason, deals with acts of this sort as equal to acts of levying war; and there can be no doubt that such acts, inasmuch as they intentionally aid and facilitate the waging of war, are acts of abetment.

We may refer to the indictments in some of the leading English cases, so as to show what acts have been stated to be acts, overt to a conspiracy, and also, as acts rendering the person doing them guilty of levying war, where war has occurred.

(*d*) Andrew Hardie's case.

In the case of Rex *versus* Andrew Hardie, to which we have already referred, the following acts were laid as acts overt to the count of, *i.e.*, proving a compassing of the King's death and of compassing to wage war, and as acts in the course of, *i.e.*, at the very least in abetment of levying war—

(*i*) assembling, meeting, conspiring, and consulting to devise plans to subvert Government.

(*ii*) publishing printed papers, stating grievances, inciting men and soldiers to rise,

(*iii*) distributing and placarding such papers,

(*iv*) assembling of 50 men for the space of one hour, and the delivery therein of seditious and inflammatory speeches,

(*v*) the procuring of arms and ammunition wherewith to levy war,

(*vi*) the assembling with arms, marching therewith and seizure of arms *en route.*

(*vii*) the manufacture of pike-heads,

(*viii*) training, drilling and the appointment of gang leaders,

(*ix*) the attempted seduction of troops,

(*x*) the persuasion of others to join,

(*xi*) the abandonment of work until the ends of the insurrection were accomplished,

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(*xii*) the collection of funds for arms and seditious publications,

(*xiii*) the issuing of notices for seditious gatherings,

(*xiv*) the resistance to, and wounding of, soldiers and faithful subjects sent out to arrest them.

There is not one act held by us in either the last conspiracy case or the present, which does not fall under one or other of those headings.

In Rex *versus* Thistlewood, (one of the famous Cato Street Conspiracy Cases), the following acts are laid as "overt" in the indictment— (b) Thistlewood's case.

(*i*) assembling and then conspiring to levy war,

(*ii*) assembling and conspiring to murder the King's advisers,

(*iii*) procuring arms and ammunition,

(*iv*) composing and publishing seditious literature,

(*v*) assembly in arms.

In Rex *versus* Sir Jno. Friend (13 S. T. 6) the collection of men for a rising and the collection of arms are indicted as acts committed to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect the treason ; *i.e.*, they are indicted as clear acts of abetment. The same procedure was followed in Rex *versus* Sir William Parkyns (13 S. T. 70) ; and in all the other connected cases, reported in 13 State Trials. (c) The Carlisle cases.

In Rex *versus* Jas Watson (32 S. T. 1) the following acts were indicted against the accused, *i.e.*, what would, as we have seen, be charged in Indian law as acts of abetment of war, or of waging war— (d) Jas Watson's case.

(*i*) meeting and conspiring,

(*ii*) planning to attack the Bank of England and Tower, and seize arms therein, to attack other magazines, and having obtained arms to attack troops,

(*iii*) conspiring and attempting to seduce troops, and other liege subjects to join in their designs,

(*iv*) conspiring to prepare and preparing arms, purchasing same, and making tricolour flags,

(*v*) conspiring to burn barracks, and preparing combustibles therefor,

(*vi*) agreeing to hire and hiring a house, wherein to deposit combustibles,

(*vii*) agreeing to publish and publishing seditious proclamations,

(*viii*) making inflammatory seditious speeches to excite liege subjects to levy war,

(*ix*) hiring conveyances, wherefrom inflammatory speeches would be made,

(*x*) parading in force,

(*xi*) attacking gunsmiths' shops to procure arms,

(*xii*) marching on the Tower, and inviting soldiers there to join.

Our view, a view not in the least particular opposed to anything in 37 Cal. 467, is that there has been *bellum levatum*, a waging of war, in this case ; and that acts, which might be mere acts of preparation punishable under Section 122, Indian Penal Code or of conspiring, had there been no waging of war, are acts of abetment of war, when committed in the course of war actually being waged.

Dr. Gaur in his work on the Penal Law of India though he expresses himself in a different manner, is of the same view as ourselves ; in fact, he goes a great deal further than we think it necessary to go, and

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apparently is of the opinion that an agreement to levy war is an act of abetment af war, and the collection of supplies or any other preparation is an act of obetment.

He writes :—

" A plot to levy war, though it may not amount to abetment is . . . . an offence. If .... A and B decide to wage war . . . .though it may have a passing thought ... are guilty of an offence (*i. e.*, under section 121-A) .... No .... overt act is required, and if two merely agree to levy war, the offence (*i. e.* under section 121-A) is complete under the Code. .... Indeed, the mere agreement of the two would be an " act " (*i. e.*, under section 107 thirdly), sufficient to constitute an abetment under this Code. .... As preparation is something more than an agreement it is sufficient to constitute an offence under the next section (*i. e.*, Section 122), *though it will then probably also amount to abetment* (*i. e.*, an offence under section 121). Such preparation may consist of the collection of men, arms, and ammunition .... in fact, of all such materials as are required for the purpose of war .... A conspiracy may thus lead to abetment, an abetment to an attempt, which is a direct hostile movement in contemplation of the war .... For the present purpose any conspiracy with an overt act will amount to an abetment."

nclusion. We have now explained what is the meaning of waging war, and of the abetment of the waging of war ; and there can be no question that there has been a waging of war against the King by these revolutionists, and that every person who has committed any act in pursuance and furtherance of that war, *at least during the continuance of the war*, which is all we have ever used, is guilty of abetting that waging of war.

nishment. We have only to add a small paragraph relating to punishment. The Indian Penal Code provides that all persons guilty of waging war, or attemping to wage war, or abetting its commission shall be punished with death, or transported for life.

The minimun punishment, no matter how small the part taken by a particular individual might be, is transportation for life, and though we are prepared to recommend individuals to mercy, as we did in the last case, we as a court of law are bound to award the punishment the law provides. The severity of punishment provided by law, where war has been waged against the King, or even plotted is necessary for the preservation of society, of law and order and to enable decent respectable citizens to live in peace.

We cannot do better than quote the reasons the Law Commissioners themselves gave for providing a heavy punishment.

" We agree with the great body of legislators in thinking, that though, in general a person who has been party to a criminal design, which has not been carried into effect, yet an exception to this rule must be made with respect to high offences against the State; for State crimes, and especially the most heinous and formidable State crimes, have this peculiarity, that, if they are successfully committed, the criminal is almost always secure from punishment. The murderer is in greater danger after his victim is despatched than before. The thief is in greater danger after the purse is taken than before, but the rebel is out of danger as soon as he has subverted the Government. As the penal law is impotent against a successful rebel, it is consequently necessary that it should be made strong and sharp against the first beginnings of rebellion .... "

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PART IV.—Individual Cases.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Before discussing the cases of individual accused, it will be convenient here to insert again for ready reference a few important dates, and a few notes regarding the identifications, and the like.

We would again emphasize that, in going through the individual cases, it is absolutely essential that the reader should bear in mind throughout the conclusions regarding various points of law at which we have arrived in previous portions of this judgment.

DATES.

It is not really necessary to rehearse at length the dates of American meetings, which will be found in our last judgment. Besides, enough has been said about them in the Historical portion of this judgment.

The dates of various meetings and fairs in India may be tabulated as follows :—

Ladowal meeting	17th November 1914.
Moga	19th November 1914.
Phagwara	12th November 1914.
Badowal	23rd November 1914.
Nankana	2nd November 1914.
Khanna	September 1914.
Chamkor	19th December 1914. In some of the charges, by an error, the date was entered as "on or about the 19th January 1915."
Gujarwal	14th February 1915.
Dhandari	17th February 1915.
Narangwal (at the house of accused 69)	19th February 1915.
Khasa	The end of October 1914.
Dhaudar culvert meeting	2nd June 1915.
Kapurthala meetings (for raids) ...	5th June 1915. 12th June 1915.
Jhar Sahib meetings	23rd November 1914. 26th November 1914.
Khairon and Sarhali meetings	27-28th November 1914.
Proposed Mian Mir attack...	25th November 1914.
Proposed Ferozepore attack	19th February 1915.
Lohatbadi meetings	8th and 17th *Magh* = the 20th and 29th January 1915.

DATES OF FAIRS.

Taran Taran *Masya*	17th November 1914.
Killi	19th March 1915 (reference to approver Bhagat Singh's diary).

DACOITIES.

Sahnewal	23rd January 1915.
Mansuran	27th January 1915.
Jhaner	29th January 1915.
Chabba	2nd February 1915.
Rabhon ...	3rd February 1915.

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OTHER DATES.

Basant Panchmi = 8th *Magh* = 20th January 1915.
8th *Phagan* = 19th February 1915.

Raid on Lahore *ghadr* house	19th February 1915.
Walla Bridge attack	11th June 1915.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

We may say at once that we are entirely satisfied that the identifications on Jail parades conducted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Donald, and the Police Officers have been conducted with scrupulous fairness.

On Jail parade, P. W. Ichhar Singh made out that his "eyes were too bad" for him to identify; but see the evidence of Mr. Scott (page 38) *re* the opinion of Major Ward, Superintendent of Lahore Central Jail (now Inspector-General of Jails, Punjab).

Approver Bhagat Singh has some defect in his left eye.

Approver Kala Singh attended no Jail parades.

P. W. 39 *Mt.* Nihal Kaur would identify no one on Jail parade (*vidé* note at the bottom of page 53).

Her husband, P. W 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, gave in court as his reason for not identifying several persons on Jail parade that "his *aql* advised him not to."

Accuseds' ages at the headings of the cases have been entered as stated by them.

Lastly, we would add that throughout we have attached due weight to the fact that all confessions were retracted. We have borne in mind that certain accused have, of course, been unable to produce witnesses from America and abroad; and also, that a number of witnesses summoned by Mr. Saunders on behalf of his clients from the 26th Punjab Infantry, to prove that P. W. Jamadar Buta Singh was himself under a cloud, could not be produced owing to the regiment having gone on Field Service. In making recommendations to mercy, and in awarding sentences, we have endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to differentiate between accused as to the measure of their guilt; and we have borne in mind the length of time that some of them have been in custody.

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2. Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh, *Jat*, of Jagraon, District Ludhiana—aged 22. (Probably older.)

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 569), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on June 6th 1915, at Chitthi in company with accused Bir Singh and 2 others.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses:—Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, Bachan Singh, Amar Singh, II, Arjan Singh, Nand Singh, 56 and 59; and by the same persons in Court before us.

Approver Bhagat Singh (page 171) makes a lengthy statement with regard to this accused; and fixes certain dates with reference to his diary, Exh. P. 15. According to him, one Kartar Singh, mentioned in that diary, is a relation of this accused. This approver states that he stayed with accused from the 23rd to 25th of February 1915 at Jagraon; and, during his stay won over accused to his revolutionary views. He gave accused wire-cutters (Exh. P. 46) and files to bury—which the witness had received from accused 23 Harnam Singh, of Gujarwal, and, when the witness left on the 26th for the projected attack on Doraha Bridge the accused was not only acquainted with the object of the witness's journey to that place, but furnished him with Rs. 3 for expenses. That projected attack, as we know, proved abortive; and the witness returned to accused's house. A little later, the witness meets Kapur Singh (who was discharged by this Court) at the house of accused; and on March 6th goes with Kapur Singh to Gurusar Kaunke, because the accused told him that approver Arjan Singh would introduce them to "men of the party". On the 9th the witness goes to meet Ishar Singh, accused, and meets accused and Kapur Singh aforementioned, and all 3 of them go to Jagraon. On the way there, the accused tells witness that Nand Singh (convicted in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case) has been arrested; and that he is afraid that (as a result) the Doraha bombs may be discovered; so on the 10th the witness leaves for Doraha and finds that the buried bombs have disappeared. At page 172 the witness speaks of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib village, which he learnt about from this accused.

On March 15th the witness visits accused, and next day gives him chemicals, got from Khazan Singh, druggist, to conceal. On the 17th the witness and accused take the chemicals, and visit Bhola Singh of Rumi, to whom accused wishes to introduce the witness so that witness could be put up at his house when necessary."

On the 19th accused comes to Gurusar Kaunke with the wire-cutters, files, sword handle and dagger (Exhs. P. 48, 49) which had been deposited with him, and goes on with the witness to a fair at Killi village. At that fair the witness and accused both gave lectures in the Singh Sabha, and accused recited revolutionary verses—a line of which the witness recited in Court. Accused and the witness go on to Ghalib and preach sedition there; thence to Daudhar, where they meet approver Nand Singh. On the 21st accused and Kapur Singh (as previously arranged) meet the witness at Ajitwal; but the projected dacoity is abandoned for lack of men. Later we find accused attempting to preach sedition after a *Bhog* ceremony at Kaleron; but the witness tells us he was stopped. To continue the same witness' story, on May 27th (that is, after the witness' arrest and release) accused and Kapur Singh visit the witness, and accused says that Kapur Singh is tired of being at home, and wishes to serve his country. On the 28th witness finds accused at his threshing-floor, who gives him (the witness) 3 papers in *Gurmukhi* (seditious verses) with some English print on them (Exh. P. 50); and the same day Kapur Singh brings certain chemicals, etc., to witness, along with accused's bag, which has been identified as Exh. P. 55. On the 31st accused warns witness that accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudike, suspects him and contemplates his murder; and later, the witness hears of accused's arrest along with Kapur Singh (the youth whom this Court discharged).

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There was scarcely any cross-examination of this approver, who stated that he had known this accused long prior to the present case; and who from his diary was able to fix the date of the Killi fair as March 19th. He stated that accused and others at one time suspected him of being a Police spy.

The defence have endeavoured to make out from various prosecution witnesses that this accused is afflicted with a stammer; that is to say, that he would not be a likely person to go lecturing. A few witnesses have been prepared to say that he "stammers slightly;" but those who say that he is "hesitating in his speech" are correct; and all that we have ourselves observed is that accused is a slow deliberate speaker.

Approver Bachan Singh corroborates on the point that accused and Bhagat Singh delivered seditious lectures at Killi fair, and had to clear out when Police arrived on the scene. He further states that accused, along with Kapur Singh (discharged) used to visit the joint well of accused Pakhar Singh and the witness where *Ghadr* discussions used to take place. He mentions meeting accused and Kapur Singh outside Kapurthala Station, and as present at the assembly in the garden there on June 5th. It will be remembered that that assembly was in connection with the proposed looting of the Kapurthala Magazine. On the night of June 12th, the witness hears from the Kapurthala *Havildar* of the arrest by *Baurias* of the accused along with Buta Singh (hanged for the murder of Chanda Singh, *Zaildar*), accused Bir Singh and Kapur Singh discharged). The only thing elicited in cross-examination from this witness was that accused "stammered slightly," and that the witness had only met him 3 times in all (page 194).

We quite fail to see why either of these approvers should be speaking falsely; and the same remark applies to other approvers also.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans tells us of his meeting accused, whom he had not seen before, along with approver Bhagat Singh and Kapur Singh at Jagraon Railway Station. Bhagat Singh had a canvas bag, similar to Exh. P. 55; and later, after accused had left, Bhagat Singh showed the witness that it contained a sword-hilt, big knife, pliers and wire-cutters and bomb materials (Exhs. P. 49, 48, 46, 47). This witness has only known accused since last May (page 213).

Approver Arjan Singh states that he reached his village on January 17th, 1915, on return from Penang, and found accused in the village, who said he had been to see the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*; and the witness told accused that many men were coming from Canada who would restore it to its original condition. About the beginning of March 1915, approver Bhagat Singh brings a message from accused that accused wishes to form a party of his own, and wishes the witness to join it; and Bhagat Singh further tells the witness of instruments for cutting wire and railway lines. After the Killi fair Bhagat Singh comes with accused and tells the witness that he (Bhagat Singh), accused Phera Singh and this accused (whose name was added by this witness in our court with respect to this incident) had preached sedition at the fair; and on this occasion Bhagat Singh asked the witness to join in a proposed dacoity for March, the 20th or 21st, which the witness declined to do. This dacoity, of course, was the proposed dacoity at Ghalib referred to by approver Bhagat Singh.

Approver Arjan Singh goes on to tell us that a few days before *Bisakhi* accused comes with Kapur Singh (whom the witness has described), and speaks of leaving his village for good to join the *Ghadr* cause; and the witness advises them to interview accused Phera Singh. Soon after, both return saying that accused has hurt his foot, and the witness arranges to put him up. About the 25th May accused tells the witness that he intends to join accused Ishar Singh's party; and this witness distinctly asserts that accused attended the Daudhar assembly of June 2nd, and was appointed one of the committee of five persons *re* the proposed attack on Kapurthala

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Magazine for June 5th. Practically, the only question asked of this witness in cross-examination was whether he and accused had been together in Amritsar *havilat*;—this the witness denied (page 202).

Approver Nand Singh also mentions accused in connection with the preaching of sedition at Killi fair, but his information is not first hand. He states that later the accused came with approver Bhagat Singh to approver Arjan Singh's house where witness learnt his name from Arjan Singh. Accused then told those present of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib for the purpose of getting money to buy arms, said that men from Dhudike and Chuhar Chak would assist, and that all should assemble at Kaunke *Gurdwara* on March 21st. A few days after that date accused, accompanied by Kapur Singh, comes enquiring why the witness did not turn up for that dacoity. This witness corroborates approver Arjan Singh as to the coming of Kapur Singh and accused to Arjan Singh when accused was suffering from a sore foot. He also corroborates as to accused's presence at the Daudhar assembly on June 2nd; and says (page 237) that accused volunteered to accompany Kapur Singh to fetch bomb materials which had been buried by Bhagat Singh, and that accused Ishar Singh gave him a rupee. Nothing of any value was elicited in cross-examination.

Approver Amar Singh II, who has stated that he himself only belonged to the *Ghadr* party for some ten days, has also mentioned this accused as at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th—this evidence being in corroboration of approvers Bachan Singh and Arjan Singh.

P. Ws. 56 and 57 corroborate *re* the Killi fair incident, the latter being a *Lambardar*. According to them, accused made a speech lasting a quarter of an hour or more; and they deny that it had anything to do with petitioning Government. They assert, on the contrary, that it was seditious, and that accused had to be stopped. P. W 56 was able in Court to identify approver Bhagat Singh as accused's companion at Killi; and P. W. 57 stated that accused had a paper in his hand, and said that he was wandering about "making a *bandobast*," and denied that he had any reason for enmity with accused. P. W. 59 states that accused and Bhagat Singh spoke sedition at Fateh Singh of Rumi's *bhog* ceremony, and denies that accused was ever his *shagird*. Fateh Singh himself is dead.

P. Ws. 67 (Head-Constable of Kapurthala Police), 68 (Sub-Inspector of Jullundur *Sadr*), and 69 (*Lambardar* of Chitthi) give evidence as to the arrest of accused in Chitthi *urdwara* along with accused Bir Singh and Buta Singh and Kapur Singh (*vide Ruqa* Exh. P. 77).

P. W. 220 (Inspector Iqram-ul Haq) has stated that accused on June 18th, at Kapurthala, identified Kala Singh (Walla Bridge murderer). Questioned by Defence Counsel, the witness has denied that there was ever any intention of making this accused a witness in this case.

Additional corroborative evidence against this accused is also afforded by the confessions of the two co-accused 62 and 64 (Pakhar Singh and Pala Singh), both of whom mention him in connection with the Daudhar assembly, and the proposed raid at Kapurthala.

The accused's statement before this Court will be found at page 379 of this Court's printed record; it is fairly lengthy, and at the end of it we have recorded the note—"speaks slowly, but does not stammer." It consists mainly of a denial of the allegations against him. He denies going to Killi fair, and says he was ill at the time. He denies that the bag (Exh. P. 55) is his. He admits having known approver Bhagat Singh for some 2 years; admits that he has no enmity with him; but can only suggest that that approver is lying to save his own skin. At the time of the Daudhar meeting of June 2nd, 1915 he was, he says, engaged in harvesting. He denies knowing approver Amar Singh II, at all; and says that he also is "lying to save his skin." He was, of course, obliged to admit his arrest at Chitthi; but

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denied knowing when and where accused Bir Singh and Buta Singh were arrested; and asserted that he and Kapur Singh had come to read religious books at a *dera* outside the village, and were (wantonly) arrested. He alleges Police ill-treatment to make him implicate others; and winds up with recital of his relations' war services.

This statement certainly shows no good reason why we should suppose that the above-mentioned prosecution witnesses have endeavoured to falsely implicate this accused; the corroborations in their statements on various points are apparent; and there was nothing elicited in cross-examination of any value to this accused.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 310 to 324 inclusive.

(His mother, by the way, was called as a defence witness for accused Randhir Singh; but was not called to testify to her own son's alleged illness.) We may say at once that the evidence of those witnesses is utterly unconvincing. Some of them assert that, on the day of the Killi fair, accused was ill with fever. D. W. 312 tells us that the physician who treated accused is dead. The witnesses include at least 3 relations, and two persons who have land mortgaged to accused's father. A few witnesses speak of the services of accused's relations, and of a *bhog* for victory got up (on the day of Killi fair) by accused's mother (whom accused did not produce). Though accused himself distinctly stated that he had no enmity with approver Bhagat Singh, it was actually thought worth while to produce D. Ws. 320 and 321 to tell an utterly unconvincing story of a quarrel with that approver's father over an alleged marriage affair.

As regards arguments the Defence Counsel has urged that it was approver Bhagat Singh who poisoned the mind of this accused, and no doubt this was so. We are unable to see where the difficulty lay in accused's learning of the arrest of the important revolutionist Nand Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case); or to accept the suggestion that Bhagat Singh "when tramping about" learnt of the arrest, and has simply attributed this item of information to accused in order to show that accused had *Ghadr* acquaintances. It is equally futile to suggest that accused "could not have heard" of the burying of the Doraha bombs, or of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib; and as regards the latter incident, not only Bhagat Singh, but Nand Singh also makes mention of this accused. It is true that there is no corroboration of Bhagat Singh's statement *re* accused's possession of bomb chemicals; but we fail to see why Bhagat Singh should have invented this: and, had it been desired to concoct false evidence, it would have been easy enough to have also concocted some corroborative evidence on the point. The Defence Counsel is mistaken in trying to make out that, whereas Bhagat Singh from his diary fixes 19th March as the day of the Killi fair, the date (according to defence witnesses) was the 17th March, *i. e.*, the 4th of *Chet*—the calendar clearly shows that the 4th *Chet Sudi* is equivalent to the 19th March 1915, and counsel on seeing the official calendar, withdrew the argument.

Counsel was also mistaken in urging that the Prosecution were anxious to make out that accused stammers—it was the defence who were anxious to prove this in order to show that his speech at the Killi fair was a pure invention. As we have said before, he does not stammer, but is a slow, deliberate speaker. As regards the question, how did accused become possessed of seditious verses and a sword-handle and dagger, it would have been simple enough for the defence to have cross-examined regarding this, if any doubt was felt. The accused's Counsel urged, finally, that if his client has done anything wrong, his acts were occasioned by "dementia."

We are unable to agree with him; and we agree with the Crown Counsel, who has practically confined his remarks in argument to saying that there is an overwhelming case against this accused. He has also urged that accused is technically guilty of abetment of the murder of sepoys at the Walla Bridge, by reason of the agreement come to at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, 1915, at which accused was present.

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We are satisfied that the accused abetted the attack on the Doraha Bridge by giving money for expenses, that he abetted the waging of war by delivering seditious and revolutionary speeches, that he abetted the waging of war and murder by abetting the Walla Bridge murders, and by being present for the proposed assault at Kapurthala, and by being in possession of bomb chemicals; and of conspiring to wage war by associating and helping other revolutionists. as disclosed by the evidence.

We accordingly convict him under Sections 121, $\frac{302}{109}$, 121 A, and sentence him to transportation for life ; and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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3. Attar Singh, son of Hira Nand, *Khatri*, of Dhikampur, Police Station Chakwal, District Jhelum, aged 27.

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 570) is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on the 29th July 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses:—

Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh (seen him somewhere, probably at Ferozepore), 42, 112, 114 and 320. In court by Sundar Singh (A. M.), Bhagat Singh (who at first wrongly identified him as accused Lal Singh), Udham Singh of Hans, Indar Singh of Khanna, Teja Singh of Samrala, *Mt.* Nihal Kaur; and P. W. 349 (who merely stated that he used to come to the Khalsa School for prayers).

Approver Arjan Singh mistakenly in court identified him as accused 63. Pala Singh, P. W. 112 (the pointsman), failed to identify him in court; and Indar Singh of Khanna explained to us his failure to identify this accused and others on Jail parade by saying, "My *aql* told me not to," and so deliberately refrained from identifying him.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that accused attended the large meeting at Lohatbadi when resolutions were passed *re* the Rikabganj *gurdwara*, Santok tank and other matters; and was with accused Randhir Singh at the meeting at Indar Singh's house in Khanna during *Asuj*, when the same resolutions were passed. Those two meetings were, of course, not seditious. In the month of *Poh*, accused was present at the non-seditious meeting at Chamkaur Sahib. He also attended the *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, at Gujarwal; and the subsequent secret meeting at which accused Randhir Singh announced that the date for a rising would soon be given out. According to this witness, accused accompanied Randhir Singh to that meeting, and left with him afterwards for Dhandari. The witness also mentions accused as joining the train at Mullanpur on the 19th February 1915 with the Randhir Singh's party, and going on to Ferozepore.

Approver Bhagat Singh corrborates *re* Mullanpur, and says that accused was at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore, and was, after the failure, with Randhir Singh's party at Phemi ke Kai Station. In cross-examination the witness denies having seen accused cooking Randhir Singh's food, and admits that he did not at first identify him at Ludhiana *kotwali* (page 205).

Approver Udham Singh of Hans mentions accused as one of those at accused Randhir Singh's house on 19th February, at Mullanpur Station, and at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore; and he is corroborated as regards Mullanpur by P. W. 39 *Mt.* Nihal Kaur. In cross-examination she admitted that accused had once attended a *Dewan* ceremony at her house, and qualified her first statement that the men at Mullanpur wore "white clothes" by saying that "some of them were dressed in black."

P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, who mentions accused as having been present at the unobjectionable meeting at Khanna, also asserts that accused attended the secret seditious meeting at Dhandari held after Gurbachan Singh's *Path* (compare the statement of approver Sundar Singh, A. M.), at which Randhir Singh told those present that a "*desh bhagat*" (who, the witness thinks, was Kartar Singh of Soraba—L. C. C.) wanted all there to go to Ferozepore for an attack on the Fort.

P. W. 40 Teja Singh of Samrala corroborates that accused attended the secret meeting at Dhandari; and so does P. W. 42 Ganda Das.

P. Ws. 112 and 114 (both pointsmen of Phemi ke Kai Station), though they failed in Court to identify accused, had already done so on Jail parade; and P. W. 320, a pointsman at Mullanpur, identified accused on Jail parade as one of those who entrained with others dressed in black.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We have carefully considered the statements of all the above witnesses; and we entirely fail to see why they should have been speaking falsely—while the absence of anything beneficial to accused elicited in cross-examination is apparent.

Accused's statement before this court will be found at page 381, and his supplementary written statement at page 382.

He of course admits his presence at the unobjectionable meetings, and also at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, where, he says, he was one of the *Granth* reciters; but he denies that any secret meeting was held. He admits that he and others afterwards went on to Dhandari, but denies any secret meeting there. He denies joining the train at Mullanpur, and all knowledge of the events of the 19th February. He denies even knowing approver Bhagat Singh, and can suggest no reason why his name should have been entered in the diary. He urges that he left the 35th Sikh Regiment on account of ill-health in 1913 after 11 years excellent service. His supplementary statement sets forth that the 2 ceremonies, at Gujarwal and Dhandari, were unobjectionable and even loyal (no doubt they were, but the secret meetings held after them were not). He further alleges that he went on to Nabha with the witness Indar Singh of Khanna, and was set by the police to cook for Randhir Singh, accused, who had been interned. He offers no reason for his own arrest, but says he was released on furnishing security, and was re-arrested because he refused to testify falsely against Randhir Singh *re* Gujarwal. Approver Bhagat Singh was shown to him (*sic*) at the *Kotwali*, and Sundar Singh (A. M.) he does not know—but suggests that that approver may have seen him at some annual religious gathering. In short, we are to suppose that the evidence of all the prosecution witnesses is due to police concoction.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 97 to 102 inclusive, 589, 684 and 685—and we have also to see *Exh. D.* 42. This Exhibit is a discharge certificate showing that accused bore a "good character" in his Regiment; and we give it its full value. The first three Defence witnesses, who say that accused cooked for Randhir Singh, suggest that this accused was arrested because of his association with that accused. D. Ws. 100 and 101 give vague evidence to the effect that accused reads *Paths*, and did so on February 12th. D. Ws. 98 and 99 are not prepared to support accused's suggestion as to how approver Bhagat Singh got to know his appearance. D. W. 589 asserts that at Ludhiana one of the Mullanpur pointsmen picked him out as being this accused. D. Ws. 684 and 685 attempt to support an utterly absurd *alibi*, to the effect that this accused was in Ludhiana on February 19th, 1915. One cannot remember the "exact date;" and the other gives an absurd reason for recollecting it.

Kahn Singh, accused's brother, referred to by the above witnesses, was never produced.

The Defence Counsel has argued, without any force, that "as the doors were closed at a secret meeting, no one knows what the accused was doing inside." We have the usual argument about the dates of the *Akhand Paths* at Gujarwal and Dandhari with relation to the Ferozepore raid of February 19th, 1915; and our conclusions regarding them have been given elsewhere. It is urged again that accused was accused Randhir Singh's cook, and was arrested simply because of his association with him. Also, that *Ex. D.* 42 shows that accused served for ten years, till 1913, in a military capacity with a good character.

We are satisfied on the evidence that accused conspired to wage war, and abetted the waging of war by his presence at the secret meeting at Gujarwal, and that by going with an armed array to attack Ferozepore he committed the offence of waging war. We accordingly find him guilty under sections 121, 121 A and sentence him to transportation for life; but considering him to have been led into a life of crime by a pernicious teacher and that the part he played was not a very active one, we recommend him to mercy.

We also direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown, but recommend that the penalty should not be enforced.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

5. Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, Barber, *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 22 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 572), is not a returned emigrant. He is admittedly a *Mahant* employed at the Jhar Sahib, was arrested on the 17th September 1915, and his confession was recorded by a Magistrate on September the 18th.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Natha Singh, Mul Singh, *Granthi*, 21 Surain Singh, 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure. In Court by Natha Singh, Kala Singh, Surain Singh and 15 (by name and village . P. W. Sundar Singh (W. G.—approver) did not identify him either on Jail parade or in Court.

As this accused is actually employed at the Jhar Sahib, there is, of course, nothing peculiar about his having been seen there ; but we have to carefully scrutinise the evidence as to the circumstances under which he was so seen.

Approver Snndar Singh (W. G.) states that accused was at the Jhar Sahib at the meeting on the night of November 23rd, 1914. He cannot say whether accused was present at the previous meeting, and admits that it was dark when he saw him.

Approver Natha Singh mentions accused as present at the Jhar Sahib meeting of November 26th. He denies having had any quarrel with accused ; but admits that he did not mention accused's name to the Police until he identified him on Jail parade.

Approver Kala Singh, who admitted in cross-examination that accused did not lecture at the Jhar Sahib, but served the men assembled with food, states that accused, who succeeded one Natha Singh as *Mahant* of the Jhar Sahib, was present there with his brother and one Channan Singh when Lal Singh of Bhure (Lahore Conspiracy Case) told them that Channan Singh had agreed to join the *Ghadr* movement. Accused, he says, kept silent during this discussion. He asserts, however, that accused read out for some days a *Ghadr* pamphlet brought by accused Balwant Singh, absconder ; and that accused was present when accused Gujar Singh read out the *Ghadr* and preached, and when Lal Singh of Bhure brought 25 *dhangs* for *chavis*, and gave one Sandhi, *badmash*, Rs. 10 to get them fitted. He corroborates on the point that accused served food to the conspirators assembled on the night of November 26th, and states that accused was present with other conspirators at a discussion *re* the abortive attempt on Sarhali *thana* ; that he sent to fetch Surain Singh, deserter, and later brought accused Sucha Singh and another *sowar* deserter to the Jhar Sahib. This witness states that he informed the Police of what he had learnt from one Santa Singh of Mari *re* a sword and a knife with accused and accused's brother Jassa Singh (accused 35).

Approver Mul Singh, *Granthi*, went to the Jhar Sahib to endeavour to fetch back deserters from the 23rd Cavalry ; and he states that it was from the accused that he learnt of their arrest. There appears no reason whatever why this witness should have invented the statement that he went to accused provided with a message and 2 signs or pass-words from Lachhman Singh, the prominent *Ghadr* man of that regiment. In reply to a question by Defence Counsel, the witness replied that he had mentioned accused in his statement made before the Dagshai Court-Martial.

P. W. 21 is the above-mentioned Surain Singh, who corroborates on the point that accused's servant Jora Singh was sent to fetch him from Bhor village to the Jhar Sahib along with accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh (*sowar* deserters ; and on the point that accused came himself to fetch them on December 1st, 1914. He says that the same day a man came to warn accused of the proximity of the Police in search of the deserters. He mentions accused as present on two occasions when revolutionary plans were discussed ; on one of which it was decided to consult one Sadhu, *pahlwan*. Like approver Kala Singh this witness admits in cross-examination that he never heard accused lecture on *Ghadr* subjects ; and none of these witnesses appears anxious to press the case against this accused.

ARTOWARCHIVES OF INDIA

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure helped Lal Singh of his village to carry food to the Jhar Sahib, and saw accused there; his statement to a Magistrate is *Exhibit P.* 24.

P. W. 172 is Sardar Ali, who has given evidence regarding the feeding of a gang of men at Lal Singh of Bhure's house, and at the Jhar Sahib when accused was present; and this witness and Kapur Singh (the witness in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, who was murdered out of revenge) reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. P. W. 194 (the *Mahant* of Shahbazpur) corroborates the statement that accused fetched P. W. Suraın Singh and the accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh to the Jhar Sahib, at his request, where the witness tried to induce them to return to their regiment. P. W. 305 states that accused was at the Jhar Sahib when some 20 men were being fed there, and when Lal Singh of Bhure talked sedition and of a proposal to loot Patti.

P. W. 360 Inspector Harkishan Singh concerns accused's arrest on September 16th, 1915. P. W. 156, whom this Inspector apparently heard about through information afforded by approver Kala Singh, belongs to Gulabpur, only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Jhar Sahib; and states that during *Katak* he heard accused reading out a seditious pamphlet to approver Kala Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure, accused Jassa Singh and others. This evidence is corroborative of approver Kala Singh's statement; and, though the witness was only present for a very short time at the reading, he was able to give us an idea of the matter treated of in the pamphlet, and says that he remonstrated with accused.

P. W. 115 (Sub-Inspector of Tarn Taran) made a report on December 1st, 1914, about the meetings held at the Jhar Sahib, and he states that when, in December 1914 and May 1915, the police made enquiries about such meetings this accused then denied all knowledge of them, though the statements of *Lambardars* supported the belief that such meetings had taken place. This witness also testifies to the discovery, on information given by accused's brother Jassa Singh (accused 35), by accused on September 17th, 1915 (the day intervening between accused's arrest and confession), of the 2 swords (*Exh. P.* 89 *A. B.*) and the knife (*Exh. P.* 26) from a well and *chappar*. P. W. 116 (a *Lambardar* of the neighbouring village Padri) testifies to the recovery of Exh. P. 26, and signed the *fard baramdagi*, *Exh* P. 88 *A.* He states that he reported about the Jhar Sahib meetings at the time, and was one of those who gave evidence when Lal Singh of Bhure was put on security.

Accused's confession to the Magistrate (page 385) is a very full one; and though he asserted before this Court that he simply stated what the police wished him to say, we are not prepared to believe this assertion. According to his confession he was first brought into the *Ghadr* movement by Lal Singh of Bhure; and we are quite prepared to consider in his favour that the Jhar Sahib, being an out of the way place, was chosen by the conspirators; and that this accused, as its Mahant, was placed in a difficult position by their action. He was very much under their thumbs; and no doubt his popularity as Mahant would have diminished, had he gone contrary to their wishes. Still, he not only aided them, but did not report to the authorities; made clear denials when enquiries were made; and helped to conceal arms. He apparently did not lecture, but took his turn at reading out the *Ghadr*. His confession is very fully corroborative of the statements of prosecution witnesses, and contains the names of several co-accused. It admits his own feelings against Government, and his discovery of two swords and a knife.

His statement before us, however, is a clear denial of the allegations against him; and he even goes so far as to deny that seditious meetings took place at all at the Jhar Sahib. He admits that the police came making enquiries about them. He denies production by himself of the swords and knife and says that approver Kala Singh and he had a quarrel about a Mahantu (he did not cross-examine the witness about this however), and that Kala Singh and the police concocted the discovery of the weapons. He alleges police torture. The statement entirely fails to convince us. So does the written statement on

page 444, which is simply a repetition of the allegations of Kala Singh's enmity, ill-treatment by the police, and a repeated assertion that his confession was not voluntary.

Accused's defence witnesses are D. W.'s 2 to 9 inclusive and 534. The first lot simply make vague assertions about a quarrel between accused and Kala Singh over the Mahantship; and say they heard nothing about assemblies at the Jhar Sahib ; and P. W. 534 (the Magistrate who recorded accused's confession) simply says that he saw no previous statements, and that no police officer was present when he recorded statements.

In arguments counsel for the defence failed to impress us. The latter portion of the charge only referred to the keeping of arms to be dug up later. It was urged that the deserting sowars were not captured in the Jhar Sahib ; but only in its vicinity, and we were asked to go through the Dagshai Court-Martial proceedings, which we cannot do It was urged that accused is not very old ; and that he was in somewhat of a tight place, his institution having been chosen as a *rendezvous* for conspirators.

The Government Advocate has urged that accused helped to conceal arms ; that he actually appeared as a defence witness (D. W. 118) in the Lahore Conspiracy Case for the notorious Lal Singh of Bhure ; that he went out of his way to help conspirators ; and that he was obviously in the know ; otherwise the approver Mul Singh, *Granthi*, would not have been sent to him with signs or pass-words.

Our finding on the evidence, which establishes that accused discussed revolution at the Jhar Sahib, and made his institution the gathering place for the armed array that proceeded to Sarhali, is that accused conspired to wage war and abetted the waging of war, and we accordingly find him guilty under sections 121-121A, Indian Penal Code. We accordingly sentence him to transportation to life but in view of the fact that the part played by him was a minor one, we reccommend him to mercy.

We also direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown, but we recommend that this penalty should not be enforced.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

6. Bir Singh, *alias* Vir Singh, son of Buta Singh, of Bahoowal, District Hoshiarpur, aged 45 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 574 , left Victoria on the 22nd August 1914, and arrived at Calcutta ; but he cannot remember the name of the boat he came by. He was arrested at Chitthi *gurdwara* (Kapurthala State on June 6th, 1915, along with accused Arjan Singh, Kapur Singh (against whom the case was withdrawn) and Buta Singh (since hanged).

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses : —Sundar Singh (W. G., who pointed him out, but could not say where he had seen him) ; Anokh Singh (" saw him at Ludhiana ") ; Amar Singh II (" saw him at Kapurthala, and went to his village ") ; Mula Singh, Umrao Singh (saw him in Ludhiana) and Amar Singh, I. In Court by Sunder Singh (W. G.—" not know his name—saw him in Amritsar or Hong Kong "), Bachan Singh (correctly, after first identifying accused 26, Harnam Singh as him), Amar Singh, II, Anokh Singh, Mula Singh, Amar Singh, I, Umrao Singh (by name, and as having seen him in the Mansuran dacoity).

Approver Udham Singh of Padri admittedly could not identify him in Court, having, as he says, never seen him before the Chabba dacoity.

Approvers Sucha Singh and Nawab Khan did not identify him on Jail parades or in Court.

Approver Bachan Singh says that accused was present at the assembly in the garden at Kapurthala on June 5th, 1915 in connection with the proposed attack on the Magazine) : and on the night of June 12th (the date for the postponed attack) the witness heard from the Kapurthala " Havildar " of accused's arrest by the *Baurias*. The witness was not cross-examined.

Approver Amar Singh, II, states that in *Jeth* accused came to his village along with Buta Singh (since hanged, in whose company accused was arrested), saying that they had been sent by accused Jowand Singh, absconder ; that the *Ghadr* was about to start, and Buta Singh asked witness to join in an attack at Kapurthala on June 5th, telling him to meet accused Hardit Singh, absconder, and accompany him. This the witness does ; and accused guides the pair to the place of assembly. According to the witness, accused was armed with a *chavi* ; and, according to the evidence, he was arrested in possession of a *chavi*. At the meeting accused and Banta Singh (since hanged) were for raiding the Magazine at once, instead of wasting time in consultation ; however, it was decided to postpone the attack for a week, accused saying that any one who did not turn up on that date should be killed. In cross-examination all that was elicited was that the witness did not meet accused in America.

Approver Anokh Singh states that he first met accused at approver Sucha Singh's house in the more than doubtful company of Dr. Mathra Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case absconder), Kartar Singh of Soraba (Lahore Conspiracy Case—since hanged) and others, when he was taken there by Jagat Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case). Cross-examination (page 248) certainly elicited nothing in favour of accused ; nor showed why Anokh Singh should wish to speak falsely.

P. W.'s 54, 65 and 66 (2 *Baurias*), 67, 68 and 69 are as to the arrest of accused. *Exh. P.* 77 is a *ruqa* concerning the arrest ; and *Exh. P.* 78 the *chavi* head.

Approver Udham Singh, I, of Padri states that accused came with others to Bakshish Singh's well ; and took part in the Chabba dacoity. That dacoity took place on the night of February 2nd, 1915, and in the course of it, Bela Ram was murdered, and several persons were injured. Accused was himself injured in the back by a bomb ; and left with the witness and others for Amritsar with the loot ; where Jagat Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case)—the person mentioned by approver Anokh Singh—took accused, witness, and accused Prem Singh to approver Mula Singh, to whom the loot was made over. Accused was treated by " Doctor " Hardit Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case), who extracted bits of a bomb from his back.

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Approver Mula Singh (*vide* page 336, etc.), fully corroborates the previous witness *re* this accused's connection with the Chabba dacoity; and tells how accused's bloodstained clothes were burnt at *Mussammat* Atri's house, and fresh ones provided. He also states how, at Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala*, he found accused and the Anarkali murderer and others on their return from the dacoity at Mansuran. Cross-examined, he denied having ever seen accused at the Mills in Astoria; and denied having borrowed money from him, adding that the Vancouver *Gurdwara* stood surety for him (the witness). He only purports to have met the witness as above stated; and there is nothing whatever to show any reason for enmity.

Approver Amar Singh, I, corroborates as to Dr. Hardit Singh's treating this accused for injuries to his back and foot, caused by a bomb. He saw him and Mula Singh and the Anarkali murderer at the Baba Atal house in Amritsar on or about February 4th. Later at the same house, accused told witness of Mula Singh's arrest (he was arrested on February 13th); and said he meant to abscond. In cross-examination the witness said that accused, when he saw him, was able to walk. He saw him once in Amritsar prior to the Chabba dacoity.

Major Ward (P. W. 345), Superintendent of Lahore Central Jail, speaks as to the photograph of accused's back (*Exh. P.* 225). In the witness's opinion as a medical man, the injury to accused's back had been caused within 6 to 8 months; and was such as might have been caused by an explosive driving metal into the back, not by an iron spike. In Court during the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the witness examined the foot injuries; and his opinion is that they had been caused in the same way as the injuries to the back. He considered that there had been recent destruction of the muscular tissue; and that the injury to the back had not been caused by something striking an old boil scar.

Approver Sucha Singh speaks as to conferences held in his room, attended by accused, the Anarkali murderer, Ram Rakha (absconding in Lahore Conspiracy Case, etc.). At the second of these he was allowed to be present; and accused as Harnam Singh brought *lathis* and 2 *chavi* blades. Next day, Kartar Singh of Soraba (Lahore Conspiracy Case) told witness of the Sahnewal dacoity (which took place on the night of January 23rd, 1915), in which Kanshi Ram was murdered; and gave witness the *kalma* rupee (*Ex. P.* 133), which the witness afterwards made over to the Police. Later, accused was one of those who assembled at the 6th milestone near Jhabewal with Dalip Singh (dead approver), the Anarkali murderer, Kartar Singh and others, when Dalip Singh said that the place selected for a dacoity was too near Jhabewal, as the bomb materials might be discovered. Accused slept the night at Dalip Singh's; and witness carried his *chavi* for him to Ludhiana. The witness further implicates accused in the Mansuran dacoity, armed with a *chavi*; giving full details—(compare the statement of approver Mula Singh).

The witness next meets accused with Pingley (Lahore Conspiracy Case—whom the witness knew as "Sham Lal") on February the 2nd at the Amritsar *chaubara*, from which place Kartar Singh takes the witness to Rash Behari (Lahore Conspiracy Case), whose photograph the witness identified before us. Nothing was elicited in cross-examination.

Approver Nawab Khan says, that on December 10th, 1914, at Nangal Kalan, accused and Jawand Singh, absconder, joined his party; but the idea of dacoity at Bhinwal was given up.

Approver Umrao Singh states (page 370) that about the 16th or 17th January 1915 the accused and the Anarkali murderer came to Jhabewal, saying they had seen a suitable house for a dacoity at Umedpur. Later, the dead approver Dalip Singh sent him (the witness) with some soap to Sahnewal dacoits, among whom were accused, the Anarkali murderer and others, all of whom were armed. Balwant Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case), who was himself in that dacoity, told the witness that accused had been one of the Sahnewal dacoits. Some 4 days later, the witness at approver Sucha Singh's meets accused, Kartar Singh of Soraba, Ram Rakha and others for the Mansuran dacoity; and the witness gives full details of that dacoity, in which he and accused took part, and in which the dacoits were armed with bombs *chavis* and pistols. Nothing was elicited in cross-examination.

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This accused's statement will be found at page 390 of the printed record. He denied his connection with any of the aforementioned dacoities; and says, as regards his arrest at Chitthi along with Buta Singh, that he was "seized" for no reason when going to Lilian to get some money owed him by one Dewa Singh. He asserts that Anokh Singh has implicated him to save himself, after being shown photographs taken in Jail of his face and back, and being told his name. He denies knowledge of Rash Behari; and ascribes the scar on his back to a boil in America, which scar was struck by an iron-spiked stick in a quarrel at Jullundur Station some 10 months ago. He goes so far as to admit that approver Mula Singh sent him for treatment to "a Sikh, whose name he does not know" in Amritsar. He ascribes the production of the *chavi* head to the machinations of the Police.

His defence witnesses are D. W.'s 33, 34 and 492 to 496 inclusive. The first two say that accused stayed in his village for twenty days after his return from abroad; and that his character was good before he went to America. The last lot of witnesses also give him a good character; but make out that he spent four months continuously in his village after his return. D. W. 492 makes out that accused then left simply because the Police were after all returned emigrants. D. W. 496 gives us to understand that accused came to the witness's village from his own because he has a sister married there.

In arguments the Defence Counsel, no doubt, had a most difficult task; since, as urged by Counsel for the Crown, the case against this accused is overwhelming. The Defence Counsel has argued that approver Umrao Singh alone has given some details of the Sahnewal dacoity; and that Sucha Singh, approver, who speaks of the start for that dacoity, did not identify this accused. No doubt, we should have had fuller details had not Dalip Singh (approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case), who was himself in that dacoity, died during the hearing of the last case; but we are quite unable to accept the suggestion that the Bir Singh of the Sahnewal dacoity was "probably some one else." As regards the Mansuran dacoity, there were not only the same 2 approvers, but Mula Singh also; and counsel could only urge that P. W. 349, Jaimal Singh, who "might have been expected to have seen accused at Ludhiana prior to Mansuran," had not identified him. As regards Chabba dacoity it is urged that approver Udham Singh of Padri did not identify accused; but he speaks about accused's injury, and there is no reason to believe he was tutored. Moreover, he is not the only witness on the point. It is urged that Kartar Singh of Soraba in the Lahore Conspiracy Case did not mention this accused, though he mentioned Ram Rakha, absconder, and others; but it must be said that Kartar Singh was very careful as to whom he mentioned, and that he obviously had no objection to mentioning Ram Rakha because he believed him at the time to be dead. The only other point which needs comment is counsel's argument that accused at any rate had no intention that murder should occur in any dacoity; and was, in fact, against murder; and that, at Chabba (the last but one of the dacoities, it was the local Gilwali men who really committed the murder of Beli Ram. To some extent this may be true; but Sahnewal (in which Khushi Ram was murdered) was the first of those dacoities; and, if accused were really so averse to murder, why do we find him taking part in a dacoity at Chabba afterwards, when bombs were used?

Counsel for the Crown has wished to impress on us that, in addition to the two dacoities in which murders took place, this accused was also present at the Kapurthala meeting of June 5th, 1915; and so is technically guilty of abetment of murder in respect of sepoys killed in the attack on the Walla Bridge Guard.

It is really not necessary for us to detail all the various acts which we find proved against this accused, and it will suffice to mention the major ones. We are satisfied he took part in the Sahnewal and Chabba dacoities in both of which murder was committed, that he was present in the Kapurthala meeting and thereby abetted the waging of war and murder, and we accordingly find him guilty under sections 121, $\frac{302}{109}$, 396, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead; and further we direct that all his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

7. Bishen Singh, son of Wasakha Singh, *Jat*, of Virpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 576), returned from Shanghai *viâ* Hong Kong by the *s.s. Nam Sang*, reaching Calcutta on the 13th October 1914.

He was interned on 20th July 1915 ; and arrested in connection with the present case on 29th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and in Court by that approver and Mula Singh, 21 Surain Singh and Amar Singh, II (who called him " Puran Singh," and said he had seen him at Kapurthala).

We shall have later to consider in connection with this accused the confessions of 3 co-accused.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.'s) statement is as follows : - Accused was a Police Constable at Shanghai. He was at Howrah Station with accused Gujar Singh's party on the day of arrival at Calcutta ; and on the 16th or 17th October 1914 he and the witness arrived at Amritsar, and went to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*, and belonged to Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party there. At Amritsar, before the Nankana fair, the witness receives a message from Gujar Singh through accused ; and goes with him and accused Harnam Singh of Rasulpur and Harnam Singh of Sialkot (Lahore Conspiracy Cose) to Khasa Station, where they meet accused Sundar Singh (85) and Sundar Singh (87), and fetch Gujar Singh for a consultation ; and accused is left behind at Khasa Station, it being arranged that accused shall ascertain the date for a rising from Gujar Singh, and communicate it at Nankana fair. Accused come to that fair with a message that no date has been fixed, but that enquiries should be made after a week. After the fair, accused is sent off to the *Bar* to collect funds. He is at Tarn Taran *Masya* asking the date of the rising. He is present at the first meeting at the Jhar Sahib ; and also at the meetings there on November 23rd and 26th, 1914, but the witness says accused was not present at the meeting at Khairon mound. Later, at Amritsar, the accused directs witness and Harnam Singh of Sialkot to the *dharmsala* where approver Mula Singh is putting up ; but does not go inside himself. A few days later, accused comes to witness's village and invites him to join in the Chabba dacoity, which witness declines to do. In cross-examination, this witness (who served just 5 years in the of 93rd Infantry) stated that accused enlisted before he did, but he could not say whether Subadar Prem Singh of that Regiment (and village Virpal) got accused enlisted (page 90). The witness denied that he was compulsorily discharged from the regiment through the instrumentality of one Subadar Narain Singh. He admitted that there had been some trouble over a lost rifle-bolt ; but that a Court of Enquiry released him when the bolt was found in one Mihan Singh's kit. In re-examination the witness asserted that he had obtained employment in the Shanghai Police on the strength of his Discharge Certificate marked " Very Good ;" which, however, is now lost.

Approver Kala Singh is another witness who asserts that accused was present at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th, and he says that accused was one of those who suggested meeting at the Khairon mound. He says that accused was also at the Jhar Sahib when there was a discussion about the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*. The witness explains his failure to identify accused in Court by the change in his clothes and appearance ; but says that he has known accused since the *Ghadr* started, and that his name was well-known at the Jhar Sahib. In cross-examination (page 111) he asserted that accused was a prominent speaker at the aforesaid meeting.

P. W. 21, Surain Singh, is another witness who states that this accused was at the Jhar Sahib after the meetings of November 23rd and 26th, namely, at a small assembly on November 30th, when future plans were discussed : and on December 1st when, on getting a warning that the Police were in the vicinity, accused left for Bhure with accused Prem Singh.

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P. W. 151 is a *lambardar* of accused's village Virpal; and his statement is only that after his return from abroad accused only spent some 3 days, in his village; and then left for 4 months.

P. W. 189 is another witness from Virpal; and he merely states that Kala Singh (who was hanged in connection with the Walla Bridge murders) gave him a message summoning accused to village Jhandi. The message apparently was never delivered. On the third day afterwards, the witness heard of the Walla Bridge murders.

Approver Mula Singh's statement is as follows:—A few days after the *Amawas* he meets accused in Taran Taran *Gurdwara* with Harnam Singh, *Kom-gata Maru* passenger; both of whom question him as to the date for a rising, and are told by him to wait. He afterwards meets accused at the Virpal *dharmsala* with Kartar Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case), Nidhan Singh (Lahore Consepiracy Case) and others; and a discussion takes place *re Ghadr* matters and bombs; approver, Amar Singh, I, offers to get bomb cases, and Nidhan Singh suggests Jhabewal as a place for the manufacture of bomb material.

Later, accused is present at Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* (page 335) when Mathra Singh (absconding in the Lahore Conspiracy) prepares an experimental bomb; and two days later at the same place with Harnam Singh of Sialkot (Lahore Conspiracy Case) when accused Jawand Singh, absconder, suggests a dacoity in the Doaba; for which the accused and others start, but which proves abortive. Wasawa Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) applies to the witness for men for the Chabba dacoity, mentioning accused. At Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* the witness finds accused with Nidhan Singh; and the latter says that bomb materials are ready at Jhabewal. Later, the witness sends accused and Harnam Singh of Sialkot to Wasawa Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) to enquire when the men are to meet for the Chabba dacoity telling accused to return to Amritsar for men on the date fixed. Afterwards (page 336), accused tells the witness the place fixed upon for assembling for the Chabba dacoity; and that Harnam Singh of Sialkot has gone to get men; and leaves for that dacoity with Ram Rakha (Lahore Conspiracy Case absconder) and others, the gang having 2 pistols: accused returns the next morning, and tells witness that, on account of the non-arrival of men from Sur Singh, the attempt proved abortive; and, after a second unsuccessessful attempt, the same gang make an unsuccessful attempt at a dacoity near Jandiala. This witness's statement is to some extent corroborative of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.'s) statement *re* the connection of this accused with the Chabba dacoity; but it does not appear that the accused actually took part in the successful dacoity at Chabba. In cross-examination the witness denied having had any quarrel with accused; and stated that he last saw him at Amritsar *Thana* during the Chabba investigation.

Now, we find this accused mentioned in the confessions of three co-accused—Bogh Singh (*Mahant* of the Jhar Sahib), Teja Singh of Bhikewind and Thakur Singh of Thatian. The first of these mentions accused as coming to the Jhar Sahib along with the important accused Prem Singh (since convicted in the Padri murder case) in search of Lal Singh of Bhure; and making off at the same time as the *sowars* deserters on receipt of a warning about the police.

Teja Singh mentions him as on his ship (along with accused Gujar Singh); and his statement is corroborative of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) as to the meeting with Gujar Singh at Khasa Station. Thakur Singh of Thatian's confession also mentions this accused as on Gujar Singh's ship along with co-accused Ijaib Singh, whom Teja Singh also mentioned.

Accused's statement before us will be found at page 392 of the printed record. He denies knowing whether accused Budha Singh returned on his boat (who is mentioned in the confessions of all three above co-accused); and says that he never went to Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar; but straight

to his village. He was at the *Masya* fair; but not in connection with a rising, and has never even seen the Jhar Sahib. He does not even know approvers Kala Singh and Amar Singh, II; and never went by the name of "Puran Singh" (why should this have been invented?). He never left his village; and the *lambardar* witness is lying. He has never seen Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* in Amritsar; and, when visiting the Virpali *dharmsala*, never saw approver Mula Singh or other conspirators there. He asserts that he was arrested and released in the investigation of the Chabba dacoity; and that it was then that approver Mula Singh got to know him in the *thana*; after which the Police concocted a false case. He asserts enmity with approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) over the matter of a lost rifle-bolt in Burma; says that Sundar Singh (W. G.) was dismissed his regiment; and further was taken into custody by accused's cousin Narain Singh when he (the approver) visited his brother Tahl Singh in the 93rd Punjab Infantry. In short, the only witness against whom any enmity is alleged is Sundar Singh (W. G.).

The defence witnesses are D. W. 103 to 106 inclusive; 397, 561 to 563 inclusive; and 709 to 711 inclusive. The statements of the first four are unconvincing. They give accused a good regimental character; but D. W. 104 says the bolt of the rifle was missing at Barrackpore (not in Burma); and D. W. 105 says "some people slightly suspected Sundar Singh" of having stolen the bolt; and that accused charged him with the theft. All this lot of witnesses belong to the 93rd Infantry; and there is vague evidence intended to corroborate that Subadar Narain Singh once got Sundar Singh approver arrested. D. W. 397 says that accused had a good regimental character, and Sundar Singh a bad one. That Sundar Singh was suspected of the theft of the bolt, and was dismissed; and that the bolt was found in a puddle of water. Though the witness says that a regimental Court of Enquiry was held about the loss of the bolt, no documentary evidence has been produced. D. W.'s 561, 562 and 568 assert quarrels between accused and a *lambardar*; and with one Thakur Singh of their village (alleged to be a relative of Mula Singh approver). The accused, however, said nothing about a quarrel with Thakur Singh in his own statement. D. W.'s 709, 710 only make the defence case worse. The first says that Sundar Singh was suspected at Rangoon (Burma) of the theft of the bolt; but was charged by accused at Barrackpore; the second says that the suspicion took place at Barrackpore. D. W. 711 merely gives accused a good character. All three witnesses belong to the 93rd Infantry; and they are a Naik, a Sepoy and a *Mistri*.

Defence Counsel has argued that appover Mula Singh's evidence should be disregarded because he is accused's enemy. No doubt Mula Singh admitted (page 339) that he was related to one Thakur Singh of Virpal; and Counsel has referred to D. W.'s 561, etc., but, as we have said, accused did not allege any enmity in his statement. It is asked, why did not Mula Singh enlist this accused's help at Virpal *re* melting ornaments? But it only appears that he did not do so. It is complained that the Virpali *dharmsala* witnesses of the last case were not produced to corroborate Mula Singh; the bolt incident is pressed for all it is worth; and it is urged that accused's name does not appear in the Khairon note-book. This is true; but we know that the recording of names ended somewhat abruptly. It is put forward that accused's activities ended at the Jhar Sahib (we certainly cannot agree with Counsel); and that he is an old soldier.

Counsel for the Crown has urged, with reason, that it is absurd to suppose that Mula Singh concocted all his story on account of an alleged drunken brawl between accused and Thakur Singh; and on the point that Kala Singh, approver, did not identify accused in Court (he did not attend Jail parades), has said that Kala Singh even now is not whole-heartedly with the prosecution. This is very likely correct; but Kala Singh himself in Court gave the reason (as regards this and other accused) that it was accused's "different clothes and appearance." Counsel further correctly urges that no really reliable witness has been produced to testify to the accused's part in the bolt incident.

On the evidence we are satisfied that the accused left Shanghai in a war-like array, that he abetted the waging of war at the Jhar Sahib by being present at the latter place on the 26th of November, and by being present on the occasion of the experimental bomb. We are also satisfied he abetted the commission of dacoity by trying to get men together for the Chabba dacoity and attempted to commence dacoity as evidenced in the witnesses' statements.

We accordingly find him guilty under sections 121, $\frac{395}{109}$, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life.

We further direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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8. Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 24 :—

This accused who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 578), reached Calcutta by the *s.s. Nam Sang* on the 13th October 1914. We shall have later to consider in connection with his case the confessions of certain co-accused. He was arrested on 22nd September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses:—Sunder Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh, Surain Singh (saw him at the Jhar Sahib), 15 and 156 who both pointed him out, 177, 182, 183 and 197. In Court by Sundar Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh, Surain Singh, Kala Singh, 15 (by name and village), 156 (when challenged by Defence Counsel), 177 and 185.

Approver Sunder Singh (W. G.) tells us that accused had been a watchman at Shanghai; and that he first met him at Hong Kong *Gurdwara*. Accused joined the *Ghadr* party but said that he had no passage-money; and remained at Hong Kong with Mathra Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case), saying that he would follow *vid* some other port, in order to avoid a search; and eventually accused 85 Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal supplied the passage-money of accused and Mathra Singh. The witness meets him on the day of arrival at Calcutta among the men of accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station (the witness remembered his name in Court directly he was asked the question whether "any man of Sur Singh village was there"); and afterwards at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* at Amritsar on October 17th, 1914; and accused is one of Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party at that place. He is present at Tarn Taran *Masya*, asking the date for a rising; and later, on the way to the Jhar Sahib, the witness meets him in the company of accused Ganda Singh *Nihang*, and is told that the date for the Jhar Sahib assembly has been postponed to November 26th. On November 25th the accused arrives with accused Teja Singh of Bhikewind and approver Natha Singh at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure (Lahore Conspiracy Case); and is present at the Jhar Sahib assembly of the 26th. According to the witness accused's name is entered in the Khairon note-book (*Exh. P.* 1); accused took part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*; and went on to the house of the Dhun *zamindar*. Some days later, Kala Singh (since hanged) comes to fetch the witness (who by that time had begun to repent of having taken part in the *Ghadr* schemes), and tells him that the accused is with Natha Singh, approver. The witness, in cross-examination, denied any quarrel with accused in Hong Kong.

Approver Natha Singh's story is as follows:—About two days prior to the *Dewali*, the accused (who belongs to the witness' village) comes with Channan Singh (who was hanged in connection with the Walla Bridge murders), and stays 2 days with the witness, talking of revolution and looting, and informing him that a meeting has been fixed for the *Dewali* fair at Amritsar. The witness gives as a reason for this visit that accused knew him to be an influential *Mahant*. Accused and Channan Singh leave for Amritsar on *Dewali* day; and return some four days later saying that everything will be ready within a month, and asking the witness to join in the *Ghadr*. Accused then goes to Bhure to ask Lal Singh of that place whether *chavis* are ready; returns with that information that they are not; and stays 2 days, asking the witness to procure men. (Incidentally, we learn from this witness that accused had deserted from a Mule Battery; and had shortly before returned from Shanghai). About 10 days afterwards the accused and Channan Singh and accused Sadhu Singh come again, and talk revolution; leave with the witness for Bhure, where they meet Kala Singh, approver, and go with him to the house of Lal Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case); but, finding Lal Singh gone to the Jhar Sahib, return to the witness' village to sleep. Accused tells the witness of the proposed *Masya* meeting at Tarn Taran; and both of them go there (compare approver Sundar Singh—W. G.), and interview accused Ganda Singh *Nihang;* and a discussion takes place between accused and Ganda Singh and accused Sadhu Singh "in a foreign language"; and accused points out accused 97 (who was discharged by this Court) as a Shang-

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hai revolutionist. A few days later, on the way to Bhure, the witness and Ganda Singh *Nihang* meet accused; and all three go to Lal Singh of Bhure. Accused is sent to fetch approver Kala Singh. The witness, Ganda Singh *Nihang* and accused go to Ujagar Singh of Sangatpur; on to Goindwal; back to Bhure; and then to the witness' *haveli* at Sur Singh. A few days later accused Sadhu Singh comes there with a message that men are to assemble at the Jhar Sahib that night for the projected rising; and accused and the witness start unarmed for that place, but learn from Sadhu Singh on the way that the date has been postponed; so go on to Bhure, learning on the way from approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) of the failure of the 23rd Cavalry *sowars* to turn up at Jhar Sahib. Accused is present at Lal Singh's, prior to the meeting at the Jhar Sahib on the night of November 26th; and attends that meeting, being given 12 *chavis* to carry there. After the dispersal of that assembly, accused accompanies the witness to P. W. Kesar Singh, of Sarhali Mandan; is present at the Khairon mound meeting on the night of the 27th; takes part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*; and goes on to the *zamindar* of Dhun (again compare the previous witness).

After the witness' return from his visit to Lahore Cantonment, the accused and accused 96 Udham Singh abandon their revolutionary ideas; become followers of the witness (as disciples), and tour about with him until a squabble takes place among the disciples. Later on, the witness learns that accused has been arrested as a deserter, and has been taken back to his Mule Battery.

Now this is a long and very detailed statement; there seems absolutely no reason to believe that the witness invented it or that some one else invented it and taught it to him; and cross-examination elicited no reason why this witness should be falsely testifying against this accused, whom, the witness says, he has known since childhood.

Approver Kala Singh corroborates to the effect that a few days after *Dewali* the accused came with Natha Singh enquiring after Lal Singh of Bhure; and on that occasion Natha Singh told witness of the intended *Ghadr*. A few days later both came again; and at Lal Singh's house, where the witness was fetched by accused, the witness agreed to join. The accused, we are told, used to carry out the instructions of Lal Singh and Natha Singh, and collect information. He attended *Ghadr* recitals at the Jhar Sahib; and used to visit Lal Singh and the Jhar Sahib to convey information *re* change of dates for the rising. He attended an assembly at Lal Singh's house; and was at the Jhar Sahib assembly on the night of November 26th,—(*vide* approvers Sundar Singh, W. G., and Natha Singh). He also went with Kala Singh (hanged) to fetch one Saddu to make fresh preparations for *Ghadr*. The witness was not cross-examined.

P. W. 21 Surain Singh mentions accused at present at the Jhar Sahib on November 30th; and again on December 1st, when it was decided to consult Saddu, *pahlwan*, about getting more men. This witness mentions this accused in association with the two *sowar* deserters, accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh. In cross-examination the witness says that accused Prem Singh told him the name of accused, with whom he had no conversation.

P. W. 15 helped Lal Singh of Bhure to carry food to the Jhar Sahib, and saw accused there; the witness' statement to a Magistrate is *Exh. T.* 24 which was tendered by way of corroboration.

P. W. 156 (challenged in Court by Defence Counsel) identified accused in Court as one of some four men to whom accused Bogh Singh read seditious literature at the Jhar Sahib in the middle of *Katak* (compare the statement of Kala Singh on this point).

P. W.'s 132, 177, 182, 183 and 197 speak concerning accused's association with, and his wandering in company with Natha Singh; and P. W. 183 mentions him in company with accused Ganda Singh *Nihang* at Natha Singh's *haveli*.

P. W. 186 Channan Singh of Bhure corroborates that a few days before the *Masya* accused and Natha Singh came enquiring for Lal Singh of Bhure; and that, later, accused came with Ganda Singh *Nihang* and Natha Singh, and Kala Singh joined them, and sedition was talked. This witness, of course, is the son of Lal Singh of Bhure (who was convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case). He had been on bad terms with his father; and was himself in custody for some 2 months in connection with the murder of Kapur Singh (the witness in Lahore Conspiracy Case).

P. W. 197 corroborates as to the wandering of approver Natha Singh (the witness' *guru*) with a mob of some 12 persons to Sarhali during *Maghar*; the party made out that they were searching for lost cattle.

P. W. 360 (Inspector Harbishan Singh of C. I. D.) concerns the arrest of accused in his Mule Battery at Bareilly.

We find this accused mentioned in the confessions of the co-accused Bogh Singh, Kesar Singh, Teja Singh of Bhikewind, Thakur Singh of Thatian, Ganda Singh *Nihang* and Sultan Shah.

The co-accused Bogh Singh mentions him as at the Jhar Sahib in company with Lal Singh of Bhure and approver Natha Singh on more than one occasion; and as talking about help from the Bengal revolutionists.

Kesar Singh mentions him as at the Jhar Sahib with the same persons, and Teja Singh of Bhikewind, Sultan Shah and others; and as one of the persons on the riverside after Dhun.

Teja Singh of Bhikewind mentions him at Hong Kong *gurdwara*; as stopped with him by the Police at Amritsar station; in association with approver Singh (W. G.) at Sur Singh; in association with co-accused Ganda Singh *Nihang*; as at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure, the Jhar Sahib, and Khairon mound, Dhun and the riverside; and as eventually departing in company with the co-accused Sultan Shah.

Thakur Singh of Thatian mentions accused as at the Amritsar *Diwali* fair; as at Khairon; and as, along with approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), preventing him (Thakur Singh) from departing to his village after the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*.

Co-accused Sultan Shah's confession corroborates that of co-accused Teja Singh, to the effect that Sultan Shah and the accused whose case we are considering left together after the assembly at Khairon and the abortive Sarhali attempt.

There are quantities of references to this accused throughout the lengthy confession of co-accused 155 Ganda Singh *Nihang*. He mentions him in connection with approver Natha Singh, Kala Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure, Sangatpura and Gondwal villages; the Jhar Sahib and Khairon; Sarhali *Thana* attempt; the Dhun *zamindar* and the riverside mob, and he is the third co-accused who mentions this accused and Sultan Shah eventually departing together. We, of course, bear in mind that all the confessions in this case are retracted confessions; but we cannot overlook the manner in which they corroborate each other and the prosecution witnesses evidence on quantities of points.

Accused's statement before this Court commences at page 394. He, of course, admits deserting from his Mule Battery, which he rejoined before his arrest at Bareilly in the United Provinces. He admits seeing approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) at Hong Kong *Gurdwara*; but says he himself did not join the *Ghadr* party. He says he knows nothing about accused Gujar Singh or his party; that he was released on bail at Amritsar; and that he did not attend Tarn Taran *Masya*, or go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*. He never toured about with approver Natha Singh as his disciple; nor even met accused Prem Singh or the *sowar* deserters, accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh at the Jhar Sahib. The various allegations against him he absolutely denies.

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This accused also put in a short supplementary statement (page 445). In it he alleges enmity with approver Natha Singh (the familiar story about that approver's intrigue with a *Mirasan*, of which several other accused have availed themselves); but about this alleged enmity he made no mention in his oral statement; nor cross-examined that approver. He sets forth the services of his relations.

His Defence witnesses are —

D. W.'s 111, 223 to 225, and 753 and 1022. The first knew him as a watchman in Shanghai; says his character there was good; and that accused is illiterate. The next batch testify to character; admit he was a deserter, but allowed to rejoin; and say he once made an offer to go to the Front. D. W. 73 is to the same effect; and says that accused rejoined his Battery of his own free will, when deserters were allowed to rejoin (accused himself said he was sent back by one Khushal Singh *zaildar*). D. W. 1022 says accused offered to go on field service; but was not equal to the work required of him when he first joined. However, this court is not trying him for deserting from his Battery.

In arguments Counsel for the defence felt the weight of the overwhelming prosecution evidence; but urged that the *Ghadr* "leaders" got innocent persons into the mire, who found it difficult to get out again; and put forward the somewhat *naive* proposition that accused originally deserted his regiment being "afraid of work;" and finding *Ghadr* work too hard, rejoined his regiment, and was found there leading a decent life.

Counsel for the Crown has not wished to say much beyond that there is a heavy case against accused (including the confessions of 6 co-accused); and he has asked for a death sentence on the ground that accused was a soldier at the time when he took part in the *Ghadr*.

We are satisfied that the accused committed the offence of waging war by sailing from Shanghai in an armed array to wage war, and by participating in the Sarhali array. It is unnecessary for us to detail minor acts.

This guilt is aggravated by the fact that he was a deserter, but on the other hand it is minimized by the fact that he soon realized the futility of the *Ghadr* designs and, having done so, early abandoned the movement and rejoined Military Service.

In consideration of these facts, though the Crown has pressed for a death sentence, we think the justice of the case will be met by convicting accused under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentencing him to transportation for life, which we accordingly do. We also direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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9. Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh, caste *Darzi*, of Doudhar, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 36.

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 580), is a tailor by trade. He arrived at Calcutta from Penang by the *s.s. Yat Shin* on the 13th January 1915. He was interned on 6th July 1915.

He was not identified on Jail parade ; but in Court by approvers Arjan Singh and Nand Singh.

Approver Bhagat Singh did not identify accused either on Jail parade, or in Court ; but he has stated that approver Arjan Singh introduced him to accused ; and that accused's name occurs at page 82 in the witness' diary *Exh. P.* 15, an entry of March 7th, 1915 (*vide* page 185 of the record).

Approver Arjan Singh (who belongs to accused's village) states that he and his brother left with accused for Penang on the 26th April 1914 ; and accused worked there as a tailor. When the *s.s. Tosha Maru* arrived from America in October 1914, the witness, accused and approver Nand Singh were living together. Nand Singh brought some of the passengers including approver Nawab Khan to the house for refreshments ; and Kesar Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) told those present about the Budge-Budge affair ; and in accused's presence, there was talk about the Cawnpore Mosque, Rikabganj *Gurdwara* and a proposed rebellion (*vide* statement of approver Nawab Khan on page 364). Accused and the witness returned to India by the same ship. About the beginning of March (compare the date in Bhagat Singh's diary) Bhagat Singh comes recruiting for accused Arjan Singh's proposed " party " ; and the witness introduces accused, who agrees to join. (There would be nothing extraordinary, therefore, about Bhagat Singh's making a note about him at the time ; and being unable afterwards to identify him in short, this would go to prove the *bonâ fides* of Bhagat Singh approver). Arjan Singh goes on to say that this accused made a sheath and sash for the *kirpan* of " Puran Singh " out of cloth supplied by the witness.

Cross-examined (page 202), the witness says that he has known accused 10 years ; and stopped with him at Ludhiana *serai* ; but denies that he ever quarrelled with him in the presence of Phuman Singh and Ram Singh about a loan.

Approver Nand Singh states that he met accused in July 1914 at Penang, who was working there as a tailor ; and also met approver Arjan Singh there. He corroborates the last witness as to the entertainment of the *Tosha Maru* passengers, when sedition was talked ; and says that he, Arjan Singh and accused agreed to join the *Ghadr* movement. Accused attended a seditious lecture at the *Gurdwara*.. In January 1915, accused and Arjan Singh sail by a Jardine Company boat for India, giving out that they are going " for *Ghadr*." On the 12th March, the witness goes to Arjan Singh's house at Doudhar ; and accused comes there with his nephew Thaman Singh ; Arjan Singh says that they have joined the *Ghadr*, and the witness agrees to join—and soon afterwards the approver Bhagat Singh turns up at Arjan Singh's house. Accused is present when accused Arjan Singh tells of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib for March 21st ; and the Doudhar men promise to assist ; but fail to turn up. During April the accused and witness are introduced to accused Ishar Singh (*alias* Puran Singh) and Banta Singh " of the golden teeth " (since hanged, who is also mentioned by approver Arjan Singh in connection with accused Ishar Singh)—who are anxious to kill the man who caused the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh (both of the Lahore Conspiracy Case) ; and accused sends his son (P. W. Mehr Singh) and another small boy to call Kapur Singh (accused discharged by this Court) to whom Banta Singh talks in English. This witness also mentions the making of a cloth sheath for a dagger by this accused ; and in cross-examination (page 237) says that the cloth for it was supplied by approver Arjan Singh. He denies any quarrel with accused over a loan ; and says that accused was his friend, and that he repaid all loans. In re-examination the witness said that he only bought *gur* and so forth from accused, and paid for them.

KHALSA ARCHIVES SIKHIWIKI

This accused's statement will be found at page 395 of the record. He admits that approver Arjan Singh travelled by his boat; and that he accompanied Arjan Singh and his brother to Penang in April 1914, but he denies living with him and approver Nand Singh at the time of the arrival of the *Tosha Maru*; and denies that passengers from that ship were brought for refreshments. He says that he returned to India on account of his son; reached his village on January 17th, 1915; was restricted and never left it. As regards the entry in Bhagat Singh's diary (regarding which approver he makes no allegation of enmity), he can only suggest that, perhaps, his enemy Arjan Singh got Bhagat Singh to enter his name. As regards Arjan Singh and Nand Singh, he says that both owed him money, and refused to repay.

The Defence witnesses are D. W.'s 22 to 28 inclusive. Their evidence is all to the same effect; and the gist of it as follows:—The accused was, on his return, restricted and never left his village, where he worked at his tailoring. His character is good. Both Arjan Singh and Nand Singh are friends; and both owed accused money. There were disputes about this matter—but no case resulted.

Defence Counsel in arguments has urged that this accused is not mentioned as present at any assembly; nor in the confessions of any of the co-accused. He says that Nawab Khan did not identify accused, nor mention the matter of refreshments. Nawab Khan, probably, did not think the matter important enough; but he does mention talk of the Budge-Budge affair at Penang (page 364). It is urged that approver Nand Singh does not mention living with accused there; but he was not questioned on that point. Lastly, it is advanced that Bhagat Singh concocted the story that Arjan Singh introduced him to accused. This we are not prepared to accept; but we are prepared to agree with the suggestion that Bhagat Singh entered his name in his diary, when recruiting, knowing him to be a returned emigrant; and it is true that there is no evidence from Bhagat Singh of accused's talking *Ghadr* with him.

The Defence evidence is, in our opinion, negligible; but we would not lay much stress on the making of the sheath or sash—since the accused, being a tailor, would presumably do such work for anyone. Counsel for the Crown did not wish to make any special remarks

In our opinion, while not entirely rejecting the evidence for the Crown it is somewhat vague in so far as accused's direct complicity is concerned, and lacks that conviction which is necessary to support a finding of guilty. We accordingly give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and acquit him.

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10. Dalip Singh, son of Hamir Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Sadr Ludhiana, District Ludhiana, aged 15 or 16 :—

This accused (who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him—page 5:1) is only a youth; and appears to have been more or less a satellite of accused Randhir Singh. He was arrested on 15th October 1915.

P. W. 349, Jaimal Singh, student, identified him as "Santa Singh," whom he had known at school.

He was also identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M.), Anokh Singh (as "Santa Singh"), Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, Amar Singh II (who pointed him out) and 42 Ganda Das.

In Court by Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, who stated that he did not identify him on Jail parade "because his *aql* told him not to;" Anokh Singh; 39 *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, and 40 Teja Singh, of Samrala.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) has mentioned accused as present at the non-seditious meetings at Lohatbadi, Khanna and Chamkor Sahib; and as one of about 100 persons present at the *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, at Gujarwal when accused Randhir Singh was present. This witness does not assert that accused took part in the subsequent secret meeting there; but mentions him as one of Randhir Singh's party at Mullanpur Station on 19th February; and says that some days later he found accused with Randhir Singh at the house of Randhir Singh's father in Nabha. In cross-examination the witness omitted accused's name when repeating the names of persons at Mullanpur; but asserted that he was usually to be found in Randhir Singh's company.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans states that accused was one of those at Randhir Singh's house on 19th February; and both he and approver Bhagat Singh mentioned him as one of Randhir Singh's black-robed party at Mullanpur Station; and as present at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore that night. Approver Anokh Singh and P. W. Mussammat Nihal Kaur give corroborative evidence as to the incidents of the 19th February, and accused's part in them; and the first of these two witnesses says that it was Randhir Singh, who gave accused the *pahul*. Approver Bhagat Singh mentions accused as in Randhir Singh's party at Phemi-ke-Kai Station.

It is difficult to see why any of these witnesses should have wished to wrongfully incriminate this youth; and Udham Singh of Hans appears to have been his fellow-student.

P. W. 27 cannot say when accused arrived at Gurbachan Singh's *path* at Dhundari; but P. W. 42 Ganda Das distinctly asserts that accused took part in the secret seditious meeting held after it; and P. W. 40 Teja Singh of Samrala corroborates to the same effect. There was practically no cross-examination by accused on this point.

P. W. 232 speaks as to the arrest of accused at Rampura Phul Station on October 15th, 1915, along with the youth, accused Harbhajan Singh.

Accused's oral statement before this Court commences at page 397. He, of course, admits his presence at non-seditious meetings; and admits his presence at the religious ceremonies at Gujarwal and Dhundari; but says that prayers were offered for the victory of the British, and that no secret meeting took place after either ceremony. He says that he was known as "Santa Singh" prior to receiving the *pahul*, which Randhir Singh did not give him. He often goes about with Randhir Singh. He denies the allegations *re* his connection with the Ferozepore incident; and says that, at the time of his arrest with co-accused Harbhajan Singh, he was on his way to a conference at Ferozepore. He says that he left school, and began to read with Randhir Singh; that approver Sundar Singh (A M.) is his enemy ("he was punished by us for misappropriation of money"); and that Udham Singh was also

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punished for cutting his hair. (Even if true, a youth like accused could have had little to do with the inflicting of religious fines.)

His written supplementary statement (page 556) put in some 12 days later asserts that the Police wanted him to give false evidence against Randhir Singh. It speaks of his association with that accused; and contains an allegation of enmity with approver Bhagat Singh (on account of a religious penalty inflicted on that approver's father)—about which not a word had been said in accused's oral statement.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 889 to 894 inclusive. The accused himself gave us no dates on which be had read *paths* at peoples' houses; nor mentioned Gharoan village; yet, these villagers of Gharoan are produced to say that from the convenient date of the 8th or 9th *Phagan* (that is, the 19th or 20th February 1915), onwards for about a week or ten days, this accused was engaged in reading *paths* in that village. A more clumsy attempt at an *alibi* it would be difficult to conceive; and it certainly looks like part of the attempt on behalf of some of the accused to make out *alibi* for the 19th February 1915, and to upset the dates of the meetings at Gujarwal and Dhundari.

Accused's Counsel in arguments has urged that accused is only a youth; an orphan; and always in the company of accused Randhir Singh. That he was not a free agent; did not know much of what was going on; nor realized the gravity of the situation in which he was placed. There is, no doubt, sense in these remarks; and Counsel for the Crown has not wished to urge much against them. The attempt to prove an *alibi* has, of course, failed; and we adopt our remarks about the real dates of the Gujarwal and Dhundari meetings.

The evidence against this accused shows he early came under the influence of Randhir Singh, and whatever he did he did under that influence.

There is, however, no doubt that he did go to Ferozepore on the 19th February, and so committed an act of waging war. We find him guilty of the offence of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code; but in view of his extreme youth, and the fact that as a youth he was led away by a pernicious preceptor, though we are compelled in law to sentence him to transportation for life, we recommend him to the utmost mercy.

We also direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown, but recommend that the penalty should not be enforced.

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12. Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh, of Dhaloke, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 26 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 583), reached Calcutta by the *s. s. Korea* and *Tosha Maru* on 29th October 1914. He was arrested in Calcutta, and was interned in Multan Jail on 1st November 1914.

He was identified on Jail parade by approvers Nawab Khan, Umrao Singh and Amar Singh, I, who also identified him in Court.

Approver Amar Singh, I, however, has distinctly asserted that the " Dhan Singh " of Bridalveil, whom the witness mentioned as having been present at one of Hardyal's seditious meetings (page 345), is *not* this accused. He says that he saw accused on the *Korea* and *Tosha Maru*, that a *Ghadr* paper was found on accused at Calcutta, and that he was arrested. He first saw accused on boardship, but had no talk with him, nor did accused lecture. The witness says that when he stated to the magistrate that a man from Canada had a typewriter, and another man seditious literature, he mentioned no names.

The witness appears to have made a correct statement in saying this.

Approver Nawab Khan's statement simply amounts to this, that at Calcutta Rur Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) told him that a typewriter and a seditious pamphlet had been found in accused's box. Rur Singh told the witness that one Sappha Singh had sent the typewriter for a friend ; and that he had given it to accused to keep ; but that he knew nothing of the seditious paper, which possibly Saggha Singh had put along with the typewriter (page 368).

Approver Umrao Singh states that he met accused at Fowler about August of 1914 ; and that accused attended the Fresno meeting of the 9th or 16th August. On the 28th or 29th August he saw accused at the *Yugantar* Press in Frisco, ready to sail. In cross-examination he states that he and accused worked in America for 10 days at peach-gathering ; but denies that he and accused quarrelled because he (the witness) broke a wagon. He says that he mentioned accused's names in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. We can find no record of this, but it is possible that the witness did mention him, and that, as the accused was not then an accused, no special note of his name was made ; and he was included in the expression "*and others.*"

The remaining 2 Prosecution witnesses concern accused's arrest. P. W. 346, Mr. Slattery of the Criminal Investigation Department, simply says that accused was arrested at Calcutta and interned after being found in possession of a duplicating apparatus and a seditious manuscript ; but the witness was not himself present at the discovery.

P. W. 359 (a Sub-Inspector of the Calcutta Police—page 375) states that he boarded the *s.s. Tosha Maru* before it entered the dock at Calcutta ; and searched the passengers' baggage; in the middle of accused's box he found a duplicator and certain papers. The duplicator seems to have disappeared ; and has not been produced in this Court. The witness states that the paper *Exh. P.* 251 was actually in the duplicator, which itself bore the negative. The nature of *Exh. P.* 251 is apparent ; and we have only to consider its connection with accused.

The remaining 3 papers (*Exh. P.* 252) were found separate in the same box ; and one of these is in copying-ink, only just begun for printing. *Exhs. P.* 251 and part of 252 are extracts from the printed portion of *Exh. P.* 252, which forms part of a *Ghadr*. This witness speaks as to accused's arrest and internment. In cross-examination the witness says that he was present when the box was opened by the Customs officials. The duplicator was in a cardboard box ; and the papers were handed to him as found.

Accused in his statement (page 398) says that he returned to India, after 6 years abroad, at the request of his people ; but was never at Bridalveil,

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That, between Hong Kong and Singapore, Rur Singh (the revolutionist who was arrested along with the notorious Nidhan Singh of the Lahore Conspiracy Case) asked him to keep the duplicator in his box; and that accused gave Rur Singh the key, who put in the duplicator—accused being unaware that it contained any pages. Rur Singh said he would take his things back at Calcutta.

(It is only just to this accused to add that from the record of the last case we find that Rur Singh was a member of a committee formed on the voyage for the starting of a seditious Press in India.)

To continue this accused's statement, he says that he did not see Umrao Singh at the *Yugantar* Press, of which he only heard the name in this Court. He is totally illiterate; not even knowing *Gurmukhi*. He and Umrao Singh, when working together in California, had a quarrel about a broken wagon.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 10 to 14 inclusive; 29; and 226 to 229 inclusive. The first five give him a good character; say that his mother called him back; that he is illiterate; and has served in the cavalry. D. W. 29 is to the same effect; and so are the remaining witnesses, who include some relations.

In arguments, accused's Counsel urges that accused is illiterate; and urges correctly that we should be satisfied that accused was aware that the papers in the duplicator and found in his box were seditious. He says it is possible that Sappha Singh put the paper in the duplicator; and this is certainly possible. It was only made over to Rur Singh at Hong Kong. He urges that there was no apparent attempt at real concealment of the papers, etc., in spite of the fact that a search at Calcutta was to be expected. As regards accused's presence (as alleged) at the Fresno meeting, he says that any one may attend a propagandist meeting without being at heart a rebel. We are certainly not prepared to accept Counsel's contention that approver Umrao Singh never himself went to the *Yugantar Ashram* in San Francisco; nor is there any special reason why other approvers (if at that place on the 29th August 1914) should have notified accused, an unimportant person, among the men there. It is possible that accused went there like other passengers about to sail on the *s.s. Korea* and, though it is quite possible that accused, after the Fresno meeting, knew that *Ghadr* was in the air, we agree with his Counsel that on the evidence there is a reasonable hypothesis of innocence, which cannot be excluded. The incriminating papers, for instance, might easily have been got rid of, instead of being left under some clothes in the middle of a box. In short, there is a doubt as to the guilt of this accused, to the benefit of which he is entitled, and we accordingly acquit him.

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13. Dharam Singh, son of Amar Singh, Jat, of Nandpur, Patiala State, aged 35 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 585), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 30th September 1915.

He was pointed out on Jail parade of October 24th, 1915, by approver Sundar Singh (A. M.)—simply as a man, he had seen somewhere, but could not name. In Court he was identified by P. Ws. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, 40 Teja Singh of Samrala, and 112 (the pointsman Isa of Phemi-ke-Kai Station), who, however, had not identified him on any Jail parade.

P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur has stated that accused went by the same train as she did when she went to Ferozepore searching for her husband, the witness Indar Singh of Khanna. In a general observation made during her statement (page 214) she stated—"I saw all I have mentioned in the jungle." This would imply that she actually saw this accused in the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th; but it is, of course, arguable how many persons she would have been actually able to distinguish or notice at night-time in the reeds.

P. W. 40 Teja Singh has asserted that accused was taken off to the Ferozepore attack by accused 77 Santa Singh, after Santa Singh had made accused a Sikh at Khanna. In cross-examination this witness denied that accused and one Punjab Singh had turned him out of a *gurdwara* at Chak 464; and said that he had left of his own accord. He denied having had a quarrel with accused and one Girja Singh; but admitted that he and accused belonged to opposite factions.

Then, we have the statement of the Phemi-ke-Kai pointsman (P. W. 112) for what it is worth.

We have also to consider the possibility that accused Santa Singh, when recruiting men for Ferozepore, may not have fully acquainted accused with the object for which he was being taken there.

Accused's oral statement is at page 399. He asserts that the witness Nihal Kaur, at the *thana*, said she had not seen him. (We know that on Jail parade—*vide* page 53—she refused to attempt to identify anyone.) He denies the allegations against him; and says that he received the *pahul* 10 years ago in Samrala. That he has lived for 10 years in the Bar; and had come to Samrala searching for his sister-in-law; and contributed to a coronation *gurdwara*.

His supplementary written statement (page 399) contains further protestations of loyalty; and the assertion that, at the time when he is alleged to have been at Khanna, Ferozepore, etc., he was at Nandpur, where some *lambardars* reconciled him to his brother.

The Defence witnesses are D.Ws. 282 to 290, etc.; 298; 304 to 307; 325; 326; and 899. The last of these was really one of accused Randhir Singh's witnesses; and all he says is that last July he went to accused to get a subscription for a *gurdwara* at Samrala; and that accused contributed and assisted in collecting. There is nothing in writing to support this assertion—which is adduced as proof of accused's loyalty.

D. W. 282 knows nothing; and other defence witnesses endeavour to prove that on the 19th February 1915 this accused was engaged in a business transaction at his village, Nandpur. Now, not even in his supplementary statement did he give any hint as to what that business had been; and the evidence of the defence witnesses clearly leaves us to infer that the quarrel between the brothers is still subsisting. D. W. 283, a *Sirdarni*, tells us that accused is her *mukhtar* and produces a *bahi* to prove that accused owed her Rs. 1,400. According to her, the accused offered to transfer his land to her; and starting from her own village on the 7th *Phagan* with accused, she reached Nandpur on the 9th *Phagan* (19th February), and remained some 10 days with accused.

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The *transfer was not effec'ed* because of a quarrel between accused and his brother. He went again after certain correspondence ; and three postcards (marked *Exh. D.* 23) have been put in—which obviously do not strengthen accused's case.

The remaining witnesses, including accused's nephew and D. W. 285 (who has lost his diary), have endeavoured to support this utterly unconvincing story of an *alibi*. *Exhibit D.* 24 (a *roznamcha* report of the 27th-28th January 1915) merely purports to show that the wife of accused's brother Ishar Singh had been enticed away. The utmost it could be said to prove would be that this accused had some reason for being about in that part of the country at the end of January 1915. D. W. 309, Head Constable, refers to this *roznamcha* entry. D. W. 298, a *lambardar*, makes a bare statement that P. W. Teja Singh of Samrala was turned out of a *gurdwara* for misbehaviour. On pages 736 and 737 are further witnesses attempting to support the *alibi* ; and one says accused gave some bricks for a coronation *durbar*. Others support the assertion that accused took the *pahul* 10 years ago at Samrala, his former name being " Chainchal Singh. " We are certainly not impressed with the defence evidence.

Counsel for the defence has argued that no approvers mention this accused. This does not look as if there had been much of an attempt to implicate him falsely ; and all that Teja Singh P. W. was prepared to admit was that he and accused had been in opposite factions. We cannot agree with the suggestion that the Police were hoodwinked by Teja Singh to arrest this accused in place of the Dharm Singh mentioned by approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) as connected with the school at Lohatbadi. It is pointed out that P. W. Isa pointsman made mistakes in Court when identifying ; but the fact remains that he did identify this accused as one of those at Phemi-ke-Kai Station. No reason appears why P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur should have spoken falsely ; and it has only been alleged that she and Sundar Singh (A. M.)—who did not attempt to implicate this accused—have, at this distance of time, disagreed somewhat as to who travelled in their compartment of the train.

Though we do not consider the evidence of *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur a fabrication in any way, the fact remains that her evidence is the only really direct evidence against this accused ; and though it is very probably true we feel we should not convict practically on her evidence alone.

We accordingly acquit him.

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14. Ganda Singh, son of Bahadur Singh, of Khabir Khari, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 586), is not a returned emigrant.

He was brought up from Bombay, where he had enlisted in the 47th Sikh Regiment; was formally arrested on the 19th September 1915; and his statement was recorded by a Magistrate the same day. We have also to consider the confessions of certain other co-accused as affecting him.

He was identified on Jail parade of 5th October 1915 by approver Natha Singh, and in Court by approvers Natha Singh, Sundar Singh (W. G.), Kala Singh, and by Bhagat Singh (simply as a person he might have been somewhere).

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) tells us that after the middle of October 1914 he met accused in Amritsar in company with Kala Singh (since hanged), who had a talk with him about the *Komagata Maru* grievances, asked to see a "leader," and were directed by him to accused Gujar Singh. The witness says (page 76) that he often saw them after that, and that they encouraged him to continue with *Ghadr* work. He states that accused was one of Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party at Amritsar; at Nankana fair was told about the rising; was at Tarn Taran *Masya* asking the date for a rising and was present on the *Masya* day when it was settled to meet at the Jhar Sahib. He mentions accused as present at the Jhar Sahib meetings on November 23rd and 26th; and as one of those who fed with the Dhun *zamindar* after the meeting at Khairon mound and the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*.

Approvers Natha Singh and Kala Singh give corroborative evidence on these points, and the latter mentions in addition that accused used to visit the Jhar Sahib for *Ghadr* work, and was present at a *Ghadr* pamphlet recital there.

There was no cross-examination of these witnesses *re* enmity.

P. W. 360, Inspector Harkishen Singh, speaks as to accused's being found at Bombay enlisted in the 47th Sikh Regiment.

The statement of this accused to a Magistrate, which cannot be used against any co-accused and which has been retracted, will be found at page 401. It can, of course, be considered against accused himself. Briefly, it connects this accused with a Jhar Sahib meeting; the Khairon assembly and the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*; and says that Lal Singh of Bhure gave accused a *gandasa* which he later threw away. It makes out that accused was brought into the affair against his will by Lal Singh, and was threatened when he wished to get out of it.

He is also mentioned in the confessions of the co-accused 15 Ganda Singh *Nihang*, Sultan Shah, Teja Singh of Bhikiwind, and Thakar Singh, of Thatian.

Teja Singh mentions him at Khairon, Dhun and the riverside, and as in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt. Ganda Singh *Nihang* mentions him in the same connection and as going on to Ferozepore.

Thakar Singh, *re* Khairon and Sarhali; and Sultan Shah in respect of the same two incidents.

Accused's statement before us will be found at page 400 of the printed record. He, of course, admits that he was (at the time of his arrest) in the 47th Sikh Regiment and says that his statement to a Magistrate was induced by ill-treatment, Kala Singh, approver, being kept with him. Denying the allegations against him he says that he had previously served for 9 years in the same regiment, and that he has a cousin at the Front.

His only Defence witness was D. W. 457, a Havildar of the 47th Sikhs, who stated that accused had a good character in the regiment for some 9 years.

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Accused's Counsel could only urge that if accused attended the Jhar Sahib he took no active part, and, having been got into the mire by Lal Singh of Bhure, got out of it as soon as he could.

We are of opinion that the accused's guilt is clearly established ; that he early joined the revolutionary movement and took part in the armed array at the Jhar Sahib and thereby committed the offence of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and we accordingly sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown. As he is not an important person, we recommend him to mercy and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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15. Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 45 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 588), reached India by the *s.s. Kum Sang* on November 11th, 1914.

He was arrested at the Hazur Sahib, Deccan, where (according to the Prosecution) he was passing under a false name. He was arrested in connection with the present case on October 7th, 1915; and his confession to a Magistrate was recorded three days later. We shall also have to consider in regard to him the confessions of several co-accused. He is known throughout this case chiefly as "Ganda Singh *Nihang*."

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (W. G.), 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure (who pointed him out), Nawab Khan (as "seen somewhere"), 161, 162 and 183. In Court by Sundar Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh, Kala Singh, 15 (by name and village), 172, 177, 162 (who challenged, said "this appears to be he"), 185, Mula Singh, (as "possibly the *Nihang* who used to visit me at Amritsar"), and Nawab Khan (not by name, but as "seen somewhere.").

Approver Amar Singh I failed to identify him in Court; and approver Bhagat Singh in Court wrongly identified him as accused Uttam Singh.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), who says that accused had returned from America and had become a *Nihang*, states that he was introduced to him by Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L. C. C.); and that accused was at Tarn Taran *Masya*, asking the date for a rising. Later, accused with accused Budha Singh, returning from the Jhar Sahib, meets the witness, and tells him that the date for a rising has been altered to November 26th; and accused attends that gathering. He was one of those who went on to the *zamindar* of Dhum. The cross-examination only elicited an assertion that accused was in a different *havilat* at Amritsar.

Approver Natha Singh, who belongs to this accused's village, and was able to identify accused's photograph, *Exh. P.* 23, corroborates that accused was at Tarn Taran *Masya;* where, he says, accused talked *Ghadr*; asked whether accused Budha Singh (mentioned by the previous witness in association with accused) and accused Sadhu Singh had yet done anything; and also said that he had been punished in Hong Kong for smuggling arms, and had returned to India for revolutionary purposes. He showed the witness a dagger (*Exh. P.* 21) and a large knife; and on a later occasion talked *Ghadr* in a foreign language with Budha Singh and Sadhu Singh. On account of the Police, accused and the witness meet at a deserted *haveli* outside Jarmastpur; and a few days later, they visit Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.), whom accused asks about *chavis* and the date for the rising. Some days later the accused tells witness at the witness's *haveli* that accused Sadhu Singh has brought a message that people will assemble for a rising the same night at the Jhar Sahib, and himself starts, armed with the dagger and knife, but learns on the way that the meeting has been postponed. He is at Lal Singh of Bhure's prior to the gathering of November 26th, and attends that gathering. After its dispersal he accompanies the witness to Sarhali Mandan, where he reads out a *Ghadr* pamphlet to those present—that being the first time that the witness had heard it. He is at the Khairon gathering on the 27th, with a dagger, knife and *chavi;* was the person who provided the pencil for writing down names in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1; took part in the Sarhali *thana* attempt, and went on to Dhun. Cross-examined (p. 101) the witness says that he has known accused for 15 years; and admits that the accused, on one occasion when he went abroad, left clothes and ornaments with him—which the witness returned without dispute. There has, apparently, been no case between accused and the witness. The witness says that *Exh. P.* 21 is a *Mazhbi* dagger, which could be used for stabbing, not cutting. (This is also said by approver Mul Singh, *Granthi*—namely, that the dagger is of the kind used for religious purposes—but, from its appearance, it could obviously be used as a weapon.)

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Approver Kala Singh corroborates as to accused's visiting the house of Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.), and as to his being at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th, armed with a large knife. He further states that accused made over *Exh. P.* 21. (dagger and sash) to him at Muktsar for *Ghadr* purposes; and it was this witness who made it over to the Police. All that was admitted in cross-examination was that he had seen accused going in and out of the *havilat*.

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure helped Lal Singh of his village to carry food to the Jhar Sahib conspirators, and saw accused there. P. W. 172 saw him at Lal Singh's house, and at the Jhar Sahib. P. W. 161 (who came with accused from Hong Kong) and 162 identify him as one of Natha Singh's mob, who fed at Dhun; and so does P. W. 177, the *Mahant* of Chamba, who says accused had "a cane two fingers thick" (possibly the handle of the *chavi*). P. W. 183 saw him with accused Budha Singh at Natha Singh's *haveli*; and P. W. 185 (son of Lal Singh of Bhure) says that accused, and Natha Singh and Budha Singh came to his father's house, and talked sedition, on the way to the Jhar Sahib, and that Kala Singh, approver, turned up also. The accused, he says, had a knife in a leather sheath; and he has identified it as *Exh. P.* 26, which he saw with his father, who told him he had got it from accused. Approver Kala Singh has also identified *Exh. P.* 26 as a knife he saw with Lal Singh of Bhure.

P. W. 192 (a *lambardar*) states that he learnt of accused's arrival in the village about *Dewali*; and that he asked accused's *lambardar* why no report had been made of the arrival of this returned emigrant. Chanan Singh replied he had not seen him. The witness denies enmity.

P. W. 205 (late a *jamadar* of the Hong Kong Police) states that accused was imprisoned for having arms, and was deported.

Approver Mula Singh states that accused was present at the Virpali *dharmsala* in Amritsar when a discussion took place with Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and others, about bombs and dacoities, and approver Amar Singh offered to get bomb cases. The witness was told (page 335) that "the *Nihang*" had been imprisoned in Hong Kong for having a pistol. Accused was also present at Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* when the experimental bomb was made, and went with others to test it. He denies ever having seen accused till in Amritsar, and never quarrelled with him.

Approver Amar Singh I, who failed to identify accused before us, nevertheless corroborates that "a *Nihang* with a long black beard" was present at the making and testing of the experimental bomb.

P. W. 346 (Mr. Slattery) states that accused was not noticed on his arrival at Calcutta; but accused has himself admitted that he came by the *Kum Sang*.

P. Ws. 169 (Head-Constable), 191 (*zaildar* of Sur Singh) and 192 (a *lambardar*) testify to the search of accused's house on the 20th March 1915. Accused was not present (not having then been arrested), but we are told that his brother was. The brother, however, did not sign the *fard baramdagi Exh. P.* 99 *A*; but it was signed by the *lambardar* witness. The articles said to have been discovered are *Exhs. P.* 99 B. (suit-case), 99 C (picture), 99 D (photograph), 99 E. (3 pieces of a saw of a hacksaw), 99 F. (an iron punch) and 99 G. (a picture). The *zaildar* says that the pictures were on the wall of a room.

(The photograph *Exh. P.* 23 has written on the back of it—"Sangat Singh, son of Bakshish Singh." We shall see later the statement of accused on the point; but the fact that the father's name appears to have been wrongly given goes to prove the prosecution allegation that accused was passing under a false name.)

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As regards others of the above-mentioned Exhibits, the following remarks may be made :—

Picture P 99 C is a colored scene of a battle in the present war taken from some Japanese illustrated newspaper.

Picture P 99 D is a group of six persons, one of whom is the accused.

P 99 G is a group of Sovereigns of Europe.

None of these is of an incriminating nature.

The co-accused who have mentioned him in their retracted confessions are Kesar Singh, Labh Singh of Waltoha, Teja Singh of Bhikewind and Thakar Singh of Thatian, and in connection with the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, Sarhali attempt and Dhun.

Accused's own confession to a Magistrate commences at page 405 of the record. The portions of it admitted by him before us are marked B, and the portions denied are marked A. It covers several pages of print : is most voluminous in detail ; and all that we need really say about it here is that it affords a most complete corroboration of the statements of approvers. Towards the end of it there is a reference to Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) not spoken of by the approvers, which affords very convincing proof that this confession was not the result of tutoring.

Accused, in his statement before us (page 403), says that he was arrested at the Hazur Sahib, Deccan ; but not under a false name, being known in his village as Sangat Singh, and by outsiders as Sangat Singh Nehang Singh. He was admittedly deported from Hong Kong in connection with the possession of a pistol, and says he returned to India on account of the War causing shortage of employment. He never returned to his village, being a *Nihang*, and only admits the portion B of his statement to a Magistrate, He denies the allegations against him, and does not know the Jhar Sahib ; but admits giving the *kirpan, Exh. P.* 21, to approver Kala Singh at Muktesar, because Kala Singh said " he wanted one. " He went to the Hazur Sahib on a pilgrimage, and afterwards was ill-treated by the Police. In reply to supplementary questions (p. 405) he disclaims all knowledge of the exhibits of the No. 99 series, and says the Police have brought them up against him. In his written statement (p. 445) he alleges that he went to Muktesar on November 17th, 1914, and that the Police, Approvers and Prosecution witnesses went about concocting evidence. He makes an assertion that approver Natha Singh and his father refused to give up property worth some Rs. 500 entrusted to them ; in spite of which he, apparently, also handed over a bag to be kept till his return from the Hazur Sahib. No case, apparently, has ever been brought.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 108 to 125, 204, 622, 895 and 896. Of the first group several deny ever having seen accused, and some have not seen him for years. Others say that he wanders about with *fakirs ;* and D. Ws. 110 and 115 say that accused deposited property with Natha Singh, approver. (This, of course, Natha Singh himself admitted.) D. W. 204 only knew accused before he went abroad ; D. W. 622 says accused is religiously inclined ; D. W. 895 gives him a good character, and so does D. W. 896, who says accused became a *Nihang* Sikh and is known to him as " Sangat Singh."

Counsel for the Crown, in view of the above evidence, contented himself with saying that there was a strong case against accused.

As regards the defence argument, we have no hesitation about finding that accused made the whole of his confession, and implicated himself therein. His Counsel has argued that, since accused had been deported, he could not have told approver Natha Singh that he " had returned for revolution." This may have been mere boasting ; and we cannot accept Counsel's view that the expression " a large knife in a bag " means " a *kirpan* (allowed by law) in a sheath." Natha Singh is not the only witness who mentions the " large knife." As regards the point that Natha Singh made no mention of a *chavi* as shown by the printed record, it is entered in the notes of one Commissioner, and is to be

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found mentioned at page 12 of the Magistrate's record of the statement of that approver. Finally, his counsel suggested that accused was merely a *sadhu*, who possibly on his travels fell in with some of the conspirators.

That is not our view of the case.

We have no doubt that this man is a religious fanatic, and we are of opinion that it is established that he returned to India with the definite object of waging war ; that he associated with other revolutionists at fairs, was present in the armed array at Jhar-Sahib-Sirhali, and was in possession of arms for the purpose of waging war. There is reason to believe he was also present on the occasion of the experimental bomb at the Virpali *dharmsala* ; and we have no hesitation in finding accused guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life and direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown. It is unnecessary to record findings on the other charges.

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16. Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 590), and who is admittedly a connection by marriage of accused Hari Singh of Kakar, says that he came from Shanghai, but cannot recollect the name of the ship. According to P. W. 346 Mr. Slattery, it was possibly the *s.s.* ***Mashima Maru*** (the vessel chartered by Nidhan Singh of the L. C. C.) which reached Colombo on the 25th October 1914.

This accused was arrested on the 24th November 1914, and was interned on the 2nd December 1914.

He was identified by none of the witnesses.

P. W. 148 (formerly Sub-Inspector of Lopoke *Thana*) tells us that Sadhu Singh and Kishan Singh, *lambardars* of Kakar, made a report on the 11th November 1914, which the witness passed on. It mentioned this accused and accused Hari Singh of Kakar, and the *exhibits* to be seen are P. 97 A. B.

Exh. P. 97 *B* is the translation: and, according to it, the Narain Singh mentioned hereafter was the father of a *Komagata Maru* passenger, and father-in-law of this accused; and accused and accused Hari Singh were trying to spread sedition in the village, advocating the cause of Germany, and jail-breaking, and so forth. It mentions the name of Fauja Singh and Dipu, &c., as people who were being plied with these doctrines. It mentions that both accused said they had arms.

The witness was unable to find either of these accused at the time; but both were arrested on November 24th, 1914, in Kakar. Proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, were started, but were cancelled, and the accused interned. As long afterwards as May 31st, 1915, the pistol, *Exh. P.* 98, was found in a pond some 8 yards behind the house which had been occupied by these accused, and was made over to the witness by Risaldar Sant Singh who died a few days before this witness made his statement to us. Cross-examined, this witness said that he knew of no ill-feeling in the village due to accused Hari Singh's purchasing land there; nor that Sub-Registrar Sadhu Singh, who effected accused's arrest, had a reversionary interest in such land. He admitted that the witness Fauja Singh's statement was only recorded after arrest of the accused.

P. W. 149 is Fauja Singh. He knew Hari Singh of his village, but not this accused until he came there; and he says that both these persons talked sedition at the shop of Jaganath (produced as a Defence witness), and said that "Sikhs should be ready at the *Masya*." Teja Singh, Dalip Singh and others were present; and the witness told the 2 *lambardars* who made the report. He denies allegations of personal enmity with accused; but admittedly could not identify him, and later in his statement made an important modification to the effect that it was "Hari Singh who spoke, *not* this accused."

P. W. 150 corroborates, saying that Fauja Singh, witness, was one of those present; and he says that Hari Singh "was the chief lecturer, but accused talked a little." Cross-examined, he (like Fauja Singh) denied reasons for enmity with accused's father-in-law, one Narain Singh. This witness also said finally that he could not identify this accused. P. W. 188 (cross-examined) stated definitely that Narain Singh was on bad terms with P. W. Teja Singh.

P. W. 191 (*zaildar* of accused's own villlage Sur Singh) says that accused returned after some 13 years abroad, but only spent one night in his own village.

P. Ws. 207 and 208 are the two *lambardars* who made the report, who state that Fauja Singh, Teja Singh and others reported to them that accused and Hari Singh had talked sedition at Jaganath's shop. Both witnesses, as

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lambardars, have had to recover revenue from accused's father-in-law Narain Singh by legal process. P. W. 209 is the person who actually found the pistol in the *chappar*; but he admits cross-cases 2 years ago with accused's father-in-law.

Accused's statement will be found at page 411 of the record. He says he returned to India on account of the deaths of a brother and a nephew. He, of course, knows nothing about the pistol; and says that he does not even know Jaganath's shop, and only came to Kakar village the night before he was arrested.

His Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 497 to 501 inclusive; of whom D. W. 500 is the aforesaid Narain Singh. The first of these witnesses tells us that accused's brother died and his father-in-law sent for him to look after the land. He says that accused, after his return, spent a fortnight in his own village without talking seditiously, and then went to Kakar. D. W. 499 says, to fetch his wife. D. W. 501 corroborates this last assertion; as, of course, does Narain Singh, who supports the story of enmity on the part of the Kakar villagers owing to his and accused Hari Singh of Kakar's having bought land from a childless proprietor.

In arguments, Counsel for the Crown admitted that the prosecution witnesses favoured accused; and, in our opinion, the case against him is not so strong as the case against accused Hari Singh of Kakar. Admittedly, the discovery of the pistol cannot be pressed against him. His Counsel naturally urges that no one has identified him; and that even Prosecution witnesses favour him; and that P. W. 191 (the *zaildar* of Sur Singh) could not identify him, and belonged to a different *patti*.

It is quite possible that this accused has been bracketed with accused Hari Singh simply because he happened to be his connection by marriage, and living with him; and it is also possible that accused, if he spoke at all at Jaganath's shop, was only endorsing the remarks of Hari Singh with the idea of making himself popular in a strange village. We think there may be a doubt as to his guilt.

Giving him the benefit of doubt, we acquit him.

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18. Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Bhakna, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar, aged 37 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 754), was acquitted by this Court in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. The charges therein framed against him can be seen from that record; and the concluding remarks of this Court on his individual case in the Judgment ran as follows:—"From the above evidence it appears to us that the only overt act of this accused in connection with a conspiracy seems to be his attending one meeting; and the bulk of the evidence against him concerns matters of which one or other of the approvers became cognizant through some one else. The accused may have had leanings in favour of the conspirators; and it may have been his good fortune that he was interned before he had an opportunity of doing mischief. There is a doubt in his case, though we are certainly not prepared to say that the approvers have concocted their stories against him. We do not think the evidence sufficiently strong for a conviction of this accused of any offence."

After hearing considerable arguments of Counsel on both sides, this Court passed the Order on page 754 (one Commissioner dissenting) :—"After careful consideration of the law applicable to the case, the majority of the Commissioners is of opinion that the accused Gujar Singh (18) should be charged. If it be considered necessary later, a detailed order, giving reasons, will be placed on the record. The accused is accordingly charged." This Order was dated the 18th February 1916. Our detailed order is now given at the end of this case.

This accused, who admittedly belongs to the same village as the important accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Bhai Sohan Singh, is alleged to have brought a revolutionary party from Shanghai *viâ* Hong Kong; and to have reached Calcutta by the *Nam Sang* on the 13th October 1914. He admittedly arrived on that date; but says he cannot remember the name of his ship. The allegations regarding him and his "party" will be found in the complaint at pages 11, 16, 17 and 27 of the printed record of the present case.

The accused was interned in Hissar Jail on 18th November 1914. We shall also have to consider with regard to him the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified as follows:—On jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and in Court by that approver and P. W. 185 (son of Lal Singh of Bhure of the L. C. C.). Also by approvers Mula Singh and Amar Singh, I; both of whom, no doubt, saw him at his last trial. Approver Kala Singh failed to identify him in Court; and gave as the reason that accused's "appearance was different."

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) has a lengthy story about him, which runs as follows:—The accused, a sepoy in the Municipal Police at Shanghai, collected and sent to the notorious Har Dyal 100 dollars; and early in 1914 (so the witness *heard*) arranged for a supply of *Ghadr* newspapers through a Japanese firm, which he distributed. He gives Gurdit Singh of *Komagata Maru* fame 100 dollars; and was instrumental in twice getting Buta Singh (Secretary of the Shanghai *Gurdwara* Committee) beaten for objecting to the sending to Gurdit Singh of 500 dollars of the *Gurdwara* funds. The accused reads out letters received by accused Karm Chand, Kohli, from Gurdit Singh; and in May of 1914 is dismissed from the Police, because a letter from Bhagwan Singh (the revolutionist deported from Canada) has been found in his possession. In July 1914 he reads out a letter *re* the return of Indians from America for a revolution; preaches sedition and tells men to resign their posts; and says that Karm Chand, Kohli, has received a letter from Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) of his (accused's) village to the effect that Sohan Singh is returning from America to raise a rebellion.

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It is a point to notice here that there is nothing to show that this accused himself, though of Sohan Singh's village, was in touch with him. Or, are we to suppose that accused wished to safeguard himself by attributing receipt of that letter (which he is not said to have read out) to Karm Chand, Kohli ?

To continue the witness' recital :—During July 1914 the accused tells the witness that accused 85 Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal and the notorious "Dr." Mathra Singh have arrived from Hong Kong; and urges the witness to resign and go with them to India. The witness, accused and Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal live with accused Balwant Singh, absconder; and they and others take an oath on the *Granth Sahib* to devote themselves to the *Ghadr* cause, for the funds of which accused Jindar Singh (a Police constable) gives 20 dollars to this accused. Accused then tells the witness, Balwant Singh, absconder, and accused Suja Singh to go to Hong Kong with "Dr." Mathra Singh's "party," saying that he and Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal will follow after getting arms; and he makes over a bundle of *Ghadr* papers to Mathra Singh to distribute to policemen and watchmen. On the 13th October 1914 the witness finds accused, who had followed by another boat from Shanghai with some 40 persons, including the aforesaid Sohan Singh (L. C. C.), at Howrah station with a "party." He tells the witness of Sohan Singh's arrest, and that Sohan Singh had in Japan supplied the *Komagata Maru* passengers with pistols (these pistols were mentioned in connection with Sohan Singh in the last case by approver Nawab Khan ; but, how did this approver come to hear of them, unless in the manner he alleges ?). To continue, accused tells the witness to be at the Amritsar Clock Tower at *Dewali* time; and is himself removed from the train at Ludhiana by the Police with others who had not tickets for Amritsar. He, however, turns up there with a party of men about October 17th at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* ; issues orders that, to avoid discovery, there shall be no disturbance at *Dewali* time; offers monetary help, and says that people will be told what to do after the *Dewali*, and meanwhile people should be ready for a rising and spread the news about the "*Komagata Maru*" passengers. After the *Dewali* fair, accused sends men to their homes; saying that no date has yet been fixed and that their numbers are few, and that he himself will issue instructions to the men on the Khasa side of the Manjha, whilst accused Wisakha Singh will inform men of the Patti side of the date for a rising. About the end of October 1914, the witness and Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) fetch accused to Khasa station, where accused says that no date has been fixed; but that, as a "committee" will meet next day, his visitors should not attend the Nankana fair. He further says that he has given Lal Singh of Bhure Rs. 50 for *chavis*, and will send Rs. 50 more. At the Nankana fair (to which the witness goes, after all) the witness tells a "left-handed *Mona* leader" (presumably, approver Amar Singh, who is a (*vide* page 78) *Mona*, and whose *pagri* is tied in a left-handed manner) to meet this accused at Khasa to fix a date for the rising. (The statement of Amar Singh, I, approver should be compared on this point,—*vide* towards the bottom of page 346. He does not actually say he went to Khasa to meet this accused, though he says on page 347 that accused's station is Khasa, but his statement is clearly corroborative of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) on this point, when he says "I went to Nankana Sahib ..... and met Sundar Singh, W. G., and others. Sundar Singh told me to meet him at Khasa station on the 6th for *Ghadr* work. On the 6th, I and Parmanand of Jhansi (L. C. C.) went to Khasa, but did not find Sundar Singh ..... and I went to Phagwara." As we shall see from Amar Singh's statement, he first met this accused at a Phagwara meeting).

To continue approver Sundar Singh's statement :—A few days after the Nankana fair, the witness meets this accused in company with the well-known revolutionaries Jagat Ram and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) ; and the accused tells him that his companions can make bombs and aeroplanes, and

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are going to Bengal for arms, intending to return to some small station. [This witness identified both Kartar Singh and Jagat Ram in the condemned cells at Lahore Central Jail.] Accused tells the witness that accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal will be at the Beas station to receive the men bringing arms. He sends the witness to Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.) to see if *chavis* are ready; and is named to the witness by accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal as one of a "committee" which fixed the date for a rising as November 15th. On the day of the Tarn Taran *Masya* the witness hears that accused has been arrested the night before near the old Leper House. Now, this is a very lengthy and detailed statement; and, as we shall see, there is evidence in corroboration of different portions of it. The cross-examination was rather meagre, and is to the following effect. The witness says that he does not know whether this accused knows English; but he does know *Gurmukhi*. He only heard accused refer to 2 letters from America. He was actually present when accused collected the 100 dollars; but, as regards their despatch to Hardyal, he only heard of this from accused. He heard accused deliver lectures in a garden and elsewhere. "Doctor Mathra Singh's" and Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal's "parties" (he says) were sub-divisions of this accused's "party." He denies that he ever tried for the post of *Granthi* at Yangtsebu or Shanghai; admits that he was invited to oppose the candidature of one Rur Singh; but says that accused did not oppose him (the witness) and was not even there at the time. He asserts that he was actually in his *Thana* (the witness himself, like accused, was in the Shanghai Municipal Police) when Bhagwan Singh's communication arrived for accused, *i.e.*, the one which, according to the witness, led to accused's dismissal from the Police Force.

Approver Natha Singh states that accused Budha Singh and Channan Singh (since hanged) named accused as one of the Amritsar *Dewali* "committee;" and says further that Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) told him that accused was expecting pistols from China, and that the witness should get one "first of all." Further, that accused Budha Singh and accused Sadhu Singh named this accused as one of the principal men for the proposed *Masya* meeting. This approver was not cross-examined for accused.

Approver Kala Singh first meets accused with 2 others at the Jhar Sahib, where accused reads out a *Ghadr* paper and preaches. The witness certainly failed to identify this accused in Court (saying, "his appearance was different"); but he says that Lal Singh of Bhure introduced accused to him as a "leader of the Khalsa," and that accused asked Lal Singh to take delivery at Khasa station of a sack of *makhi* containing pistols; and made enquiries from him about *chavis* and *gandassas*, giving him Rs. 50 (compare approver Sundar Singh's statement *re* the Rs. 50 given to Lal Singh). Cross-examined, the witness says that he only saw this accused on that one occasion (presumably that is why he failed to identify him); and that no railway receipt was then made over to him or to Lal Singh.

P. W. 138 (a *Lambardar*) says that accused, after his return from abroad, was more often out of his village than in it, during 1½ months. He did not report accused's absence, as he belongs to a different *patti*; and has no enmity with him. He admits having given evidence against one Labh Singh, who was imprisoned.

P. W. 184 (Suba Singh of Munda) states that he knew accused in Shanghai, where he was a good worker; but got *Ghadr* ideas. The accused began to get papers from America, collect money and stir up people; and was dismissed from the Police. He denies that the accused was expelled from the *gurdwara* for drunkenness, or complained against him about an assault on a Chinaman.

P. W. 185 is the son of Lal Singh of Bhure; he is the nephew of accused Balwant Singh, absconder (with whom the approver Sundar Singh alleges that he lived at one time in Shanghai, along with this accused). There

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would, therefore, be nothing peculiar about this accused's visiting Lal Singh of Bhure's house; but the witness says that this accused, on 3 occasions (once, just after *Dewali*, with Balwant Singh, and once with Channan Singh, one of the Walla Bridge murderers) came to Lal Singh's, and read out the *Ghadr* newspaper. On one occasion accused said he was expecting a consignment of pistols. Cross-examined, he merely said that he had not seen accused at Lahore; and that accused did not come after the *Masya* (presumably, because he had been arrested).

Approver Mula Singh (who, of course, saw this accused in the last case) says that Lal Singh of Bhure told him at the *Masya* fair at Tarn Taran that accused had collected a number of men, but had been arrested; and also, that accused and Kartar Singh of Soraba and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) had been arranging for arms, but had not supplied them. (Sundar Singh, approver, of course, mentioned Kartar Singh and Jagat Ram in this connection; but we do know from other evidence that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) did unsuccessfully visit Bengal to get arms.)

In cross-examination, Mula Singh says that he does not remember whether he stated in the last case that accused collected men (and we can find no note of it), but it is true that in the last case this approver stated "I was perhaps told by Lal Singh" that accused had promised arms.

Approver Amar Singh, I, states that he first met accused at a Phagwara meeting when Jagat Ram, Nidhan Singh (both of L. C. C.) and others were present; but he is wrong in putting the date of this meeting as November the 22nd or 23rd. The latter date is that of a Jhar Sahib meeting; but, as we decided in the last case (and we still adhere to that opinion), the date of that Phagwara meeting was November 12th, and was the one mentioned by us in our remarks in our last judgment *re* this accused, which remarks we have quoted now. Approver Amar Singh, I, tells us that at that meeting Jagat Ram told that meeting that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and Parmanand of Jhansi (L. C. C.) had gone to Calcutta for arms; and that accused was to await Kartar Singh's arrival at Mian Mir. The witness further states that later on, at the "Hindu Hotel," Lahore, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) said that accused should be informed of the failure of the Mian Mir scheme; but it was found that accused had already been arrested.

Approver Nawab Khan states that, at the Ladowal meeting of November 17th Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) said that this accused was preparing bombs; and sent Jagat Ram (L. C. C.) to find out why this accused had not attended that meeting. Further, that at the Moga meeting of November 19th, 1914, the same Kartar Singh said that he had failed to meet accused, who had 1100 men (we know that the revolutionists were given to exaggerating their numbers; and we must also bear in mind that this accused was interned on the 18th of November). We can find nothing of any value to this accused elicited in cross-examination of this approver.

The accused is mentioned in the confessions of four co-accused.

Bogh Singh (accused 5) stated accused came to the Jhar Sahib 12 days after *Diwali* with Lal Singh of Bhure and another person, where revolution was discussed the principal part being taken by Lal Singh.

Kesar Singh (accused 45) stated that accused and Hari Singh (accused) started urging men in Shanghai to return to India for mutiny and recited the *Ghadr* there and were instrumental in thrashing one Buta Singh who tried to stop them.

On Sohan Singh's arrival (he stated) Gujar Singh and others influenced by his teaching left for India.

Kesar Singh followed by the *Mashima Maru*, but has not mentioned seeing Gujar Singh in India.

Teja Singh (accused 90) also stated that in Shanghai accused urged people to return to India to free the land and kill the English, and paid the confessing accused's fare to India. He sailed on the same ship as accused and travelled

up-country from Calcutta to Amritsar with him. He was told in Amritsar by Sundar Singh (W. G.), he was going to meet Gujar Singh at Khasa to fix a date and he accompanied him there, where Sundar Singh and Gujar Singh had a consultation.

Thakar Singh (accused 93) referred to Gujar Singh leaving Shanghai for India with others, and at Hong Kong accused and Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) offered to pay his and others' fares, provided that on return to India they would do what they were told.

The confessing accused accepted the offer and sailed with Sohan Singh and Gujar Singh. *En route Ghadr* was discussed, and articles from the *Ghadr* paper read out, in which Gujar Singh took a prominent part; the sum and substance of these harangues being the overthrow of the British Government and the indiscriminate murder of Englishmen. He travelled up-country with Gujar Singh from Calcutta, and at Amritsar he enquired from Gujar Singh if he might go to his village and was directed to take orders from Wasakha Singh (accused).

The accused's statement and supplementary statement will be found on pages 411 and 824 of the record.

He admits returning home by the *Nam Sang* as he was out of employment, but denies all the allegations made against him by the prosecution witnesses. He admits being dismissed from the Shanghai Police, but he says it was on account of indolence, and admits his arrest on the day before the *Masya*.

He states that Sundar Singh (W. G.) is on terms of enmity because he opposed his candidature for the Mahantship of the Shanghai *Gurdwara*, and says Channan Singh identifies him because he saw him when interviewing his father Lal Singh in Jail during the previous case.

He also urges that, though frequently searched on the way home, nothing incriminating was found on him. He also asserts Suba Singh is on terms of enmity with him, and accuses the Police of suborning evidence.

He has produced 27 witnesses in defence. Of these witnesses D.W. 984 to 997 inclusive merely depose that, on return to India, accused came to his village, was never visited by emigrants, and attended a *bhog* the day before *Masya*.

D. W. 998-99 say he is of good character and got men to recruit; when, however, is not made clear.

D. W. 1008, 1010-13, 1015-16 and 1034 depose that accused and Suba Singh witness had a violent quarrel in the Shanghai *Gurdwara*, and later over a prostitute, and deny that accused ever propagated sedition in Shanghai, and also that accused opposed Sundar Singh's candidature as a *mahant*.

D. W. 1009, Deputy Jailor, merely says that Chanan Singh interviewed his father in Jail on the same day that accused saw one Sham Singh, but has no knowledge if they met.

D. W. 1013 denies there was any *Ghadr* lecturing on the *Nam Sang*; so, too, do D. W. 1014 and 1034.

Counsel for accused urges the plea of *autrefois acquit*, which we will deal with later and asks why his client is charged with waging war now, when he was only charged with abetting before, forgetting that there is much new evidence now against him, and also that there is no real difference in the ultimate result, and that acts of war committed during a war are equally acts of abetment in aid.

He urges also many legal objections to the charge of "waging war" which we have already sufficiently dealt with in Part III. On the particular case he lays emphasis on Sundar Singh, W. G.'s alleged enmity, but Sundar Singh is not the only witness; and asserts P. W. 184 is an enemy, and that there is practically no identification by any other witnesses.

He also says that Bogh Singh's confession only mentions a Gujar Singh as being at the Jhar Sahib, which is correct; but we have never heard of any other in the case, and there are other witnesses as to his going there. True, Kala Singh fails to identify him, but Channan Singh does.

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He urges that P. W. 138 has improved on his statement in the last case, but the so-called improvement is infinitesimal and of no import.

He also urges that Gujar Singh could not have been a leader in Shanghai as Jawala Singh, Balwant Singh, Sahib Singh and Hari Singh do not mention him ; but it is not clear they ever had any opportunity of meeting. No doubt the real leader of the *Nam Sang* party was Sohan Singh of the accused's own village, but the argument that the witness Sundar Singh W. G. was induced by the Police to implicate him because he was acquitted in the first case has no ground for Sundar Singh implicating him even on 18th July ; and our order of acquittal was on the 13th September.

The final contention is that Natha Singh does not mention him as being at the Jhar Sahib, as he should have done.

To this the Government Advocate's reply is convincing, *viz.*, accused was under arrest when Natha Singh went there, and no one ever alleges accused was in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali affair.

The Government Advocates ask us for the death penalty as he was an active seducer and leader.

We are in entire agreement on the facts.

We are satisfied that accused took an active part in seducing people in Shanghai and Hong Kong and in organizing there a *Ghadr* party ; and if not the most prominent organizer of the *Nam Sang* gang helped considerably in getting that array together and leading them to India, and became on arrival in India a sort of gang-leader, whose activities were cut short by an early arrest.

He arranged for arms, and kept men in touch for the expected revolution in India ; and did what he could in the short time he was at liberty to fan the fire of revolt.

Though he is of some importance, we do not regard him as quite so serious as the Government Advocate does, and we are of opinion he is guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for waging and abetting the waging of war.

Before arriving at the sentence, we have to note that we are not in agreement as to whether the plea of *autrefois acquit* is valid.

One of us, Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, thinks the plea valid ; the rest of us disagree with him. The opinion of the majority must prevail.

We give here the separate opinions of the minority and majority.

Opinion of Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain.

The accused No. 18 in this case was No. 19 in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. He was charged in that case, firstly, under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for abetment of waging war against the King-Emperor on or about the 23rd of November 1914, at Phagwara, and "till interned ;" secondly, that he at the said time and place, and subsequently, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor, abetted the commission of mutiny by His Majesty's soldiers, and attempted to seduce certain Indian soldiers at various places. For these acts he was charged under sections 121-A, 131 and 132. Thirdly, he was charged under sections 122-109, 124A-109, 302-109, 395 - 397, 398, 109 by reason of the printing and circulation of seditious literature, collection of men, money, arms, munitions, bombs and chemicals for bombs, manufacture of bombs, commission of dacoities, some accompanied with murder, and the murder of Masum Ali Shah, Head constable. These acts were not alleged to have been done by him, but by other conspirators ; he was charged for them as a conspirator responsible for the actions of other conspirators. The accused was acquitted by this Court on the 13th September 1915. He is again prosecuted along with several others in the present case, in which the complaint covers the same sections of the Indian Penal that he was charged with in the former case.

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At the very outset a plea of *autrefois acquit* was urged on his behalf by his Council, Mr. Mukand Lal, Puri. The decision of it was deferred till this Court had heard all the evidence which the prosecution proposed to call against him. This evidence having been examined, the arguments of Counsel were heard. It has been argued by the learned Counsel for the Defence, that the test by which the question whether such a plea is a sufficient bar in a particular case is, whether the evidence necessary to support the second indictment would have been sufficient to procure a conviction upon the first; and that a trial is said to be upon the same facts if the evidence in the first trial would support a conviction for the offence charged in the second. Authorities noted in the margin have been cited. The learned Government Advocate's reply was that the rule above stated is correct; but that it is inapplicable to the facts of the present case, inasmuch as count No. 1 of the charges in the first case related to a specific meeting, and to anything that the accused did, till he was interned. According to him, the acquittal of the accused on that charge is no bar if the prosecution can establish such other acts of the accused prior to the Phagwara meeting (which the Government Advocate in the former case admitted to have been held on the 12th of November instead of the 23rd or 24th) which may amount to an offence or offences in law; that if it be conceded that the accused is liable to be tried for commission of any offence committed by him subsequent to the trial, there exists no logical reason why he should not be charged for commission of offences committed prior to the acts charged in the former charge. In other words, the argument briefly put is, that if certain individual acts amount to offences, and a man is charged for only one of them, he can be charged again for the others, no matter whether they happen to be before or after the time stated in the former charge; and that the protection afforded by section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, can only be availed of if the offences are identical arising out of the same facts, subject to the qualifications given in clauses 2, 3, and 4 to that section. The Government Advocate refers to the proof of certain acts of the accused prior to 12th of November as constituting distinct offences, with the commission of which, according to him, the accused was never charged at the former trial.

Russel on Crimes, Edition, page ; Kenny's Criminal Law, page 470; bhni's Criminal rocedure Code, 934; wanthan's Criminal Procedure Code, 35.

It is assumed for the present argument that the fresh evidence produced proves the acts alleged; and on that basis the learned Counsel for the Defence has rejoined that count No. 2 and count No. 3 of the former charge can under no circumstances be re-framed against the accused. With regard to the chargeability of the accused a second time under section 121, Indian Penal Code his argument is, that the offence or offences now sought to be charged were covered by count No. 1 of the former charge; inasmuch as all the traceable actions of the accused from the moment of the conception of a conspiracy to wage war, which was born in America, up to the date of his internment, were all before the Court in the former trial; and that if the prosecution had not possession or knowledge of necessary evidence to prove all the intermediate acts of the accused, and could only lay hold of one fact, *i.e.*, his participation in a particular meeting at Phagwara, or if the evidence adduced fell short of proving any other acts in the series, or were unable to link the Phagwara meeting with other antecedent conferences or meeting to wage war, it does not follow that the Phagwara meeting was in any way separate from the general movement. The evidence now called, if it had been then before the Court, would have rendered the accused guilty of either actual waging war, or abetment of, or attempt to wage war.

I have given the question my anxious consideration; the more so because, if I err in holding that he can be tried again, the accused cannot get the error corrected nor be able to seek relief in any other way than by way of clemency from the Crown. In a case reported in 25 Allahabad Weekly Notes 238-2, Criminal Law Journal, 790, the facts were that in proof of his allegation the accused had tendered in evidence in connection with one transaction 6 bonds alleged to be forgeries. He was charged with the forgery of one, and was acquitted. He was sought to be charged subsequently, with the forgery of another of them. Although the High Court

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held that he could be charged for forging the second, yet it interfered on the revision side and quashed the proceedings in the interests of Justice. This advantage the accused cannot enjoy in the present case. Consequently, if there be any doubts on the subject, I would incline towards giving the accused the benefit of it.

The question is not free from difficulty, but after all the consideration that I have been able to give to it, my conclusion is that the plea ought to prevail.

Turning to the part of the Judgment dealing with the accused in the former case, I find that Amar Singh, approver, is stated to have said that at a Moga meeting Kartar Singh, one of the conspirators, named the accused as one who was "ready to help." The statement of Kartar Singh to Amar Singh (admissible under section 10, Evidence Act) was meant to prove the readiness of the accused to assist in the prosecution of the war. Amar Singh further stated that he and Kartar Singh went to accused's village, but did not find him there; and that Nidhan Singh was deputed from the Mullanpur-Buddowal meeting, to inform the accused of the plan of attack.

Mula Singh, another approver, is stated to have said that he learnt from Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.) that the accused had promised arms.

The third approver, Nawab Khan, who, however, could not identify him in Court, said that he was told by Kartar Singh (evidence admissible under section 10) that the accused had charge of some bombs.

The Court on that evidence gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused, without holding that the approvers had *concocted* their stories against him. Now, applying the test above indicated, there seems to be little or no doubt that, had the evidence now produced been produced in the former case, he would have been charged and convicted under section 121 for either waging of war, which was held in the former Judgment to have commenced in America, and continued on the voyage as well as in India, or for abetment or attempt thereof. The accused was interned on the 18th of November; and no action of his was proved in the former case from the 12th of November up to 18th of November; and none has been proved in the present case.

In the Judgment of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, page 4, the case for the prosecution is thus described :—

"The indictment in brief is, except in the case of Dalip Singh, a local dacoit, that a conspiracy to wage war and overthrow the British Government in India was formed in America in May 1913; and a number of Indians returned to India with that intent in 1914. In India several recruits to the organization were added. In carrying out the objects of the conspiracy, *inter alia*, dacoities, sometimes with murder, were committed in order to obtain money wherewith to purchase arms; attempts, sometimes successful, to seduce troops were made; arms and ammunition procured, bombs manufactured, police officers murdered; and revolutionary literature was circulated in America, *en route* to India, and in India after arrival."

The complaint in the present case is in substance, if not identically, the same, though some ramifications of the conspiracy are described in greater detail. In the present complaint the case of the present accused, though not exhaustively, is summarized thus :—

"At Shanghai was in communication with the leaders of the conspiracy in America. Was leader of a party who left Shanghai for India for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the assembly at Amritsar and instructed conspirators present. Ordered a large number of *chhavis* to be made. Read the *Ghadr* at Jhar Sahib. Attended a meeting of conspirators at Phagwara and took a very active part till he was interned on the 18th November and was thereafter unable to take further action in the conspiracy."

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Now, if we treat the various acts of the accused, as disclosed by the present evidence (some of which will be mentioned later by way of illustration) as individual offences disassociated from the general scheme of waging war, every one of them would have come at least under one or more offences, specified either in count No. 2 or 3 of the former charge. Consequently, had the present evidence been forthcoming at the first trial, the accused would have been convicted under counts 2 or 3, or both, of the charge in that case. If, however, we take all of them cumulatively as a series in waging war or links in the chain; in other words, parts of the same transaction; the accused would have been convicted under section 121 either for waging war or abetment or attempt thereof. Although he was charged for abetment of waging war, it was well within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, on the same charge of abetment of waging war, to convict him of attempt or actual waging of war, provided it came to the conclusion on the evidence that waging war, or attempt to wage war was established. The attempt, the abetment and the actual waging are on a par in section 121; and, being cognate to each other, I am inclined to the view that on a charge of abetment, which is not a lesser offence by any means, the accused could have been convicted for actual waging war or attempt thereof, *c.f.* the words of clause (2) of section 6 of the Defence of India Act, and section 237, clause (2), Criminal Procedure Code.

Now, waging war may consist of one act complete in itself; or several acts when taken individually as isolated acts not amounting to waging war, but when taken together may constitute waging war.

Let us examine some of the acts of the accused as disclosed in the present evidence; and view them as distinct acts. The remittance of 100 dollars to Har Dyal may well come within the words "otherwise prepares to wage war" under section 122; the arrangement for the distribution of the *Ghadr* newspaper and the recitations from it can come under section 124A; urging men to resign their posts, and swearing by the *Granth* to do *ghadr* can come under section 121A; promises of monetary help may be preparation for waging war; ordering arms would come under section 122; deputing another conspirator to receive arms at a particular place could come under section 122; similarly, being detailed to receive arms from another conspirator would come under section 122; urging a particular person or persons to go to India and do the waging of war may be part of a conspiracy, under section 121A. It may also amount to abetment to wage war under section 121.

The above are some of the instances of individual acts, which, if taken singly, and shorn of their antecedents or inter-connection, would not amount to waging war under section 121; some may amount to abetment of waging war, but these acts, when taken together, may prove that the accused was a conspirator in the original conspiracy which, later, developed into actual perpetration of an offence under section 121. If, therefore, the present accused by reason of any act now disclosed had abetted the waging of war, he has been acquitted of it; though his participation in a specific meeting was the only act the prosecution could then discover. If he was guilty by reason of any act now disclosed of actual waging of war, he could have been convicted of it at the former trial, though he was charged only for abetment.

I confess I have not appreciated the argument that if a man indulges in waging war and does several acts in course of it, every act of his towards the prosecution of it, is in itself a separate offence of waging war and separately punishable under section 121, whenever that act is discovered, though he has been convicted or acquitted with reference to some of his acts in a series. Take, for instance, the following hypothetical case:—

'A' makes up his mind to wage war against the King-Emperor. He collects men, materials and all the sinews of war with that object and begins his campaign. First, he demolishes a Court of Justice; then he

liberates prisoners from a jail; then loots a treasury; next sets fire to some barracks, or steals munitions. Can it be reasonably argued that he has committed waging war six times over by reason of each of the above facts? I should think not. He has committed, according to my view, waging of war; and every act that he has committed is one of the series in the same transaction; although each individual act is also punishable under some other sections of the Penal Code. He could, therefore, be charged for waging war, if they be taken as part and parcel of one transaction; as well as for offences under other sections, according as each individual act, as separate and divested of inter-connection, comes under some section.

As already observed, the accused could have been convicted, either for waging war or abetment of waging war or attempt at waging war; or under counts 2 or 3, or both, of the former charge, had the acts of the accused, now disclosed in the evidence, been proved at the former trial. I am afraid, were I to adopt the learned Government Advocate's argument in all its logical conclusions, the result would be that I should have to hold that every act now sought to be proved amounts to an offence under section 121; and that if any one of these acts perchance happens to be omitted from the charge in the present case, the accused could be charged over again yet a third time for it—a state of things hardly contemplated by the legislature or consonant with Justice.

Let us now examine section 403 a little more carefully in the light of criminal procedure in England.

The literature in India on the subject is very scanty. There are a few cases, which on examination do not exactly deal with the point under discussion. Mr. Petman referred to a case noted in Mr. Swanadhan's Edition of the Criminal Procedure. It is reported as 7 Sutherland Weekly Reporter, (Cr.) page 15. The facts in that case were:—Two *pattahs* were produced by a party, which were alleged to be forgeries, and the charge related to one of them, on which the accused was acquitted, though both of the documents were dealt with together, and evidence was adduced as if both were the subject of the charge. The accused was charged again as to the second document. Mr. Justice Markby and Kemp J. differed; while the Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, agreed with Kemp J. that the mistake of the prosecution in mixing up the two did not affect the rule of law, which did not allow acquittal in respect of one document to operate as a bar to the trial of the accused in regard to the second.

I have consulted Archbold's Criminal Pleading, 24th Edition, page 177, where all the English cases on the point are collected. To my mind, they afford no guide; as there is not in them any case of waging war.

I quote, however, the following general principle from Halsbury's "Laws of England." It is:—

"Whether the Defendant has previously been in jeopardy in respect of the charge on which he is arraigned; for the rule of law is that a person must not be put in peril for the same offence." (Halsbury IX, page 355.)

As a matter of fact, the system of indictments in England is materially different from what the Indian Statute lays down. Take, for instance, an English case:—

An acquittal on an indictment for breaking into and entering a dwelling house, and stealing there, is not a bar to an indictment on the same facts, for breaking into and entering a dwelling-house, with intent to steal; R. V. Vandercomb, 2 Leach 708. Bearing the terms of section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, in mind, it need hardly be said that this statement of the English Law is not one which can be followed in India. Notwithstanding the peculiar system of criminal pleading in England, the rule there too is:—

"If there is a variance between the former record and the present indictment in the description of the offence, it may be made good by evidence showing that *in substance* the evidence necessary to support the present

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indictment would have been sufficient to convict the prisoner upon the former." Archbold page 181. The italics are mine.

In India, we have to take section 403 for our guide, which runs thus :—

"Section 403. (1 A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence, and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which he might have been convicted under section 237."

To the above, three exceptions are added : namely, clause (2) which deals with liability to be tried again when a separate charge could have been framed under section 135 (1) ; clause (3) which deals with an offence developing into a different offence by reason of subsequent consequences ; clause (4) deals with cases where the subsequent charge was for want of jurisdiction not triable by the former trial Judge.

Suppose the accused were to be charged again in the present case, the counts of charge, omitting details, would be somewhat like the following :—

(I) (*a*) That you did certain acts at Shanghai, in the summer of 1914 ;

(*b*) That you did certain acts on the voyage to India, before the 12th of November 1914 ;

(*c*) That you did certain acts in India (at Calcutta, Amritsar, Bhure and the Jhar Sahib) before the 12th of November 1914 ;

all of which amount to waging war, or abetment of waging war, or attempt thereof, and that you thereby committed the offence of waging war, or attempting to wage war, or abetment of waging war, punishable under section 121, Indian Penal Code.

(II) That you conspired to wage war at the same times and places mentioned in count (1) ; and are guilty under section 121A.

In the charge at the former trial the words "till interned" are clear enough to indicate that that was the *terminus ad quem* of the acts of the accused ; though the charge does not specify the *terminus a quo*, namely, the commencement of the campaign. Considering the complaint and evidence in the former trial and the charge, I am of opinion that the accused was in jeopardy for all his acts, commencing from the inception of the conspiracy and up to the time of his internment ; and that the accused being acquitted in respect of all his acts that the prosecution could then lay hold of, he cannot be tried again.

It would be doing violence to section 403, if the accused be charged again in respect of actions which the prosecution were unable to prove at the former trial. It is quite true that to give the benefit of section 403 to the present accused, the identity of the offences must be made out. I am prepared to hold that the offences complained of in the former trial were in substance the same as in the present trial ; and in that respect the quotation from Archbold's Criminal Pleadings cited above is useful to bear in mind.

In addition to the literature placed before us, I have consulted the cases noted in the margin. Most of these are beside the point. The only one of these cases which more nearly approaches the present case is the last ; in which it is held :—

24 Madras 284.
12 Bombay Law Reporter, page 220, 11 Criminal Law Journal 337.
8 Weekly Reporter 181.
17 Bombay Law Reporter 678.
17 Bombay Law Reporter 881.
8 Burmah Law Times 129 28 Indian Cases 156.

"Where a man has been convicted of an offence, and further facts come to light subsequently, which show a major offence, he cannot on that ground alone be put on his trial a second time."

On the whole I consider the plea urged is good ; and, as already remarked by me, even if this were a doubtful case, I would give the benefit of that doubt to the accused. For the foregoing reasons, I would order his discharge.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

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OPINION OF THE MAJORITY.

We have read our learned colleague's judgment and arguments with the greatest care ; and regret we are unable to agree with him.

We do not propose to write a long order, but to put as succinctly as possible what our view of the law is.

We must first join issue with our colleague when he states that the complaint in the present case is substantially identical with the indictment as described on page 4 in our judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. We agree with the description then given, but the present case, especially in regard to the accused, has a very material difference. The case then was that after conspiring a martial array left America for India in 1914, gathering recruits and on arrival in India committed various acts. The case against the present accused is that he organized a martial array in Shanghai, and left for India to wage war, before the movement from America took place ; and further that on arrival in India he arranged a martial array at the Jhar Sahib.

The argument of our colleague briefly is that Gujar Singh, having been charged with the abetment of waging a war (organized by the *Ghadr* party) he cannot be again charged with taking part in such war or abetting it by a totally different series of acts to those formerly charged against him ; and he argues that this is so because the whole of the accused's conduct was under consideration in the last case, and because, had the present facts been in evidence in the last case, he would then have been convicted. Undoubtedly the accused could have been convicted in the last case if these present facts had then been proved, *provided*, and this is the point we think our colleague overlooks, *he had been charged with those acts.*

The argument that the whole of accused's conduct was under consideration in the last case seems to us inaccurate ; what were under consideration were certain specific acts definitely alleged against him in the charge—those and nothing more.

In regard to the legal question, it appears to us to be perfectly plain.

So far as it is relevant for our purposes, section 403, Criminal Procedure Code (which is the only law we are concerned with), provides that "a person who has once been tried . . *for an offence* and . . acquitted of such *offence* shall, while such . . . acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same *offence*."

The word "offence" has a very clearly defined meaning. It is not a section of the Penal Code defining the constituents of a particular offence and determining the punishment therefor, it is not any general "conduct," but it is in the words of section 4 (*o*) "any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force."

If now we substitute for "offence" in section 403 the equivalent words "act punishable by law," and apply that to the facts of our present case, we find that Gujar Singh has been tried and acquitted of the acts punishable by law with which he was charged, *viz.*, the acts of abetting the waging of war and conspiring to wage war done at Phagwara and subsequently till internment.

That being so, there is, in our opinion, clearly no bar to his being charged with other acts of commission, abetment and conspiracy, which were not charged against him on the former trial, and in regard to which he has never been in jeopardy.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 30th March 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

The opinion of the majority prevailing, the accused is sentenced under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for abetment of waging war or waging war to transportation for life, and we direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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19. Harbhajan Singh, son of Fateh Singh, of Chaminda, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged about 15 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 592), is, like accused 10 Dalip Singh, only a youth; and was arrested along with Dalip Singh on October 15th, 1915, at Rampura Phul Station (*vide* P. W. 232).

Certain of the witnesses have referred to him as "Bakhtawar Singh;" and he was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Udham Singh of Hans; Anokh Singh; Bhagat Singh; 42 and 43. In Court by Sundar Singh (A. M.—as "seen going to Ferozepore with accused Randhir Singh); Bhagat Singh; Udham Singh of Hans; 27 Indar Singh of Khanna; Anokh Singh; *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur; Teja Singh of Samrala; and 349 (a student, who simply knew him at school as "Bakhtawar Singh").

Approver Sundar Singh of Ase Majre told us no more in Court than that he had seen accused going with Randhir Singh to Ferozepore; but Udham Singh of Hans, *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur and P. W. 46 (a Zaildar of Mohi) state that accused was one of Randhir Singh's party at Mullanpur Station on the 19th February. Udham Singh of Hans further states that accused was one of those at Randhir Singh's house that day; and Bhagat Singh mentioned him as at the reed jungle assembly that night. Udham Singh of Hans, by an obvious slip, omitted his name from the reed jungle assembly before us; though he mentioned him in that connection to the Magistrate. Approver Anokh Singh mentioned him as arriving in Randhir Singh's party at Ferozepore on 19th February; and Bhagat Singh as at Phemi ka Kai Station the next morning.

Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans and Anokh Singh knew this accused at school; but all three have, in cross-examination, denied having any private grounds for enmity (*vide* pages 204, 213 and 247). Anokh Singh has stated that Randhir Singh gave this accused the *pahul*.

P. W. 43 gives evidence as to the *Granth Sahib* recital at Ram Singh Reservist's house at Gujarwal, at which accused was present—a secret meeting being held after it; and P. W. 27, 40, and 42 testify to accused's presence at the secret seditious meeting at Dhundari, though the last of those witnesses cannot remember whether accused was one of the persons who actually helped to turn him out before the meeting was held with closed doors.

This youth appears, like accused Dalip Singh, to have been one of Randhir Singh's satellites: and in the habit of attending meetings—P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna mentions him as present at the non-seditious *Dewan* at Khanna, for instance.

Accused's statement will be found at page 414; and from it we see that, instead of having the pluck or sense to admit the truth of the allegations against him, he has elected to deny them; and has produced some unconvincing defence evidence. He denies that Randhir Singh gave him the *pahul*; but admits that, before receiving it, he was known as "Bakhtawar Singh." He admits his presence at the Gujarwal and Dhandari *Akhand Paths*; but denies that there was a secret meeting at either place. He says that he was not at Randhir Singh's house on the 19th February: and never went to Ferozepore, being very ill at the time in his village. He admits his arrest along with the co-accused Dalip Singh—on the way to a conference. He alleges enmity with approver Anokh Singh over the theft of the clothes of Kashmira Singh, student; with Bhagat Singh, approver, whose father owed his father money; and he makes out that he (a youth of 15 years, as he alleges) was one of the persons who "punished approver Udham Singh of Hans for misbehaviour" along with one Mangal Singh.

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The defence witnesses are D. W.'s 64 to 69 inclusive; 606, 607; 718 and 939. The first four of these make a clumsy attempt to prove accused's loyalty, and that he had an attack of fever (there is a hint of plague) during February. D. W. 69 is not prepared to support the story of the theft of Kashmira Singh's clothes. D. W. 68 is the father of Bhagat Singh, approver; but unfortunately he talks about owing accused (not accused's father) money. D. W.'s 606 and 607 are equally useless. D. W. 718 is an uncle of accused; testifies to accused's loyalty and to his illness during the *third week of February*; to the time when he took the *pahul*; and winds up by saying (as a further proof of accused's loyalty) that accused got his collateral Narain Singh enlisted in the cavalry four years ago—that is, at a time when accused, on his own showing, must have been 11 or 12 years age! D. W. 939 (produced last of all) is the student Kashmira Singh, who makes an utterly futile attempt to support the story of the stolen clothes. He says he reported to the Headmaster (not produced); and that the clothes were (apparently) returned to his possession through a skylight.

It stands to reason that nonsense of this description cannot upset the prosecution evidence in any way; and the few remarks offered by accused's Counsel in argument quite failed to convince us. The accused, who was obviously one of Randhir Singh's satellites, would have been well-advised simply to plead youth and inexperience.

The case is on a par with that of Dalip Singh (10), and for the same reasons we find him guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, of waging war, and sentence him to transportation for life, with a very strong recommendation to mercy on the ground of youth and inexperience.

We further direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown, and recommend the remission of this penalty.

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21. Hari Singh, son of Hakim Singh of Baring, Police Station Sadr Jullundur, District Jullundur, aged 37 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 593), tells us that he originally returned to India by the *s.s. Canada Maru* from Victoria (British Columbia), and embarked on the 8th June 1914. He is alleged to bear the *aliases* " Udham Singh" and " Kesar Singh ;" and was eventually found interned in Moulmein Jail in Burma under the latter of these *aliases*. He was arrested and interned in Burma during April 1915.

He was identified in Court by approver Bhagat Singh (who could not name him ; but only said that " he thought he had seen him somewhere ") ; and by approver Nawab Khan as " perhaps Udham Singh of Baring." Approver Mula Singh failed to identify him in Court.

P. W. 298 (Hira Singh of Nangal Kalan), who was an approver in the murder case of Chanda Singh, disposed of by this Court, states that approver Nawab Khan visited his brother (the absconding accused Jawand Singh) a year ago in company with accused and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 17 Gandha Singh. He knew accused in Canada. Cross-examined, he admitted that he and his brother had been in trouble about some money belonging to the *Gurdwara* at Victoria, of which he was *Granthi* and his brother was Treasurer. He had to make good the loss. Accused at the time was a member of the *Gurdwara* Committee ; and had previously been Secretary.

Approver Mula Singh, who did not identify accused in Court, stated that, about a year before, Indar Singh and Jagat Singh of the Lahore Conspiracy Case came to village Jhapal (where this approver had an intimacy with the wife of Mahi, *Havildar*, mentioned in the L. C. C.) with one " Udham Singh of Baring," a returned emigrant from Canada ; and the witness then gave Indar Singh a hack-saw for Lal Singh (L. C. C.). He further gave us to understand that accused had supplied him with a pistol out of repair ; and connected him with the seduction of troops and an unsuccessful dacoity near Kartarpur (*vide* pages 337 and 338).

In cross-examination he stated that Indar Singh had told him accused's village ; but had said nothing about accused's not being allowed admission to some mill ; and that he had seen him some four times (page 341.). This evidence can hardly be considered very definite.

Approver Amar Singh, I, states that he, Pirthi Singh and Ram Rakha (both accused in the L. C. C.) went with one Basant Singh to meet accused (" one of our party") ; but, failing to find him, put up with accused's brother (page 347).

Approver Nawab Khan, who identified him in Court as " perhaps Udham Singh of Baring," states that he and accused 17 Gandha Singh went to meet accused about December 2nd, 1914 ; but found him absent. On December 4th, the witness and Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) met accused at Samrali, who told them of a meeting fixed for that night at Nangal Kalan. So, they go there, and accused fetches Jaswant Singh, absconder. On December 5th, the witness, accused and accused Gandha Singh go to collect men to attack the Bain Sufed Bridge Guard ; return next day to Nangal Kalan ; and arrange to assemble again on the 10th for this attack. The witness, accused, accused Gandha Singh, Jaswant Singh, absconder, and Basant Singh then decide to try a dacoity at Pharala ; and accused goes to guide Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) to the place ; but the dacoity is abandoned on its being found that the owner of the house is a Muhammadan. In cross-examination the witness states that he was taken, in July 1915, to Burma by a Sub-Inspector, and at once identified accused in Moulmein Jail ; where he was the first person to tell the authorities accused's correct name and village. He states that he knew accused by both names, " Hari Singh " and " Udham Singh ;" but cannot say whether he belongs to the *Tat Khalsa*. He never saw him at any Phagwara meeting ; but he only attended one there himself. He asserts that accused joined in 2

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abortive dacoities; and that he always considered one Hira Singh of Mangal Kalan to be accused's friend; not his enemy.

This accused's statement commences at page 415. He admits that, before taking the *pahul*, he was called "Udham Singh;" and admits that in Burma he passed under the fictitious name of "Kesar Singh;" and his explanation of his going to Burma is, that he assisted his brother's brother-in-law in a case about a woman, which annoyed the villagers of Herian (especially one Hazara Singh) where his brother is married. He was mentioned by one Ranga as connected with a dacoity which occurred near Herian, and so fled to Burma; his brother being arrested in connection with the dacoity, but subsequently released, while two others convicted for it were acquitted by the Chief Court. In addition he says that there are two other Hari Singhs in his own village. As regards his own return to India, he states that he sent his brother home from Siam; and returned (being ill) himself to see his brother, getting a permit from the emigration authorities at Victoria allowing him to return after a year in India. He says that he owns ten thousand rupees worth of property in Victoria, which he left in charge of another person. He admits having known P. W. 298 in Canada as *Granthi* of the Victoria *Gurdwara*; and denies having ever visited his brother Jawand Singh (or Jaswant Singh), absconder, saying that he had enmity with Hira Singh over a misappropriation of *gurdwara* money. He never even saw approver Mula Singh; denies all allegations against him; and, as regards his identification by approver Nawab Khan, says that the approver stood opposite his cell in Moulmein Jail and asked the name of his village, which he told him. He adds that the Police knew his name, and that he was photographed in that jail.

Exhibit D. 25 is a letter from the Immigration authorities giving him permission to be absent for a year; the name of the ship being entered on it—*Canada Maru*, 9th June 1914.

In addition, accused has produced defence witnesses 337 to 340 inclusive; all of whom, except three, are of accused's village Baring. According to their evidence, the accused has no seditious tendencies (though he had an opportunity of tampering with troops close to his village); and never left his village for four months after his return. According to them, he fled when his brother (said by accused to be now dead) was implicated and he himself was suspected in a dacoity case; and his house was searched after his disappearance. D. W. 337 is Uttam Singh (now in Jail for failure to furnish security as a bad character), who corroborates *re* the dacoity, and says that he was one of the persons eventually acquitted. He further says that accused was implicated in the dacoity for helping him in an abduction case.

Now, though we have not seen the records of that dacoity case, there was no cross-examination of this last witness; and the prosecution have made no attempt whatever to show that the dacoity story *re* this accused is untrue. There is certainly reason to suspect the evidence of P. W. 298; who may also be hoping to benefit his brother, Jawand Singh, absconder. Approver Amar Singh, I, of course, never saw this accused at all; and approver Mula Singh, though he purported to have seen accused some four times, has not been able to identify him.

As accused's Counsel has pointed out in arguments, there is certainly a discrepancy between the statements of Nawab Khan (*vide* middle of page 366) and P. W. 298 *re* the visit to Jawand Singh, absconder; and his Counsel has put in a number of old cheques to show that his client had a banking account in Victoria. His Counsel has also pointed out that the exploits in which accused is alleged to have engaged are all said to have fallen through; and he certainly appears to be correct in saying that, whereas in this case Nawab Khan states that it was this accused who told him of the meeting at Nangal Kalan, in the last case (page 137 of the L. C. C.) he stated that it was Nidhan Singh who told him of it. We notice that in that case, too, Nawab Khan mentioned Hazara Singh of Herian, whom accused has named as his enemy.

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Counsel for the Crown has argued that Nawab Khan named accused at a time when he had not even been found; and, of course, the fact remains that Nawab Khan was able to identify accused in Moulmein Jail—and, apparently, was simply taken there in July 1915 for the purpose of seeing whether he could recognize any persons interned there. We have, of course, accused's own version of that identification.

It will readily be seen that this case really depends on Nawab Khan's evidence; and, though we have no doubts about his truthfulness as regards all the main facts of his story, we are not prepared to say that as a witness he must be held immaculate.

In short, there is a doubt in our minds as to the guilt of this accused, whose case has been well and carefully argued by his Counsel.

We accordingly acquit him of all the charges framed against him.

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22. Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Kakar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar, aged 35 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 595), returned from Shanghai by the *s.s. Mashima Maru*, reaching Colombo on 25th October 1914.

He was interned on the 2nd December 1914. He is mentioned in the confession of one co-accused.

On Jail parade of 24th October 1915, Amar Singh, II, approver, pointed him out calling him "Roda Singh." In Court he was identified by several witnesses, who, however, were men of his own village. Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) did not identify him either on Jail parade, or in Court. Approver Balwant Singh identified him in Court.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) stated that accused was one of the revolutionists at Nankana fair; and at Tarn Taran *Massia* asking the date of the rising.

Approver Balwant Singh states that in Shanghai the accused took him to the house of one Mula Singh, Police Havildar; and there told Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) that the witness was ready to go to India for a rising. The *Mashima Maru* was, of course, Nidhan Singh's ship; and, according to the witness, accused was Nidhan Singh's right-hand man (who persuaded witness to join the *Ghadr*); and on board collected funds for the purchase of arms, and delivered seditious harangues; and it was agreed to hold meetings at big fairs like Tarn Taran *Massia*, etc. In cross-examination, the witness stated (page 144) that he forgot to mention accused to the Magistrate as a lecturer; that he did not see him after Madras; and did not know whether accused sued Nidhan Singh in a Consular Court for 100 dollars. He denied that on board he had concealed his money and begged for charity from his fellow-passengers; and that accused had discovered this and put him to shame.

P. W. 148 (a Sub-Inspector formerly of Lopoke) states that *lambardars* Sadhu Singh and Kishan Singh of accused's village reported on November 11th, 1914, regarding certain seditious harangues by this accused and accused 16 Ganda Singh (*vide Exh. P.* 97 *A. B.*). Our remarks in the case of accused 16 Ganda Singh should be seen. These two accused could not be found; but were arrested on November 24th, 1914. Section 109 proceedings against them were cancelled, and they were interned.

On May 31st, 1915, a pistol (*Exh. P.* 98) was found in a *chappar* just in rear of a house which had been occupied by these accused, which was made over to the Police by Risaldar Sant Singh, who died some 3 days before this witness gave his evidence. In cross-examination the witness stated that both these accused are related by marriage; that he only searched for them in Amritsar, not in Lyallpur; that he heard of no enmity against them; nor learnt that this accused had come to purchase land in the village, of which land Sub-Registrar Sadhu Singh (who effected accused's arrest) was a reversioner. The witness recorded the statement of the witness Fauja Singh after the 24th November 1914.

P. W. 149, Fauja Singh of Kakar, states that some 13 months ago, accused (who is accused 16's relation by marriage) talked sedition at the shop of Jaganath; and said that *Sikhs* should be ready at the *Massia*. Teja Singh, Bagga Singh, Kala Singh, Dalip Singh and others were present. The witness told the 2 *lambardars* who made the report. He denies having suspected accused of abducting a *Mussammat* Lachhmi; or that he wished himself to marry her. He admits that all the Kakar villagers were annoyed at accused's buying land in that village; but says that his own share was only about 1 *marla* (the land being *shamilat*).

P. W. 150 (Teja Singh) corroborates; and says that accused was the chief lecturer of the pair. Witness made a statement to the Police after accused's arrest. He denies knowledge of any case between his and accused's father in Atari; or of any ancient arson case. He was with the Police

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when they came to arrest accused. He says he does not know whether accused bought land in the village.

P. W. 188 does not admit that accused talked sedition; on the contrary he says that accused at the Nankana fair told him he was going to the *Bár*, where he had land; but he eventually accompanied the witness.

P. Ws. 207, 208 and 209 concern the recovery of the pistol (*Exh. P.* 98) which was found, by chance, by Lal Singh, P. W. 209, at the back of his, accused's and other peoples' houses in a *chappar*. It is said that no other returned emigrants have houses near accused's; but there is really scarcely anything to connect this pistol (which was not found till May 31st, 1915) with this accused; and we shall exclude this point from further consideration.

The confession of co-accused Kesar Singh (45) implicates this accused; and goes to corroborate the statement of approver Balwant Singh. We learn from it that accused in Shanghai was the servant of a Mr. Pope (presumably, the Railway Mr. Pope mentioned by accused Karm Chand Kohli); and used to associate with accused Gujar Singh in reading out the *Ghadr* and seducing people to the *Ghadr* cause. We hear the story, told by other witnesses also, of one Buta Singh's being beaten at their instance for trying to stop these practices. We find accused mentioned in connection with the revolutionist Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C.) and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.); and as travelling on Nidhan Singh's ship. The account of the journey to Colombo is contained in one line of print—so there is no mention of accused's acting as Nidhan Singh's right-hand man on board. The confession shows that the co-accused and Sohan Singh and others travelled to Amritsar together, stayed there two days and then went to their homes—and there the confession (which, though retracted, certainly appears genuine) leaves this accused.

Accused's oral statement in this Court commences at page 417. He admits that accused 16 Ganda Singh is son-in-law of his uncle, Narain Singh; and states that he returned to India in connection with the projected marriage of a brother, and to purchase land. He denies that he has ever been known as "Roda Singh;" denies the allegations against him; denies even having known Balwant Singh at Shanghai; and asserts that he had enmity with Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.). He says that he was not at the *Massia* fair; but visited Nankana, and from there, at the suggestion of one Basant Singh and his brother, went to his village Kakar for business. Questioned as to whether he had been in the Railway Department, his answer was—"I came on leave"—and he alleges that all his co-villagers bear enmity on account of his purchase of land. He asserts that the witnesses Teja Singh, Fauja Singh, Kishen Singh and Sadhu Singh are his enemies; and alleges that Balwant Singh, approver, is his enemy because, on the voyage, he put him to shame for pretending to be penniless. He asserts that he has relations serving at the Front; and, as a proof that nothing objectionable could have taken place on the *Mashima Maru*, says that one Captain Bruce of the Police travelled by it. (We have elsewhere given abundant reasons for our conclusions as to the state of things on that ship).

In his supplementary statement (page 419) he adds he remained throughout in Shanghai as a railway-watchman; and reiterates his former assertions.

His defence witnesses are D. W. 1 (*vide* pp. 165, 166 of this record—Nidhan Singh, convict in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, whom we allowed to be examined before he went to the Andamans)—and D. Ws. 35 to 46 inclusive, 54 to 63 inclusive, 500 and 695.

Nidhan Singh supports the story about a monetary dispute with accused at Shanghai; and also says that he does not remember Balwant Singh there. He admits that accused travelled with him on the *Mashima Maru*; but tries to make out that nothing objectionable happened on board (which is nonsense). He supports the story about Balwant Singh's making himself out to be penniless. He says that accused, on arrival in India, did not accompany him to the Hazur Sahib (which is what Kesar Singh has also said in his confession). In cross-examination

this witness gave himself away by saying that he had paid for the passages of Balwant Singh, Jawala Singh and others out of the money given him by the Shanghai *Gurdwara*—but not for accused's passage; and he said that accused was "neither his friend nor his foe."

The next two witnesses were produced to give accused a good character at Shanghai; to say he returned on leave and that he had had a civil suit (so the witness learnt from a newspaper) with Nidhan Singh. D. Ws. 37 to 46 inclusive are mostly inhabitants of accused's own village; and two are his relations. They give unconvincing evidence as to accused's character; enmity due to purchase of land in Kakar; *re* accused's coming to the village to fetch his aunt; and regarding alleged arson and abduction quarrels with prosecution witnesses. D. W. 42, however, a relation of accused is obliged to admit that one *Mussammat* Lachhmi has lived in the house of accused's uncle, Ishar Singh, for 20 years; and he cannot even say whether she is related to P. W. Fauja Singh—which detracts from the abduction story. D. W. 45, who was in the same service as accused at Shanghai, repeats the story of a civil suit with Nidhan Singh some 4 years ago.

D. Ws. 54 to 68 inclusive are equally unconvincing. They include an Honorary Magistrate; accused's brother (D. W. 61); and Jaganath, who very naturally denies that any sedition was talked at his shop. Their evidence relates to character; to relations serving at the Front; to the return for a brother's marriage; the purchase of land and enmity of Prosecution witnesses; and the brother has had to admit that the alleged abduction of P. W. Teja Singh's aunt took place 18 or 19 years ago. Several of these witnesses are obviously biassed.

D. W. 500 is the Narain Singh aforementioned, uncle of accused; and he speaks about enmity with the villagers about purchase of land; but says that it was P. W. Fauja Singh's grandfather who had cases against him and accused's father. D. W. 695 is a *tarkhan*, Kala Singh of Kakar, who denies having heard any seditious talk. According to some of the Defence witnesses, Kishen Singh, *lambardar*, had the biggest reversionary interest in the land purchased in Kakar. He is P. W. 208; and, in cross-examination, he stated that the land was in *shamilat*; that the vendor was childless; and that he himself had no reversionary interest.

The only documentary *Exhibit* put in by the defence is *Exh. D.* 35; which we consider valueless. It is a copy of an entry in a Criminal Register *re* a miscellaneous application under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, dated 17th December 1886, by the witness Teja Singh's grandfather against D. W. Narain Singh. We know nothing of what was the result of the petition.

In our opinion, there is not the element of doubt in this case which existed in the case of accused 16. This accused was back in his own village; whilst accused 16 was a visitor (*vide* our remarks in his case) and the prosecution witnesses appeared to favour accused 16.

The Government Advocate has urged that co-accused Kesar Singh's confession supports Balwant Singh, approver; that this accused seduced Balwant Singh to the *Ghadr* cause; and that the contents of the report *Exhibit* 97 *A B* show intrinsically that it could not have been invented by a *lambardar*, Sub-Inspector, or ordinary villager at the time when it was made—for want of knowledge. (*Vide* the translation *Exh.* 97 *B.*)

The report was made on the 11*th November* 1914, and, besides, mentioning that Narain Singh is the father of a *Komagata Maru* passenger, and a connection of accused 16; and mentioning that accused 16 and 22 have been talking about how the *Komagata Maru* passengers thrashed the European Police in Bengal and used pistols, it continues as follows:—

"They (that is accused) added:—

"Many of us are absconding, and the Government is trying to arrest them. We are not, however, likely to be arrested. We have been directed by the German people to cause a disturbance in our country, as, they said, the

Government (British) was too weak and had very few military men. We have vowed to collect on a certain occasion. The best occasion for the purpose is the *Amavas* fair to be held at Tarn Taran. If some men join us in our cause we hope we will be able to establish our own rule. Come, help us and we will do many things. The best occasion for us to achieve our object is the *Amavas* fair to be held at Tarn Taran. There we will from time to time persuade people and win them to our side. If on that occasion we do not gain our end, we will have recourse to jails (especially to the Lahore Jail). We will get help from jails and break them with the co-operation of prisoners. In jails our men are busy preaching our mission, and we are confident of securing a band of one thousand men therefrom. If we succeed in securing the men we will let (the world) know what we can do.

"Our next step is to induce people to go to Germany and fight on behalf of the German Government. Our men promised with the German officers that they would, on going back to their country, spread unrest."

The report goes on to mention P. W. Fauja Singh, and the defence witnesses Dipu and Kala Singh; who, it says, have not imbibed the revolutionary ideas. It winds up with a note by the Sub-Inspector to the effect that no order had been received at the *thana* about Hari Singh (returned emigrant); but that he was trying to arrest both him and accused 16.

The Defence Counsel has done his best for his client; though we certainly cannot agree with him in relying on P. W. 184 as to the state of things on the *Mashima Maru*. He urges that approver Jwala Singh stated that the Hari Singh he knew was not the one in the dock; but that approver has not said anything against accused—and, as Crown Counsel has urged, no information was got from Jwala Singh before December, whereas the report was made on November 11th. Balwant Singh's observation in cross-examination that he did "not know accused in Shanghai" of course only meant that he was not a regular acquaintance. It is asked why accused is not shown to have associated with Nidhan Singh in India? It would have been easy enough to have concocted false evidence to that effect—and we are certainly not impressed with the evidence as to Nidhan Singh's enmity; nor with any of the defence evidence, which, according to Defence Counsel, is "overwhelming oral evidence of enmity." We have no documentary evidence, of course, to show that accused returned to India on four months' leave. Counsel has urged that he did not join the Jhar Sahib group, though he was not arrested till November 30th, 1914, and he has urged that the *Komagata Maru* and other incidents were common topics of conversation in the Manjha villages and that enemies could twist such conversations against returned emigrants.

But, even if we were prepared to believe that enemies had wished to entrap this accused, we do not believe that they could have invented the contents of *Exhibit P.* 97 A at the time when it was made.

In short the case against this accused is, in our opinion, a strong one.

On the evidence we are satisfied that accused returned to India on the *Mashima Maru* for the purposes of waging war, that he was present at the Tarn Taran and Nankana fairs seeking orders and delivered seditious harangues in his village, and was only prevented from taking a more energetic part by his early arrest and internment.

We find the accused guilty of abetting the waging of war, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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23.—Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 597), was one of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru*, who arrived at Calcutta on the 26th September 1914. He was arrested on 25th June 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (A. M.—who did not name him, but only said he had seen him at Gujarwal), Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh and P. W. 43. In Court, by Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh of Hans and Bhagat Singh.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that accused was one of 100 persons present at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, at Gujarwal, when there was a *Granth Sahib* recital, in which accused Randhir Singh took part. Accused was also present after the secret meeting there, when accused Uttam Singh said that there was a *Nihang* Sikh near Gujarwal, who could supply weapons for a hundred men; and went with Uttam Singh and accused Jagat Singh to interview the *Nihang*. On the 19th February 1915 accused joined the train at Mullanpur with Randhir Singh and others. The witness, in the course of his statement to us, said that accused was a *Komagata Maru* man of Gujarwal, whose name he had forgotten before. Nothing was elicited in cross-examination.

Approver Bhagat Singh has said that this accused's name occurs in his diary *Exh. P.* 15 (*vide* pages 175 and 185)—the entry occurs at page 66 of the diary, in connection with the 19th February 1915. This approver states that, hearing of accused's return on the *Komagata Maru*, he went to his house; but accused did not at first trust him. After several visits, however, accused became satisfied that the witness was against Government; and gave him a *Gurmukhi* "*Ghadr di Gunj*" (*Exh. P.* 45), and taught him to recite stanzas.

On February 18th, the witness goes to tell accused about the arrest of P. W. Ichhar Singh; and accused tells him that a raid on Ferozepore has been fixed for next day. The witness finds accused at Mullanpur Station on the evening of the 19th; and travels with him in the same compartment to Ferozepore. Accused is present at the reed jungle assembly; and, on the way back after the failure of the enterprise, accused Randhir Singh makes this accused and accused Mastan Singh go on ahead from Mullanpur because, as returned emigrants, they might excite suspicion. On the 21st, accused and the witness leave for Doraha; and accused tells of the plan to raid the bridge guard there. Near Gurthali bridge (1½ miles from Doraha) they find Nand Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 17 Gandha Singh with 6 *garwa* bombs. However, the attack is abandoned; and the gang breaks up. Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) making over to accused 4 wire-cutters and 3 files. About February 22nd-23rd, at the request of accused Gandha Singh, the witness and accused go to a water-course near Lil bungalow, with a view to a dacoity—which does not come off, and accused returns home, making over to witness the wire-cutters and files. On March 11th, accused Mastan Singh sends witness to accused Jagat Singh's house to enquire from this accused *re* the arrest of Nand Singh (L. C. C.); but accused refers him to approver Nawab Khan. Witness spends the night of the 12th at accused's house. On the 13th, accused Mastan Singh tells the witness to inform accused of a meeting near Mour Railway Station; and witness does so. On the 19th at Killi fair, the witness recites the *Ghadr* verses taught him by accused. Cross-examined (pp. 204, 205) the witness said that he had only known accused since his return from abroad; and does not know whether accused knows *Gurmukhi*. Further, that as he wished to save accused, he at first said nothing about him, and on Jail parade said he was not present—but accused himself spoke up and said he was.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans corroborates on the point that accused was at Mullanpur Station, and the reed jungle assembly on the night of 19th February.

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Approver Anokh Singh, who failed to identify accused in Court, but who described him to the Magistrate, says that on the 17th or 18th February he was sent by Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) to inform accused Sawan Singh of the date for a rising, and that he found accused with Sarwan Singh. Accused arrives at Ferozepore on the 19th with Randhir Singh's party, and, on the night of February 21st, the witness and Jawand Singh absconder meet accused and approver Bhagat Singh near Doraha Bridge (this is the date given by Bhagat Singh). Nothing was elicited in cross-examination (page 247).

P. W. 43 has a house in Gujarwal, which adjoins that of accused Jagat Singh. He states that accused attended the *Akhand Path* there on the occasion of the completion of a house. The witness was turned out after the *Bhog* ceremony, when a secret meeting followed; and he reported anonymously to the Police, and also told P. W. Channan Singh of Saraba—mentioning accused's name to both. The witness denies any knowledge that accused's father gave evidence against his uncle, Gulzar Singh. P. W. 45 (page 219) is Channan Singh of Saraba, to whom the previous witness mentioned certain names, including accused's, which this witness entered in his pocket-book *Exh. P.* 65. The witness himself reported to the Police; and says that he had assisted them with information against approver Nawab Khan and Kartar Singh of Saraba (L. C. C.). Cross-examined, the witness states that P. W. 43 told him that the seditious talk had taken place 10 days before; and admits that no other entries follow his note (which is dated *Chet*) in his note-book, which was made over to the Police 2 or 3 months before his statement before this Court.

On page 220 P. W. 47 (Sub-Inspector Hyder Ali) cross-examined admitted that he had called in accused to Dehlon in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

P. W. 346. Mr. Slattery of the Criminal Investigation Department says that accused's name appeared in a list issued by the American "*Ghadr*" organization as a *Komagata Maru* passenger. He was arrested soon after the Budge Budge affair at Manbhum in Bengal. Cross-examined, the witness says he cannot say where accused got on board the *Komagata Maru*; but says that the aforesaid "*Ghadr*" list came into his possession in July 1914, while that ship was still in Vancouver harbour—the name of accused's village is given, not his father's name. The witness cannot say who boarded that ship on her way back. Accused, after his arrest was confined in the Presidency Jail, Alipur.

Accused's statement will be found at page 420. He states that he boarded the *Komagata Maru* at Hong-Kong, and went to Vancouver, where he did not land. He denies the allegations against him; and says he does not know accused Uttam Singh. He asserts that he is quite illiterate; and, asked how his name came to be in approver Bhagat Singh's diary, says that that approver saw him at a flour mill. He has never even seen approver Mula Singh. He was admittedly arrested at Manbhum, Bengal, after the Budge Budge affray; and was afterwards restricted to his village (the Restriction Order is *Exh. D.* 7, dated 9th December 1914—*vide* the top of page 422). He alleges no enmity against prosecution witnesses, but winds up by saying that approver Bhagat Singh was able to identify him because of having been with him in Ludhiana Thana. He urges grievances in respect of losses in connection with the *Komagata Maru* and as a result of the Restriction Order.

Exh. D. 26 are a certificate to him as watchman of a firm in Hong-Kong, and his Certificate of Discharge from a battery in 1912 with a "Very Good" character. We have also been shown accused's Frontier Medal of 1908.

His Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 148, 366 to 373 inclusive, 398, 719 to 721 inclusive, 867 and 1011. The first, a *lambardar* of accused's village, can only say that the *lambardars* said that accused had not left his village. The next batch of witnesses speak as to character and as to accused's remaining in his village; repeat the old story (discussed elsewhere) to show that Ram Singh's *Akhand Path* at Gujarwal was really on January 20th, 1915; and make out that on the 17th February accused's wall fell down. The witness who remembers this latter date has a son betrothed to a relation of accused.

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D. Ws. 719, etc., men of the 29th Battery, give accused a good regimental character; and were scarcely necessary, in view of his Discharge Certificate. D. W. 867 (of Gujarwal) is the father of accused 59; and tries to show that there were malpractices in regard to approver Bhagat Singh and identifications. D. W. 1011 gives accused a good character at Shanghai, where the witness was himself a watchman.

Counsel for the Defence has urged that accused, being illiterate, could not have taught Bhagat Singh verses; but accused, presumably, has a memory. He also argues that, as accused must have been searched, he could not have possessed a copy of the *Ghadr di Gunj*, and he asks whether accused would take a youth like Bhagat Singh into his confidence? But Bhagat Singh (against whom no enmity has been alleged, or proved) has himself told us that accused would not at first trust him. We can see no reason why accused should not have learnt of the date the 19th February when we know that news of it was sent about. As regards the point that Anokh Singh did not identify accused, he described him to the Magistrate, in our opinion, rather well. We are not prepared to accept Counsel's reasoning as to why accused could not have known about the proposed attack on Doraha Bridge, when we know that the plan originated at the reed jungle at Ferozepore after collapse of the enterprise there. As pointed out in arguments by the Crown Counsel, Udham Singh, approver, does not mention accused in connection with Doraha for the good reason that he and Bhagat Singh (with whom accused was on that enterprise) never met (*vide* page 197, line 55). Defence Counsel urged that Anokh Singh's statement to a Magistrate was recorded one day after Bhagat Singh's and that a gap was filled in; but he omitted to notice that they were recorded by different Magistrates in *different towns*. Much of Counsel's argument in this case (with reference also to other accused) concerned the exact date of the visit of Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) to Dhandari; but that point has been discussed and decided elsewhere, and we need not again discuss it here. We certainly agree with the Defence Counsel (and Crown Counsel agrees) that no adverse inference can be drawn against this accused on the ground that he was a *Komagata Maru* passenger, or from the fact that his name appeared in a *Ghadr* Press list of those passengers.

Counsel for the Crown relies strongly on the production of ***Exh. P.*** 45, copy of the *Ghadr di Gunj*; the production by Bhagat Singh of *Exh. P.* 46 (wire-cutters, etc.); and the fact that no reason for Bhagat Singh's enmity is shown.

Perhaps the most charitable view to take of this accused's actions is that he, a soldier with a good record, was one of the dupes of Gurdit Singh of *Komagata Maru* fame; and was afterwards largely actuated in his conduct by fancied grievances against Government and Europeans generally, and we take this into consideration so far as not to pass a capital sentence upon him.

We are satisfied that the accused was present at the Gujarwal meeting, was present in the array of men which proceeded to Ferozepore to attack the Arsenal there and at the Doraha attempts; also that he proposed or discussed committing dacoities and distributed seditious literature; and we find him guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life; there being no necessity to record findings and sentences on the other counts.

We further direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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24. Harnam Singh, *alias* Thakar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Rasulpur, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 599), arrived at Hong-Kong from Shanghai on the 29th-30th July 1914, and left for Calcutta by a Jardine boat on 10th September 1914; but got off at Singapore, and eventually arrived at Calcutta by the *Nam Sang* on October 13th, 1914.

He was first arrested on 4th December 1914.

Accused was arrested on the 3rd of October 1915 in connection with the present case, or rather, was sent up from Delhi, where he was a prisoner serving a sentence of 7 years under the Arms Act. He made a statement on 3rd October 1915, which does not amount to a confession. We shall have later to consider in connection with him a confession by the co-accused 93 Thakar Singh of Thatian.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) as "Thakar Singh"; and in Court by the same approver, after thought. Approver Kala Singh explained in Court that he failed to identify accused "because he was not well dressed."

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused was a sepoy in the Municipal Police at Shanghai; and that he arrived in Hong-Kong at the end of July 1914 with accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal's "party" (which included Harnam Singh of Sialkot —Lahore Conspiracy Case— and Channan Singh, since hanged). Accused told the witness that they had brought pistols in a box with a false bottom. He sailed along with the witness on September 10th, 1914; and on board made a copy of the *Ghadr di Gunj* (identified as the *Exh. P.* 17). At Singapore accused Sundar Singh co-accused gives accused a sovereign, and he is left behind there to preach and collect men. On October 13th the witness sees him with accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station; he reaches Amritsar with the witness on the 16th or 17th; goes to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*; and belongs to Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party in Amritsar. A few days later, the witness meets accused at Amritsar, and goes with him to Khasa Station in company with Harnam Singh of Sialkot (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and accused Bishen Singh; and after an interview with Gujar Singh, he leaves with the witness for Nankana fair. After the fair accused leaves for Lyallpur to preach *Ghadr* in the *Bar* tract; and later comes to the witness's well saying that many men in the *Bar* will join; and leaves for Tarn Taran *Masy*. with accused Thakar Singh of Thatian, intending to preach sedition on the way there. He is at Tarn Taran enquiring about the date for a rising; and attends the first meeting at the Jhar Sahib. He is also present at the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd and 26th; the Khairon mound assembly; and the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*. His name, according to this witness (who was not cross-examined on accused's behalf) is entered in the Khairon note book, *Exh. P. I.* We fail to see why this approver should have concocted this story.

Approver Kala Singh (who was also not cross-examined) states that he has known accused "since the *Ghadr* started"; and corroborates that accused was at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th, and was one of those who suggested meeting at Khairon mound, as the expected *sowars* had not turned up.

P. W. 145 (*lambardar* of accused's village) says that accused returned from abroad a few days before the *Dewali*; after which he was as often out of his village as in it. This witness was a defence witness in the Arms Act case.

P W. 170 (Sub-Inspector of Amritsar) gives evidence as to the finding of the Chinese sword-stick, *Exh. P.* 101 *A*, and the copy of the *Ghadr di Gunj Exh. P.* 17. According to the printed record, and some of our notes, this witness first stated that those articles were found at a search of this accused's *house* on December 4th, 1914; but when recalled (page 549) the witness stated that they were found *on the person* of accused when he was arrested at Tarn Taran Railway Station. The *fard baramdagi* (*Exh. P.* 100 *B*), was made out next day.

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P. W. 187 (a Sub-Inspector) is the translator (into English) of *Exh. P.* 17.

The co-accused Thakar Singh of Thatian mentions this accused in his retracted confession as at the Jhar Shaib, and as telling him of the proposed assembly at Khairon mound.

Accused's own statement to a Magistrate, which does not amount to a confession, will be found at page 443. He does not mention in it Thakar Singh of Thatian; but mentions, amongst others, approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) as at the Jhar Sahib; where, he says, he and others drank *bhang*, and he heard talk against Government and of "taking the trenches by assault that night" He says that he at once went home, after only half an hour there. This statement is exculpatory; but, at the end of it comes the important admission—"I left the ship on its arrival at Singapore; and went away to see my brother." We know what Sundar Singh, approver, mentioned about this incident.

Accused's statement before this Court will be found at page 422; and his supplementary written statement at page 560. He repeats the story of getting off at Singapore to visit a brother; and says he returned to India to take his wife to Shanghai. He says he made his statement to a Magistrate on being given a promise that he would be released if he made it. While denying allegations against him, he admits having on boardship copied 2 stanzas of the *Ghadr di Gunj* at the dictation of Sundar Singh (W. G.) for that approver's own use. (That approver, as we know, was not cross-examined for accused.) He denies going to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*; and says he left for his village after bathing at Amritsar, and remained there. He never met Sundar Singh after Singapore; and does not know accused Gujar Singh. He has never seen the Jhar Sahib. The sword-stick was not his nor was found with him, but the copy of the *Ghadr di Gunj* (he says) "happened to be put into his knapsack by Sundar Singh (W. G.), and remained there." He says that he served Government for 7 years; that the police arrested him, suspecting him to be a deserter, and that he is serving a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment for possession of the sword-stick.

It is not until we come to the supplementary statement (page 560) that we find an allegation of enmity against approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and all we need say about it is that it is a ridiculous assertion of a petty squabble; and an absurd attempt to support and explain the writing out of seditious stanzas which were afterwards put into his haversack.

Exh. D 10 is the record of the Arms Act proceedings (dated 19th January 1915).

The defence witnesses are D. W.s 31, 32, 53 and 620.

The first two, *lambardars* of his village, give him a good character (one only says "as a youth"); and the latter says he stayed a month in the village, and was then arrested. D. W. 53, called as to the circumstances under which accused was arrested, could say practically nothing. D. W. 620 (a witness for accused 75) questioned at a venture for this accused, simply denied knowing him.

Accused's counsel could, naturally, say but little for him.

Exh. P 17 (shown to Sundar Singh) (W. G.) shows the stanzas referred to. It is asked why accused should have told Sundar Singh about pistols being brought in false-bottomed boxes; but there is no reason why Sundar Singh should have invented this; we know that Nidhan Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) had arms in false-bottomed buckets; and two boxes containing arms, etc., in false bottoms were actually opened in court before us during the last case.

Counsel for the Crown has urged that accused is a dangerous man, who was dropped at Singapore for revolutionary work, and was an associate of accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal, a *Ghadr* emissary.

We, of course, bear in mind that accused is under a sentence of seven years' imprisonment already.

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We are satisfied that the accused came to India on the *Nam Sang* for the purpose of waging war, reproduced seditious literature, associated and conspired with other revolutionists at various fairs on arrival in India and joined the armed Jhar Sahib Sarhali array, and was also in possession of arms for waging war.

We cannot of course deal with the latter matter again, as he has already been sentenced for that, but we find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life. It is not necessary to record findings and sentences on the other charges. We also direct that all his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown.

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26. Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala State, aged 26 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (p. 601), admittedly belonged to the 26th Punjab Infantry; from which regiment he was discharged on 19th February 1915. Nearly all the prosecution witnesses who testify bout him belong to that regiment. In court approver Bachan Singh wrongly identified him as "Bir Singh"; and approver Amar Singh, II, wrongly as accused 98 Uttam Singh; but neither of those persons says anything against him. He was arrested on 8th July 1915.

P. W. 34 Jamadar Buta Singh, of the 26th Punjab Infantry, states that accused was one of those who used to attend *Ghadr* lectures at the Hong-Kong *gurdwara* while the regiment was stationed there during 1913-14, in spite of prohibition issued by the Military authorities. This accused belongs to the witness's village; and the witness states that accused tried to get his discharge from the Regiment in Hong-Kong; and was eventually sent in a draft to the regimental depôt at Karachi in June 1914. The depôt was moved to Ferozepore; where the witness joined it on November 5th, 1914. According to the witness, accused was one of the sepoys from whom he made enquiries (page 207) *re* returned emigrants frequenting the lines; and accused told him that some ten men of the regiment were ready for mutiny; and gave him some names; also mentioning Kartar Singh of Soraba (the important revolutionary hanged in the Lahore Conspiracy Case), and saying that the *Ghadr* ranks contained many men of the army and Bengalis. Accused told the witness he had a pistol, which would not take service cartridges; but he did not show it to the witness. Accused and approver Teja Singh (originally accused 92, who was tendered a pardon by this court) were sent on forced leave; and were afterwards turned out of the regiment. In cross-examination (p. 208) the witness states that he reported against accused at Ferozepore: but himself saw no suspicious person visit accused. He denies that accused ever deposited money with him at Hong-Kong; or that a *panchayat* demanded repayment of it. He denies that one Partapa of his village borrowed money from accused; it was borrowed from witness, and was repaid to his relative. Accused, he says, was not even in his company in the regiment. The witness explains that accused was ready to tell him all (in a conversation about the end of January), because the witness caused him to believe he would assist him in his revolutionary work.

P. W. 35, Captain Cargill of the same regiment, tells us that, when the draft arrived in July 1914 at Karachi, this accused was one of those, who had either to apply for a discharge, or be compulsorily discharged (page 209, for full details). The witness corroborates P. W. 34, from whom the witness gathered that accused and the approver Teja Singh were ringleaders, so far as trouble in the regiment was concerned. Accordingly, accused was sent off on leave on February 11th; and was discharged from the regiment on the 19th. Witness admits that accused did apply at Karachi for discharge; but was told to apply again on return from leave.

P. W. 37 Bhan Singh, sepoy (26th Punjab Infantry), who was also mentioned by Jamadar Buta Singh, states that the Jamadar ordered him to enquire about the visits of returned emigrants; and that accused Labh Singh (48) told him that this accused was ready for mutiny. This the witness reported to the *Jamadar*. The witness denies that he is any special friend of the Jamadar; and denies that he was ever in hospital at Hong-Kong with accused, or that accused reported him for malingering. He states that he was reduced from the position of Lance-Naik simply for illiteracy.

P. W. 38 (Mohan Singh, regimental *mistri*) states that in February 1915, 2 *Monas* (one of whom had gold stopping in his teeth) came to the lines in Ferozepore asking for accused; and soon after, the witness found accused cooking food for them in his (the witness's) quarters; and turned them out. The witness did not ask the names of the strangers; and had no suspicions. He denies any enmity with accused.

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P. W. 233 is approver Teja Singh (who was tendered a pardon by this Court), who was formerly in the 26th Punjab Infantry. He asserts that accused was won over to *Ghadr* ideas in Hong-Kong in 1914. He returned with accused and the Jamadar to Karachi depôt; and, when the depôt was moved to Ferozepore, accused was left behind at Karachi, as it was intended to send a draft to Hong-Kong. He says, in favour of this accused, that accused was not present at the meeting at Ferozepore Hospital when Pingley (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and other *Ghadr* men were present. In cross-examination this witness stated that it was the co-accused Kirpa Singh who first told him that this accused had joined the *Ghadr* party. He denies that accused had any enmity with Jamadar Buta Singh at Hong-Kong.

P. W. 344 is Madho Singh, who was Head Clerk at the 26th Punjab Infantry depôt. He states that this accused and the co-accused Hira Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh stirred up men in the depôt at Karachi to make trouble about rations, compensation and clothing allowance deposits; and incited men detailed for a draft for Hong-Kong not to go. They made further trouble at Ferozepore; and talked of seducing loyalists. The witness reported to Captain Cargill. He corroborates P. W. Mohan Singh *re* accused's bringing 2 suspicious strangers to the lines on the 18th or 19th January 1915; and adds that he himself saw them going to approver Teja Singh's quarters, and that Mahan Singh told him that the men had a revolver with them. This, too, witness reported to Captain Cargill. In cross-examination the witness says that the sedition started 2 or 3 months after the return from Hong-Kong. He flatly denies that any Government property was found in his possession at Ferozepore. He admits that accused asked him to give one of his quarters at Karachi to one Ishar Singh, and that he refused.

We can certainly see no reason why all these persons belonging to accused's old regiment should have banded together to get him into trouble; but another very important piece of evidence against him, in our opinion, is the slip of paper (*Exh. P.* 243). It has been amply proved that that slip of paper was found upon the person of the Anarkali murderer (Sajjan Singh—since hanged) after his arrest; and it apparently bears upon it the name and address of this accused, the actual words being:—

"*Pind Kala Singhian da, Harnam Singh Pultan number chhabi* (26), *Lachhman Singh.*"

Our concluding remarks on this Exhibit (which was *Exh. P.* 299 in the Lahore Conspiracy Case) in our judgment in the last case were as follows:—

"We know that Arjan Singh, *alias* Sujjan Singh, the Anarkali murderer, shot the police officer Mahsum Ali on the 20th February, that is to say, one day after the discharge of Harnam Singh, sepoy, and the same day that the discharged sepoys returned, out of whom only one Labh Singh was caught in the lines at Ferozepore. The address of Harnam Singh, and of his brother noted on the slip we are discussing is indicative of the connection of the Anarkali murderer with the disaffected sepoy Harnam Singh and his brother. The reason for noting the name of the village was obviously with a view to finding them whenever needed for future association in the cause of the revolt."

Accused's statement appears on page 424 of the record, and a supplementary statement was put in by him, and is to be found on page 557.

He admits he was in the 26th Panjabis at Hong-Kong, Karachi and Ferozepore, and that he was sent on leave on the 11th February and discharged on the 19th. He admits also that he tried to get his discharge in Hong Kong and elsewhere, but asserts it was because several of his relatives had died of plague, and suggests that his name occurs on the slip found in possession of the Anarkali murderer as he had been discharged or as a possible victim.

To all other allegations he gives a denial, and, after recapitulating his services, lays the blame for his incrimination on Jamadar Buta Singh from whom he had demanded money due, payment of which had been refused,

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He also states he was given Rs. 30 advance when he went on leave about 11th February, which he urges would not have been given him had he been then under suspicion. Accused has produced 13 witnesses in defence :—

Niaz Ali, Pay-havildar, D. W. 696, proves accused did apply for leave or discharge on account of his brother's death, and that he was given an advance on taking leave, and also prior efforts at getting discharged. He gives him a good character, deposes to a dispute with Madho Singh about a room in Karachi, and denies accused objected to go to Hong-Kong from Karachi. Sepoy Labh Singh (D. W. 958) ; Kabul Singh (D. W. 705) and Bhagwan Singh, Havildar (D. W. 702) ; Sarda Singh, regimental clerk (D. W. 972), and Naik Jai Singh (D. W. 697), give accused a good regimental character ; so too does Munshi Singh, sepoy (D. W. 629), who also deposes that accused tried to get his discharge on account of illness in his family. The latter fact is also deposed to by Fauja Singh, sepoy (D. W. 700) and Jiwan Singh, *lambardar* (D. W. 701). Kabul Singh (D. W. 705), Isher Singh (D. W. 712), Labhu (D. W. 713), Lakha Singh (D. W. 714), Puran (D. W. 715) depose to such illness, requests by accused's relations to get him discharged, and a demand for payment of money from Jamadar Buta Singh ; while Jamil Singh (D. W. 703), Narain Singh (D. W. 704), Kabul Singh (D. W. 705) say accused procured recruits before the regiment went to Hong-Kong and give him a good character.

Sardha Singh, clerk (D. W. 972) appears to deny any gathering in hospital as alleged by the prosecution.

The argument by counsel is mainly directed to contesting the reliability of the witnesses Buta Singh and Madho Singh, and to pointing out that accused was on leave, when discharged, and so could not be cognizant of the projected rising on the 19th. No argument of value is put up to explain the presence of accused's name on the slip of paper found with the Anarkali murderer, beyond that as the latter was in Ferozepore on the 19th, he may have heard of accused's dismissal, and therefore thought as a man with a grievance he might be useful later,—a contention which does not fit in with the presence of accused's brother's name as well. Argument is also addressed to us that accused sought discharge for family reasons.

After giving full consideration to what has been advanced in his favour we are satisfied that accused was an active revolutionist in the 26th Punjabis, both in Hong-Kong and in India; and an associate of Kartar Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and others, though he was prevented by his leave and discharge from taking an active part on the 19th February.

We are of opinion that accused fomented revolutionary ideas in his regiment, and abetted the waging of war.

We accordingly find him guilty of conspiracy to wage war, abetment of waging war and mutiny, and sentence him under sections 121, 121A and 131, Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life, and direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to Government.

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28. Hira Singh, son of Manna Singh, of Charar, Police Station Muzang, District Lahore, aged 40 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 603), is one of the important accused in the present case. He was deported from Hong-Kong, and admittedly reached India during the spring of 1915—he says, by a British India Steam Navigation ship of which he cannot remember the name. He was interned on the 9th June 1915.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Ganda Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Bhagat Singh (as "Mahindar Singh"), 306, 308 and 309. In Court by Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh and Achhar Singh (P. W. 25). Approver Ganda Singh did not identify him in Court ; and the 2 pointsmen, P. W.s 112 and 114, wrongly pointed him out.

Approver Ganda Singh tells us that soon after the 19th February 1915, at a meeting held at the Lahore Cantonment Rifle Range, accused Prem Singh urged those present to get in touch with this accused. (The vicinity of accused's village Charar to cantonments can be seen from the site plan with this record). In accordance with this advice, the witness and others proceed to visit accused, who tells them that he has been in Hong-Kong and preached *Ghadr* at Singapore ; been deported ; has visited Burma and arranged for arms there ; also Baluchistan (ostensibly, to buy bullocks), where he has arranged with a *Baluchi* to start a rebellion on receipt of a telegram—"Send me white wool." The witness (who was not cross-examined) asserts that, after the explosion of a bomb in a box at a railway station, with which certain men of the 23rd Cavalry Depôt were connected, he sent a postcard to Achhar Singh, recruit of that regiment, to warn this accused.

P. W.s Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh and Achhar Singh, all corroborate the story that this accused was visited by them and other members of the 23rd Cavalry on the advice of accused Prem Singh, who designated accused as an "important revolutionary ;" and in more or less detail support Ganda Singh's account of accused's journeys abroad, and in Burma, Assam, Baluchistan, etc., for the purpose of spreading the *Ghadr*, and seducing troops. Puran Singh tells us, amongst other things, that accused advised them to work quietly in the regiment until every thing was ready ; and said that the Germans would send Indian prisoners back through Persia and Kabul ; that the Amir would co-operate, and so on. Puran Singh also tells us that accused, at the time, was suffering from fistula ; and says that he and his co-approver Wasawa Singh introduced P. W. 199, Fauja Singh (Fauja Singh supports this assertion) to accused, who talked *Ghadr* to him. Wasawa Singh (says this witness) praised accused Maghar Singh as a man who could make arms ; and suggested to accused that he should help Maghar Singh with money. Nothing in favour of this accused was elicited in cross-examination (page 127) ; and we fail to see how a man like this witness could have invented this story.

The same remarks apply to the statements of approver Wasawa Singh and P. W. 25 Achhar Singh—both of whom mention the "white wool" telegram. Wasawa Singh says that accused warned them, on one of their visits, against placing too much confidence in accused Prem Singh ; but he says that it was Fauja Singh who suggested that accused should help Maghar Singh with money (as can be seen, however, both witnesses on this point agree as to the occasion on which this was said). According to the witness whose evidence we are now considering, accused told them that he had an Arms Factory in Burma ; and that he would give Maghar Singh a letter to post in Burma in a *special post box*, which would reach the Burma branch of the *Ghadr* society. Now, how could an ordinary man like this witness have invented the item of information about the *special post box* ? It is true that Puran Singh does not mention it ; but it is a question of memory ; and, had there been tutoring, we should have expected both witnesses to make special mention of it. Approver Wasawa Singh was able to identify this

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accused in the 2 photo-groups—*Exhs.* P. 34 *and* 35 ; and in cross-examination (page 132) said that he visited accused once at his well, and twice at his house ; and that, on each occasion the conversation lasted for about a quarter of an hour. P. W. Achhar Singh tells us, amongst other things, that accused boasted of having instigated the rising of the 5th Infantry at Singapore (the facts of which are still fresh in people's memories). Further, he gives corroborative evidence by saying that in May 1915, he received a "letter" from approver Ganda Singh *re* the bomb which had exploded in a box, telling him to warn accused.

The next witness to consider is P. W. 199 Fauja Singh, cousin of Kirpal Singh, the Police Spy. He corroborates as to his visit to accused in March or April last along with Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh, when accused recounted his revolutionary wanderings, and promised to let them know when to act. This witness gave evidence in the 23rd Cavalry Court-martial case.

P. W. 201 (of Charar) corroborated as to Achhar Singh recruit's visit to accused. P. W. 202 accompanied accused to Jacobabad, and returned after 10 days with a bullock.

P. W. 205 (Jamadar Lal Singh, late of the Hong-Kong Police) stated that accused in Hong-Kong applied for the loan of a pistol, as being a mon y-lender ; but the request was not granted. He reported rumours that accused was holding meetings and distributing *Ghadr* literature ; and accused was arrested, placed on security and deported. He denied having had any dealing with accused.

P. W.s 306, 308 and 309 speak as to accused's actions in Bangkok. The first of them Mangal Singh was the *Granthi* there ; and states that about a month after *Ghadr* papers had begun to arrive, the accused came there, saying he was a pedlar of jewels ; and spent some 15 days in hospital. He lectured at the *gurdwara* and elsewhere, in spite of objections raised, and on one occasion at the shop of one Dharm Singh, on *Ghadr* subjects—on and off for about a month—and one Chet Ram distributed *Ghadr* literature. On the 6th February 1915 the accused and witness and P. W. Mehr Singh left for India ; after a discussion at one Budha Singh's as to sending accused in company with the wife and children of Lehna Singh to avoid suspicion. At Rangoon, accused and Chet Ram and a Bengali discussed getting Chet Ram enlisted in the police to facilitate the passages of *Ghadr* adherents. Accused continued his seditious lectures at Rangoon and on board the ship ; and (according to the witness) asserted in Calcutta that the taxicab dacoities were for the purpose of getting funds and killing Europeans. He took up a collection on the ship. In cross-examination the witness added that accused's illness was nothing serious ; that he (witness) did not take about what he knew in his village ; that accused returned for the express purposes of *Ghadr*, and told him that he had been away from India for years. He and accused lived together in Rangoon ; and Chet Ram preceded them from Bangkok by 4 days.

P. W. 303 (Labh Singh, *Arora*) corroborates the previous witness. He admits that on jail parade he caused the accused to open his mouth when trying to identify him. P. W. 309 also corroborates and says that accused and Sundar Das (mentioned also by P. W. 308) left his company at Sangore (? Saigon). He denies having had a dispute with accused at Rangoon about some milk. He first mentioned accused to Sardar Sukha Singh (the Criminal Investigation Department witness) some 3 months ago.

P. W. 310 (a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department) and P. W. 346 (Mr. Slattery of the Criminal Investigation Department—*vide* page 354) give details as to how these Bangkok witnesses were discovered, when enquiring about certain Gujranwala *Aroras* who had shops in Bangkok. P. W. 308's name was first ascertained and his statement was taken. Mr. Slattery tells us that the discovery that this accused was one "Hakim Singh," already known of, was only substantiated last December.

Both Mr. Scott (P. W. 10) and Inspector Harkishan Singh (P. W. 360) support the assertion that accused was suffering from fistula, and was in

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hospital in Simla during last July. The former says that both P. W.s 306 and 308 mentioned his name ; and P. W. 309 described him prior to identification. The latter, of course, denies any misbehaviour on the part of himself and another Sub-Inspector (who was in the Simla hospital under treatment) ; and denies that any of the approvers, who were under military custody at Jutogh for the court-martial, could have visited accused in the hospital.

P. W. 331, a *Subadar* of the 25th Punjabis, tells us about the Hong-Kong *Gurdwara*. In cross-examination he denies knowing whether accused belonged to the party of the now notorious Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi* ; nor does he know whether accused was in the faction headed by Lal Singh. Accused was a wealthy man ; and, when about to be turned out, asserted that he was ill and innocent, and begged the Sikhs there to help him. The witness produced a pocket-book, saying that the entry " Hira Singh's case" therein was a memo. intended to remind him to report about accused to his officers.

The accused's statement and supplementary statement will be found on pages 425 and 551 of the record.

He admits returning to India in the spring of 1915, and alleges he came back owing to ill-health. He denies all the allegations made against him by the prosecution evidence. He admits he went to Jacobabad, but says he only went there to buy cattle ; and on this point we may say at once that except the evidence as to what he said he had done there, which might be pure boasting, there is no evidence that he did do anything criminal there.

He admits he was in Bangkok, but left there simply because he wanted to get home.

He asserts that Lal Singh owed him money, and hence has accused him' and he also had enmity with him owing to charges made against the witness for defalcations in the Hong-Kong *Gurdwara* accounts. He states that he was for a long time ill in hospital in Hong-Kong, and it was due to Jamadar Lal Singh's machinations he was deported from Hong-Kong.

He also alleges he was ill most of his time in Bangkok, and did not lecture seditiously there, and he eventually came home ill and went and stayed quietly in his village. He accuses the Bangkok witnesses of perjury, owing to a dispute at Rangoon about the price of some milk.

He says that on arrest he was sent to Simla, and that when there he was asked to become a witness, and was asked also to give Rs. 5,000 to be let off, and that as he declined to do so he has been falsely accused : and asserts that, while he was ill in hospital in Simla, witnesses who have identified him were brought there and he was pointed out to them.

The accused has examined 15 witnesses in defence.

D. W. 73 gives accused a good character in Hong Kong, and deposes to enmity between Lal Singh and accused owing to *gurdwara* accounts and money due. Witness himself is restricted. D. W. 74, 453, 502, 613, 614, 616, 621 and 1021 give similar evidence. D. W. 75 mentions accused having a boil, and his being laid up in Charar accordingly ; so, too, do (D. W. 76-7) who also give him a good character in his village.

D. W. 78 also gives him a good character before he went abroad.

D. W. 502 also says accused returned to India as he could get no employment in Hong-Kong.

D. W. 1020 saw accused in Jacobabad buying cattle—a matter we have already dealt with.

Counsel for defence asks us to consider that accused has been unable to get witnesses here from Bangkok.

He urges further that accused was in hospital in Simla for fistula, and was shown to the Jutogh court-martial witnesses there ; and suggests that as accused would not pay a bribe, the police tutored the witnesses. Accused

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was certainly in hospital; but the suggestions made are entirely unsupported by a single scrap of evidence, and, as the Government Advocate points out, the whole fabric falls to the ground when we see that the Jutogh witnesses implicated him before ever he was arrested, and until they mentioned him the police were ignorant of his activities.

He further urges there is no proof Prem Singh and accused were acquainted, but what further proof is necessary than Prem Singh's mentioning him it is difficult to see.

He then, forgetting his prior argument that the police had tutored the witnesses to tell a false story, proceeds to argue that there are discrepancies in the witnesses' statements; but there are no discrepancies on the points mentioned, *viz.*, the visits to accused by sowars of the 23rd Cavalry.

Counsel also asserts the Bangkok witnesses have been tutored, and that they have implicated accused to save themselves.

He also urges that Prem Singh could not have known him, otherwise he would have taken him to Jhar Sahib, but how he could take him to Jhar Sahib, when he was not in India is not explained.

In regard to the Bangkok witnesses, the matter is made perfectly clear by Mr. Slattery. During investigations in Siam it was ascertained that there was a seditious movement there, and on enquiry in India from *Arora*s returned from Siam the police got the name of one Hakim Singh who was said to have been deported from Hong-Kong. The witness at once suspected this was possibly Hira Singh, who was already in the dock, and further enquiry showed this surmise was correct.

Unless, therefore, Counsel is prepared to urge that Mr. Slattery concocted the case against accused, the whole argument tumbles to the ground, and we need not pursue it further.

He also urges that accused went to Bangkok to get treatment. Possibly he did, but it does not affect the question as to what he did there.

He also presses on us the enmity with Lal Singh, and urges that accused is a well-to-do man would not join in *Ghadr*.

He also urges that P. W. 331 only entered accused's name in his pocket-book to remind his officers about the deportation order.

We have not pursued the argument about accused in Jacobabad for the reason that there is no direct evidence he did anything there.

Besides demolishing the elaborate structure as to tutoring the Jutogh witnesses, the Government Advocate points out the method in which the Bangkok evidence was obtained, which we have already discussed; and suggests that accused remained in his village partly because he could not get about very much owing to fistula, and partly, because as a deportee he had to go warily; and partly because his village being only half a mile from Lahore Cantonments he could do efficacious work among the troops from there.

We have carefully considered all there is to be said for accused, and we are satisfied he was a prominent *Ghadr* agitator in Hong-Kong, that he tried to stir up inflammatory material in Bangkok, and came on to India to work for *Ghadr*. We are satisfied, too, that in India he was visited by several sowars at Prem Singh's instigation; and he invited them to mutiny and abetted mutiny.

We find accused guilty under sections 121, 121A and 131, Indian Penal Code of conspiracy to wage war, abetting the waging of war, and of abetting mutiny, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and we direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

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~~1914~~ 1915

29. Ijaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh, of Virpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 24 years :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 605), returned, according to the prosecution evidence (*vide* P. W. 346, Mr. Slattery) from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong by the *Nam Sang*, reaching Calcutta on October 13th, 1914. Accused in his statement (page 427) says he came first from Nankin in a Chinese boat and then on in a Japanese boat, reaching Calcutta on a date he cannot recollect. He belonged until 1912 to the same regiment as approver Sundar Singh (W. G.)

He was identified on Jail parade and in Court by that approver. Approver Kala Singh failed to identify him in Court owing to his "different clothes and appearance." (We shall have later to consider, with respect to him, the confessions of co-accused 90 and 93.) He was arrested on 18th September 1915.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), tells us that he first met accused in Shanghai, where accused was a watchman. He saw him at Howrah Station on October 13th, 1914, in accused Gujar Singh's party, to which accused also belonged, during the *Dewali* at Amritsar. He was at Tarn Taran *Masya*, asking the date for a rising; and at the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd and 26th. His name (according to witness) is in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1; and he took part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*. Cross-examined (page 90) the witness stated that accused enlisted in his regiment before he did; but he was unaware whether Subadar Prem Singh, of accused's village and the 93rd Infantry, got accused enlisted. The witness denied that one Narain Singh (of the same regiment as witness' brother, Tahl Singh), got him (the witness) discharged from the regiment; but admitted that there was a Court of Enquiry about the loss of a bolt. Re-examined (page 91), the witness stated that he got Police employment in Shanghai on the strength of his discharge certificate.

Approver Kala Singh corroborates that accused was at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th; and says accused's name was well-known there in connection with *Ghadr* work.

P. W. 143 is Lieutenant Watson of the 28th Punjabis, who speaks as to the correspondence, *Exh. P.* 96. Accused was a reservist; and was sent notice to rejoin at the Reserve Depôt. The letter was returned refused; so the witness sent the letter of October 23rd, 1 14, to the Superintendent of Police at Amritsar. However, accused rejoined of his own accord on January 14th, 1915; but the witness cannot remember whether he offered any explanation, nor knows of any letter from accused refusing to rejoin. The files show that accused was returned to his Regimental Depôt from the Reserve Depôt on January 20th, 1915.

It must, of course, be borne in mind that accused only reached Calcutta on the 13th October 1914.

P. W.'s 151 and 152 are *lambardars* of accused's village, who state that accused never returned there at all from abroad. One of them admits that he gave evidence against accused in his capacity of *lambarda* nearly 3 years ago; but denies enmity for the reason alleged: and the other only admits that accused's father got a decree against him some 3 months ago.

P. W. 360 (Inspector Harkishan Singh, C. I. D.), states that accused was arrested in the 93rd Regiment at Jubbulpore, lame in one leg.

The two co-accused who mention him in their confessions are Teja Singh of Bhikewind and Thakar Singh of Thatian. The first of these mentions accused as on the same ship with himself and accused Gujar Singh, as at Khairon and in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt. The latter mentions accused as joining the ship at Shanghai, as at Khairon and Sarhali: and the accounts given by both co-accused are most similar.

Accused's statement commences on page 427. He admittedly got on board a Japanese boat on his way back, and presumably it was the *Nam Sang*, at Shanghai. He returned to India, being very ill with rheumatism. He asserts that he went to his village ill; and that when he was called on as a

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reservist to rejoin his regiment, he wrote to say he was ill; and eventually rejoined in January 1915. He says he was ill when arrested (P. W. 360 has admitted that he was lame). Accused states that he does not know accused Gujar Singh, nor even heard of the Jhar Sahib; and says that the Police arrested 2 Ijaib Singhs, but let off the witness of that name (P. W. 167, Ijaib Singh of Waltoha). In this connection we must mention that in the confessions of both co-accused mention is distinctly made of "Ijaib Singh" of "Virpal" or "Arpal." Accused goes on to say that he was much too ill to have even gone to Khairon; that he was arrested at Jubbulpore in the 93rd Regiment; and he repeats the story of Sundar Singh (W. G.'s) enmity on account of a lost rifle-bolt. According to him, Sundar Singh "threw away" the bolt of the rifle of one Mehan Singh, brother of accused; and was put under arrest at the instance of Subadar Narain Singh, accused's cousin, being subsequently dismissed the regiment.

The *exhibits* to be seen for the defence are *Exhs. D* 8, 37 *and* 58.

Exh. D. 8, is the translation of a letter, dated 18th October 1912, sent to this accused by the Officer Commanding the Lahore Reserve Depôt, informing him that his name cannot be struck off, nor his discharge certificate be sent to him, until a sum of Rs. 4 advanced at the time of reserve training has been repaid by Money Order.

Exh. D. 37 consists of 2 copies of Judgments, put in to show enmity with *lambardar* witnesses who state that accused never returned to his village.

The two cases were as follows:—

(1) In a complaint by Sundar Singh and *Mussammat* Khemi against Sunta Singh, Bhagwan Singh, Roda, Mullo Shiboo, Atma Ram, Wadhawa Singh, the accused were fined Rs. 2 each, dated 12th May 1902.

(2) This was a civil by Kesar Singh *versus* Wasawa Singh, claim for Rs. 35 on book account, decreed on 11th October 1915.

It is not clear how the first case helps the accused. Nearly 13 years ago Sunta Singh (if he is the P. W. 151) was fined Rs. 2 at the instance of one Sundar Singh and a woman *Mussammat* Khemi. The second case is in point: it was a decree in accused father's favour against Wasawa Singh, father of P. W. 152, who admits the fact.

Exhibit D. 58 contains the Medical History Sheet of this accused. It shows that the accused was admitted in the hospital on the 21st May 1915 and discharged on the 15th September 1915. Previously he is noted as ill from 6th April 1915 to 16th April 1915.

The defence witnesses are D. W.'s 103 to 106 inclusive; 397, 518 to 520 inclusive; and 709 to 711 inclusive. The first four are 2 *Havildars* and 2 *Naiks* of the 93rd Regiment. They give him a good regimental character; say that he returned from China on account of rheumatism, and was in the regimental hospital afterwards on account of it. D W. 103 says that accused remitted the Rs. 4 in order to get his name struck off: and they attempt to support the story of the lost bolt. (For our remarks on this point, see the case of accused 7 which we adopt here.) D. W. 397 is to the same effect (he is a *Subadar*). D. W. 518 and 519 assert that accused returned from abroad unable to walk; and say that he had enmity with *lambardar* witnesses. D. W. 520, accused's father, an old Duffadar pensioner of the 11th Cavalry, supports the story of illness and enmity. The remaining 3 witnesses are a Naik, a sepoy and a Mistri of the 93rd Regiment. They corroborate the story of accused's illness, and the story about the rifle-bolt (*vide* our remarks in the case of accused 7); and D. W. 709 explains that by mistake the Rs. 4 was sent to an officer in the regiment instead of to the Reserve Depôt, and consequently accused's name was never struck off, and he was recalled when war broke out—accused being under the impression that he had been discharged, and was wrongly being called on to rejoin.

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Counsel for the defence has urged that Subadar Narain Singh (mentioned in approver Sundar Singh's evidence) could not be produced on account of his having gone to the Front; and we are quite prepared to make allowance for this, in connection with the story of the lost rifle-bolt. What this approver says in connection with this incident (in cross-examination and re-examination at pages 90 and 91) is as follows:—The accused enlisted before he did. He was not discharged from the regiment at the instance of Subadar Narain Singh. A "cartridge" (according to the printed record; but really a "bolt"—a mistake due to the witness' pronouncing the word like "bullet") was lost; and its owner Mihan Singh (alleged to be related to this accused) suspected the witness. The witness appeared before a Court of Enquiry, and was released when the bolt was found in Mihan Singh's own baggage. The witness resigned of his own accord some 2 months later. According to the witness, accused himself had left the regiment before this incident occurred; and he denied that he had been subsequently arrested in the Lines when visiting his brother Tahl Singh; and asserted that he got employment in the Shanghai Police on the strength of his "Very Good" Discharge Certificate.

We have recited this evidence at greater length than we did in the case of accused 7 Bishan Singh, for the reason that not a single defence witness (not even accused's own father, D. W. 520) supports the story that Mihan Singh, the alleged owner of the rifle-bolt, is any relation to this accused; and because D. W. 104 has admitted that this accused was *not* with the regiment at the time of this occurrence, though he says that accused 7 was. The obvious inference is that accused 7 Bishan Singh knew of some difficulty that Sundar Singh had had in the regiment; and that the accused whose case we are considering has heard of it from him, and has tried to turn it to his own advantage—hence, the garbled defence story about the rifle-bolt, some witnesses saying that Sundar Singh was suspected at Rangoon; and others, at Barrackpore.

The next point taken by accused's Counsel is that his client is in the dock in place of the prosecution witness Ijaib Singh of Waltoha; and his point is that that witness (P. W. 167) belongs to Waltoha, and that the name "Ijaib Singh" is entered in the Khairon note-book *Exhibit P.*1, in a group of Waltoha men—*i.e.*, there is a juxtaposition of names. However, that point has been answered by the Crown Counsel, who has admitted that at first the prosecution were under the impression that perhaps Ijaib Singh of Waltoha had been at the Jhar Sahib *as well as* this accused; but gave up the idea when it was found from the confession of co-accused 49 that Ijaib Singh of Waltoha had started, but had turned back a mile from the village; and when approvers had failed to identify him, though put to the test (*vide* Jail parade notes at pages 41 and 59 of this record).

On a careful consideration of the evidence we feel very grave doubts as to whether the name Ijaib Singh in the note-book does refer to this man, though there is the evidence of the 2 retracted confessions, which we cannot unduly press against accused. The only man who describes accused as at the Jhar Sahib is Sundar Singh (W. G.) whom we are not prepared to accept alone, especially since we doubt his identification of accused with the name in the note-book.

We do not feel we can convict with this doubt in our minds; and we accordingly acquit accused.

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30. Indar Singh, son of Phumman Singh, *Jat*, of Sheikh Daulat, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana, aged 25 :—

This accused who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 607), is not a returned emigrant. He is a sister's son of accused 98 Uttam Singh; and has certain fingers missing from his left hand, a fact which, of course, might render him easier to identify. He was arrested 20th July 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M.—who could only say he had seen him on a train to Ferozepore), Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, 234 and 321.

In Court, by Bhagat Singh (who asked to see his hands), Udham Singh of Hans, and 234. Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), failed in Court to identify him.

Approver Bhagat Singh stated that accused was at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th, 1915 (page 170); and that the "Kartar Singh" entered in the witness' diary *Exh. No.* 15 is accused's brother. The witness, Mr. Scott, has admitted that on Jail parade this witness asked several persons there to show him their hands (page 205).

Approver Udham Singh of Hans corroborates as to the presence of accused at the reed jungle assembly: and says (page 197) that, after the collapse of the proposed attack, he left with accused by the Cantonment Station for Ajitwal, and separated from him at Dhudike. The Mullanpur pointsman, P. W. 321, pointed out accused on Jail parade; and his statement concerned the men who entrained at Mullanpur dressed in black on February 19th, but he has not identified accused in Court.

P. W. 234 (Ishar Das, *sharbat*-seller of Hoti Mardan) has identified this accused on Jail parade, and also in Court, as one of those with accused Roda Singh and Uttam Singh (accused's relation) who were at Mardan anxious to get across the border (page 289).

There was practically no cross-examination of any of the witnesses.

Accused's brief statement is at page 428. He admits being sister's son of accused Uttam Singh, but denies having a cousin or brother named "Kartar Singh." He denies the allegations against him; and says that he has never even heard of Hoti Mardan. He says that, accompanied by Harnam Singh and Bhan Singh, he went to Rurki to bid farewell to some relations starting for the Front, sent off some goods by rail, and was arrested when alighting at Jagraon.

His defence witnesses are D. W.'s 341 to 351 inclusive and 717. The first of these (Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Ludhiana) stated that he had been unable to trace any telegram relating to this accused from Subadar Bhan Singh (presumably, the Bhan Singh mentioned above). Harnam Singh, mentioned above, is D. W. 343; and most of the witnesses belong to accused's village. D. W. 348 is accused's father. These witnesses testify to accused's character, and say that he was in his village until he went off on a visit to Rurki. D. W.'s 350 and 351 make a most unconvincing attempt to show that approver Udham Singh of Hans (who was not even cross-examined) has some ill-feeling towards this accused. D. W. 717 (of the Sappers and Miners) states that in July last accused, accompanied by Bhan Singh, came to Rurki to see his brother, but the witness did not see Harnam Singh with him.

It is difficult to see what good this witness was expected to do accused, since Roda Singh (*alias* Ranga Singh, accused 70) was arrested at the *sharbat*-seller's shop in Hoti Mardan on the night of the 26th-27th June 1915. Presumably, it was a clumsy attempt at an *alibi*. *Exhibit D.* 77 is a Police Register showing that accused 70 and the *sharbat*-seller (P. W. 234 Ishar Das) were for 3 days together in Mardan *havilat*—which tells us nothing of interest.

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Counsel for the defence argued that approver Bhagat Singh could not have observed on a dark night that accused had fingers missing; and has asked how accused came to know of the proposed attack of February 19th. We know, however, that news was sent round; and that accused's uncle, the accused Uttam Singh, was one of the persons spreading the news and collecting men for that occasion. It was, presumably, on account of this same uncle that this accused was in Mardan, anxious to get across the Border after the Walla Bridge affair. We are satisfied that the accused took part in the Ferozepore raid and is therefore guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and we accordingly sentence him to transportation for life and direct that all his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown.

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62. Isher Singh *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sajjan Singh, of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 608) according to his statement at page 429 got on board the French Mail boat at Shanghai, and reached Colombo in December 1914 in company with accused Pakhar Singh. According to the Emigration lists (*vide* P. W. Mr. Slattery, page 548), this accused, along with accused Uttam Singh, Pakhar Singh and Mastan Singh came from Canada by the French boats "Australien"; and reached Ludhiana between 17th and 21st December 1914. He was arrested on 19th September 1915.

We shall have later to consider in connection with this accused the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Udham Singh of Hans Bachan Singh, Amar Singh, II, Arjan Singh, and Nand Singh. In Court by the same persons, except Amar Singh, II, and by P. W. 234. Approver Bhagat Singh did not identify him on Jail parade nor in Court; nor did P. W. 317 Ichhar Singh. At Court parade approver Amar Singh, II (who in his statement refers to accused as "Puran Singh," and who described him to the Magistrate) called accused Bishen Singh "Puran Singh," and said he had met him at Kapurthala—the witness may have been confused by some similarity in appearance; and was not cross-examined as to why he should be making a false statement.

Approver Bhagat Singh states that accused attended the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th, 1915.

There is no special reason for supposing that the witness is wilfully implicating accused; but admittedly since the 19th May 1915, at any rate the witness has been assisting the Police; and he has twice failed to identify accused. At page 205 he says that accused suspected him of being a Police spy. We shall not attach any particular importance to his statement.

Approver Bachan Singh (who on Court parade identified accused as "also called Puran Singh") belongs to accused's village. Accused returned from America with accused Pakhar Singh; and helped to induce witness to join the *Ghadr* party. In *Phagan* or *Chet* he told witness that he had attended the abortive attack on Ferozepore. In *Chet* accused absconded, as the Police were after him; and failed to turn up at the meeting near Dhangyan culvert to be introduced to approver Bhagat Singh, who was told that certain buried arms would be distributed the following week when accused would be present. (Bhagat Singh himself mentioned the proposal to introduce him to accused.) According to this witness, some 8 days later accused Pakhar Singh calls the witness and accused Rur Singh, saying that this accused and Banta Singh (hanged) "want some work done." The witness, on the way to the proposed attack on the Kapurthala Magazine, meets accused at Kapurthala Station in company with the Kapurthala "*Havildar*" and accused (armed with a pistol) guides him to the assembly in the garden on June 5th. About the latter half of June 1915 accused 63 Pala Singh brings witness a message that accused (then absconding) wishes to meet the witness in a field known as Kirwala (really, a cemetery); and eventually the witness meets accused there with accused 63 and Sham Singh and Jawand Singh absconder. Accused asks for Rs. 100 in order to get away to some Native State; and is given Rs. 30 by his father, who says he will get Rs. 60 more from accused Sham Singh, and send it through accused Pala Singh; and accused gives Pala Singh directions as to where the money is to be brought. The witness gives further details. He also produced to the Police the *kirpan Exh. No.* 63 given him by accused Pakhar Singh, who told him he got it from accused. Cross-examined,—the witness denied that he had any personal enmity with accused or that there was any enmity between his and accused's *patti* (page 193).

Approver Udham Singh of Hans states that accused arrived at Ichhar Singh's (P. W. 317) *Gurdwara* after Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) had come there

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with bomb material from Jhabewal; and spent the night at the *gurdwara*. About February 1st accused Gandha Singh (17) brings Rs. 1,000; which amount is made over to this accused and Nidhan Singh; and is eventually taken on by them for use by the Amritsar *Ghadr* Committee. This witness also corroborates that accused was at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore. On February 21st accused and the witness go together to Doraha; but the projected attack is abandoned, and they return to Ludhiana, whence accused and accused Uttam Singh and Channan Singh (hanged) leave for Kiala. Cross-examined (*vide* pages 207 and 212)—the witness says that accused was present when Nidhan Singh brought the bomb materials. He admits that his statement in the Lahore Conspiracy Case was incorrect about his return to Lohatbadi. He says that the Rs. 1,000 incident took place the same day as Nidhan Singh brought the bomb materials; and that, though the money was made over to Nidhan Singh, it was entrusted jointly to him and this accused. The witness says that he deliberately left out this accused's name in the Lahore Conspiracy Case in connection with the Rs. 1,000; and that his statement then was not a full one. He also left out some names concerned with the reed jungle assembly. It is extremely probable that in that case the witness was not anxious to name different persons who were not then under trial.

Approver Arjan Singh has a long story about this accused, which runs as follows :—About the end of January 1915, accused and Rur Singh (L. C. C.) were at witness' house when he distributed *kara parshad* in honour of his return from Penang; and afterwards told the witness that they were going to leave their homes to devote themselves to "National Service," and commit dacoities for funds, get arms and start a revolution; and the witness agreed to join the *Ghadr*. Accused told the witness to try and get a pistol made for him by one Harnam Singh, blacksmith; and a *takwa* from another blacksmith, Narain Singh. Some 12 days later, accused Mohindar Singh brings a message from accused that witness should come to Lahore and join his party for a dacoity—which the witness declines to do. Later, accused (armed with a pistol) comes with accused Uttam Singh (armed with a revolver), and tells the witness to be ready for a rising. Fifteen days after *Bisakhi* accused comes with Banta Singh of the "golden teeth"; and the witness is given a *Gurmukhi* "*Ghadr di Gunj*," 4 brass inkpots, a metal *gadwi*, phials and chemicals to keep. They ask the witness to send for Kapur Singh of Kaonke (the accused discharged by this Court), as they want his help to be revenged on the persons who caused the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case); and the witness sends the boy P. W. Mehr Singh to fetch him. A week later, Kapur Singh comes and says accused and "Puran Singh" (also another name for Banta Singh) had asked him to buy potash; and that he had arranged to get some in Ludhiana. Kapur Singh also asks for, and takes away, the copy of the "*Ghadr di Gunj*" (identified by the witness as *Ex. P.* 45).

On the evening of June 2nd, accused 64 Pala Singh brings a message that accused wants witness; and the witness then attends the Daudhar assembly, where accused forms a committee of 5 persons, and tells those assembled of the proposed attack on Kapurthala for June 5th. Accused Pakhar Singh gives accused Rs. 10; and accused gives Kapur Singh and accused Arjan Singh Re. 1 each for expenses. On June 9th accused reproaches the witness for not turning up at Kapurthala on the 5th; and asks him to come on the 12th, but the witness refuses, on account of being under restriction; and accused leaves angry, taking the bomb materials. The witness concludes by saying that this accused was one of those who seduced accused 64 Pala Singh to the *Ghadr* cause. There was very little cross-examination (page 202) of this witness; who stated that accused introduced him to accused Uttam Singh. He denied that accused had lived with him in Penang; or suspected him of stealing £4; or that accused has any enmity with the family of the witness's sister's husband.

Approver Nand Singh states that on March 12th, 1915, at approver Arjan Singh's house in Daudhar, he was told by Arjan Singh and accused

Chanda Singh that accused was a principal member of the *Ghadr* party. Early in April, accused 53 Mohindar Singh and Phera Singh come to approver Arjan Singh searching for accused, who is absconding ; and a few days later Arjan Singh says accused has visited him. (It may be noted, in passing, that approver Bhagat Singh mentioned accused Mohindar Singh and Phera Singh as persons who promised to arrange a meeting between him and accused when he was trying to get hold of accused for the Police.) This witness corroborates approver Arjan Singh as to the endeavour by this accused and Banta Singh " of the golden teeth " to discover the persons who caused the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case), and as to the sending for Kapur Singh (discharged). He also gives corroborative evidence to the effect that accused had a dagger—for which, he says, accused Chanda Singh *darzi* made a cloth cover ; he corroborates also *re* accused's presence at the Daudhar assembly on June 2nd ; where accused said that he suspected approver Bhagat Singh of being a Government spy (compare Bhagat Singh in cross-examination), and so Kapur Singh should go and fetch the bomb materials without his knowledge. The witness even corroborates on the small detail of Re. 1 each being given to accused Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh. In cross-examination, the witness states that a revolver, which accused once cleaned in his presence, was 6-chambered (*vide* page 238).

Approver Amar Singh, II (whose identification we have already noticed) states that accused was present at Kapurthala on June 5th, armed with a revolver. When it was decided there to postpone the attack until the 12th, this accused said that men of Malwa should join in the projected attack on Walla Bridge, with the result that accused Rur Singh and approver Bachan Singh offered themselves.

P.W.'s 72, 74 and 77 are only produced as to the accused's visiting accused Phera Singh.

P. W. 79 (*lambardar* of accused's village) states that accused was restricted after his return from abroad ; and absconded when ordered to give security—and never returned. The witness cannot say whether accused left with the *zaildar's* permission to fetch his wife.

P. W. 234 (the Hoti Mardan *sharbat*-seller) identified accused in Court as one of the men who were anxious to get across the Border.

P. W. 317 Ichhar Singh states that about 2 days before the Rabhon dacoity, accused came when Nidhan Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and accused Gandha Singh were also there. This witness also calls this accused Puran Singh ; and his statement is clearly corroborative of the statement of approver Udham Singh of Hans—the date of the Rabhon dacoity was February 3rd, 1915.

P. W.'s 61, 62, 63 and 64 (a Sub-Inspector, 2 *lambardars* and a Head Constable) speak as to the arrest of this accused in company with the important accused 98 Uttam Singh on September 19th, 1915. (It will be remembered that accused and Uttam Singh returned on the same ship ; and other witnesses have mentioned them together.) They were arrested near a *Sadhu's kotha* outside the village of Mana Baghwana in Faridkot State, where they had been lurking for some 10 days. A key of the *kotha* was found on accused ; and a revolver, automatic pistol and cartridges (*Exhs. P.* 73 A. B., 74, 75—*fard* 76) were found on searching the *kotha*. According to the witnesses, these accused, on being captured, sang revolutionary songs and regretted being without their arms. Nothing of value, in our opinion, was elicited in cross-examination.

P. W. 220, Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq, says that on September 28th, 1915, this accused mentioned the name of the Kapurthala *Havildar* as Bhagwan Singh sepoy—with the result that Bhagwan Singh gave up the pistol and *safa* produced in Court.

P. W. 287 (a C. I. D. Inspector) states that on July 6th, 1915, Buta Singh (hanged mentioned that accused had brought " 2 Malwa men " to Kapurthala on June 5th. Those two were, no doubt, approver Bachan Singh and accused 72 Rur Singh.

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The accused is mentioned in the confessional statements of accused 62 and 84.

Accused 62 mentioned him visiting Dhudike with accused 98, talking revolution, and seeing him at his own well, where he fixed the culvert meeting for June 2nd. He also said he was present at that meeting, where the Kapurthala raid was planned ; and he saw him on June 11th, when he explained why that enterprise had failed, referred to the departure of men for the Walla Bridge, and made arrangements for another attempt at Kapurthala on the 12th.

Accused 64 also mentioned seeing accused at the culvert meeting of 2nd June, fixing up the Kapurthala raid, and again on the 11th June.

The accused's statement will be found on page 429 of the record. He admits returning on the *Yat Sang*, but denies all the activities assigned to him by the Crown witnesses. He admits arrest in Faridkote, but denies he had arms there; and asserts he absconded, though restricted, as he feared internment, being a returned emigrant. He accused Arjan Singh (approver) of stealing money from him in Penang, and also says Bachan Singh is an old enemy of his. He has produced 36 witnesses in defence, some of whom were in conjunction with accused 80, and say little affecting this accused. Witnesses P. W.'s 264-8 and 277 say accused remained in his village after return for some time and went away to fetch his wife on 24th February, but did not come back. P. W.'s 352, 3-7-8-9, 360-1-2, 608-9-10-11-12 give similar evidence, and some speak as to his good character.

Evidence is also produced to show accused was taken before the D. C. on the 24 February at Moga, after which he left his village.

D. W.'s 364-5 depose to accused suspecting Arjan Singh of stealing money from him in Penang, while witnesses 782-4 assert there was no search or discovery of pistols when accused was arrested in Faridkot. The other witnesses say nothing of any value. We are not prepared to place undue reliance on this evidence.

Counsel for Defence urges that Bhagat Singh has failed to identify accused, and that though there is no direct personal enmity between Bachan Singh and accused, there is hostility between the parties to which they respectively belong—rather a far-fetched reason for false evidence.

He also attack Udham Singh in regard to the exact date he says he went to Kaile, but it is impossible to expect anyone to have an accurate memory as to every date on which minor incidents occurred, and we cannot accede to the contention that he has now altered his dates to drag in accused 32.

He also urges Anokh Singh and Bhagat Singh do not mention accused in connection with Doraha. He further presses that accused's absence from his village was due to fear ; and that the defence is true that no pistols were found on arrest ; and contends that the story that accused plotted the murder of the captors of Nidhan Singh on the very day the latter was seized is a clever concoction of the plotter—a contention we certainly discard. He further urges that the Mardan *sharbat*-seller failed to identify accused on jail parade, and that the retracted confessions of accused 62 and 84 cannot be used against accused—a point we have already discussed and disposed of.

The Government Advocate rightly points out that the reason why Anokh Singh and Bhagat Singh do not mention accused at Doraha is because he was with Udham Singh ; and the two parties did not meet.

He also urges that he was a fellow passenger of accused 98's, and they were always together, that his identification by 5 men on Jail parade and 4 in Court leaves no room for doubt ; and that he was an active seducer of Bachan Singh and accused 64.

He asks for the extreme penalty, as those at the Kapurthala gathering on the 5th June abetted the Walla Bridge murders, and points out accused

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and 98 organized the Daudhar meeting, and that accused was one of the men who wanted to murder Nidhan Singh's captors.

We have carefully considered all that has been urged for the accused, and we are satisfied that he returned in the company of accused 98 to India to subvert the Government.

We are satisfied that he began to take an active part in revolution from an early date, and was present in the Ferozepore raid and subsequently in the abortive attack on Deraha bridge.

We are also satisfied that he took a leading part in the seditious activities in Dhudike, seducing many; and absconded from his village after receiving a restriction order visiting the village in secret at night time; also that he projected murdering Nidhan Singh's captors.

We are satisfied he was at the culvert meeting on 2nd June, and was foremost in planning the Kapurthala raid in which he participated; and there abetted the Walla Bridge outrage and arranged for another attempt at Kapurthala on the 12th.

We are satisfied also that he escaped to Faridkote State to avoid capture, and was there arrested; and arms were found in the house occupied by him.

There are minor activities which we need not discuss here; they are sufficiently related above.

We accordingly find him guilty under sections 121, 302-109, 121A, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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33. Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 45 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 610), arrived in India from San Francisco by the *S.s. Om Sang* on January 3rd, 1915. He was arrested on 20th July 1915.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M., who " thought he was Ram Singh's brother)," Anokh Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh and 43. In Court by the same 4 approvers.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) tells us that accused's brother's (Ram Singh Reservist's) house at Gujarwal was used by accused Randhir Singh for a secret meeting ; but though he says that accused was present at the *Granth Sahib* recital, he does not mention him as present at the subsequent secret meeting. However, he mentions him as present just afterwards, when accused Uttam Singh said that a *Nihang* Sikh near Gujarwal could supply weapons for 100 men ; and states that accused promised to let 3 men of Gujarwal, who were present, know the date fixed for a rising ; and that he started with Uttam Singh and accused 23 Harnam Singh to go to the *Nihang* Sikh. Further, that accused on the 19th February joined the train at Mullanpur with Randhir Singh. Cross examined (page 163), witness only said that he did not enquire why accused got up the *Akhand Path*.

P. W. 11, Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, cross-examined, can only say that he probably arrested accused with several others as a result of approver Bhagat Singh's statement, which he recorded – he cannot recollect whether any of those persons were let off 5 days after arrest.

Approver Bhagat Singh corroborates about accused's being at Mullanpur Station on February 19th ; and says accused was also at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore. On March 11th, accused Mastan Singh sends the witness to accused's house to enquire from accused 23 Harnam Singh about the arrest of Nand Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case). The witness says that the name of accused's brother is entered in his diary.—*Ex. P.* 15 ; but that the brother is not a revolutionist (page 185). This witness (page 204) was able to give details about the position of accused's house and its surroundings.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans says that accused was fetched on February 19th by himself, Uttam Singh and others for the Ferozepore rising ; and was at Mullanpur Station and the reed jungle assembly. He denies having seen accused at Dehlon or Ludhiana *thanas*.

P. W.'s 47, 49 and 288 (2 Sub-Inspectors and a *zaildar*) were cross-examined as to accused's release after arrest ; the *zaildar* only (P. W. 49) says he was released in Ludhiana.

P. W. 346 (Mr. Slattery, C. I. D.) cross-examined, says that he cannot recollect accused's saying that the reason for his return to India was that he had 4 brothers serving at the Front. Accused in Court told him he had returned by the *s.s. Om Sang*. This witness further states that accused's name was telegraphed from Hong Kong as " Ujagar Singh " ; and gives his reasons for saying that the passengers of the *Om Sang* and *Australien* were really of one party (*vide* page 549).

P. W.'s 43 and 44 are produced to corroborate the story of the secret meeting held by Randhir Singh on the roof after the *Akhand Path* at Gujarwal. P. W. 43 (Channan Singh) says he reported accused's name anonymously to the Police ; and also told it to P. W. 45 (Channan Singh of Soraba), who entered it in a pocket-book. He admits having given evidence for Mota Singh's widow against one Sardara Singh ; but denies that Sardara is accused's nephew. P. W. 44 purports to have heard the seditious harangues from the next roof ; and says some of those present were dressed in black. He denies that Mota Singh's widow lives in the previous witness's house ; or that Sardara Singh gave evidence against him.

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P. W. 45 (Channan Singh of Soraba) entered accused's name amongst others in his pocket-book, *Exh. P.* 65, when told it by P. W. 43. The note is dated *Chet.* Channan Singh told him that the men had spoken against Government 10 days previously ; and that accused had said he could make a "*goli.*" The witness says that he reported to the Police ; and had also reported against Nawab Khan, approver and Kartar Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case). One of the names entered is that of " Sardara Singh of Narangwal."

Accused's statement will be found at page 432. He admits that Ram Singh, Reservist, is his brother ; and says that he got up an *Akhand Path* for the victory of the British *Raj*, and for his brother and cousins at the Front ; at which accused Randhir Singh read the *path*, certain co-accused being with him. (We are perfectly prepared to believe that this ceremony, in its inception, was genuine and innocent ; and that it was due to Randhir Singh that a secret seditious meeting took place after it.) We are not prepared to believe this accused's statement that the *path* lasted from the 18th to the 20th January 1915 ; and our reasons for this conclusion have been given elsewhere, and will to some extent be repeated. To continue the accused's statement—he denies that any secret meeting took place ; but admits that Bhagat Singh, approver, visited him (*vide* the answer to question 11 on page 432). He tells a stupid story of Bhagat Singh's coming to his house, being afraid of a dog, and talking seditiously, and being turned out in indignation. This sort of explanation really goes to help the prosecution. He says that he has been falsely implicated by P. W. 43, Channan Singh, whom he mentioned in connection with Bhagat Singh in the answer to question 11, and says that he holds three medals (we have been shown one, a Frontier medal of 1897-98).

Realising, of course, that it would be well to prove an *alibi* for the 19th-20th February, he has told us an unconvincing story about waiting about on both those days at his village Post Office in expectation of money orders in connection with remittances sent by him from America in January 1914. These money matters, he says, partly occasioned his return to India ; and admits that he did not actually get the money till February 24th-25th.

The defence witnesses are D. W.'s 374 to 396 inclusive and 940. The first witness is the Post Master of accused's village, produced in support of the *alibi*. His statement will be found at the bottom of page 745 ; and, while we are quite prepared to believe his statement that accused was paid his money on February 25th and 26th, we are certainly not prepared to accept it as good proof of accused's presence in Gujarwal during the 19th and 20th. Some of the witnesses are related either to this accused or to co-accused ; and attempt to support the story of accused's hanging about the Post Office, and of Channan Singh's enmity ; and also make out that Channan Singh was not in the village at the time of the *Akhand Path*. The most important of the first batch of witnesses is D. W. 79, Ram Singh, pensioner, brother of accused. He and other witnesses have attempted to upset the prosecution date for the *Akhand Path* at Gujarwal ; and the witness has produced *Exh. D.* 27, a letter which he says he found among accused's effects. It purports to have been written to accused by accused Randhir Singh from Mehman Singhwala on January 13th, 1915. It is profuse in its loyalty ; fixes dates for accused's *Akhand Path* ending with the *Basant Panchmi* day (the dates being unnecessarily entered in the letter according to both the English and Indian months) ; and winds up by saying that Surjan Singh (presumably, accused 89) will give all assistance. We have no hesitation about saying that we believe this letter to have been manufactured expressly for defence purposes.

D. W. 940, a cousin of accused, states that he wrote to Ram Singh, to recall accused to India (this may be quite true), and that accused has 9 cousins serving at the Front.

Exhibits P. D. 28, 29 and 33 are put in to prove enmity with P. W. 43 Channan Singh of Gujarwal.

D. 28 is a copy of a suit by Channan Singh against Kehr Singh, Mangal Singh for Rs. 200, dismissed on 26th November 1915.

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D. 29 is a copy of a criminal case under section 223, Indian Penal Code, by Premi *v.* Sardara, in which the accused was imprisoned for a week and a fine of Rs. 10, dated 16th July 1915. Sardara is the man whom accused says he helped in the matter of seduction of his aunt by Channan Singh. The relevancy of this first case is not apparent.

D. 33 is an extract showing that in July 1896 one Jiwa complained against Channan Singh, Bhagta and Fauja, in which the accused were fined. There is nothing to show what Sarwan Singh had to do with the case.

It is argued by defence Counsel that this accused and accused Sarwan Singh could never have associated, being enemies (*vide* Ex. D. 33). There is the familiar argument about the dates of the *Akhand Path*; and it is pointed out that approver Sundar Singh does not mention accused as at the secret meeting; but he does mention him as at the discussion just after it. Bhagat Singh does not appear to have been inimical; in fact (*vide* near top of page 204) he seems to have been mainly responsible for the release by the Police of this accused at first.

We are not prepared to believe that accused has simply been dragged into this case by the machinations of P. W. 43; and it seems probable that he was loyal enough until Randhir Singh and his associates prevailed upon him to take part in foolish and nefarious designs.

We agree with our colleague Pandit Sheo Narain so far that the case presents some difficulties, but, on a full consideration of all the facts, we are of opinion that the case is proved.

No doubt the getting up of a '*Bogh*' is a perfectly innocent affair but the question is, did he go to Ferozepore in martial array?

We do not think the accused was an active revolutionist before the 17th February; and are of opinion that Randhir Singh induced him to go to Ferozepore on the 19th, probably representing that to do so was a religious duty, as he did in the case of Ram Singh.

His presence in the Ferozepore raid is to our mind undoubted, and we convict him of waging war, and sentence him under section 121 to transportation for life, and direct his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown; but viewing his case as one of a sudden and misguided impulse, we recommend him to the utmost mercy, and that the order of forfeiture be not enforced.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

This accused has pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him, page 610. He arrived in India per *Om Sang* 3rd January, and was arrested on 20th July 1915; as Mr. Donald says, probably in consequence of Bhagat Singh approver's statement. Approvers Sundar Singh (A. M.), Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Anokh Singh and P. W. 43 identified him both in Jail and in Court.

This accused's brother Ram Singh was a reservist, and an *Akhund Path* was got up by the accused at his house for his brother's sake, where Randhir Singh officiated. It is alleged that after the *Bhog* a secret meeting was held on the roof of the accused's house, where Randhir Singh organized a plan of attack on Ferozepore arsenal. Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) tells us that although such a meeting was held the accused was not present there; though he says that the accused was present soon after, when accused Uttam Singh said that a *Nihang* Sikh could supply weapons for 100 men (accused promising to supply 3 men from Gujarwal). He started with Uttam Singh and (23) to see the *Nihang* Sikh. It is not stated who this *Nihang* Sikh was. The same approver further says that the accused joined the gang of raiders at Mullanpur on the 19th July.

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Approver Bhagat Singh confirms the previous approver in respect of accused joining at Mullanpur.

He adds that on the 11th March he went to Narangwal to Mastan Singh (58) and inquired about Nand Singh's arrest. He knew nothing about it and referred him to Harnam Singh, with a warning not to go direct to his house, but go to accused's house (which is outside the village) and send for Harnam Singh there for enquiry, which he did. The entry dated 11th March in his diary states that it rained the whole day, and in it he put-down a Kala Singh along with Jagat Singh, but says nothing about this man in Court. At any rate, he does not mention any talk with the accused on the occasion, with whom he stayed the night, Udham Singh of Hans is another witness testifying against the accused; according to him the accused was fetched by Surjan Singh (89) (page 197, line 13) for the Ferozepore raid.

It is a fact not to be overlooked that the accused was once released after his arrest (P. W.'s 47, 49, 288) Why? Because Bhagat Singh did not implicate him first. On the contrary, he told the police the accused was not a Ghaderite (see his statement).

P.W.'s 43 and 44, page 204, line 8, are produced to corroborate the holding of a secret meeting. P. W. 43 alleges he anonymously reported the accused's name to the police, and also told it to P. W. 45, who noted it in his pocket-book. P. W. 44 alleges that he heard the harangue by Randhir Singh on the roof of the house.

It is true P. W. 45 did note the name of the accused in his pobket-book but it was only at the instance of P. W. 43. I cannot believe that the harangue could have been audible to P. W. 44. Unless he took special care to hide himself, the very object of a secret meeting would have been frustrated if the men on the roof saw anybody near about. I think P. W. 44 is overshooting the mark, when he says he heard the talk from the roof of his house.

I do not doubt a conference was held by Randhir Singh on the roof of the accused's house; but I cannot believe that a man who got up a *Bhog* for the safety of his brother would be instantly transformed from a loyal citizen into a seditionist without any reflection or predisposing cause. The approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) is nearer the mark when he says the accused was not present at the secret meeting which was engineered by Randhir Singh.

At page 213, line 3, Udham Singh, approver, says he does not remember whether he identified the accused at the first, second or third round in Jail parade.

I would have had no hesitation in believing approvers, but the alleged conduct of the accused is to my mind irreconcilable with his anxiety for his money, which was by no means a small amount. There is reliable evidence that the accused was hanging about the Post Office on or about the day of the raid. The memory of the Postmaster may fail as to precise date, but he is clear that the accused was anxious about his money orders, which he received within a few days of the date of the raid. Are we to believe that he was interested in bringing about a revolution at a time when he was so deeply concerned about his near relations in the Front, and when he was expecting a large amount of money saved by him during his stay abroad?

I am inclined to the view that P. W.'s 43, and 44 are not well disposed towards the accused. They, suspecting something seditious taking place on the roof of the accused's house, reported the matter to the police with a hope of some credit for the service.

At any rate, there is element of doubt in this man's case. From his appearance the accused looked a respectable and elderly person. I do not believe that the accused was one of the raiders. As already remarked Bhagat Singh did not implicate him at first; Udham Singh is not sure that he identified him at first sight; Sundar Singh says accused was not present at the secret meeting. Under these circumstances I would give him the benefit of doubt and acquit him.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

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34. Jammu, son of Wasao, Bahashti, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 25 (by trade a water-carrier) :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 612), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 18th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Natha Singh (simply as a man whom he had seen at Khairon). In Court the same approver, who could not name him, identified him as a man he had seen at the Jhar Sahib. Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) did not identify him either on Jail parade or in Court—though he has stated that accused's name is entered in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1, and that accused took part in the attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Beyond what he said at the time of identifications, approver Natha Singh has said nothing about this accused.

P. Ws. 165, 166, 167—men of accused's own village—give vague evidence about seeing this accused with co-accused Nos. 56, 49, 88 and 94 together leaving the village (presumably, on their way to the Jhar Sahib)—one of these witnesses, P. W. 166, admits that accused was suspected of stealing his mare. (There is admittedly an error in the printed record, *i.e.*, instead of witness being suspected of theft of accused's mare, accused was suspected of stealing witness's mare.)

P. W. 168 (Sub-Inspector of Waltoha) states that he arrested accused on the strength of the note-book, *Exh. P.* 1, the information of the above witnesses and the information afforded by 2 co-accused. He admits that he has two or three times arrested accused on suspicion of theft; but says that he is not a *badmash* on No. 10 Register.

We have also to take into consideration against this accused the confessions of the co-accused Labh Singh of Waltoha and Sultan Shah. The former mentions him as starting off on a proposal to loot Tarn Taran or Sarhali Police Station; as at the Jhar Sahib; Khairon; Sarhali; being threatened into going on and finally getting away. The latter confession mentions accused as one of those at Khairon.

Accused's statement is at page 433. He cannot suggest why it should be said that his name is in the Khairon note-book; denies all allegations against him; and says that accused Mangal Singh of Waltoha is his bitter enemy (*i.e.*, that he could not have even been in a gang with him).

The accused produced no defence witnesses.

His Counsel has pointed out that Sundar Singh (W. G.) never identified accused; but that approver only wrote down names given him, and approver Natha Singh was able to identify him. It is pointed out that accused is a Muhammadan; but so is accused Sultan Shah, and there were all sorts of men at these gatherings. He is implicated in 2 confessions (no doubt, retracted). We are not prepared to believe that the Police dragged him into this case simply because they "were tired of him as a *badmash*."

It is, however, most probable that he joined in with no very clear knowledge as to what was expected to happen; and that he was taken along to swell the gang. He is only a water-carrier, and has been 6 months in custody.

We are, therefore, doubtful if the accused had any idea of waging war, and we think that most probably he had no thought of anything but robbery somewhere.

It is also possible that he was raked in to the Jhar Sahib as a man who might be useful, without any purpose being disclosed to him, and we prefer to take this view of his case.

He is however guilty under section 202 for not disclosing what he learnt at the Jhar Sahib; and we convict him under this section; but considering the time he has already been in jail we think it will suffice to sentence him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, which we do.

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35. Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 19 (he is probably over 20 years):—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 613), is not a returned emigrant. He is the brother of accused Bhog Singh; and lives at the Jhar Sahib. He was arrested on the 15th September 1915; and on the 20th he made a statement to a Magistrate—which statement does not amount to an admission of any offence. He was arrested on 17th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses:—Natha Singh, Surain Singh, and 15 Jagat Singh. In Court by Natha Singh, Kala Singh, 15 and 172.

Approvers Sundar Singh (W. G.) did not identify him either on Jail parade or in Court; and Surain Singh (who has stated nothing against him) did not identify him in Court.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) stated that he saw accused at the Jhar Sahib on the night of November 23rd, when it was dark; and the witness cannot say whether accused was present at a previous meeting, or not. There would, of course, be nothing extraordinary about accused being at the Jhar Sahib on any occasion; and we are only concerned with the question whether the circumstances under which he was present on any occasion are proof of guilt.

Approver Natha Singh states that accused was present at the Jhar Sahib on the night of November 26th, 1914; when accused helped to feed the persons assembled. He had no talk with accused; and did not mention his name to the Police till he identified him.

Approver Kala Singh tells us that accused was present at the Jhar Sahib where Lal Singh of Bhure (Lahore Conspiracy Case) told the witness that Chanan Singh had agreed to join the *Ghadr*; but says that accused kept quiet during this discussion. Accused took his turn at reading out at the Jhar Sahib during several days a *Ghadr* pamphlet brought by accused Balwant Singh absconder. Accused was present there when accused Gujar Singh read out the *Ghadr* and preached; and when Lal Singh of Bhure brought there 25 *dhangs* for *chavis*, and gave one Sandhi, *badmash*, Rs. 10 to get them fitted. Witness affirms that accused served food to the assembled conspirators on the night of November 26th (this in corroboration of approver Natha Singh). Accused was present at a subsequent discussion about the abortive attempt on Sarhali *thana*. The witness gave the accused 2 *chavi* blades to keep; which accused subsequently produced to the Police from a manure-heap in the witness' presence. Witness states that he informed the Police of what Santa Singh of Mari had told him about a sword and a knife being with accused and his brother. In cross-examination, the witness said that accused did not lecture, but only served food; and there was nothing to indicate that this witness wished to press the case against accused.

P. W. 15 (Jagat Singh of Bhure) helped Lal Singh of Bhure to take food to the Jhar Sahib for conspirators, and saw accused there (the witness's statement to a Magistrate is *Exh. P.* 24).

P. W. 172 corroborates that accused fed men at the Jhar Sahib; and P. W. 305 (of Bhure) says that accused was there when Lal Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) took the witness there and talked sedition.

P. W. 156 states that he was present for a very short time about the middle of *Katak* at the Jhar Sahib when accused Bogh Singh read out seditious literature to this accused, approver Kala Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure and others. The witness, however, does not assert that accused took any part in the readings.

P. W. 115 is Sub-Inspector of Tarn Taran; and states that he reported on December 1st, 1914, regarding meetings at the Jhar Sahib. On 14th September 1915 he arrested approver Kala Singh, and as a result of Kala Singh's statement this accused on the 15th produced the *chavi* (*Exs. P.* 25 *A. B.*) from a

manure-heap. The witness states that accused himself gave information that his brother, accused 5 Bogh Singh, had knowledge of some swords—which were recovered. In December 1914, and May 1915, when the Police made enquiries about meetings at the Jhar Sahib, accused denied all knowledge of them, though the information was confirmed by local *lambardars*. P. W. 117 corroborates *re* the discovery of *Exh.* 25 *A. B;* and signed the *fard Exh. P.* 87.

This is the evidence against this accused. In his own statement to a Magistrate he, to some extent, corroborates that evidence; though he does not incriminate himself. He asserts therein that it was Kala Singh himself who, in his presence, produced 2 *chavis* from the manure-heap. He says that he *heard* of a meeting held at the Jhar Sahib in his absence at Shekh village. He admits that Lal Singh of Bhure gave him a copy of the *Ghadr* newspaper to read; it was only with him for a very short time before Lal Singh took it back; and he only read it out to Lal Singh because Lal Singh made him do so.

The confession of accused's brother (co-accused Bogh Singh), though it goes to corroborate many of the facts spoken to by witnesses, does not tend to incriminate accused, but goes to support his story that accused was absent on religious duties at another village when conspirators were fed at the Jhar Sahib.

Accused's statement appears at page 433. He says he made a statement to the Magistrate at the instance of Inspector Harkishan Singh, but as a matter of fact, it is entirely exculpatory. He denies all knowledge of Jhar Sahib gatherings, and admittedly appeared in the last conspiracy case as a Defence Witness (No. 119) for the notorious Lal Singh of Bhure (Lahore Conspiracy Case). As regards the *chavis*, he says that it was really Kala Singh who got them out of a manure-heap.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 2 to 9 inclusive and 107. The first batch are as to character; and also say that they heard of no meetings at the Jhar Sahib. D. W. 107 is to accused's absence from the Jhar Sahib, engaged in reading a *path* at the neighbouring village of Shekh.

Defence Counsel's argument was on the same lines as for accused 5 Bogh Singh and we adopt our remarks thereon. We see no reason to doubt the prosecution evidence; but we think it very probable that accused was much at the mercy of the conspirators, and was very probably under the influence of his elder brother and men like Lal Singh of Bhure.

The offence committed by the accused may possibly come technically under the category of abetting the waging of war, but we have decided to convict only under sections 121-A and 124-A; and in view of the very minor part played by accused and the probability that he was under the influence of his brother and Lal Singh we sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

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37. Jindar Singh, *alias* Rajindar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Chowdhriwala, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 615), reached Colombo on October 25th, 1914, by the ***Mashima Maru.*** He was interned on 12th July 1915.

He was identified on ail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (W. G.—"came with me from Shanghai; and saw him at the Sarhali assembly"), Balwant Singh (who saw him in Shanghai), Umrao Singh (as on the *Mashima Maru*), and 15.

In Court by Sundar Singh W. G.) Balwant Singh and 15 (who did not name him; but connected him with the Jhar Sahib).

We shall have later to consider the confessions of two co-accused as affecting him.

Approver Sundar Singh (W G.) states that accused at Shanghai gave accused Gujar Singh 20 dollars for "the cause;" and promised to come himself to India when he had received his gratuity. He was at Tarn Taran *Asya* asking about the date for a rising; and, later, the witness finds him at the house of one Sohan Singh of Tharu, and tells him that the date has been altered to November 23rd, 1914. Accused complains that Gujar Singh and his party have done nothing; and says that he and others of Tharu will form their own party, interview Bhai Sohan Singh and other emigrants, and fix their own date; but eventualy agrees to be at the Jhar Sahib on November 23rd. He attends the assemblies there on that date and on the 26th; is entered in the Khairon note-book (*Exh.-P 1.*); takes part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *thana*; and goes on to the house of the Dhun *zamindar*. This approver was not cross-examined.

Approver Balwant Singh (who called him "Rajindar Singh") states that accused left the Shanghai Police in order to join the *Ghadr* cause; and returned on Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.)'s ship *i.e.*, the *Mashima Maru*. At Madras accused formed one of Nidhan Singh's party to the *Hazur Sahib*. About 1½ months after his enlistment the witness meets accused visiting a relation Wadhawa Singh in the Lines of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonment—but, according to the witness, accused's visit there was *not* for *Ghadr* purposes

This witness, also, was not cross-examined.

P. W. 15 (Jagat Singh of Bhure) cross-examined, simply stated that he first saw accused at the Jhar Sahib; and next in Court.

P. W. 184 (cross-examined) says that he does not know whether accused left Shanghai on leave. On the *Mashima Maru* accused was on a different deck from that on which the witness and Nidhan Singh were. The witness tries to make out that he heard no *Ghadr* lectures on that boat; and that a Captain Bruce kept an eye on those on board as far as Colombo. However, we have abundant evidence as to the seditious proceedings on the *Mashima Maru*; and we can only suppose that this witness, besides being probably anxious to help accused, also desires to safeguard himself against suspicion.

Accused is mentioned in the confessions of co accused Kesar Singh and Thakar Singh of Thatian. The former mentions him as on Nidhan Singh's ship (the *Mashima Maru*); in connection with Thakar Singh of Thatian; at Lal Singh of Bhure's house; Khairon; Sarhali; Dhun and the riverside. The confession of Thakar Singh is corroborative; and he implicates accused in helping to collect men, corroborating Kesar Singh.

Accused's statement commences at page 435. He asserts that he returned to India on six months' leave, on account of his father's illness. He admits going to the Hazur Sahib after reaching Madras; but not with Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.); and from there to Amritsar. He denies the allegations against him; says he was restricted to his village, and never absented himself;

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and that he was arrested there, and taken to Simla, where he was shown to several approvers. He supports the absurd story of certain other accused that nothing objectionable could have taken place on the *Mashima Maru*, because of the presence on board of a Captain Bruce.

The accused has called several witnesses in defence and questioned some produced by other accused. We must see D Ws. 36, 87 to 90 inclusive, 111 and 620. The first gives him a good character; and so do the next batch, who say he never left his village D. W 111 could say nothing of value; and D. W. 620 only made a bare assertion that accused came to India on leave.

There is no documentary evidence of leave granted by the Police Department; and, according to approver Balwant Singh (who was not cross-examined), accused left the Shanghai Police in order to join the *Ghadr* movement. He was, probably, one of the persons beaten up by Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) Even P. W 184, who was obviously biassed in his favour, was unable to say that accused came on leave. Approver Balwant Singh has certainly not said that accused was visiting the 23rd Cavalry Lines for *Ghadr;* but accused himself has not explained why he went there

We are unable to agree with his Counsel's suggestion that accused has really done nothing; though his activities, perhaps, were not great

We are satisfied on the evidence that this accused came to India on the *Mashima Maru* for the purpose of waging war; that on arrival in India he associated with other revolutionists, and joined in the armed Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array; and we accordingly find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life and forfeiture of his property liable to forfeiture; but in view of the fact that his activities were not great, and that he himself is an emaciated and weakly individual, and could not have been of much use, we recommend him to mercy, and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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38. Kahan Singh, son of Sarup Singh, of Hassanpur, District Ludhiana, aged 32 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 617), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 14th June 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses: Sundar Singh (A. M. "seen him several times at Bhasaur, and with accused Randhir Singh"), Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, Anokh Singh (who called him "Harnam Singh," and said he had seen him at Ferozepore), Sucha Singh and Umrao Singh.

In Court by Sundar Singh (A. M.), who merely said he had often seen him about, but knew nothing about him in connection with the present case; Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, 342 (student), Sucha Singh, 349 (student) and approver Umrao Singh (by name).

Approver Bhagat Singh's statement simply amounts to this, that, so far as the witness knows, accused did not join the *Ghadr;* but, like the witness, was detailed by the Police in May 1915 to assist in the arrest of *Ghadr* men.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans tells us that, after the failure of the proposed attack on Ferozepore, he met accused and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) at Basaur, who advised him to mend his ways; told him the Police were after him; and offered to take him to the Superintendent of Police of Ludhiana, and get him a pardon. The witness says that at the same time they told him to make no mention of accused Randhir Singh and his party at Ferozepore, but only to mention "one or two names." Some 2 days after this, the witness goes to accused's village; and accused and Sajjan Singh, *Lambardar* of Rurka, take him to the Sub-Inspector of Dehlon on March 20th 1915. In cross-examination the witness denied having met accused at Bilaspur; and was unable to say whether accused lived with Dewa Singh (L. C. C.). Witness admitted that Dewa Singh told him that accused was a Police spy; and that accused and he (witness) worked together for the Police

Cross-examined, P. W. 47 (the Sub-Inspector of Dehlon referred to above) denied that accused had ever reported to him himself; but sent some information through Sajjan Singh, *Lambardar*.

P. W. 295 (of Badowal) states that accused, approver Jowala Singh and another man cooked food at his house a year ago; and that he identified accused at Ferozepore. The witness was able to point out Jowala Singh in Court.

P W. 342 Sher Muhammad, student of the "Islamia School," Ludhiana, merely says that accused came with Dewa Singh (L. C. C.), and stayed one night. It was the only time the witness saw accused; and there was no conversation.

P. W. 349 (Jaimal Singh, student,) states that he lived in the "Islamia School" with approver Sucha Singh; and that accused and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) used to visit there Sucha Singh, he says, did not tell him about accused; and he states that accused *prior* to his arrest was suspected of being a Police spy

As can be seen from the above recital of these witnesses' evidence, the prosecution can gain very little from their statements; and the case against this accused really rests upon the evidence given by the two following witnesses.

The first is Sucha Singh, approver, whose story runs as follows. In November 1914 he happened to meet accused upon an *ekka*; and the accused told him that the true facts about the present war were not given in the newspapers, but that he had a paper which gave the true news On the witness's assuring accused that he was not in the Secret Police, the accused showed him a copy of the "*Ghadr di Gunj*," which the witness has identified as *Exh.* P. 245. A day or two later, accused came to the school boarding-house, and told the

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witness that the paper was concealed in his fodder room at his village of Hassanpur. The witness went there and got it; read it; became incensed against Government; and took it to his school. There he read out verses to fellow students Sher Muhammad and Jaimal Singh (Jaimal Singh himself mentions – page 361—that he saw such a paper with Sucha Singh in November 1914); and he and Kirpal Singh commenced to make copies of it; and the witness gave the paper to Kehr Singh (L. C. C.) and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.). The day that the witness brought the paper to the school, accused visited the boarding house, and told him that the paper should be kept carefully and that a rising would soon take place. The witness goes on to say that he met accused talking with the conspirator "Amli;" and that Dewa Singh and Dalip Singh (the dead approver) joined them at Bela Singh's *chaubara*. There Dewa Singh and accused told them that 75,000 rifles had come from Germany to Bengal; and accused praised Kartar Singh the prominent young miscreant of the Lahore conspiracy case – since hanged), whom the witness at the time did not know. It was also arranged to warn the approver Nawab Khan; and accused and Dewa Singh spent the night at the boarding-house. Soon afterwards, the accused at Bela Singh's sent the witness to take approver Umrao Singh to the approver Dalip Singh (deceased). The witness gave Dalip Singh a bottle of phosphorus in accused's presence; and accused and Dalip Singh asked the witness to buy *mansal* and sulphur. Later, the accused told witness that he had made over 3 *seers* of *mansal* to approver Umrao Singh; which Umrao Singh afterwards confirmed. The witness further tells us of accused's coming to the boarding-house on a bicycle, and telling Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and others that he can take no further part in their schemes because *Lambardar* Sajjan Singh is watching his movements. The morning after the Mansuran dacoity, the accused arrives in the more than doubtful company of the "Doctor" and Lal Singh of Bhure and others; and the witness gives accused some details of that dacoity. In cross-examination this witness admitted that a relation of his is married in accused's village; but stated his ignorance as to whether accused was on bad terms with the villagers. Accused was the frequent companion of Dewa Singh (L. C. C.)

Only accused's mother was present when the witness went in November and got the seditious paper from his house. He saw accused at the boarding-house the day of his own arrest—when the witness's uncle was also present. The witness asserts that it was *after* accused's arrest and release that accused was suspected of being a Police spy; that suspicion, no doubt, having been engendered by the fact that accused had been released from custody.

The approver Umrao Singh, who identified accused in Court by name gave corroborative evidence to the effect that accused and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) brought *mansal* to Mangla near Jhabewal where materials for bombs were ground. He further testified to seeing accused at Bela Singh's shop with Sucha Singh approver and Dewa Singh, when Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) sent the witness to fetch a bottle of acid (compare Sucha Singh's statement). In cross-examination this witness admitted that Dalip Singh, the dead approver of the L. C. C., was his first cousin; and that Dalip Singh after his arrest, told him that Dewa Singh, Lal Singh and accused were in the Secret Police. He admitted that accused was with him in Anarkali *thana*.

Now, it is difficult to see why Sucha Singh should have invented his long and detailed statement against this accused, which Umrao Singh corroborates to some extent; and, if we believe this evidence, this accused has been guilty, amongst other offences, of the wickedness of deliberately poisoning the minds of young students. His case is very similar to that of Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) his associate; and, though it is possible that he may have, to some extent, attempted to "run with the hare, and hunt with the hounds," there appears no reason whatever to believe that he was really a Police spy, whom the Police are now endeavouring to get implicated in a false case.

Accused's statement commences at page 436 He denies being also known as "Harnam Singh;" and, denying the allegations against him, asserts (and this is his case) that he was in reality a Police spy. It does not appear, however, why the Police should have been anxious to drag in their own man; and

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there is no proof of counsel's assertion that accused fell out with certain Police officers. The accused, in his statement, admits living at times with Dewa Singh (L. C. C. ; and, in answer to question 8, makes a half admission of the truth of one of approver Jawala Singh's assertions. He makes out that he sent various reports to the Police as a spy.

Exhibit D. 9 is obviously of no use to accused. It is a *ruqa* from an Inspector of Police authorising accused to try and find a clue to certain murderers of *Zaildar* Chanda Singh (whose case was disposed of by this court), but the document bears date of 10th May 1915.

For the defence we have to see the answers to interrogatories of Bela Singh, shopkeeper (page 826); and the statements of D. Ws. 389 (Mr. Waite of the Police), 399 to 405 inclusive, 605, 897, 898 and 912. Bela Singh admitted knowing this accused, Dewa Singh (L. C. C.), approver Sucha Singh and the deceased approver (L. C. C.) Dalip Singh as ordinary customers; but he denied that they ever assembled at his place; and very naturally denied knowing anything about approver Umrao Singh and the bottle of acid. Mr. Waite states that on January 16th, 1915, accused was produced before him in Ludhiana and witness recorded his statement to the effect that Dalip Singh had told him of the purchase of bomb material, and that he himself had attended Badowal meeting. He told Sajjan Singh, *Lambardar*, that he would try to collect information; and was let go; but the witness says he never employed accused, nor regarded him as a spy D. W. 399 is Sajjan Singh, *Lambardar*, who produced accused (and Udham Singh of Hans approver introduced to him by accused) before Mr. Waite. This witness shows clearly enough that accused was merely "running with the hare, and hunting with the hounds"; accused's information was never full, and was usually late; and no arrest was made in consequence of information supplied. D. W. 400 (the writer of *Exh. D.* 9) also says that accused never supplied any useful information; and his evidence relates to information given after the date of that *ruqa*. D. Ws. 401 and 405 inclusive have said what they could for accused; two of them trying to make out that approver Sucha Singh's relations got accused inplicated out of revenge. D. W. 605 (brother of accused) says policemen often visited accused's house. D. W. 897 states that accused started a loyal society. D. W. 898 (a pensioned sepoy) supports *re* accused's loyalty; and recollects (curiously enough) travelling in a train on the 19th February, when he did not see at Mullanpur this accused, nor any men dressed in black. D. W. 912 (a pensioned Jamadar—really accused Randhir Singh's witness) says—"I advised the accused to assist in catching political offenders." This sort of evidence carries no conviction.

Defence counsel, amongst other things, urged that accused was a Police spy, who mixed with *Ghadr* men to entrap them; and that accused invented excuses (page 357) to get away when anything was really going to occur. He urged that accused was implicated because he fell out with Police officers; again, simply because he was looked on as an incompetent spy; and ended by saying that accused did start in November 1914 as one of the *Ghadr* party, but that, later, his ideas changed and he became a Police spy. This latter suggestion is nearer the mark; but we cannot take counsel's view of it.

Counsel for the Crown has pertinently asked why this accused, for instance, did not get Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) entrapped; and whether a Police spy would have deliberately seduced Sucha Singh approver? He urges that this accused was the originator of the trouble among the youths of Ludhiana.

On the view we take of the evidence against this man we are of opinion that the case is very similar to that of Dewa Singh, (L. C. C.); and for similar reasons we convict him under section 124 A, I. P. C., and sentence him to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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40. Karam Chand, *Kohli*, son of Ganesh Singh, of Remgarh Street, Amritsar, aged 45 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 619), arrived in India (he says from Singapore) on the 9th August 1915. He was employed in the Railway at Shanghai and the complaint was mistaken *re* Hong-Kong. He was interned on 19th August 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Mula Singh, Attar Singh of Tharu, and 304 (at a second attempt).

In Court by approver Jawala Singh, who was doubtful about him at the parade, and said he thought he had seen him at Shanghai ; and as the Court was rising pointed him out, saying that he knew him as the Babu whom he had seen in Shanghai. It is only fair to the accused to note that this accused is easily distinguishable from the other accused in Court by the kind of cap he wears ; and that, on the second occasion when Jawala Singh spoke about identifying him, the accused had resumed the wearing of that cap. Approver Mula Singh admittedly knew accused before.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused used to receive letters from America from the notorious Gurdit Singh of *Komagata Maru* fame) which accused Gujar Singh used to read out ; and that Gujar Singh told the witness that accused had received a letter from the notorious Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) from America to the effect that he was returning to India to raise a mutiny. This evidence, of course, does not show whether accused were a willing recipient of such letters ; and the value of the statement is discounted by the witness' admission that he did not know accused by sight.

The next witness is P. W. 140 (Dip Chand) ; who states that accused was Might Station Inspector in Shanghai when the witness was Travelling Ticket Inspector. He asserts that the accused received bundles of the *Ghadr* newspaper which he used to distribute to others, and recite himself ; and that accused was dismissed from his employment upon Police complaint. We view the statement of this witness with grave suspicion ; especially, since he admitted in cross-examination that the accused had reported to the General Manager of the Railway against the witness's brother on a charge of sodomy with a Chinese boy. Other points elicited in cross-examination appeared unsatisfactory ; and the witness admitted that, after his return to India on the 18th May 1915, he was himself restricted, and was questioned as to what he knew when he, presumably, came out with his story against accused.

P. W. 142 (formerly Assistant Jailor at Amritsar) made notes (*vide Exhs. P.* 95 *A*, 95 *A*, *small note, and* 95 *B* translation) of conversations with this accused in September and October 1915. The notes do not appear to be particularly incriminating ; and the original pencil notes are not forthcoming. The witness admitted that accused had complained to the Jail Superintendent about the supply of milk.

We cannot say that the statement of P. W. 304 impresses us much either. The witness, a watchman at Shanghai, who only identified accused at his second attempt on Jail parade ; and not in Court ; states that " a person called Kohli gave him a *Ghadr parcha* from a rickshaw, and urged him to join against the British, which the witness refused to do. (Certainly, a peculiar method of proselytizing !). He goes on to say that accused and others lectured at Shanghai ; and that Buta Singh was twice beaten for trying to stop them. This witness admitted that he, too, was restricted on his return to India ; and that he only volunteered information when a *parwana* reached his village (Sur Singh) enquiring whether any one could identify " Kohli. "

Approver Jowala Singh (whose identification of this accused we have already remarked upon) has stated that accused used to receive and distribute the " *Ghadr* " paper at Shanghai. In cross-examination, he stated that he did not mention accused in his previous statement because he did not then know

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that accused had returned to India. He knew him in Shanghai as "Karmu Mul" with a house near the Railway Station. He only once saw accused distributing the "*Ghadr*"—outside the *gurdwara*—when accused gave him a copy, which contained an account of Har Dyal's having to give security. This witness says that the Consul at Shanghai threatened accused with deportation; and denies that accused got him (the witness) into trouble for drunkenness. Now, though we see no reason whatever to doubt the main facts of this approver's evidence; it must be admitted that he himself is anything but a person of unblemished character.

The really important witness, so far as this accused is concerned, is approver Mula Singh. He tells us that he stayed with accused in Shanghai; and that Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) visited the witness there. Before sailing the witness "sometimes" talked *ghadr* with accused. On October 1st, 1914, accused brought 6 pistols and 600 cartridges, saying that they had been given by "a friend" of himself and Nidhan Singh for use in India. The pistols were automatic pistols. On October 2nd the witness made them over to Nidhan Singh on board the *Mashima Maru*; and, fearing arrest, returned to accused's house. On October 13th, the witness took Kashi Ram (Ferozshahr murderer) and Ram Rakha (absconding in L. C. C.) to accused's house, where they put up until they sailed on the 15th for Colombo. Cross-examined (page 340), the witness says that accused gave him the pistols at his house; the witness thinks in 3 cardboard boxes. The witness cannot give the name of the maker; nor opened the boxes when he made them over to Nidhan Singh. Accused gave them to witness of his own accord—not at the witness's request. In examination-in-chief the witness, at page 334, stated that at the time of Nidhan Singh's visit he had not spoken to accused about "his mission;" and on page 340 he states that, at the time when accused gave him the pistols, he had "not communicated his revolutionary designs" to accused. The witness then goes on to say that "he had no talk with accused *re* revolution—never heard him suspected during my stay in Shanghai—don't know if he was thought a traitor or a tale-bearer to Mr. Pope." He says that accused occupied the upper portion of a house in Shanghai; and some tailors the lower portion. The witness denies that he ever went to Pekin with Kanshi Ram; or that accused ever suspected him in connection with accused's Chinese servant.

Accused's statement commences at page 438; and, according to it, he was for 4½ years in Railway employ at Shanghai; and returned to India when the staff was reduced. He denies all allegations against him; and suggests that Sundar Singh, approver, invented the story about accused Gujar Singh's reading out letters—and in this connection we must bear in mind that Gujar Singh was a more likely person than this accused to have a letter from the notorious revolutionist Sohan Singh of Bhakna (being of the same village); and that it may have suited Gujar Singh to make out that the accused was the recipient of such letters, especially if he had any suspicions about this accused. The accused in his statement admits that he used to receive the *Ghadr* newspaper in Urdu gratis almost every week for 2 or 3 months (we know they were sent out broadcast and gratis); but says that he only showed them to his superior officer, Mr. Pope, General Manager, who used to send him on to Captain Barrett of the Police. (These two gentlemen accused has been unable to produce; Mr. Pope being, apparently, somewhere in England or France.) He asserts that his services were terminated with a 3 months' bonus; but of this we have no proof. He admits harmless talks with the Jailor witness; and says that he knew approver Jwala Singh at Shanghai as a *badmash*. He admits that approver Mula Singh put up with him for a few days (alleging his misbehaviour with a cused's Chinese servant); and says that Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) did visit his house to enquire about some papers which accused had returned to their original trustee. He denies that Nidhan Singh, Ram Rakha or Kanshi Ram ever put up at his house He asserts that he has been implicated because the leaders of the seditionists knew that he used to report to Mr. Pope.

His supplementary written statement appears at page 446. In it he reiterates his remarks about approvers Mula Singh and Jawala Singh, and how

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he used to give Mr. Pope information. He refers to his loyal services during the Chinese rebellion, for which he was awarded a medal by the Chinese Government at the instance of the British authorities.

The defence Exhibits are *Exhs.* D. 3, 4, 11 and 12. The first is a certificate from Mr. Pope; and the second is accused's service-book. D 11, dated 29th April 1914, concerns a grant to accused of the Chinese medal of the "Excellent Crop" for services rendered; and D. 12 purports to be a letter dated 10th February 1915 (*i.e.*, a date long after the commencement of the *Ghadr* campaign) from the Deputy General Manager to the effect that accused's services have terminated "on account of reduction in the foreign staff."

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 70 to 72 inclusive, 111 and 534. The first three give accused a good character, and speak of his domestic troubles. D. W. 111 says nothing of value. The last is Diwan Some Nath, Magistrate, who said that some accused had complained that the Police had pointed out men on Jail parade, but that this was not so.

Counsel for the defence was told that we unanimously ruled the evidence of the prosecution witness Dip Chand out of consideration. He asked why accused should have distributed newspapers to illiterate men like Hari Singh and Jwala Singh; and as regards the remark in *Exh.* P. 95A—to the effect that accused used to hand the "*Ghadr*" paper over to his Indian brethren—he pertinently urged that a man of accused's education would not have been such a fool as to give himself away to an Assistant Jailor with whom he was not on the best of terms. He drew attention to Mr. Pope's writing of accused as a "loyal British subject," but we cannot agree with him that no one knows what happened to Nidhan Singh's pistols. We believe them to be those which Nidhan Singh had in false-bottomed buckets (*vide* approver Jwala Singh's evidence), and that they were afterwards used in the Ferozshahr murders. Counsel has urged that Mula Singh used to have a liquor shop near accused's house, and went to him as being a Punjabi and of the same district. He has pointed out that Mula Singh is uncorroborated *re* the pistols.

We have considerable doubts as to the guilt of this accused. Dip Chand is, in our opinion, a false witness; and the evidence of the other prosecution witnesses does not seem to us convincing. We do not attach much weight to the allegation about Mula Singh and the Chinese servant; but it may be true, and accused has had no opportunity to produce Mr. Pope, or witnesses from abroad. Mula Singh's statement is obviously not satisfactory; and we do not understand why Nidhan Singh was not given the pistols in Shanghai. Accused has certainly produced some documentary evidence in his favour, and there is the possibility that accused may have incurred the enmity of leaders of seditionists (of whom Mula Singh was one) by giving away information to officials.

In short, there is a considerable doubt, to the benefit of which accused is, of course, entitled.

We acquit him of all the charges framed against him.

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41. Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kotla Ajner, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana, aged 25 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 621), is not a returned emigrant. There is a considerable volume of evidence produced against him. He was arrested on 28th August 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M.), Anokh Singh, Ichhar Singh, Indar Singh of Khanna and 227. In Court by Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh of Hans, Anokh Singh, *Mt.* Nihal Kour, Teja Singh of Samrala, 27, 227 and 317.

Approver Narain Singh admittedly could not identify him.

This accused was the absconding accused No. 40 in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) has a very long story about him, which runs as follows :—The accused was one of the workers in connection with a Girls' School, etc., started by the witness and P. W. 317 Ichhar Singh and others at Lohatbadi some 2 years back. About a month after the annual Sikh Conference at Jullundur, the accused comes to the witness' village (Ase Majri), and says that a resolution should be passed at the annual meeting of the *Gurmat Khalsa Dewan* (witness' institution) at Lohatbadi to send a resolution to the Viceroy about the Rikabganj *Gurdwara* ; and goes with the witness to Lohatbadi, where a small meeting fixes a date in *Har* for the aforesaid annual meeting, in order to pass the resolution. On the date fixed accused is one of some 500 persons assembled, who passed resolutions *re* (1) Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, 2) the proposed filling up of the Santok tank, (3) the filling of the Durbar Sahib tank at Amritsar from the canal instead of from the Water Works, and (4) the suggested ex-communication of Sirdar Sundar Singh *Majithia* and Sardar Bahadur Arur Singh of the Golden Temple. Accused was present at another meeting in *Asuj* at Khanna, where similar resolutions were passed, and at an annual meeting at Chamkor Sahib, along with the witness, accused Randhir Singh and others.

None of the aforesaid meeting was revolutionary in character ; but the witness tells us that at Chamkor Sahib the accused Randhir Singh told him and accused of a secret meeting held at Ludhiana, *re* the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, and said that men were coming from America, and that arms were expected from Bengal ; and it was decided to obtain "suitable men" at the annual meeting at Fatehgarh Sahib (Sirhind), whither accused and the witness proceed with Randhir Singh. Later, the witness finds accused (whom he has described as his friend who usually lived at his house) at his (the witness') house in Ase Majri, and both of them go to Patiala to meet accused Kartar Singh and Indar Singh, absconder, and with those persons to Kala Singh to get arms, and the witness buys an iron-hilted sword for Rs. 5. Later, the accused comes with accused 17 Gandha Singh (sentenced by us to death in the Ferozeshahr murder case) to approver Ichhar Singh's *chaubara* in Lohatbadi on approver Narain Singh's camel with 5 swords, a dagger and a gun from the witness' house in Ase Majri ; and attends a discussion *re* the making of cartridges and gunpowder. Accused was present at a meeting about School matters on the 17th *Magh*, and afterwards at a *Ghadr* meeting where approver Ichhar Singh again suggests the Jhaner dacoity ; and himself starts for that dacoity (which took place on January 29th, 1915) armed with a sword. During that dacoity gold and silver ornaments of the loot are made over to accused, who goes outside the village to wait, but makes off, and is found early next morning at Lohatbadi *Gurdwara*, and returns with the witness to Ase Majri. Next day the witness sends accused to Sangrur to get back Rs. 180 given by the witness to Indar Singh, absconder, and accused Kartar Singh, in order to buy another gun. The accused returns next day (*i.e.*, about January 31st) saying that accused Kartar Singh wants the witness to go to Patiala, as it has been arranged to buy cartridges from a State Magazine at Rs. 10 per 100. Accused is sent by the witness

to Lohatbadi to see what the Police are doing about the Jhaner dacoity, and returns saying that Nidhan Singh (L. C C.) and others are making bomb materials, and that he had offered his help to break up glass bottles (for use in bombs), but that all there had dispersed on account of the Police. Accused 17 Gandha Singh used to spend the night at accused's house. About the 10th *Phagan* the accused, witness and accused Uttam Singh buy for Rs. 4 in Patiala one brass and 2 white metal *garwas* for making bombs (*vide Exh. P.* 38). Accused, witness and accused Gandha Singh and Uttam Singh attend the *Granth Sahib* recital at Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh Reservist, taking the 3 *garwas* with them; and at the secret meeting held after it accused Randhir Singh says that much work is being done in regiments, and that the date for a rising will soon be announced. After the arrest of approver Narain Singh and Ichhar Singh, accused and accused Uttam Singh say they will go on making bombs at the house of Nand Singh of Kaila (L. C. C.) or Chuhar Singh of Lilli; and take over the 7 *garwas* lying at Ram Singh's house. Accused visits the witness (the same day as approver Udham Singh), and says that the Secret Police have visited Gujarwal, so he has joined Randhir Singh's party at Dhandhari; that Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) had come on a bicycle to Randhir Singh at Dhandhari, and communicated a date, probably February 19th, for a rising which was to take place at Lahore, Pindi, Ferozepore and all over India; that Randhir Singh had been spreading this information; that all were to assemble at Ferozepore Cantonment for a rising to start at midnight; and that there was no need to take any arms, as the Native Regiments there would supply them. Accused also told the witness that Randhir Singh wished men to assemble by small parties. This conversation, the witness says, took place on February 17th or 18th, and that he identified Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) afterwards in the Central Jail, Lahore. The witness goes on to say that he and accused, after calling at Patiala to fetch accused 42 Kartar Singh, went on *vid* Khanna and Ludhiana to Ferozepore. After the failure of the proposed attack there, accused, witness and Gandha Singh accused leave by Goliana station for home. About February 22nd, on hearing that Indar Singh absconder's house has been searched, the accused hides with witness in a jungle; and tells witness that the Maler Kotla Police have searched witness' house and taken away his two sons. The witness concludes by stating that accused was sent to Nabha to see Randhir Singh, who advised caution.

Now, this is a very long and very detailed statement; and what is the cross-examination? The witness states (p. 164) that he cannot remember if accused was on the School Committee; that accused attended a *bhog* at his house; and that when the *amrit* was given to witness' son and grandson, accused was one of the *Panj Piaras*.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans says that accused was present at Lohatbadi meeting where the Jhaner dacoity was proposed, along with approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), accused Gandha Singh, the Anarkali murderer, "Amli," Ram Rakha and Hari Singh (who was identified by witness in the Lahore Conspiracy Case). This witness corroborates the last witness that accused left with others for that dacoity; and returned after midnight with gold and silver ornaments. About 18th February the witness meets accused at Patiala station, who tells him that he attended the meeting at Dhandhari, where Kartar Singh (L. C. C) gave Randhir Singh and his party *ghadr* flags; and that several persons there were opposed to the idea of a rising, but that Randhir Singh persuaded them to join, for which rising the 19th had been fixed and the troops would join in. Accused and witness then go to the house of Sundar Singh (A. M.). Witness asserts that accused was present at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th (with regard to this incident, the witness added accused's name in our Court.).

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

P. W. 27, Indar Singh of Khanna (page 165), gives corroborative evidence that accused was present at Gurbachan Singh's *path* at Dhandhari, and at the secret meeting held after it when Randhir Singh (according to the witness) announces that a "*desh bhagat*" (the witness thinks, Kartar Singh of Soraba) wants every one to go for an attack on Ferozepore Fort. In

cross-examination the witness states that he himself was arrested on 24th or 25th October; that his wife (P. W. 39) was present at identifications in Ludhiana, and spent the night with him in the *thana*; but he denies that he was ill-treated by the Police. He corroborates that accused was one of the "*Panj Piaras*" at approver Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s *amrit* ceremony (page 166).

P. W. 39, *Mussammat* Nihal Kour, who identified accused in Court, has said that he went on with her from Ludhiana to Ferozepore when she went there searching for her husband (the previous witness) (page 214).

P. W. 40, Teja Singh of Samrala (page 216), corroborates that accused was present at the secret meeting at Dhandhari; and that he and Sundar Singh (A. M.) approver got on to the train at Ludhiana for the Ferozepore attack. The witness admits that he owed accused Rs. 3; but says he repaid it. Accused, he, and P. W. 27 were 3 of Sundar Singh (A. M) s' "*Panj Piaras.*"

P. W. 226 (of Patiala) is produced *re* the sale of 3 *lotas* like *Exh. P.* 38. He says that 3 men came, but can only identify approver Sundar Singh (A.M.).

P. W. 227 is the son of approver Sundar Singh (A. M.). He states that accused Gandha Singh, Khem Singh and another came on a camel; and that accused made over to them arms which had been with his father, and left with accused Gandha Singh. His father and accused returned from Lohatbadi; and later left with Khem Singh for a proposed attack on Ferozepore Fort. Cross-examined, witness said that accused had worked at his father's house, but denied that his father had any buffalo of accused.

P. W. 282 (who was a master of the Lohatbadi Girls' School) gives corroborative evidence that Sundar Singh (A. M.), accused, P. W. Ichhar Singh and others were at a meeting one day prior to the Jhaner dacoity. The witness saw a wooden box in the *dharmsala* there with swords in it. Cross-examined, the witness says that he left Lohatbadi after arrests had been made there; he never heard accused say that he ought to be dismissed from the school; but he did support P. W. Ichhar Singh in a dispute with accused about some money brought by Dharm Singh for the school.

P. W. 315, approver Narain Singh, corroborates that accused took part (unarmed) in the Jhaner dacoity; and was entrusted with loot. He admittedly could not identify accused, whom he only saw on that one occasion at night; but states that approver Sundar Singh told him accused's name after he (the witness) had made a statement to the Police.

P. W. 317, Ichhar Singh, states that accused, Dharm Singh, Sundar Singh (A. M.) and others asked him to start a Girls' School; which he agreed to do, and financed it. There was a squabble with Dharm Singh for not giving accounts of money collected in the *Bar*. Witness goes with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused to Patiala to accused Indar Singh, absconder, and accused Kartar Singh; and Kartar Singh says he can make cartridges and get 2 guns. Accused returns with the witness, and accused Gandha Singh asks the witness to give Indar Singh Rs. 10 for materials for cartridges; and accused leaves with Sundar Singh (A. M.). On 17th *Magh* there is a meeting about school affairs; and after it a letter is brought from accused Randhir Singh. The letter has been identified by the witness as *Exh. P.* 172 *A*; it simply makes Randhir Singh's excuses for not attending. This witness also corroborates *re* the secret meeting about the proposed Jhaner dacoity; and about accused's starting for it, and returning with loot (along with "Amli"), which is made over to witness. Accused and Sundar Singh (A. M.) then go to Atalgarh, witness giving them Rs. 95 to get a gun. In cross-examination, the witness admitted that accused sided with Dharm Singh in the squabble about school accounts; and that accused wanted the office and Secretary of the institution to be at Maler Kotla. He admitted borrowing a tent from accused, which he did not return; but disclaimed any quarrel about the matter, and added that the tent did not belong to accused. We fail to see any good reason to believe that this witness concocted his story, which is corroborated in various details by other witnesses.

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Accused's statement will be found at page 440. He makes a general denial of all the heavy allegations against him; and says that from *Sawan* to *Magh* he was working at a place called Kala Jhar, and afterwards for 6 months at Phagrana. He denied Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s allegation that he "usually lived with him;" but says he once worked there for 1½ year. He denies that Randhir Singh talked seditiously after a non-seditious meeting at Chamkor Sahib; and admits that he went to Fatehgarh Sahib, though he denies that there had been any decision about looking for "suitable men" there.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 430 to 440 inclusive and 883. The first 11 witnesses are mostly from the Patiala State villages of Kala Jhar and Phagrana; and they give him a good character, testify to his having *bhogs* for the victory of the British arms; and generally attempt to support his story that he was away working in other villages for months, and so was not forthcoming when wanted. D. W. 883 (one of accused Randhir Singh's witnesses) simply pointed out accused as a man whom he had *not* seen at the *bhog* at Dhandhari.

The Crown Counsel has pointed out that accused has not been charged in connection with the Jhaner dacoity as a dacoity (because not in British territory); but the Jhaner evidence has been led in connection with the offence of waging war. He points out that accused was an associate of accused 98 Uttam Singh; and contents himself with saying that there is a heavy case against this accused.

This is true; and accused's Counsel could say but little for his client, pointing out that some approvers did not identify him on Jail parades; and again arguing *re* the date of Anokh Singh's and Kartar Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case)s' visit to Dhandhari, in so far as it affects this accused. As has been said in other individual cases, we have settled the matter of the date of that visit elsewhere in this judgment; and the argument has no force.

We are satisfied the accused was an active revolutionist, took part in procuring arms and munitions during the progress of the war, and procuring materials for bombs, was one of the men in the Jhaner dacoity, attended the Dhandhari meeting and was present in the Ferozepore raid.

We accordingly find him guilty under Sections 121 and 395, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property subject to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown.

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42. Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishan Singh, goldsmith, of Patiala, aged 25 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 623), is not a returned emigrant. Accused himself asserts that his name is Narain Singh, and that he never is, nor has been, known as " Kartar Singh." The evidence produced against him is very similar to that given in the case against the preceding accused Karm Singh. He was arrested on 30th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M.), Bhagat Singh (who pointed him out, and asked him to unloosen his beard, which accused refused to do) and 227. In Court by Sundar Singh (A. M.) who said that accused was also known as " Narain Singh, " and 227.

P. W. 317 failed in Court to identify this accused.

The accused, like Sundar Singh (A. M.), is a *Tat Khalsa* Sikh; and that approver mentions him first as at a meeting in *Poh* at the Chamkor Sahib *Gurdwara*. Accused Karm Singh and the witness visit this accused and Indar Singh of Patiala absconder at Patiala to get arms; and all four go to Kala Singh, from whom the witness buys a sword for Rs. 5. Later, the witness goes with P. W. Ichhar Singh and Indar Singh, absconder, to accused's house; Ichhar Singh says that he wants a gun, and that a bomb-making party should be formed; accused agrees to make cartridges; and all return to Lohatbadi. Later, accused and Indar Singh, absconder, visit the witness and make over three swords and a dagger bought through Kala Singh, and say that Kala Singh can provide a gun for Rs. 35. Witness goes to Patiala and meets accused and Indar Singh and gives the latter Rs. 35 to buy the gun. Next day, accused and Indar Singh bring the gun, but no cartridges; and accused says he will make some. They tell witness that Kala Singh can obtain two more guns; and witness gives them Rs. 180 out of School funds (part of Rs. 285 deposited with witness out of Rs. 400 collected in the *Bar* by Dharm Singh and others). As they do not return, witness goes to Patiala, and finds accused has gone to Sangrur (so Indar Singh, absconder, says) to buy a gun. A few days later witness again goes to Patiala, and finds that accused and Indar Singh, absconder, have gone to Lohatbadi (apparently, in response to a letter from P. W. Ichhar Singh, saying that Randhir Singh would attend a meeting there *re* the Girls' School). Accused was not present at the discussion at Lohatbadi *re* the Jhaner dacoity, and witness heard that he had been sent to witness' house to fetch swords and arms. Accused, however, attends a meeting at Ichhar Singh's *chaubara re* the making of cartridges and gunpowder; and himself offers to make cartridges; and goes to Sangrur with pieces of brass (brought by Indar Singh, absconder) to make them with the help of his father. At Patiala Indar Singh, absconder, tells the witness that he has made over Rs. 100 out of the Rs. 180 to accused's father for purchase of a gun. Indar Singh and accused 17 Gandha Singh visit the witness, and tell him that 15 *tolas* of gold from P. W. Ichhar Singh have been made over to accused. Accused is one of those summoned by Randhir Singh to Gujarwal, and goes with Indar Singh, absconder, to the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, taking the white metal *garwas* got in Patiala. Later, the witness visits Indar Singh absconder, and accused at Indar Singh's house in Patiala; and they tell him that the 15 *tolas* of gold have been sold in Patiala at a reduced rate, but the money has not yet been paid. The witness asks about the Rs. 180; and they try to put him off, telling him that Rs. 100 have been given to accused's father, and Rs 20 to Kala Singh of Patiala; but eventually Indar Singh makes over Rs. 50, and the witness tells them to arrange to buy other arms. Soon after, accused and Indar Singh, absconder, come to witness with three swords and a 5-chambered revolver; and say that some belts obtained have been hidden because they were watched when leaving Patiala. Accused, and a man whom witness saw in the Central Jail, went to Patiala and retrieved the bundle of belts. On 19th February 1915 the witness, on the way to Ferozepore, calls for accused at Patiala; but finds he has left the previous day. Ac-

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cused joins the train with Randhir Singh at Mullanpur. After the failure of the Ferozepore plan, accused leaves with Randhir Singh and his party ; and about February 22nd he warns the witness that Indar Singh absconder's house has been searched by the Maler Kotla Police ; and conceals himself with the witness in a jungle. Next day he is sent by the witness to Randhir Singh to find out what is happening.

Now, this is a very long and detailed statement, but what does the cross-examination of this witness amount to ? (*Vide* page 163.) The witness (like several others) denies that he was ever shown any photograph of this accused ; or that accused's girls were ever pupils at the Lohatbadi School. He did not enquire the price for which the 15 *tolas* of gold had been sold. He visited accused at his old shop (page 201). There is certainly nothing to be got out of this in favour of accused.

The prosecution witnesses Nos. 47, 54, 220, 278, 287, 301 and 10—that is to say several Police officials including Mr. Scott,—all deny that they have seen photographs of this accused.

P. W. 226 (of Patiala) corroborates *re* the sale of 3 *tolas* like *Exh. P.* 38 to 3 men ; but could only identify approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) as one of the three.

P. W. 227 is the son of that approver ; and remembers accused and Indar Singh absconder bringing a pistol and some belts ; also 3 swords. To the Police this witness gave up the belts, the swords (*Exh.* P. 40 *A. B.*) and the pistol (*Exh. P.* 39). He says that his father gave accused money for arms. Cross-examined, he could state nothing of any real value.

P. W. 317 Ichhar Singh gives corrborative evidence to the effect that the accused, Karm Singh and Sundar Singh (A. M.) visited accused and Indar Singh at Patiala; where accused said he could make cartridges, and could arrange for 2 guns. He returned with the witness who gave Indar Singh Rs. 10 for cartridge materials ; and accused Indar Singh and accused 17 Gandha Singh left with those materials. Indar Singh tells the witness that cartridges can be got through accused's father at Rs. 10 per 100. This witness in cross-examination admitted that he could not identify accused in court (he was obviously not anxious to identify any one) ; and did not know whether accused was referred to in the cypher note-book, *Exh. P.* 171, which cypher (he says) he and this accused Indar Singh, absconder also of Patiala), agreed on. Some explanation regarding the cypher given by this witness will be found at the top of page 324, and the words "*Unis ke tyari*" (readiness for the 19th), are significant.

Accused's statement commences at page 446 He has all along asserted that he is known as Narain Singh; has never been known as "Kartar Singh;" and that this is a case of mistaken identity. He denies all the allegations against him ; and denies all knowledge of the cypher (*Exh. P.* 171) which was found on search of Indar Singh, absconder, on th e 22nd February 1915 (*vide* P. W. 311). The cryptic words in it—*Garrbe Banaune*"—were explained by witness Ichhar Singh as meaning "to make jars for big bombs." Accused states that he was arrested on different occasions by the Patiala and Jind Police, but was released after reference to the Police authorities in British territory; that the British Police saw his account-books and returned them, as no entries *re* gold transactions were found ; and that he has probably been mistaken for some other Kartar Singh

The defence witnesses are D. Ws'. 677 to 683, 726 to 752 inclusive and 1043. The first batch are Jind State witnesses, who assert that accused has never been known by any other name than that of Narain Singh ; and that he used to have a shop at Sangrur, Jind State, but some 6 years ago set up as a goldsmith in Patiala.

D. Ws'. 726 and 727 are Jind State Police officials who knew of accused as Narain Singh. They admit that accused's photograph was taken during investigations ; and we have it along with certain correspondence which

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will be mentioned later. Their evidence, which is somewhat lengthy, need not be discussed in detail, and will be found at page 788 ; but the gist of it is that " Kartar Singh, son of Bishan Singh" was at first wanted by the Police ; that enquiries from Bishan Singh appeared to show that his 2 sons were called Sukhdev Singh (*vide* D. W. 739) and Narain Singh ; and that correspondence with the Punjab Police later intimated that " Narain Singh" was not required. The reason for this will appear hereafter. The remainder of this batch of witnesses give unconvincing evidence to prove that accused's sole name is " Narain Singh ;" that on the 19th February (8th *Phagan*) he was in Patiala ; and that at the end of January (about the time of occurrences at Lohatbadi) he was in Sangrur (*vide* D. W. 736 druggist). D. W.'s 741 and 752 assert that accused is not a *Tat Khalsa* Sikh. D. W. 739 is Shibdev Singh (of Sangrur, now of Patiala), brother of this accused. He gives evidence to corroborate other witnesses *re* accused's being ill about the 6th *Phagan*, and about the same time making ornaments for D. W. 743 which were delivered on the 10th *Phugan*. He produces deeds to show that accused was known as " Narain Singh." Cross-examined by prosecution counsel, the witness admitted that he himself had taken the *pahul* (and he was wearing the steel wristlet or *kara* before us in Court) ; but he actually denied knowing whether his brother had taken the *pahul*, though saying accused was not of the *Tat Khalsa*.

D. W. 1043 (wrongly entered at page 828 as D. W. 1041) is the Inspector-General of Patiala Police. He stated that one Narain Singh *alias* Kartar Singh (he could not identify accused in Court) was arrested ; but was released as he was not then wanted by the Punjab Police. The witness refers to the telegram dated 21st April 1915. He does not recollect seeing any photograph of accused ; but refers to another telegram of April 26th, 1915 (the time of starting of the Lahore Conspiracy Case) from the Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, to the effect that accused was not wanted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, not being a British subject. The answer to interrogatories of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, Chief Minister of Jind State, will be found at page 827, and require no discussion here.

Exh. D. 47 consists of 3 prescriptions put in to support the story of accused's illness ; and *Exh. D.* 49 of deeds, etc., to prove that accused's name is " Narain Singh." *Exhs. D.* 46 and 73 (with photograph) consist of correspondence with State Police.

We are not in any way impressed with Defence Counsel's argument that there has been any mistake of identity. Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) and his son were able to identify him both on Jail parades and in Court ; and the former knew him by both names. There is no evidence produced whatever to show that there is some other person, " Kartar Singh, son of Bishan Singh, of Patiala ;" and in our opinion, the explanation *re* the official correspondence is clear enough. It is urged that Ichhar Singh witness failed to identify ; but he was none too willing a prosecution witness and is only said to have seen accused twice. Counsel admits that Sundar Singh (A. M.) did not invent a false story out of enmity, but says he invented it because he knew that some " Kartar " Singh was wanted ; and he says that he does not suggest that the photograph was shown to witnesses in order to tutor them, but that having seen it they said that accused was not the right man. We cannot accept the suggestion.

The Crown Counsel, whilst urging that there is a heavy case against this accused, has explained the correspondence clearly enough. The State officials were at first informed (in reply to their information that a " Narain Singh son of Bishan Singh " was forthcoming), that this accused was not wanted, for the reason that the prosecution knew that he was not a British subject, and, at the time of the correspondence, it was not known that any offence had been committed by him in British territory.

The accused, not unnaturally, has endeavoured to turn these happenings to his own advantage ; but we are in no doubts about his case ourselves, and we think the Crown Counsel is probably also correct in suggesting that in

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the *Ghadr* party some of the revolutionists were known by their *Tat Khalsa* names in place of their *Amrit* names.

Our finding is that the accused is sufficiently identified as the individual whose actions are testified to by the prosecution witnesses.

We are satisfied that the accused was an active revolutionist, abetted the waging of war by supplying and procuring arms and ammunition during the progress of a war; and, by joining in the Ferozepore raid, committed an act of war.

We accordingly find him guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for abetment of waging war and waging war; and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property liable to confiscation be forfeited to the Crown.

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45. Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, goldsmith, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, age 25 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 625), reached Colombo from Shanghai by the *s.s. Mashima Maru* on October 25th 1914. He was arrested on 14th September 1915; and his confession was recorded the following day by a Magistrate. We shall also have to consider in connection with him the confessions of 2 co-accused. He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :— Sundar Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh, Balwant Singh (saw him at Shanghai), 15 Jagat Singh (pointed him out), Umrao Singh (thinks he saw him at Shanghai), 177 and 177. In Court by Sundar Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh, Kala Singh, Balwant Singh (" a man of Sur Singh—on my ship "), 15 (not know name—at Jhar Sahib) and Umrao Singh (saw him at Shanghai on *Mashima Maru*).

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that he was in the Municipal Police with accused at Shanghai; and that he afterwards saw him at Tarn Taran *Masya* asking the date of the rising. Accused was at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th; entered in Khairon notebook (*Exh. P-I*), took part in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt and went on to the *zamindar* of Dhun. Corroborative evidence *re* this accused is also given in connection with Khairon, the Jhar Sahib and Sarhali, and Dhun, by approvers Natha Singh and Kala Singh—the latter of whom in cross-examination said (page 113) that he saw accused also at Tarn Taran, and that he spoke sedition at the Jhar Sahib.

Approver Balwant Singh says that accused left the Shanghai Police for the purpose of joining the *Ghadr* cause. P. W. 15 (Jagat Singh of Bhure) cross-examined, says that he first saw accused at the Jhar Sahib. It will be noticed, of course, that the above witnesses were not cross-examined so as to elicit reasons for their speaking falsely against accused.

P. W. 174 (of Dhun) corroborates that accused was in Dhun in November 1914 with approver Natha Singh; and that one Khanda Singh fed them there. P. W. 177 (*Mahant* of Chamba) says that accused was one of a *chavi* gang near Budda well (Natha Singh's mob).

P. W. 210 (*Granthi*, Kasur) produced a register (copy of entry and translations are *Exh. P.* 105 *A. B. C.*) showing that accused and accused Mangal Singh, of Waltoha stopped at a *dharmsala* in Kasur on December 1st, 1914. Accused said he had come from Talwandi. (The accused Mangal Singh admitted, on hearing this witness's statement, that he did stop there on that date). According to the prosecution, this occurred when people were wandering homewards after the abortive assemblies at the Jhar Sahib.

P. W. 133 (a *lambardar*, states that accused returned to his village from abroad at *Dewali*; and was told to report his arrival, but left next day. He returned 10 days later, and was told to go with the *chaukidar* and report; but sold his house and left the village. The witness cannot say whether accused reported himself later (the accused, of course, says that he did report with Sandu *Chuhra* and others in the *hot* weather).

This accused is mentioned in the confessions (retracted, of course) of co-accused Teja Singh of Bhikewind, Thakar Singh of Thatian and Ganda Singh (15) *Nihang*. The latter mentions him as at Khairon, etc., and later as one of those who took tickets for Ferozepore. Teja Singh mentions him in connection with Khairon, Sarhali, Dhun and the riverside. Thakar Singh's confession is corroborative.

Accused's own confession to a Magistrate will be found at page 450. All we need say here is that it fully incriminates him, and corroborates various approvers; and that in it accused mentioned that Lal Singh of Bhure had provided him with a *chavi* (*vide* P. W. 177, *Mahant* of Chamba, *re* the *chavi* gang near Budda well).

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Accused's statement before this Court will be found at page 448. He says he returned to India because his parents had died, and there was no one to look after the property; and denies knowing Nidhan Singh of the *Mashima Maru*. (In his confession he said he returned on account of *Ghadr* influence, and mentioned Nidhan Singh). He says he was maltreated into making a confession. He says he spent some ten days in his village, and then sold his property there (compare prosecution evidence) because he had no woman to cook for him. He denies the allegations against him; says that many of his people have died of plague; and that he was arrested simply because he happened to be a returned emigrant.

This accused produced no defence witnesses.

His counsel urged that he was a tool in other people's hands; and that in his confession he said that in India he joined the revolutionists under threats. He does say that he at first refused; but that he joined when accused Jindar Singh (who had come on his ship) visited him.

We see no reason to doubt that he came from abroad to help in the *Ghadr* movement; and sold up his property very soon after his arrival to leave himself more free; but we should not call him at all an important accused. He was one of a mob.

We are satisfied on the evidence that this accused returned to India to subvert Government, that on his arrival he attended fairs seeking orders, and participated in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array.

We find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown. As, however, his part in India is a comparatively minor one, we recommend him to mercy, and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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43. Kirpa Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, of Laung Majri, Police Station Anandpur, District Hoshiarpur, aged 27 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 627), was one of the men in the 26th Punjab Infantry.

During the present trial he was removed from the dock for a short time by the prosecution, who wished to test his value as a possible approver—finally, however, deciding on approver Teja Singh, formerly of the same Regiment. He was arrested on 13th October 1915.

The prosecution evidence is, of course, largely the same as was produced in respect of the other accused 26, 48 and 66 of the same regiment, but we must add that approver Anokh Singh, though he described this accused to the Magistrate, failed to identify him in Court.

P. W. 34 Jamadar Buta Singh (26th P. I.) states that accused was one of those who used to attend seditious lectures in Hong Kong *Gurdwara* (page 207); tried to get discharged, and was eventually sent to India. Accused 26 Harnam Singh mentioned him to witness as one of those ready for mutiny. The witness, cross-examined, says that accused was in his company at Hong Kong, but was not his friend; and that he (the witness) was only sent to the Depôt in India because he quarrelled with Subadar Mal Singh. He says that accused was on duty at Ferozepore Hospital when he was dismissed the Regiment on 19th February 1915.

P. W. 35 (Captain Cargill, 26th P. I.) tells us that accused was one of those who arrived at Karachi with a draft in July 1914; and was one who had either to apply for a discharge, or be discharged compulsorily (page 209). He was eventually dismissed the regiment on February 19th, 1915.

P. W. Bhan Singh told the witness that other men dismissed on the 19th had returned with accused Labh Singh (captured in the lines) on the 20th; but that he was not certain whether this accused had been one of them.

P. W 36 (Subadar Muaz Khan, 26th P. I) despatched accused with a ticket in Ludhiana direction on the morning of February 19th.

P. W 37 Sepoy Bhan Singh (26th P. I.) reported to the Jamadar witness that accused Labh Singh had mentioned this accused as one ready for mutiny. He did not himself see accused on February 20th; but Labh Singh, who returned to murder Captain Cargill and the Jamadar, told witness that accused had returned with him. Witness only saw 3 men in the distance.

P. W. 38 (*Mistri* Mohn Singh, 26th P.I.) says nothing special about this accused.

P. W. 10 (Mr. Scott), cross-examined, speaks regarding the idea of making accused an approver; and admits that accused said that Jamadar Buta Singh had implicated him and others to save himself.

P. W. 344 (Madho Singh, Head Clerk of the 26th P. I. Depôt) states how this accused and the accused 26, 48, 66 and others tried to stir up trouble at Karachi and Ferozepore Depôts. Our remarks on his evidence in the separate case of accused 26 apply, and need not be repeated.

P. W. 239 (Luggage Clerk, Phagwara) produces *Exh. P.* 111, railway-receipt, for accused's bedding, from Ferozeshahr to Phagwara, dated 19th February. Accused took delivery at Phagwara on the 20th.

Approver Anokh Singh (see our previous note *re* identification) states as follows :—On the 18th February 1915, he and Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) visited accused at Ferozepore Military Hospital, where accused was "pretending to be ill" (witness at first said "was ill"). Kartar Singh, told accused that he had come about the business about which he had talked to accused in Hong Kong; and accused fetched accused Labh Singh, and Phuman Singh, and told them that the *Ghadr* would start on the 19th. Kartar Singh gave accused and the others copies of the "*Ghadr Sandesa*" to distribute; and accused puts up Kartar Singh and the witness. Next morning accused is informed that he has been dismissed the regiment, and will be sent to Jail if

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he returns to cantonments. Accused then tells Kartar Singh and the witness to make out that they are relations of his come to enlist; and promises to meet them the same night at the Railway Station. Accused is sent off towards Ludhiana; but they meet him again the same afternoon, accused saying that he got out at the next station and returned; and all 3 go to the station to await the Ludhiana party (Randhir Singh's) expected by the 9 P.M. train. On their arrival, accused guides one of the 3 groups to the Rifle Range; and is sent back to the station by Kartar Singh, to await the return of the other dismissed sepoys—and does not return till morning. On the way to the station on 20th, the witness and his companions meet accused, who says that he was arrested by a Military Guard and taken before an officer for trespassing, but explained that he had been detained in Ferozepore to settle up his accounts. He leaves with accused Labh Singh (this point is noticeable), saying that he will join the others next day at Lahore. All that was elicited in cross-examination (page 248, was that the witness had altogether seen accused for about 5 hours.

Approver Teja Singh, of course, belonged to accused's Regiment; and was originally accused 92, to whom this Court tendered pardon. His story runs as follows:—At Hong Kong in 1914, this accused reads out the "*Ghadr*" to the witness, accused Phuman Singh and other; and the same evening tells them that Jamadar Buta Singh had received the paper from America, and also mentions a proposal to murder Subadar Harnam Singh for making reports to officers. Accused suggests getting men in the Regiment to form a party; and some are won over to the *Ghadr* cause. Accused is sent from Ferozepore Depôt to Poona for a signalling course; and on his return is given by Jamadar Buta Singh 2 or 3 copies of the *Ghadr* for another regiment and to read to Hospital orderlies. Ten days after accused's return from Poona, the witness meets him with a stranger, whom accused introduces as his *bhaiband* and sends to the witness' quarters for food; and later, accused tells the witness that the stranger was a *Ghadr* emigrant who had promised to bring someone to teach bomb-making. A few days later accused calls the witness to the Hospital-quarters, where he finds assembled the Jamadar, Sarda Singh Clerk, and a person who, from his description, appears to have been Pingley (of the L. C. C.); and notes are taken of how to make bombs, and the Jamadar is asked to prepare men for a rising, a date for which will be communicated. Accused keeps accused Phuman Singh (in Lahore on duty *re* Reservists) informed by letter about *Ghadr* matters. This witness adds that accused told him in Jail that approver Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had visited the Lines. Cross-examined, the witness says that before accused left the dock, he told witness that he had a mind to turn approver and would omit the witness's name. Accused was a signaller, and Jamadar Buta Singh was Signalling Officer; but accused was only under him in Kohat. He denies any enmity with accused; and says that when he offered himself as an approver, he had no knowledge that accused had been declined as such. He adds that it was Jamadar Buta Singh who sent accused to the Ferozepore Hospital, where one of his duties was to record the names of visitors; and that the Jamadar was himself suspected of seditious proclivities.

We, of course, bear in mind the position occupied by this witness before he turned approver.

The accused's statement and supplementary statement will be found on pages 454 and 564 of the record.

He denies all seditious tendencies and revolutionary activities; and accuses Buta Singh and Teja Singh of having falsely implicated him. He admits trying to get his discharge for personal reasons, says he was on hospital duty in Ferozepore on account of ill-health, admits his discharge and alleges that the reason he booked his luggage from Ferozeshahr on the 19th February was because the railway officials made him do so, and denies it was with the object of returning to Ferozepore—a thing he denies having done. In his supplementary statement he asserts he was sent back to India in charge of prisoners, and not with a view to discharge; and was employed on responsible duties after his return; and asserts that after being first arrested he was let go as he was innocent.

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The real reason for his release was a doubt at the time whether he could be indicted before the Civil Courts for acts committed while in military service.

In defence he has produced or examined 20 witnesses called by other accused. D. Ws. 696, 697, 699, 700, 953 and 972 depose to his good regimental conduct, and assert he never returned to Lines after discharge. D. Ws. 959, 961, 964, 965, 966, 967 and 969 depose to seeing accused on the 19th February far away from Ferozepore, too far for him to have returned that night. D. Ws. 960, 970 and 971 (father of accused) depose to accused's efforts to get a discharge for family reasons; and D Ws. 962, 963, 964, 966, 967, 968, 971 and 976 give him a good character in his village.

In argument Counsel for defence attacks the regimental crown witnesses; points out that Captain Cargill and Buta Singh do not say accused tried to induce men to refuse to return to Hong Kong from Karachi, notes accused was out of the dock for a month; and relies on *Exh.* D. 76, a record which shows accused's father had a case, for help in which he may possibly have wanted accused to be discharged.

He also urges that several witnesses of the Regiment could not be called in defence as the Regiment has gone on field service; and that except Anokh Singh the other approvers do not refer to accused as being in the reeds, and he fails to identify them.

We accept Counsel's contention that the story that accused said he had returned to Ferozepore to kill Captain Cargill is embroidery.

Counsel also urges accused would not have tried to get his discharge, had he wished to disseminate sedition in the Regiment, an argument which has little force in it, when we consider there was always a possibility of the regiment going on service; and he finally urges accused was made a Lance-Naik on account of good services.

We exclude altogether from consideration the fact that at one time accused was thought of as an approver; and there may have been mixed motives for seeking a discharge; but on a consideration of the whole evidence we are satisfied that accused was an active revolutionist in the Regiment, that he was present with Pingley and Kartar Singh, in the hospital discussing plans; and actually returned after discharge to Ferozepore to participate in the rising of the 19th February.

These acts amount to abetment of war and mutiny and the waging of war, and we accordingly find accused guilty under sections 121 and 131, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life; and we direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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48. Labh Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Chak Walian Dakhli Kasur, Police Station Kasur, Lahore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 628), is another of those accused who formerly belonged to the 26th Punjab Infantry.

He is at present serving a 3 years' sentence of imprisonment under the Arms Act (date of sentence 9th April 1915). The evidence against him is to some extent the same as that discussed in the cases of accused 26 Harnam Singh and accused 46 Kirpa Singh, and we adopt such remarks as may apply to this case.

P. W. Jamadar Buta Singh alleges that accused attended seditious lectures at Hong Kong (page 207). He was dismissed the Regiment on February 19th; but was found next morning in the Lines and was arrested in possession of a *chavi*-handle, of which a Pathan sepoy (not now forthcoming) had snatched the blade from accused. The blade fitted the handle; and appeared to have been recently sharpened. Accused was in the witness' company in the Regiment at Hong Kong, but was not his friend. Bhan Singh (P. W.) told the witness that 3 other dismissed sepoys had returned with accused. The witness denied knowledge that accused owned a gramophone; there was one in the *gurdwara*, but it was not accused's special charge.

P. W. 35 Captain Cargill states that accused was one of the draft which returned in July 1914, and had either to apply for a discharge or be compulsorily discharged. He was discharged on February 19th; and was captured next morning in the Lines. The witness corroborates *re* the *chavi* head, etc. Accused admitted to the witness that the stick or handle belonged to him.

P. W. 36 (Subadar Muaz Khan) despatched accused on 19th February with a ticket in direction of Kasur. Accused did say he wanted to get his clothes from Lahore; but witness did not give him a ticket for that place. He never heard that accused had returned after his dismissal in order to fetch a musical instrument.

P. W. Bhan Singh (sepoy of the same Regiment) states that he was told by Jamadar Buta Singh to enquire about emigrants who were believed to be tampering with the men; and he enquired from accused, who said that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had visited the Lines; and mentioned certain accused and others. Witness reported to the Jamadar. Accused said that Kartar Singh had been in the Lines one night; and was to be met again in a jungly place. After accused had been dismissed from the Regiment, witness saw him in the Lines; and accused told him he had returned to kill the Jamadar and Captain Cargill; and the witness warned the Jamadar. Accused had a *lathi* with him; and said that accused Phuman Singh, and Kirpa Singh, had returned with him—but only pointed out 3 men in the distance. Cross-examined (page 212) the witness denied that he was related to accused.

P. W. 38 states nothing worth mentioning.

P. W. 171 (Inspector Lamacroft, Ferozepore) speaks as to accused's arrest under the Arms Act on February 20th, and the subsequent conviction (*vide* record *Exh.* P. 101).

P. W. 344 (Madho Singh, Head Clerk) gives general evidence *re* troubles and incitements at Karachi and Ferozepore Depôts; he was not cross-examined for this accused.

Approver Anokh Singh, who described this accused to the Magistrate but failed to identify him in Court, states that on February 18th, 1915, this accused and accused Phuman Singh were fetched by accused Kirpa Singh to Ferozepore Military Hospital; where Kirpa Singh told them that the witness and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had come about the business already talked about at Hong Kong, and that next day was the date for a rising.

Accused offered to get hold of the key of the Armoury ; and Kartar Singh gave out copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution. Accused was dismissed the Regiment, and despatched in the direction of Lahore ; and, on the morning of the 21th, the witness and his companions meet accused, who complains of not being met at the station the previous night by accused Kirpa Singh, and leaves with Kirpa Singh, promising to rejoin next day at Lahore. Cross-examined (page 247) the witness says that he only saw accused once by night (when he promised to bring the key) and once by day.

Approver Teja Singh (originally accused 92, to whom this Court tendered pardon), of course belonged to the same Regiment. He says that accused was won over to *Ghadr* ideas in Hong Kong in 1914 ; but that accused was *not* present at the meeting at the Ferozepore Hospital at which Pingley and others were present.

The accused's statement and supplementary statement will be found on pages 456 and 560 of the record. He denies all seditious tendencies or revolutionary activities and accuses Buta Singh, Jamadar, of having involved him owing to enmity on account of money due to him. He admits seeking discharge but alleges he desired to resign for family reasons ; and while admitting he was found in Lines on the 20th February, the day after his discharge, he denies having had a *chavi* blade in his possession, and asserts he returned to get some belongings he had left behind. In defence he has produced or examined 10 witnesses called by other accused.

Niaz Ali (D. W. 696), Jai Singh (D. W. 697) and Munshi Singh (D. W. 699) give the accused a good regimental character.

Fauja Singh (D. W. 700) states accused's belongings were left with him in Ferozepore, who heard that accused returned on 20th February to get them ; and Labh Singh (D. W. 958) gives evidence of no import.

D. Ws. 1037, 974, 1038, 1039, 1040 depose accused came to his village and stayed there the night of his discharge ; and only went to Ferozepore next morning for his belongings.

In argument, Counsel attacks the reliability of the regimental witnesses for the Crown, points out that on return to Karachi the General Officer Commanding did not consider there was sufficient ground to discharge him and relies on the witnesses to an *alibi* on the night of the 19th.

There is little to be said for this accused : he was, we consider, one of the active revolutionists in the 26th Punjabis, engaged in fomenting mutiny ; and actually returned to Ferozepore after discharge to participate in the rising of the 19th.

Reference has been made to some alleged discrepancies in Buta Singh's statement in the Arms Case, where we can detect no serious ones ; and in any case that former statement cannot be used, and witness was never confronted with it.

The acts committed by accused amount to the conspiring to wage war, abetment of waging war, the abetment of mutiny and the waging of war, and we accordingly find accused guilty under sections 121, 121-A, and 131, Indian Penal Code ; and we sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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49. Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 22 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 630), was arrested on the 18th September 1915. He was brought to Amritsar on September 19th, was sent to Jail on the 21st ; was sent for again on the 23rd (page 378) ; and his confession was recorded by a Magistrate on September 24th, 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Natha Singh (not by name) and P. W. 185. In Court by the same persons (Natha Singh saying he had seen him at the Jhar Sahib) and approver Kala Singh.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) did not identify accused either on Jail parade or in Court.

Approver Sundar Singh (W G.), however, states that accused's name was entered in the Khairon note-book *Exh. P.* 1; and that he took part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*.

Approver Natha Singh only identified him as "at the Jhar Sahib."

Approver Kala Singh says that he has known accused since the *Ghadr* started ; and that he saw him at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th with 2 or 3 other men whom the witness did not know. Cross examined (page 113) the witness denies that he and accused were ever in Jail or *havilat* together. (The witness denies that he ever spoke of accused as "Kesar Singh" to the Magistrate ; and it was proved to our satisfaction that "Kesar Singh" on the Magistrate's record was an obvious slip.)

P. Ws. 165, 166, 167 (all of Waltoha) met accused along with accused 34, 56, 88 and 94 and others near the village a year ago. The prosecution suggestion is that they were all making for the Jhar Sahib ; but the evidence is worth very little, and one of the witness says he has had a quarrel with accused. This quarrel is admitted by P. W. 168 (Sub-Inspector of Waltoha), who arrested accused on the strength of the Khairon note-book, the statements of the above witnesses, and the statements of 2 co-accused, 56 and 88.

P. W. 185 is the son of Lal Singh, of Bhure (Lahore Conspiracy Case). He states that a few days after the *Masya* this accused and accused 56 Mangal Singh and 88 Suja Singh and Channan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) read the *Ghadr* and discussing looting at his father's house. He denies that accused was in the *havilat* with him ; and says that he only once saw him with accused 56.

P. W. 360 (Inspector Harkishen Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department) denies that he ever promised accused that he should be pardoned.

Accused's confession to a Magistrate (we bear in mind that it has been retracted) will be found at page 458. It is quite short, and implicates accused as at the Jhar Sahib, Khairon and Sarhali. It is noticeable that he said therein that he and others parted from the persons who went on to the riverside ; and that not a single approver attempts to implicate him after Sarhali.

His statement before us will be found at page 457. He says his confession was induced by Police ill-treatment ; he has never even seen the Jhar Sahib ; and that P. W. Channan Singh of Bhure and approver Kala Singh got to know him whilst in custody—the latter *getting himself scratched* by accused! He asserts that Jhanda Singh and Ishar Singh (Waltoha witnesses) are his enemies ; that his nephew has been killed at the Front ; and that he himself was unable to walk for 4 months on account of a fall from a horse. He put in a written statement (page 472) containing further details about this accident.

He relied on (in respect of alleged enmity) *Exhs. D.* 44, 71 and 72.

D. 44—A re pound receipts in respect of cattle, 19th July 1915, on report of Jawahir Singh.

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D. 71—Is a case in which Khushal Singh sued Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh, and others and obtained a decree of his claim on 22nd June 1905.

D. 72—Is a criminal case—

Crown per Jhandoo
versus
Saudagar Singh.
Lal Singh.
Goordit Singh.
Magur Singh.
Kesar Singh.
Fattoo.
Mehr Chand.

} Charge under sections 324, 148, Indian Penal Code.

The accused were sentenced to imprisoment on the 4th November 1915. These cases need not detain us.

The defence witnesses to be seen are D. Ws. 504, 506, 508, 512, 514, 535 and 646 to 661 inclusive. The first five of these say that accused and accused Suja Singh are on bad terms; the idea being that they could not possibly associate. But even if this were true, it would not necessarily prevent either of them joining a common gang for a common purpose like *Ghadr*. D. W. 535 is the Magistrate who recorded accused's confession; and his statement does not disclose that there was anything objectionable about the proceedings. The remaining batch of witnesses are as to character; as to the aforesaid enmity with co-accused Suja Singh; some of them corroborate as to the fall from a horse, and as to accused's relations at the front; and D. Ws. 652 and 653 attempted to treat accused's ankle. The evidence is quite unconvincing; and so were the few remarks made by his Counsel.

We are satisfied on the evidence that this accused look part in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array, and discussed revolution with other revolutionists. We accordingly find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

As, however, he is a minor person, we recommend him to mercy, and also that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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50. Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 28:—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 632), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 1st July 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by Udham Singh of Hans and Bhagat Singh (approvers); and in Court by the same two persons (Bhagat Singh at first wrongly identifying accused Attar Singh as him), 40 Teja Singh of Samrala; and 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, who stated that he did not identify him on Jail parade, "because his *aql* told him not to."

Approvers Sundar Singh (A. M) and Anokh Singh did not identify him either in Court or on Jail parade.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that accused attended the *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, at Gujarwal, and also the secret meeting held after it. He tells us that, at that meeting, accused Randhir Singh said that much work was being done in regiments; and that the date for a rising would soon be announced. He says that accused was formerly in a Cavalry Regiment; and that he joined the train at Mullanpur, with Randhir Singh's party on the 19th February. Nothing was elicited in cross-examination (page 163).

Approver Bhagat Singh corroborates on this last point; and both he and approver Udham Singh of Hans say that accused was at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of the 19th.

Approver Anokh Singh states that accused arrived at Ferozepore with Randhir Singh's party; and Bhagat Singh says that he left with Randir Singh's party from Phemi ka Kai Station next morning. Both P. Ws. 27 and 40 assert that accused attended the secret meeting at Dhundari held after Gurbachan Singh's *Path*. Anokh Singh says that he knew accused before, because accused used to visit the Khalsa School with Randhir Singh; while Udham Singh says that accused used not to accompany Randhir Singh to *Akhand Paths* there.

P. W. 47 (Sub-Inspector Haidar Ali) (page 220) does not remember calling accused to the *thana;* nor remembers accused being brought to Lahore to identify as a witness.

Accused's statement commences at page 459. He says that he was at one time in the 3rd Cavalry; and took his discharge to look after affairs, as his 3 brothers were also in regiments. He denies all allegations; says that he never left his village; and that at the time when he is alleged to have been committing offences, he was engaged on building a house. He urges the loyalty of his family; says that the approvers saw him at the *thana;* and that he has been falsely implicated solely for the reason that he refused to give evidence against accused Randhir Singh and Mastan Singh.

In a supplementary written statement (page 472) he enlarges on the alleged reasons why approver Bhagat Singh can identify him; on the services of his relations; and, for the first time, alleges quarrels with the witnesses Teja Singh and Indar Singh.

On pages 721, 722 (*Exh. D.* 17) will be found certificates of 1911 showing this accused (under the name of Sucha Singh) bore a "very good" regimental character. *Exh. D.* 41 (Randhir Singh's letter to another accused) has, of course, been relied on as upsetting the prosecution date for the Gujarwal *Path.* (We have discussed this elsewhere.)

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 168 to 183 inclusive, and 589. Of the first lot of witnesses, D. W. 169 says accused served for seven years as "Sucha Singh." Others give him a good character; and say that he has relations at the Front; and was building a house during February 1915, the work going on for a month. D. W. 174, a pleader's clerk of accused's village, has tried to be specific as to dates. D. W. 183 is the Lal Singh mentioned in accused's written statement, who says he was arrested the same day as accused; but he is apparently not prepared to corroborate the story about approver

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Bhagat Singh's travelling in the same compartment of the train. D. W. 589 was a witness for other accused as well, and makes a general statement to discredit the Ludhiana Jail parade identifications of a Mullanpur pointsman; who, however, has not attempted to identify this accused.

Defence counsel could only urge that on different occasions certain approvers and witnesses had not identified accused. This does not look like tutoring; and approver Udham Singh of Hans identified accused in Court and twice on Jail parades. No reason whatever has been suggested why Sundar Singh (A. M.) should be speaking falsely.

We are satisfied on the evidence that the accused was present at the secret meeting at Gujarwal, and participated in the Ferozepore raid. We accordingly find him guilty under Section 121, Indian Penal Code, of wagnig war, and sentence him to transportation for life and direct that his property liable to forfeiture shall be forfeited to the Crown.

He is an ex-sowar, and but for that we would have recommended him strongly to mercy, as the part he took was small.

All however, we feel we can do in his case is to recommend his case for consideration and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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51. Maghar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Barar, Police Station Lopoke District Amritsar, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 634), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 17th October 1915.

He was identified in Court by approvers Puran Singh and Balwant Singh, both of whom belong to his village ; and others of the prosecution witnesses belong either to accused's village, or to neighbouring villages.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) identified him wrongly as accused 87 Sundar Singh, in Court ; and approver Ganda Singh and Wasawa Singh, did not identify him either on Jail parade or in Court.

Approver Ganda Singh tells us that soon after the 19th February 1915, at a meeting at the Lahore Cantonment Rifle Range, Lance Duffadar Puran Singh told accused Prem Singh that his brother Fauja Singh and this accused would assist him (Prem Singh) to murder the Police spy Kirpal Singh,—that is, that accused was a *mistri* who would repair Prem Singh's pistol for that purpose.

Approver Puran Singh (referred to by the last witness), who speaks of accused as " his old friend," tells us that he met accused in the village and told him of the abortive risings at Lahore Cantonment and Ferozepore. Accused, who is both a carpenter and *hakim*, agreed to join the *ghadr*. The witness's story continued as follows :—Accused offers to teach the witness how to make bombs ; saying that he himself learnt from a Bengali in Lucknow ; but had forgotten one ingredient (apparently, sulphuric acid), which he had subsequently discovered again from a bomb brought by the Police Spy Kirpal Singh, which he (accused) had opened. (*N.-B.—Vide* the evidence *re* the bomb brought by the spy from Dadher to Lahore). Accused fetches chemicals, and pounds them, and experiments in front of witness and Fauja Singh, at the witness's house ; and explains the process of manufacture, saying that all the ingredients save one can be got from the *bazar*. He gives witness a small quantity of chemicals. The witness afterwards tells approver Wasawa Singh, that accused had taught him to make bombs. The witness corroborates the previous witness by saying that he told Prem Singh that Fauja Singh and accused would point out the Police spy and Bela Singh, *zaildar*, to be murdered ; and that accused could repair the pistol. Later on, Fauja Singh, tells the witness that accused *has repaired* the pistol. Later, it is decided at a Rifle Range meeting that Prem Singh and a man brought by him and called " Arjan Singh " (alleged by the Prosecution to be the absconding accused 71) shall kill the spy and *zaildar* Bela Singh, getting in touch with the spy through accused. A few days afterwards, Fauja Singh tells the witness that he and " Arjan Singh " have met accused *re* the murder of the spy ; and witness thinks that Fauja Singh also said that Prem Singh had also arrived at accused's house When the witness Wasawa Singh and Fauja Singh visit accused Hira Singh of Charar they tell him that accused can make arms, and should be given pecuniary help *to prevent his having to take work in ordinary workshops.*

There was no cross-examination (practically,—*vide* page 127) of this approver.

Approver Wasawa Singh corroborates by saying that Puran Singh told him that he had learnt bomb-making from accused and his own brother Fauja Singh. This witness also corroborates as to the suggestion that Prem Singh should seek accused's help in killing Kirpal Singh, spy, and getting his pistol repaired. He also corroborates *re* accused Hira Singh's being asked to assist this accused pecuniarily and says that Hira Singh said he could send accused to work in his Burma Arms Factory ; and would give him a letter to be posted in a special post-box in Burma, which would reach a Burma branch of the *Ghadr* party. Cross-examined (page 123), the witness states that he has never seen this accused ; and adds that Puran Singh spoke of him as a very

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competent bomb-maker. We are quite unable to see why this witness should have concocted his story so far as the post-box is concerned, or how an ordinary man like himself should have invented the item about the special post box; but, so far as accused is concerned, see our subsequent remarks.

Approver Balwant Singh, who speaks of him as "a carpenter and *hakim* of my village," states that after his (the witness's) release from arrest, the accused brings him a message to meet Prem Singh, accused, in the village *gurdwara*. Cross-examined (page 145), the witness says that he does not know that accused treated Puran Singh's wife, and had a quarrel about fees. (The question naturally arises—"Why was Puran Singh himself asked nothing about this?") The witness further says that Kirpal Singh, Police spy, gave evidence in a case about the murder of one Jai Singh, *Mahant*, and that all the accused in that case, including one Sohan Singh, were acquitted. He never asked this accused to put a bomb in Sohan Singh's house. He says that accused told him that Prem Singh, was the man whom Puran Singh had sent to him to have a pistol repaired.

P. W 25 Achhar Singh corroborates as to Puran Singh's telling Prem Singh that accused could repair his pistol The witness did not know accused before, nor ever went to him.

P. W. 137 states that accused's house adjoins his. During *Chet*, accused brought accused Prem Singh to be put up for the night, and Prem Singh admitted that he had come to kill the spy. The witness told accused that such an act should not be committed; to which accused replied that at present there was no chance, Cross-examined, the witness cannot say what part of *Chet* it was. He admits that accused does a little work as a *hakim*; and says he *heard* of a dispute about fees on account of Puran Singh's wife. Similarly, he *heard* of a dispute with Sohan Singh, whom accused treated. Accused is a *tarkhan*, not a *lohar*. Sohan Singh and Fauja Singh (he says) are *on the worst of terms*; and the witness admits that he himself would like to see Sohan Singh dead! He says accused left the village after Fauja Singh's arrest and release.

P. W. 199 is Fauja Singh, *lambardar*, of Barar—cousin of the Police spy He states that *about Poh* (probably in *Magh*) he witnessed this accused and Puran Singh making a bomb which was tested. Cross-examined, he admits that he has enmity with Sohan Singh, who got his *lambardari* suspended; but he does not know whether accused (who does a little work as a *hakim*) treated Sohan Singh. He never asked accused to procure a miscarriage in the case of his relation, wife of the spy's brother; nor knows that Sohan Singh brought the Police to enquire into the matter. On the contrary, he heard whilst in Simla that she had died of cholera. He never heard of any intimacy between Sohan Singh and the spy's father's widow. Puran Singh's wife lived mostly with her parents, as her husband was with his regiment.

P. W. 323 (Habib of Madhoke) states that accused in *Chet* showed him a pistol for repairs; telling him he had a license; but the witness could not do such work. Gokal *Brahman* was present.

P. W. 324 is Gokal, who corroborates.

P. W 360 is Inspector Harkishan Singh of the C.I.D., who tells us that the names of the witnesses Habib and Gokal were obtained from accused himself.

P. W. 186 (a constable of Jammu) arrested this accused at Udhampur in Jammu on suspicion. Accused gave evasive answers: and had no tools with him. Cross examined, he says that accused at the *thana* said he had come from the Amritsar District; and admits that there is a big timber-yard at Badawal or Badrawah whither at one time accused said he was proceeding.

P. W. 130 (Circle Inspector) searched accused's house on May 28th, 1915, and found empty miscellaneous cartridge-cases (*Exh. P. 94 B*), and phials like *Exh. P.* 29. The *fard baramdagi* is *Exh. P.* 94 *A*. In an adjoining

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house (said to be that of a relation) was found *Exh. P. 94 C.* (alleged to be a rifle-cartridge gauge). Accused was *chalaned* under the Arms Act; but was discharged with a warning by a District Magistrate, apparently under a misapprehension of the Law.

P. W. 131 (*lambardar* of accused's village) corroborates as to the search; and corroborates P. W. 137 on the point that accused left the village on the arrest of Fauja Singh. He says that accused was arrested for a second time in *Bhadon*. He cannot say whether the cartridges fitted the spy's pistol; and admits that the accused does a little *hakim's* work.

Accused's statement commences at page 460. He admits knowing P. W. Puran Singh as a co-villager, but says he is no particular friend (Puran Singh, at Court identification had called him "his old friend)." He denies all allegations of guilt; and says he only knows carpenter's work (*i.e.*, could not repair a pistol). He admits having been twice arrested; but says he had left the village prior to the arrest of Fauja Singh. He admits being arrested at Udhampur in Jammu territory; but denies having given evasive answers. He admits that the empty cartridge-cases were found in his house, but says they belonged to the Police spy Kirpal Singh, who, after pretending to make up a previous quarrel, got him to take charge of them during the spy's absence at Simla as a witness. (This story, of course, is not very convincing). He says that he practises *hakimi;* and that he had many phials of medicines at his house, and that some of the full ones were returned to him by the Police. As regards enmity, he says that he was treating one Sohan Singh (the person whom P. W. 137, Bir Singh admitted that he should be "glad to see dead"), and that Puran Singh and Fauja Singh wanted him to put a pistol into Sohan Singh's house, which he refused to do. He says that Kirpal Singh afterwards taxed him with having got Sohan Singh to lodge a petition. Also, that Puran Singh quarrelled with him about fees; and that he refused to give medicines to effect miscarriages in the cases of female relations of Fauja Singh and Kirpal Singh, spy.

Exhibits D. 14 *A* and *B* are two very illiterate certificates purporting to have been given to this accused by "S. Martini" and "P. D. Samuel', testifying to accused's skill as a *hakim*. They are dated during 1914, Secunderabad. The Government Advocate did not wish to object to their production (unproved); and even some prosecution witnesses have admitted that accused does some work as a *hakim*.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 80 to 86 inclusive and 454. The first of these tells us that accused does *hakim's* work; and that P. W. 199 Fauja Singh, *lambardar*, and Sohan Singh were on bad terms over a murder case; and accused has been treating Sohan Singh. He also supports the story of the enmity alleged between accused and Puran Singh and Kirpal Singh; and says that accused left the village owing to fear of this enmity. He says that, in the Arms Act case, Kirpal Singh admitted having given accused the empty cartridge cases. The record does not disclose this fact. It is very brief consisting, only of an order of discharge, with reference to a record of a case against one Fauja Singh, which has not been called for. The order of discharge was passed on the ground that empty exploded cartridge cases and a piece of lead, which might once have been a bullet, cannot be called arms or ammunition. The remaining witnesses of this batch give corroborative evidence on these points; and it is asserted that Kirpal Singh, spy was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for perjury in connection with the murder case D. W. 454 is to the same effect. D. W 82 is under security for bad livelihood; but it is a point to be noted in favour of accused that there was practically no cross-examination of any of these Barar witnesses.

This accused's counsel has certainly argued his client's case well; and it is certainly a good point that Kirpal Singh, spy, was never produced to support the story that accused had rediscovered a bomb ingredient from a bomb in the spy's possession. The evidence of P. W 137 (who would like to see Sohan Singh dead) does not seem to ring very true; and it is urged that

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most of the talk about accused's regaining the pistol went on in his absence. The enmity evidence is, of course, urged; and we are not prepared to say that it must be held a together false, while Fauja Singh himself is, most undoubtedly, a blackguard. The *fard baramdagi* of the Arms Act case shows that a considerable number of medicine bottles were found, and there is attached to that record a receipt showing that some of them (presumably, full ones) were, as accused has said, returned to him. Defence counsel has argued that there are some discrepancies as to where Fauja Singh was given lessons in bomb-making; it is not shown that accused has been in Lucknow; and, as regards his capacity to repair a pistol, he had (according to the prosecution) to go to P. W 323 himself to try and get it repaired. It is quite possible that the talk with accused Hira Singh of Charar took place about the Burma Arms Factory (it could hardly have been invented); but this accused was not present at it. Counsel urges that the bomb-making lesson really took place on what he calls the "dynamite" occasion; and says that Sohan Singh could not be produced, because he has died. Approver Wasawa Singh could not even identify accused. He urges that his client left the village on account of enmity; and was arrested without any tools because he could have got them at the timberyard where he was going for work. (On this point, though Defence Counsel has not noticed it, we may note in accused's favour the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution who say that they urged Hira Singh, accused, to finance accused *lest he should be tempted to go off and get work elsewhere*). We are not impressed with the defence witnesses who have attempted to prove an *alibi* at the time of accused Prem Singh's alleged visit; but we do not think that accused needed such evidence.

Counsel for the Crown had really not very much to urge against these arguments; and our conclusions are that the guilt of this accused is certainly doubtful; it is possible, of course, that he may have been asked if he could repair a pistol; but apparently he could not, and did not, and the other evidence against him is certainly not free from taint.

We give him the benefit of this doubt, and acquit him.

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52. Maharaj Singh, son of Nihal Singh, late sowar, 23rd Cavalry aged 25 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 635), is one of the deserters from the 23rd Cavalry; and is at present serving a sentence of two years awarded him by court-martial.

Nearly all the prosecution witnesses *re* him belong to his old regiment Approver Kala Singh (who did not attend Jail parades) failed to identify him in Court. P. W. 112 wrongly identified him in Court.

Approver Mul Singh, *granthi*, states that on learning that accused and three other *sowars* had deserted to join a rising at the Jhar Sahib, he started to fetch them back.

Approver Ganda Singh states that accused, at Lance-Duffadar Lachhman Singh's quarters, made over the sword (*Exh. P.* 18 *C.*) to accused Prem Singh now under sentence of death in the Padri murder case. Accused attends a meeting at the Rifle Range when Lachhman Singh announces that the date fixed for a rising is November 23rd, 1914. Accused Sucha Singh tells the witness on November 27th that he intends to go to the Jhar Sahib with this accused and others; and finally, accused and Sucha Singh and Surain Singh, *sowar*, deserted together. Approver Puran Singh simply mentions the fact of desertion.

P. W. 21 Surain Singh says that *sowar* Indar Singh told him that accused had agreed to join the *Ghadr*; and accused confirmed this to witness at Lachhman Singh's quarters. Accused attends seditious meetings at the cemetery; and, at the Rifle Range on November 13th, he and the witness learn that accused Sucha Singh has got information that the date for a rising has been altered from the 15th to the 17th. Witness corroborates *re* accused providing accused Prem Singh with the sword, *Exh. P.* 18 *C.* The witness describes other meetings at the cemetery and Rifle Range at which accused was present; one of them being a discussion at the cemetery on November 26th, at which it was discussed whether those present should proceed to the Jhar Sahib mounted, or on foot. On the night of the 27th the accused deserts with the witness, accused Sucha Singh and Channan Singh; and reach Bhure, where approver Kala Singh feeds them at a well. Kala Singh tells them of the Khairon assembly, and of the intended attack on Sarhali *thana* and Tarn Taran Treasury; and they go to Tarn Taran; but, finding nothing doing there or at Khairon, they go to Dadher, where they meet accused Wasakha Singh. On the 30th they visit the Jhar Sahib and Bhure; and are fetched back to the Jhar Sahib by accused Bogh Singh's servant. On December 1st, accused Bogh Singh fetches them there himself; and it is decided to consult one Saddu, *pahlwan*; but a warning comes that the police are about; and on December 2nd the accused is arrested in the vicinity of the Jhar Sahib.

P. Ws. 195 and 196 testify as to the arrest of this accused, armed with his cavalry sword. P. W. 194 (*Mahant* of Shahbazpur) states that at the Jhar Sahib he tried to get accused (armed with a sword) and the other *sowars* to return to their regiment.

P. W. 141 (Risaldar Chaughat Singh of the 23rd Cavalry) speaks as to the desertion of this accused, accused Sucha Singh and approver Surain Singh, of his troop, on November 27th, 1914, with their swords; and he has identified *Exh. P.* 18 *C.* as the sword of Banta Singh of the regiment.

It need hardly be pointed out how serious might have been the consequences, had a number of men of the regiment been ready or able to follow the example of accused and his companions; and there appears absolutely no reason for doubting the testimony of the above witnesses; from whom nothing to shake their testimony was elicited in cross-examination.

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Accused's statement appears at page 462. He admits that he deserted with others from the regiment (for which he is serving a 2 years' court-martial sentence); but says that he was intoxicated with *bhang*; and that he had his sword with him, because he always wears it. He did not desert to the Jhar Sahib for *Ghadr*. He denies the other allegations against him, including that of providing the accused Prem Singh (sentenced by this Court in the Padri case) with the sword *Exh. P.* 18 *C*. He said that he would put in a statement in writing; but none has been put in.

His two defence witnesses D. W.'s 95 and 96 could say nothing for him. His counsel left him to the mercy of the court; urging that a court-martial had already punished him for the act of desertion, and that he had "really done nothing." We cannot agree with this view; and we do not believe accused's statement. Counsel for the Crown has asked for a sentence of death.

We are satisfied on the evidence that while in military service the accused became imbued with revolutionary ideas; handed over a regimental sword of a fellow-soldier to Prem Singh, one of the leading revolutionists, attended revolutionary meetings in his regiment; and deserted and went out to Jhar Sahib to join in rebellion. There is no doubt of his guilt,—a guilt which is only enhanced by the fact that he was a soldier.

His actions if they do not amount to an actual waging of war, are clearly acts of abetment or attempt at least, and we convict him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life.

We also direct that his property, liable to confiscation, be forfeited to the Crown.

We do not pass a sentence of death on him, as we think he was probably acting under the influence of a superior officer who has been executed under order of court-martial.

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53. **Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 38 :—**

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 637), reached India (he says, from San Francisco and Hong Kong) by the *ss.* "Kum Sang" on the 11th November 1914 along with accused No. 15 Ganda Singh *Nihang*. He was arrested on 17th or 18th June 1915.

His statement made to a Magistrate (page 465) does not amount to a confession; but we shall have to consider later, with regard to him, the confessions of certain other co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Bachan Singh, Arjan Singh and Nand Singh; and by the same persons in court. Approver Bhagat Singh and P. W. 58 did not identify him either on Jail parade or in Court.

Approver Bhagat Singh, however, states that about March 7th, 1915, (this, it must be borne in mind is the witness who kept the diary *Exh. P.* 15) this accused gave him Rs. 10 in accused Phera Singh's presence for the purchase of bomb chemicals (*vide* page 177 of record). On March 14th the witness leaves for Ahmadgarh to get chemicals; and buys Rs. 7 worth. He promises to introduce one Channan Singh of Narangwal to accused and others on the 21st at Jitwal railway station, with a view to a dacoity at Ghalib. After the witness' arrest and release, he is taken by accused and accused Pakhar Singh, at Randhir Singh's request, to meet accused Ishar Singh in a jungle; but they fail to find him; and the witness is told by accused that arms are buried there, and asks accused for a pistol, but is told to come on the 31st when the "party will decide" whether he is to be given a pistol. (*Vide* the entry *re* Jitwal railway station, of March 21st at page 96 of the diary, *Exh. P.* 15—page 178 of our record). On March 31st (the entry in the diary of that date,—*ride* page 179—shows that witness was back in his village) this accused and accused Pakhar Singh warn the witness to make himself scarce; and the same day accused Arjan Singh warns the witness that accused suspects him and contemplates his murder (the suspicion apparently arising from the fact that the witness had been released after arrest. Cross-examined (page 204) the witness explained that he made no entry of the Rs. 10 in his diary because the money was given to be spent, and not to be accounted for.

Approver Bachan Singh states that accused was one of the *Ghadr* men visiting his and Pakhar Singh's joint well. In *Jeth*, accused and Pakhar Singh called him and accused 63 Pala Singh to a culvert near Dangyan (the Daudhar assembly) to meet accused Ishar Singh, who, however, did not arrive. Accused on that occasion was armed with a *chavi*. Accused was arrested in *Har*, after the witness' release. Cross-examined (page 193) the witness admitted that accused is his collateral; and that he had a case with him; but is not prepared to say definitely whether his father had a boundary case in 1897. He admits that he and accused are at enmity; and admits some, but not other, grounds alleged by the defence for that enmity. He admits that accused was restricted to his village prior to the *Ghadr* discussions at the well; and, re-examined, says that the case admitted was with the witness' father, not with witness himself. This evidence is not, of course, as valuable to the prosecution as that given by Bhagat Singh; but we have other evidence corroborating certain points in it.

Approver Arjan Singh tells us that towards the middle of February 1915 the accused brings him a message from accused Ishar Singh to go to Lahore and join Ishar Singh's party for a dacoity; which the witness declines to do. About the end of the same month, a few days after witness has been restricted to his village, accused and accused Phera Singh came there, and talk *Ghadr*. Accused attends the Daudhar meeting of June 2nd *re* the proposal to loot Kapurthala Magazine on June 5th. Cross-examined (page 201) the witness says that accused and Pakhar Singh were entrained in the same compartment at Moga after arrest. He does not know whether accussed was Secretary of the Dhudike School; nor did he (witness) apply to be a teacher there. He admits spending a night or two at Amritsar in the eame *havilat* as accused.

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Approver Nand Singh (who at page 238, denied that he had ever quarrelled with accused) states that in early April 1915, this accused and accused Phera Singh (note the conjunction of names, though the date is different) come to approver Arjan Singh's; and the witness, finding that all 3 have left for Dhudike, follows them and takes part in a revolutionary discussion. He corroborates that accused attended the Daudhar assembly of June 2nd; and says that after his own arrest along with Arjan Singh, on the 17th or 18th June, he finds accused and Pakhar Singh, in Moga *havilat*, who warn him to say nothing about the Daudhar assembly.

P. W. 58 (page 224), states that accused talked sedition to him in Hong Kong: and that later approver Bhagat Singh visited him at accused's instance, asking him to join the *Ghadr*. He refused. He never met accused in India; nor was himself restricted. Cross-examined, he said that his talk with accused took place in the road; and that he did not sail with him from Frisco; nor steal accused's *kurta*.

P. W.'s 74 and 78 (the Dhudike *chaukidar*), testify to accused's visiting accused Phera Singh, at Dhudike School. The former denies knowledge that accused talked about his not paying to the school funds Rs. 500 sent by the witness' brother; and denies that he was fined 8 years ago at accused's instance, or that there was any dispute about a *chappar*.

P. W. 220 (Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq) states that accused was arrested on the 17th June; his house was not searched; and that he and others were kept separate from the approvers in the *havilat* at Amritsar.

This is corroborated by P. W. 287 (a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector), who further states that on July 24th this accused gave information that accused 63, Pala Singh, owned a Burmese *dao* (This was recovered—*vide* Ex. P. 53, and P. W. 31), and also gave information *re* certain persons who had gone to Kapurthala and on to Walla Bridge. Nothing of value to the accused was elicited in cross-examination of this witness.

The accused is mentioned in the confessions of two co-accused—Pakhar Singh (62) and 64 Pala Singh. The former mentions him in connection with approver Bhagat Singh, and says that accused gave him a *chavi*. Further, at the Chuhar Chak (Daudhar) assembly of June 2nd, 1915, but gives us to understand that he and accused were not at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, being both ill: and it is noticeable that the approvers do not try to make out that accused was at Kapurthala. Co-accused Pala Singh mentions accused at the meeting near Dangyan culvert (compare approver Bachan Singh), which took place a few days before the Daudhar meeting; and he, too, corroborates that accused never went to the Kapurthala gathering.

Accused's statement to a Magistrate (which can be used against him only) is at page 465. In it he mentions both those co-accused; corroborates different approvers on different points (not connected with his own case—Killi fair, for instance); mentions Dangyan culvert, Daudhar, and says that he did not go to Kapurthala "on the 5th June for waging war," as, on consideration at home, he thought it would be wrong—and that he did not go there on June 12th either in spite of persuasions.

His statement in this Court will be found at page 463; and a supplementary written statement at page 491. He says that his statement to a Magistrate was made on account of Police ill-treatment after 3 months in the *havilat*—a matter disposed of in the previous part of this judgment.

He says that he returned to India, his father having died, to get an *ex-parte* decree set aside; and appeared in Court on November 18th, 1914,—being later restricted and put on security. He admits visiting accused Phera Singh—merely as a member of a School Committee; and denies knowing approver Bhagat Singh, saying that the entry in that approver's diary *Exh. P.* 15, is due to the enmity of P. W. 74, Narain Singh, of Dhudike. He says he owns one-third of the same well as Bachan Singh, approver; and that

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Bachan Singh is his enemy "from 3 generations." He also has enmity with co-accused Pakhar Singh He denies all the allegations against him. He gives a ridiculous reason for his being implicated in this case; namely, that the Police were annoyed because, when a Sub-Inspector sent for him, he flatly declined to go because the Deputy Commissioner had restricted him to his village. He says he was also arrested because he was a returned emigrant; and that on June 4th (the date, no doubt, is given in view of Kapurthala) a Police Officer refused to let him leave the village to get money from a Post Office.

In a lengthy written statement (page 491) he repeats his story about Police ill-treatment; and gives in detail allegations regarding quarrels with the prosecution witness Narain Singh over money matters connected with Dhudike School.

He again asserts old-standing enmity with approver Bachan Singh, and also enmity over alleged petty quarrels with approvers Arjan Singh and Nand Singh (the latter of whom was practically not cross-examined). He says that on the 22nd June (the date is obviously a slip, as he was arrested on the 17th or 18th) he was suffering from cholera; and the same day gave one Sewa Singh some concrete. He urges his non-identification by approver Bhagat Singh. This statement is obviously confused in regard to the names Dangyan, Daudhar and Chuhar Chak. The Dangyan culvert meeting took place a day or two before that on June 2nd at Daudhar (which is also referred to as Chuhar Chak).

The defence *exhibits* to be seen are *Exhs. D.* 19 and D. 45 (which we consider very doubtful.)

D. 19—(1) Is a civil case for possession of land by Hari Singh of Dhudike and Sundar Singh, Mohinder Singh, Mohan Singh of Dhudike; decree *ex-parte* dated 3rd October 1914, set aside and the suit dismissed on the 4th June 1914.

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(2) Suit by Kala Singh, Hurnam Singh of Dhudike *versus* Sher Singh, for possession of land; dismissed 7th April 1897.

(3) Suit for possession of house by Sher Singh against Sujan Singh Mehtaba, Mussammat Ramon, wife of Dip Singh, decree dated 23rd December 1880.

D. 45—Is a Death register, which is very suspicious.

The defence witnesses are 231 to 243 and 725. It is, of course, to be noticed that, though co-accused Pakhar Singh gave us to understand in his confession that he and this accused were ill at the time of the first Kapurthala assembly, this accused himself said nothing about his illness in his *oral* statement to us. However, his first batch of witnesses support the written statement about illness; but appear divided in opinion as to whether accused suffered from cholera, or merely diarrhœa. Some of them testify to enmity with Bachan Singh. The two *lambardar* witnesses had to admit that they had got into trouble for not reporting the absences of restricted persons.

D. W. 235 is one of those who speak of the death from cholera in *Jeth* of accused's cousin Ratna (also called, according to D. W. 233, "Nikka"); and the same witness supports the story about a quarrel with the witness Narain Singh over funds for the school (accused and the witness being members of the Committee) sent from America by Narain Singh's brother, which Narain Singh refused to hand over.

D. W. 725 is the *Chaukidar* of Dhudike, who asserts that accused was never absent from the village, he produced the entry showing that Ratan Singh died of cholera on June 6th, 1915, at which time (he says) accused was in the village. The Court at the time of his statement made the note on the record that this entry of *June* 6th was preceded by an entry of *June* 13th!

We were not impressed with the argument of Defence Counsel. It is urged that approver Bachan Singh has, admittedy, reasons for ill-feeling against accused; but the same is not the case with the other prosecution witnesses. Accused has never been charged with having been at the Kapur-

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thala meeting of June 5th ; and it is the prosecution case that it was only ill-health which prevented his going there; but we are in no way convinced by the defence evidence that accused was too ill to have attended the Daudhar assembly of June 2nd, when the attack on Kapurthala was decided on. Counsel for the Crown urges accused's own statement to a Magistrate ; the confessions of two co-accused ; and, as regards non-identification by approver Bhagat Singh, points this out as a sign that that approver was not tutored, although he made the entry about Jitwal Railway Station on March 21st in his diary ; and the name "Mahindar Singh" actually appears close to that of accused Phera Singh at page 83 of the diary — an entry of March 8th (*vide* page 177 of the printed record).

On a consideration of the evidence we are of opinion that it is established that accused conspired to wage war both in Dhudike and the culvert meeting. The latter meeting may possibly be technically abetting the waging of war ; but as we do not know what actual part he took in it, and as his part was not a very serious one in the case as a whole, we propose to convict him under section 121-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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54. Mahindar Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Majri, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana, aged 20 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 639), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on the 21st September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (A.M.), simply as a man from Majri (who was at Ferozepore), and P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna. In Court by the same approver (by name and as of Majri), 27, 39 *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur and 40 Teja Singh of Samrala.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that accused was present at the non-seditious meetings at Lohatbadi, Khanna (in company with accused Randhir Singh), and Chamkor Sahib. He was also present at the *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh reservist at Gujarwal; but this witness does not mention him as attending the secret meeting which followed it. The witness says that he met accused at Khanna Station on the way to Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915. Cross-examined (page 164) the witness says that accused accompanied accused 77 Santa Singh to a *bhog* at the witness' house and was one of the *Panj Piaras* when *amrit* was given to the witness's son and grandson.

P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, who mentions accused as present at the non-seditious meeting there, also asserts that accused was present at the secret meeting at Dhundari held after Gurbachan Singh's *path*, when accused Randhir Singh urged those present to go to Ferozepore for an attack.

The wife of this last witness, P. W. 39 *Mussammat* Nihal, Kaur, corroborates to the effect that accused and accused 77 Santa Singh went with her from Khanna Station when she went to Ferozepore searching for her husband, and adds that she went with accused to the reed jungle assembly, and that he actually escorted her home next day. Cross-examined (page 215) she denies knowing whether accused's father had a case with the father of Basant Singh of Majri.

P. W. 40 Teja Singh of Samrala, who corroborates *re* the non-seditious meeting at Lohatbadi, also corroborates Indar Singh on the point that accused attended the secret meeting at Dhundari; and he says that it was accused 77 Santa Singh who took this accused off to the proposed attack on Ferozepore. Cross-examined (page 216) he says that he (the witness) used to teach Basant Singh of Majri's son gratis; but that he knows of no disputes between him and accused's father.

Accused's statement appears at page 466. He denies all allegations of guilt; and starts his last answer to questions put by the Court by saying that he cannot say why he has been implicated; but he then goes on to allege enmity against Prosecution witnesses. He says that he and accused Santa Singh (77) went to approver Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s house for the *amrit* ceremony of his grandson (Sundar Singh admits this and says accused was one of the five friends) and that Sundar Singh attempted to set them against Government over the Rikabganj affair, and that he got angry because they refused to agree with him. As regards the 2 Prosecution witnesses Indar Singh and Teja Singh (who were not even cross-examined by him) he says that they undertook to take his sister to Basaur for education and *amrit;* but that they took her somewhere else, and by implicating him in the present case have prevented his finding her. He puts forward services in the war of some relations; and asserts that the co-accused Santa Singh complained of his not turning up to assist at the Dhundari *Akhand Path*. All we need say about this statement is that it would have been better unsaid.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 441 to 452 inclusive, 603, 604, 891, 1030 and 1031. The first of them states thad he got accused enlisted, but that accused was discharged after some 6 months, being weak in jumping. He says accused has two uncles in the Army, and that one died on the way to the Suez Canal. He makes the bare statement that P. W. Teja Singh of Samrala teaches his nephew.

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D. W. 443, however, seems doubtful as to whether Teja Singh teaches *girls ;* but makes out that he saw (along with D. W 446) accused's sister being taken off " for education " by Teja Singh and P. W Indar Singh of Khanna — she then disappeared. This witness (a *teli,* whose house has been searched in connection with a theft) admits that accused's father stood surety for his brother. The remainder of this batch of witnesses attempt to support this absurd story of accused's sister (not one of them being a person entitled to any credence), and one or two say that accused has never worn " black clothes."

D. Ws. 603 and 664 give even more furtile evidence about the alleged disappearance of the sister (they are really witnesses for accused 77 Santa Singh), and one says that Santa Singh and this accused quarrelled with approver Sundar Singh because they would not help him in agitation *re* " a *gurdwara* "

D. W. 891 is really a witness for accused 10 Dalip Singh, but he is made to answer a useless question about accused attending a *path.* Having really closed this accused's case after the statement of D. W. 452, accused's Counsel thought it worth while to produce D. Ws. 1030 and 1031, who merely gave accused a good character.

Defence Counsel's argument amounted to next to nothing. There is no reliable, nor documentary, evidence as to the alleged abduction. Counsel's remarks were somewhat devoted to discussing the date of Anokh Singh's and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.)'s visit to Dhandari (a point we have discussed and decided elsewhere). After a little hair-splitting, Counsel urged that if accused went to Ferozepore on February 19th, he probably thought he was going to an *Akhand Path,* not to a rising!

In our opinion, all that can be said for accused is that he is not very old.

We are of opinion that the presence of the accused at the secret meeting at Dhandari where the subject of the Ferozepore raid was discussed was an act of conspiracy ; which materializing into action became an act of abetment of war ; and that his going to Ferozepore to attack the arsenal there is an act of waging war ; and we accordingly find accused guilty of waging and abetting the waging of war ; and of conspiracy to wage war under sections 121 and 121-A, Indian Penal Code ; but in consideration of his youth, and the fact that his activities were limited, we sentence him to transportation for life with a recommendation to mercy.

We also direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown, but recommend that the penalty be not enforced.

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55. Mangal Singh, son of Jewand Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 32 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 710), is not a returned emigrant He was arrested on the 12th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Natha Singh and P. W 15 (who pointed him out). In Court by Natha Singh and Kala Singh (as seen by him at the Jhar Sahib prior to November 26th).

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) did not identify him on Jail parade; and failed in Court, giving as a reason " lapse of time."

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that this accused's name is entered in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1; and that he took part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana.* He never saw accused until the Khairon meeting. To Defence Counsel the witness replied that he was also acquainted with Mangal Singh of Waltoha (accused 56).

Approver Natha Singh stated that accused was at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th; and corroborated that accused was at Khairon and in the Sarhali attempt. Cross-examined (page 102) this witness admitted that accused is his cousin; and first denied, and then had to admit, a quarrel and litigation with accused's brother Lachman Singh He denied the allegation of his wife's intimacy with Lachhman Singh—but actually said that he did not know his own wife's name. He denied knowing whether one Bhai Ganda Singh was on security.

Approver Kala Singh (whose remark at Court parade was to the effect that he had *not* seen accused at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th) nevertheless in his statement before us said that accused was there on that date. He said that he had known accused only " since the *Ghadr* started;" that accused attended " *Ghadr* " pamphlet recitals at the Jhar Sahib; and attended a meeting at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure about 10th or 11th November (this the witness omitted to mention to the Magistrate). Called upon to *repeat* the names of 9 men at Lal Singh's house (page 113—in cross-examination) the witness omitted accused's name He denied that he and accused were together in the *havilat.*

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure, who (*vide* page 60 of the record) pointed out this accused on Jail parade of October 26th, 1915, stated before us that he did not know this accused; and that the only " Mangal Singh " he knows was accused 56, whom he had identified as " at the Jhar Sahib."

From the above it does not appear that any of the foregoing witnesses can be considered altogether satisfactory from the point of view of the prosecution.

Accused's statement commences at page 467. Denying all allegations against him, he says that about the time of the alleged " *Ghadr* " recitals at the Jhar Sahib he was ill with fever for a month. He says that Natha Singh approver is his uncle; and repeats the allegations about which that approver was cross-examined. He also repeats the story about Natha Singh's *liaison* with a *Mirasan* (a story taken up by a number of accused). Accused ends by saying that he served for 10 years, and is loyal.

The Defence exhibits are *Exh. D.* 65 (a medical register, which is not very convincing; a large quantity of the entries appearing to have been written up at the same time); and *Exh. D.* 66, a discharge certificate showing accused's character as " exemplary."

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 502, 615, 662, 1023 to 1028 inclusive, and 1036. The first (a pensioned Subadar) gives accused a good regimental character for some years; and the next corroborates. D. W. 662 is produced *re* the enmity with Natha Singh. The foregoing witnesses appeared really for other accused. D. Ws. 1023 to 1028 inclusive consist of the man who pro-

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duced the register (whose character, admittedly is not above suspicion), who says he treated accused from November 8th to December 12th, 1914; and some other witnesses *re* the enmity with Natha Singh, who also repeat the story of the *Mirasan*. One of them, accused's brother, produced the discharge certificate. The last witness was only a witness produced to say that no pages appeared to have been interpolated in the register.

Counsel for the Crown has himself admitted that this is an arguable case; and we ourselves are not satisfied on the prosecution evidence as to the guilt of this accused. There is a doubt, to the benefit of which he is entitled.

We therefore acquit the accused.

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56. Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 40 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed, against him (page 641) returned to India some 3 or 4 years ago from Vancouver. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915.

We shall have later to consider with regard to him the confessions of several co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Natha Singh (as at Khairon, etc.); and in Court by the same approver, approvers Sunder Singh (W. G.) and Kala Singh, P. W. 15 (by name and village) and P. W. 185

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused was at the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd and 26th; that his name is in Khairon note-book (*Exh. P.* 1); that he took part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*; and went on to the Dhun *zamindar*. Cross-examined, this witness says that he saw accused once before the occasions abovementioned. He had no talk with him. He saw him at the Jhar Sahib, along with accused 88 Suja Singh.

Approver Natha Singh corroborates *re* the Jhar Sahib assembly of 26th (accused was with some 4 men of his village); Khairon, with 4 companions; and Dhun. Cross-examined (page 103), he says he first knew accused at Khairon, but had seen him previously at the Jhar Sahib. He had identified accused and Kala Singh, of Jagatpur, on Jail parade before he saw them in Amritsar lock-up. He denied knowledge of the alleged abduction of his (the witness') sister.

Approver Kala Singh is another witness who asserts that accused was at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th; and he says (in cross-examination, page 111) that accused was a prominent speaker on that occasion. He knows that accused returned to India some years ago; but denies that he himself has any Canada-returned relations. He and accused were in separate rooms in the same *havilat*. He admits that accused is related to Lal Singh by marriage, that is, Lal Singh of Bhure, and the witness adds that, prior to that connection, the accused and Lal Singh used to associate for *Ghadr* work.

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure helped Lal Singh to take food to the Jhar Sahib for the men assembled; and saw accused there (the witness's statement to a Magistrate is *Exh. P.* 2 b). The witness admits that he made a statement to the Police 4 days before his statement to the Magistrate; and that accused's village is some 15 *kos* from his—but says he knew accused before.

P. Ws. 165, 166, 167 (of Waltoha) say they saw accused and others together (presumably, on their way to the Jhar Sahib); their statements are of but little value.

P. W. 168 (Sub-Inspector, Waltoha) arrested accused on the information of those witnesses, and on the strength of *Exh. P.* 1. He knows of no enmity between accused and accused Suja Singh

P. W. 185 is Channan Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Bhure (L. C. C.). The witness (who, of course, was not on good terms with his own father) is related to this accused; and says that a few days after the *Masya*, this accused and accused Suja Singh, and Labh Singh of Waltoha read the *Ghadr* and discussed looting at his father's house.

P. W. 210 (*Granthi*, Kasur) produced a register (*v Exh. P.* 105 *A.B.C*) showing that this accused and accused Kesar Singh stayed at the *dharmsala* on December 1st, 1914, saying they had come from Lahore. (This accused admitted at once in Court that he knew the witness, and had stayed there.) The prosecution allege that this occurred when people were wandering home after the abortive efforts at the end of November 1914.

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No less than six co-accused have named this accused in their (retracted) confessions—they are, Bogh Singh, 15 Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, Kesar Singh Labh Singh, of Waltoha, Sultan Shah and Teja Singh of Bhikiwind Their statements serve to corroborate the evidence of the prosecution witnesses and they mention this accused in connection with the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, Sarhali, Dhun and the riverside. Co-accused Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, and Teja Singh of Bhikewind both mention this accused in connection with the revolutionist Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) ; and the former says that accused had a private talk with him, after which Kartar Singh started for Ferozepore.

Accused's statement will be found at page 468. He denies all allegations of guilt; but admits stopping at the Kasur *dharmsala* (where, he says, his father's name was mistakenly entered as "Nand Singh" in the register), on his way back from a case at Lahore. At the end of his statement he makes allegations as to how various approvers and witnesses were able to identify him; and winds up by saying that he has been involved in this case (at Natha Singh approver's suggestion) simply because he is a relation of the notorious Lal Singh of Bhure.

Exh. D. 71 is a certified copy of Judicial proceedings put in to show the enmity existing between this accused and the father of accused Suja Singh. However, as we have said before, we cannot see that enmities of this kind would be sufficient to stop persons from joining a mob for a common purpose such as *Ghadr*.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 504, 506, 508, 512 and 534. The first four are really co-accused Suja Singh's witnesses; and simply testify to this accused and Suja Singh being on bad terms. D. W. 534 is Diwan Som Nath, formerly Magistrate of Amritsar, who says he remembers no complaints by accused at Jail identification.

We are not prepared to accept the suggestion of accused's Counsel that approvers Kala Singh and Natha Singh concocted their stories at Simla simply because accused is a relation of Lal Singh of Bhure; and practically his other comments amount to this, that while Kala Singh says accused was a prominent speaker at the Jhar Sahib on the 26th November 1914, Sundar Singh and Natha Singh do not say so. This does not look much like tutoring; and moreover, it is perfectly probable that people sat about in groups at the Jhar Sahib, and that a speaker in one group may not have been heard by persons in another group. This point was put by Counsel for the Crown, who also urges that Natha Singh names him as heading a group of Waltoha men and points out that accused and co-accused Kesar Singh were still together at Kasur on the 1st December 1914. We have not been shown what the case was in the Divisional Court at Lahore, from which this accused has alleged that he was returning.

We are satisfied that the accused took a party of his co-villagers to the Jhar Sahib, and participated in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array in arms, where he was a prominent figure; and we accordingly convict him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for waging war, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government. As, however, he took no part in the movement after the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali affair, we recommend him to some consideration.

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58. Mastan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 35 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 613), reached India, according to the emigration lists, from Canada along with accused Ishar Singh, Ranga Singh, Pakhar Singh and Uttam Singh by the *s s. Australien* on December 21st, 1914; and accused himself admits that he came from Vancouver. He was arrested on the 28th June 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by the following approvers and witnesses :—

Sundar Singh (A. M.), who did not name him, but said he saw him at Lohatbadi and Ferozepore, Anokh Singh, Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans and 320 (pointsman . In Court by Sundar Singh, (A M and Anokh Singh. Udham Singh did not identify accused in Court, and Bhagat Singh failed in Court, but said during his statement "I forgot to identify him."

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that just prior to the Jhaner dacoity (of January 29th, 1915) accused came to Lohatbadi with a message from accused Randhir Singh that the latter could not attend a school meeting there. Accused was at the *Granth Sahib* recital at Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist; and attended the secret meeting held after it. The witness is not certain whether accused joined the train at Mullanpur with accused Randhir Singh on February 19th. Cross-examined (page 163 the witness omitted accused's name *re* the Gujarwal meeting when told to repeat names, and said that he might have forgotten to mention to the Magistrate that accused was at the secret meeting on the roof.

Approver Bhagat Singh tells us that he first met accused at Randhir Singh's house. About 10 P.M. on February 19th, 1915, the witness finds him outside Ferozepore Station with Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), accused 17 Gandha Singh and others; and accused acts as a guide to a place of assembly. On the way home, after the failure, the witness sees accused in the train at Jagraon; and Randhir Singh sends accused and accused 23 Harnam Singh on from Mullanpur ahead from him, lest, being obviously emigrants, they should arouse suspicion. On the way Randhir Singh blames accused for promising to supply arms and men, and failing; and witness sleeps at accused's house on the 20th. On March 11th (*vide* the reference to accused of that date in witness's diary, *Exh. P.* 15) the witness visits accused to find out about the arrest of Nand Singh (L. C. C.); and accused referred him to Harnam Singh (23) telling him to call him to accused Jagat Singh, and there enquire from him. On the 13th accused tells witness to inform Harnam Singh of a meeting near Mour Railway Station, and witness returns for the night to accused's house. On April 22nd the witness sees accused at Dehlon Police Station and both are allowed to go home.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans states that accused Uttam Singh told him that accused was present at an *Akhand Path* at Narangwal, at which Randhir Singh and his party were present. Later, accused brings a letter from Randhir Singh to Lohatbadi at the time of a meeting at which the Jhaner dacoity was proposed. This corroborates Sundar Singh (A. M.), except that in cross-examination that approver said there was no letter—the discrepancy is not important To continue, accused remains with the witness and P. W. Ichhar Singh at the *gurdwara* when others start for the Jhaner dacoity. On February the 19th, he is one of those assembled at Randhir Singh's house, and the witness meets him and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) that night outside Ferozepore Station, and accused acts as a guide to the reed jungle (compare the statement of approver Bhagat Singh). All that was elicited in cross-examination (page 206), was that accused used not to accompany Randhir Singh to *Akhand Paths* at the Khalsa School.

Approver Anokh Singh (who calls him both "Mastan Singh" and "Dhian Singh of Narangwal") corroborates that accused reached Ferozepore with Randhir Singh's party on February 19th; and states further that on the night of the 21st accused was at the assembly for the proposed attack on Doraha Bridge Guard. Nothing worth considering was elicited in cross-

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examination (page 248). P. W. 320 (pointsman at Mullanpur) identified accused on Jail parade as one of those who entrained at Mullanpur dressed in black

Accused's statement commences at page 469. He denies that he is also known as "Dhian Singh" (we fail to see why approver Anokh Singh, who called him by both names, and who identified him on Jail parade and in Court, should have invented this). He says he returned from Vancouver because work was slack. Denying the allegations against him, he says that it is impossible for him to wear black clothes because he takes liquor. He cannot suggest why his name should appear in Bhagat Singh's diary, and admits that on April 22nd, 1915, he and Bhagat Singh were released from Dehlon *Thana*. He says that he was restricted to his village, and never left it; and that one Khushia Singh, *Sufedposh*, has influenced the Police against him; that at Amritsar the Police asked him to mention "somebody's" name, which he refused to do. He was seen at a *thana* by approvers Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh. On the 19th February his cousin Tota Singh's wife died; and on the 21st another relation at Choti Assi, apparently of plague. On the evening of the 21st he was, he says, taken before a Deputy Commissioner, and his thumb impression was taken on a paper.

Exh. D. 48 (restriction file) shows that accused was at Ludhiana on February 22nd, 1915, when his thumb impression was taken. *Exhs. D.* 22 and 62, however, are put in to show Death Register entries in connection with the two alleged deaths of relations; and (*vide* our notes at pages 819 and 734) the entries are suspicious and appear to show signs of alteration. They are produced to support *alibis* on the 19th and 21st February.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 150 to 167 inclusive, 281, 708, and 1003. The first batch mostly belong to accused's village; say that he has no *alias;* and testify to accused's loyalty and his relation's services Their testimony regarding the dates of the two deaths is not convincing, and D. W. 166 had forgotten to bring a Death Register when he first appeared before us. Both he and D. W. 155 make the important admission that accused was not taken before the Deputy Commissioner until *February 22nd*; and we have a little vague evidence that the Gujarwal villagers have objected to a woman's settling down in a *gurdwara*. D. W. 281 is D. W. 166 recalled (*chaukidar* of accused's village), who later has produced a Register with suspicious entries, which has not been all along in his possession. D. W. 708 gives accused a good character; and D. W. 1003 is the same *chaukidar* recalled (D. W 166), who produces another suspicious Death entry.

We agree with Counsel for the Crown that there *may be* (on the strength of *Exh. D.* 48), a possible doubt about accused's presence at the assembly of February 21st *re* the proposed attack on Doraha Bridge; though we fail to see why Anokh Singh, approver, should have invented this assertion; and one witness, at any rate, D. W 155, says that it was on the *morning* of February 22nd that the *lambardars* took accused to the Deputy Commissioner. Still, the Crown does not wish to press this point; and it has been urged (we think, correctly) that, from the wording of Bhagat Singh's statement to the Magistrate, it is doubtful whether he mentioned this accused in connection with Doraha. The Defence Counsel has urged that there was nothing objectionable in the letter from accused Randhir Singh brought by accused, and that accused did not go on to the Jhaner dacoity. One of Randhir Singh's reasons, no doubt, for selecting accused as his messenger was that accused belonged to his village. The Crown Counsel has pointed out the class of co-accused who returned on this accused's boat.

We are certainly not satisfied with the *alibi* evidence *re* February 19th 1915; and, giving accused the benefit of the doubt as regards Doraha, we see no reason to disbelieve the evidence against him as regards other incidents.

We are satisfied on the evidence that accused returned to India, and on arrival took an active part in the Ferozepore raid. It is unnecessary to give any findings on minor questions of fact. We find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life and direct that his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to Government; but, as he is not an important person, we recommend him to mercy and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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59. Pahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station, Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 22 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 644), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on June 25th 1915.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :— Sundar Singh (A. M.) (not by name, but as seen at a Gujarwal meeting and at Ferozepore), Anokh Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, 43 and 44. In Court by Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh of Hans, Anokh Singh, *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur (not by name, but as seen at Ferozepore), 348 and 349 (students simply, that they knew him at school). Approver Bhagat Singh failed to identify him in Court. He is probably another of Randhir Singh's satellites.

Approvers Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh and Bhagat Singh all assert that accused was at Mullanpur Station with Randhir Singh's party on the 19th February; and the two latter say he was at the reed jungle assembly. Sundar Singh omitted his name when repeating a list in cross-examination. Anokh Singh says that accused arrived at Ferozepore on the night of the 19th with the party of Randhir Singh (from whom he had received the *pahul*); and Bhagat Singh says that accused was with Randhir Singh's party at Phime-ke-Kai station on the morning of the 20th. Both Udham Singh and Anokh Singh were fellow students of accused; and both deny (pages 206 and 347) enmity.

P. Ws. 43 and 44 say that accused was present at the secret meeting at Gujarwal. The former admits (p. 218) that he supported one Hira Das as a candidate for *Mahantship;* but cannot say whether accused's father supported another man.

P. W. 49 (a *zaildar*), cross-examined, has similarly denied any dispute with accused's father.

P. W. 312 (teacher at the Khalsa High School, Ludhiana) cross-examined, gave accused a good character, and said that accused was absent on sick leave through March and April 1915—and perhaps longer

Accused's oral statement will be found at page 471, and a supplementary written statement at page 553. He denies all allegations of guilt and says that at the time of the *Akhand Path* at Gujarwal (his own village) he was ill. He came on leave to Gujarwal from his school on February 5th; and was ill from December 14th, 1914, to April 1915. He denies having been given the *pahul* by Randhir Singh, and says he was given it in 1910. He alleges faction enmity against the Gujarwal witnesses and enmity against the *zaildar* witness. He, too, says he has relations at the front. He says he once complained to a Headmaster about approver Udham Singh of Hans; and that he and Anokh Singh, approver, quarrelled about a book lent to that approver's brother, Nirmal Singh.

The supplementary statement at page 553 contains an expansion of these alleged enmities, especially with regard to the *zaildar*. It contains a long account of the War services of accused's relations, and winds up with an offer to go himself to the Front.

Exhs. D. 15 *A. B. C.* are copies of the statements in mutation proceedings of August 1914, put in to show enmity with P. Ws. Hazara Singh *zaildar*, and Channan Singh.

Exh. D. 15 (A) Statement of Hazara Singh, Thakar Singh, Ram Singh, Jaimal Singh and Labh Singh in support of the claims of Hira Dass, a claimant to a *Mahantship.*

(B) Statement of accused's father (Thakur Singh) supporting the claim of a rival candidate.

(C) Statement of Channan Singh supporting the claim of the nominee of Hazara Singh.

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Exh. D. 16 is a school register put in to prove that, on the dates *alleged by the Defence* for the Gujarwal and Dhundari meetings, accused was at his School Boarding-House. However, as we have said elsewhere, we do not accept those dates; and, according to accused, on the prosecution dates for those meetings (which we accept as correct) accused was admittedly in his village of Gujarwal (alleged, no doubt, by the Defence to have been too ill to attend).

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 128 to 149 inclusive, 589, 686 to 688 inclusive, 706, 707, 9[illegible] and 1042. The first batch of witnesses testify to accused's continued ill-health; some say from dysentery, other from constipation. They speak as to character, and the services of his relations; to the enmity of the *zaildar* and Channan Singh; and some seem to have unusual memories for English dates. D. W. 134 happens to remember the 20th February, because he went to accused (who was ill) to get a letter written to a European; and D. W. 128 (a pensioned *Subedar*) on February 11th asked accused (who was ill) to look after his son. D. W. 136 attempts to discredit a Jail identification, and talks about P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur (but compare Mr. Scott's evidence on the point); and D. Ws. 137 and 138 are produced in connection with Khalsa School Registers to speak to accused's illness and to his presence at the school *on dates selected by the Defence* for the Gujarwal and Dhundari meetings. D. Ws. 139 and 140 give evidence about meeting Udham Singh, approver, on the 19th February, which we have no hesitation whatever about calling utterly false. D .Ws. 141 and 142 are as to the sale of medicine about February 12th; and D. W. 143 makes a vague statement about a quarrel with Anokh Singh, approver, "over some books." D. W. 589 has been used by several accused to cast doubt on the identifications of a Mullanpur pointsman, who, however, has not identified this accused. D. W. 686 says he treated accused for illness for some 4 or 5 months but, cross-examined, made the most damaging statement that "*accused used to come to me walking*"; and, according to him, he did not always treat accused in accused's own village. D. Ws. 687 and 688 (the former of whom was a prosecution witness) give evidence *re* Khalsa School Registers; but the dates, as we have said, are really of no use to accused. D. Ws. 706 and 707 speak as to character and illness; D. W. 927 (a witness for accused 89) is this accused's uncle; and D. W. 1042 (who is also a witness for accused Randhir Singh) produces a register to show that this accused took the *pahul* in 1910. A noticeable point about the Defence witnesses is the number of military men; which goes to prove the truth of accused's assertion that his father and other relations are in military service.

The few remarks addressed to us in arguments by Counsel on either side require no comments other than those already made by us about the evidence. The case against accused is perfectly clear; and the most that can be said for him is that he is fairly young, and was probably under the glamour and influence of accused Randhir Singh.

We are satisfied on the evidence that the accused took part in the Ferozepore raid after being present at the Gujarwal meeting; and we find accused guilty therefore under section 121 of waging war, and under section 121 (A) of conspiracy to wage war.

We sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

As however he is a young man, and was probably led astray by Randhir Singh, we recommend him to mercy and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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61. Natha Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Dhun, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 646), is not a returned emigrant ; but is admittedly a notorious person, who, during March 1915, was placed on security of Rs. 20,000. He was arrested in connection with the present case on September 12th, 1915.

We shall have later to consider with regard to him the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Natha Singh. In Court by Sundar Singh (W. G.), who first wrongly pointed out accused Teja Singh of Sandpura, as being this accused ; Natha Singh and Kala Singh, and 172. No doubt, several of the witnesses, apart from the present case, would know accused as a notorious person.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused's name was entered in the Khairon note-book, *Exh.* / . 1. The witness says he did not know him before. Accused was one of those who went to fetch accused Dari for the attempt on Sarhali *Thana ;* but, not getting Dari, and finding the Police on the alert, left for his village, being under Police surveillance. Cross-examined, the witness says that he made a statement to Inspector Dhanpat Rai, and mentioned accused's village--which is *not* the Dhun to which the witness went with Natha Singh, approver. He knows Head Constable Bhag Singh ; but did not see him present when he (the witness) identified accused. He never saw accused prior to Khairon The witness entered accused's name in the note-book, as told him by Lal Singh of Bhure. He admits that accused has a scar on his face, and is slightly cat-eyed ; but did not give his description to Dhanpat Rai. He is unable to say whether accused's father is a well-known *badmash;* or whether accused himself has been many times *chalaned* and discharged.

Approver Natha Singh states that days after *Dewali,* Channan Singh went to visit accused, a well-known *badmash,* and returned saying that accused would join and bring recruits. He corroborates the previous witness *re* Khairon and accused Dari. Cross-examined (p 102) the witness denies any quarrel with accused, or complaint against himself *re* the wife of Fazl Din, *mirasi.* He denies sending Channan Singh to accused.

Approver Kala Singh states that accused " used to visit the Jhar Sahib for *Ghadr* work." At page 110 the witness admits that he reported against one Budh Singh of Dhun for cattle-theft 4 years ago ; but does not know whether accused is related to, or stood security for, him. He never gave accused's father Rs. 200 *bhunga* to recover the cattle. Accused (the witness says) told Lal Singh of Bhure he would join the *Ghadr* some 10 days before the first Jhar Sahib meeting. He knew that accused was once sent to Sessions for murder--- and saw him in hospital being bandaged.

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure on Jail parade of October 26th, 1915, pointed out one Natha Singh. In Court, however, he stated that he did not even know accused by name, nor identified him. He did not see him at the Jhar Sahib but was obliged to admit that he had mentioned this accused in his statement to the Magistrate (*Exh. P.* 24) 'because people at the Jhar Sahib " said he was there (page 105).

P W. 115 (Sub-Inspector of Tarn Taran) states that approver Kala Singh arrested on September 14th, 1915, implicated accused as at the Jhar Sahib in a statement recorded by the witness. Head Constable Bhag Singh may possibly have been present. Accused is a well-known bad character ; but the witness is unaware whether Bhag Singh recently *chalaned* him.

This latter point, however, is spoken to by P. W. 119, who admits that he gave evidence in a case against accused for an assault on Bhag Singh, in which accused was acquitted.

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P. Ws. 117, 118, 119 and 130 Circle Inspector) testify to the fact that accused is called both "Natha Singh" and "Nathu." P. Ws. 159, 160 and 170 give evidence, the gist of which is that one "Nathu Bail" (*i.e.*, of village Bail) is another well-known *badmash*; that approver Natha Singh has *sewaks* in Bail village; and that "Nathu Bail" was an associate of Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C C.). The Defence, of course, wish to make out that, if any Nathu was really concerned in these *Ghadr* proceedings, it was "Nathu Bail"; not "Nathu Dhun." However, P. W. 185 (Channan Singh of Bhure - son of Lal Singh of that village), though admitting that "Nathu Bail" was a friend of his father, and a disciple of approver Natha Singh, denies having seen him during the *Ghadr* discussions at his father's house.

P. W. 128 (Sub-Inspector of Patti) states that last February (1915) he reported that the village Sur Singh was mixed up in the *Ghadr* movement. He says that this accused and one Ganda Singh, both then living there, were put on security for as much as Rs. 20,000 (the record of security proceedings is *Exh. P.* 93). Cross-examined, the witness states that he has seen this accused in the company of the returned emigrants Kala Singh and Jawand Singh, both of whom were arrested in Lahore at the *Ghadr* House No. 1 on the 19th February 1915—and both of whom were men of Sur Singh, which is not far from accused's village of Dhun (some 3 miles distant, according to the Site Plan on record). The witness admits that he himself received complaints about accused's thefts, from Amritsar; and that he met Head Constable Bhag Singh during the present investigation.

P. W. 172, Sardar Ali, was doubtful as to identifying this accused in court until all the other accused had passed him; after which he picked out with certainty accused whom he had at first been doubtful about. This witness (now an *arzinawis* at Amritsar) was the person who, along with Kapur Singh (the witness murdered during the Lahore Conspiracy Case), reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar about the gathering during November 1914 of a number of suspicious persons at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure and the Jhar Sahib. The witness states that accused was one of those persons; and that he named him among others to the Deputy Commissioner. He states that he knows that accused is a notorious person; that he never saw him after that one occasion; that he was never asked to identify him before the Police; and that he cannot say whether accused has a scar on his cheek, or is cat-eyed. He does not know "Nathu Bail."

P. W. 190 (Sub-Inspector of Mozang *Thana*, Lahore) states that accused is popularly known as "Nathu Dhun;" and is, in nearly all reports in the Police Register XII, described as "Nathu"—not "Natha Singh." There was considerable cross examination of this witness; who was caused to ascertain from accused's "Personal File" that he was entered as "Nathu" 18 times, and as "Natha Singh" 10 times. The witness further states that proceedings were taken last against accused under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as the associate of Ganda Singh whom the witness suspected of associating with returned emigrants, preaching sedition and visiting the Jhar Sahib. Accused was arrested in July 1914, and was discharged on the 15th October 1914, and went home—on the collapse of a case under section 304, Indian Penal Code, against him On 23rd November 1914 (this information is, of course, obtained from the records kept up about well-known bad characters) accused went off to one Partab Singh, and returned with his wife; and is not shown as absent from his village from November 24th to December 16th, 1914. There is no mention in his history sheet of his association with Lal Singh of Bhure or Natha Singh, approver. Accused's history sheet has been kept up since 1907 The witness does not know that returned emigrants attacked accused in Sur Singh; on the contrary, they asserted that accused and Ganda Singh had attacked them. The witness knows of no enmity between accused and *Zaildar* Khushal Singh. At page 275 the witness states that the papers from the 23rd to 29th November 1914 show that accused returned home on the 29th, and was absent from home between those dates (which fact he denied) except on the night of the 25th — (*vide Exhs.* D. 5 *A. B.* — reports re absences).

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P. W. 191 (Khushal Singh, *Zaildar*, of Sur Singh), corroborates *re* this accused, known as Nathu, living in Sur Singh village with Ganda Singh; and says that he himself heard accused speak sedition, and urge people not to pay revenue — which the witness had to pay himself. He denies (in cross-examination) that accused set fire to any fodder-stack, or that he ever gave evidence against accused in an arson case. In his official capacity he has several times given evidence against accused. The witness adds that he heard accused speak about "Germany"; and that accused afterwards wished to kill him.

The accused is implicated in the Confessions of 5 accused, whose statements are available. Accused 15 mentions Natha Singh Dhun, as at the Jhar Sahib, where he was one of the leaders who determined on meeting at Khairon next day. He mentions him as at Khairon, and as one of the men who went to fetch Dari *en route* to Sarhali, and describes some 19 men going off after the fiasco with him, Natha Singh (approver), Sundar Singh W. G. and Lal Singh.

Accused 45 mentions him as at Khairon, as one with a sword, and in connection with Sarhali and the Dari episode, and as going on with a party to Dhun.

Accused 49 also mentions him as at Khairon, as going to call Dari, and as to suggesting going on to Tarn Taran after the failure at Sarhali. Accused 84 mentions him at Khairon, and threatening persons who wanted to drop out, in connection with the Dari incident and advising them to disperse.

Accused 90 does not mention him as at Khairon; but says *en route* to Sarhali a man, whom he didn't see, but was called Natha Singh, Dhun went with Natha Singh (approver) and Lal Singh to call Dari.

The accused's statement and supplementary statement will be found on pages 473-474 of the record.

He admits he is commonly known as Nathu Dhun, and that last cold weather he used to visit one Ganda Singh at Sur Singh, also that he has been placed on security under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure on Rs 20,000 sureties.

He denies, however, having ever talked sedition, associating with revolutionists or taking any part whatsoever in the Jhar Sahib-Khairon-Sarhali affair.

In regard to Natha Singh, approver, he asserts that he is on terms of enmity with him because he took a strong line in regard to that witness' alleged cohabitation with a Mirasan; and that Sundar Singh, W. G. is his *chela*.

In regard to Kala Singh, he asserts that his cattle were stolen and the thieves handed them to accused's father, said to be a well-known *rassagir*, and they levied from witness Rs. 200 *bunga*; but notwitstanding that, the cattle were not returned, and part of the *bunga* money was retained.

He also says that on the 23rd November he went for *Muklawa*, brought his wife home on the 25th, and was at home for some days after.

He suggests that the real Nathu present at Khairon was one Nathu Bhail, said to be a follower of Natha Singh, approver, and an associate of Lal Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case); and that his (accused's) name has been substituted partly by Natha Singh to save his own follower, and partly owing to police hostility towards him, and particularly of one Bhag Singh, Head Constable. There is no doubt that the accused has been proceeded against by the police on some 14 occasions (which the accused enumerates on pages 474-75 of the record) under sections 110, Code of Criminal Procedure 435, 457, 325, 224, 233, 304, 457 and 366, Indian Penal Code, and also under the Arms Act; and until March 1915 he was invariably successful. In some of the cases the courts hearing the cases have passed strictures on the police; and it appears that in some of these cases Head Constable Bhag Singh played an important part in the prosecution. He urges that the failure to get him convicted in these

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cases has rankled in the hearts of certain police officers, who have now taken the opportunity of again oppressing him.

He asserts that Head Constable Bhag Singh was constantly with the approvers Sundar Singh, Kala Singh, and other police officers; recorded their statements; and also that the accused, who have implicated him, were taken to Diwan Som Nath to have their statements recorded by Head Constable Bagh Singh.

He also asserts that Kapur Singh and Sardar Ali never mentioned him when they reported the gathering at the Jhar Sahib to the Deputy Commissioner, and that Sardar Ali failed to identify him on Jail parade. He urges the identification of Natha Singh and Kala Singh are valueless, as they knew him before; and Sundar Singh's as of no use as he made a mistake to start with, and ultimately recognized him by a scar.

The records of the cases D. 13, 18, 40 have been put in, and we have also seen Sardar Ali's report to the Deputy Commissioner. That report is very brief and consists simply of a rough executive order to the effect that a report has been made of a collection of men at Jhar Sahib, and directing the police to enquire.

There is no statement recorded, nor any names written down, and it is impossible to say from it if any names were given, or not.

The accused has produced 40 witnesses in his defence.

D. W. 184 (Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan) and D. W. 185 (Nawab Din, Court Inspector) merely depose that a mare of Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, was stolen, which was recovered, on the police failing to discover it through accused's father; the accused's implication being that this failure of the police, reflecting on their detective ability, has been the origin of the police hostility towards accused.

D. W. 186 gives as no information.

D. W. 187 deposes to accused being married a year and a half ago, and that he was not absent from his village in those days: so do D. W. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 207, 208, 209, 219, 220, 221.

D. W. 188, 189, 190 depose to Natha Singh, approver, abducting a Mirasan woman, in consequence of which he and accused had trouble.

D. W. 187, 189, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222 depose accused never talked sedition; and some say they paid their revenues when due.

D. W. 191 deposes to being accused of stealing Kala Singh's mare and the incident of the *bunga*.

D. W. 192 deposes that Chanan Singh (W. B. murderer) was not acquainted with accused.

D. W. 197 is produced to say that he once met Natha Singh Bhail going to see Natha Singh, approver, about *Amawas*.

D. W. 203 says accused was on bad terms with Zilladar Khushal Singh, D. W. 204 and D. W. 210 that accused quarrelled with Kala Singh and Jawind Singh (Lahore Conspiracy Case) at a liquor shop—a strange comment on accused's assertion that he never associated with them.

The other witnesses are formal witnesses to production of records; except Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, who was called by accused 90 and examined by the accused.

He recorded some of the confessional statements; and, in so far as this accused is concerned, he states that Head Constable Bhag Singh sometimes accompanied confessing accused to his Court.

The argument by Counsel follows very much on the lines of the accused's written statement, which we have already mentioned.

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He refers to the prior prosecutions of accused, the enmity of Head Constable Bhag Singh, which no doubt exists, and to the presence of that official at the bringing up of certain accused for confessions

He contends that Sundar Singh's statement was recorded by the Circle Inspector; that Sundar Singh's first identification was inaccurate; that Natha Singh, approver, knew him before; that Sardar Ali did not mention accused to the District Magistrate, and only identified him after difficulty.

He also urges that if accused went to Khairon, he would have taken his followers with him, and there is no proof he did so; and that if anyone was required to get the *thana* open, he could have done it as well as Dari.

He presses that the accused has been implicated owing to the failure of the police to recover Nawab Fatteh Ali's mare; and that Nathu Bhail is an admitted friend of Natha Singh, approver, and was the man at Khairon, pointing out the pocket-book only contains the name Nathu.

In regard to the confessions, he urges that accused 45 lives near Dhun accused's village, and yet he says the Nathu Dhun present was of Dhun (Amritsar) and not Dhun (Lahore), where accused lives; and makes the same commentary on the confession of accused 14, who also says accused was at the Jhar Sahib.

He contends that accused 84 only mentioned Lal Singh and Natha Singh, approver, going to fetch Dari; but this is inaccurate—accused mentioned all 3 going.

Re accused 49, who mentions him, he says that accused suggested looting Tarn Taran and not Sarhali; but we know that, whether accused suggested it or not, Tarn Taran was one of the objectives.

He also urges Sardar Ali has always said the gathering at the Jhar Sahib was on the 28th; but what Sardar Ali has always said is that he saw men between the Jhar Sahib and Bhure on the 28th talking revolution.

He also points out that no confessions had been recorded when accused was arrested; and urges that the security proceedings of March 1915 contain no suggestion that accused was at Jhar Sahib. This is inaccurate: for the record shows exactly what is now contended, not that accused was at Jhar Sahib, but that he was asked to go there. There is no mention of Khairon, for the simple reason that the authorities were at that time ignorant of the Khairon affair, and all they knew was that there had been seditious meetings at the Jhar Sahib.

He contests also the evidence as to accused talking sedition in Sur Singh; and urges that Bhag Singh, Head Constable, sometimes accompanied Sundar Singh W. G. at Dagshai—a contention which is of no value, for Sundar Singh's statement had long before been recorded, *viz.*, in July.

We fully recognize that the accused has been frequently prosecuted unsuccessfully before; also that he is on bad terms with Head Constable Bhag Singh, and that Nathu Bhail would be a natural person, as a follower of Natha Singh, approver, to be present at the Jhar Sahib.

We also think it unfortunate that Bhag Singh was on duty when certain confessing accused were taken before the Magistrate. But what we have to consider is, whether these facts outweigh the evidence.

It seems to us that though Nathu Bhail was a possible person to be present at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon, had Natha Singh, approver, wished to save him, he could have said simply that he did not know who the Nathu in the pocket-book was.

That he could not have got the suggestion to substitute names from any policeman is clear from the fact that his statement was recorded by P. W. 190 at his house in Lahore on the 15th July, *i.e.*, immediately on his arrest, under superior orders, before the note-book was even discovered; and before he was seen by any of the police against whom accused makes allega-

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tions; and in that very first statement the name of Nathu Dhun is given.

In regard to Bhag Singh, we notice that the first accused who confessed confessed at a time when Bhag Singh was not even in the thana; and that he was not present when a number of accused did confess and implicate him, and that some accused, *e.g.*, accused 5, taken by Bhag Singh never even mentioned him.

As regards the matter of the mare the Government Advocate urges, and we think not without force, that the efforts of the owners of the animal, if any, would be directed rather against accused's father than accused; and he also urges that the reason why the accused is so prominently remembered is that he was one of the 3 men on horseback; and also that if the confessing accused were being told to implicate accused, they would have been told to say Nathu Dhun, Lahore, and not Nathu Dhun, Amritsar, the existence of such a person not even being established.

We do not think that the long array of practically unanimous evidence in regard to accused's presence at Khairon and Sarhali, and the number of confessions that implicate him can be brushed aside on the ground of a possible hostility with a Police Head Constable who was not present on the occasion when his name was first mentioned, or because prior prosecutions have failed.

We are satisfied that accused was engaged in the winter of 1914-15 preaching sedition in Sur Singh; and was present in the Khairon-Sarhali affair in November 1914, thus commiting an act of war.

We find accused guilty under section 121 and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property, subject to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government; but, as after all, his share was a minor one and he dropped out of the movement early, we recommend him to mercy, and that the order of forfeiture be not enforced.

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62. Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 618), according to the emigration lists, came from Canada by the ss. *Australien* along with accused Ishar Singh, Uttam Singh and Mastan Singh—all of whom reached Ludhiana between the 17th and 21st December 1914. P. W. Mr. Slattery of the C. I. D. (page 548) tells us that accused was registered as "Sham Singh."

Accused was restricted and placed on security; he was arrested on June 18th, 1915; and was interned in Rawalpindi Jail. His confession was recorded by a Magistrate on 12th September 1915; and we shall have later to consider also the confession of co-accused 64 Pala Singh with regard to him.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Bachan Singh, Arjan Singh, and Nand Singh; and by the same three persons in Court. Approver Bhagat Singh did not identify him on Jail parade, or in the Court.

Approver Bhagat Singh states that on May 24th 1915 (that is, of course, at a time when the approver was helping the Police to effect arrests) he was taken by accused and accused 53 Mohindar Singh at accused Phera Singh's request to try and meet accused Ishar Singh in a jungle. Accused, he says, was armed at the time with a *chavi*. Ishar Singh could not be found, and it was arranged to meet on the 31st, when "the party" was to decide whether the witness should be given a pistol or not. On 31st this accused and Mohindar Singh warned the witness to make himself scarce. This witness, of course, kept the diary *Exh. P.* 15.

Approver Bachan Singh, who states that accused is his nephew, says that accused returned after 3 years abroad in *Maghar* or *Poh*, with a copy of the "*Ghadr di Gunj*," filled him with revolutionary ideas, and induced him to join the *Ghadr* movement. Accused, he says, had returned in company with accused Ishar Singh. The witness and accused own a joint well; and in *Bisakh*, on account of plague, the villagers went out with their families to live on their wells; and accused was visited there by accused Ranga Singh, 72 Rur Singh, Uttam Singh, Jawand Singh, absconder, Buta Singh and Banta Singh of "the golden teeth" (both since hanged) and accused 53 Mohindar Singh, who took part in *ghadr* discussions. In *Jeth*, along with accused 53, the accused calls the witness and accused 63 Pala Singh to a culvert near Dangyan to meet accused Ishar Singh, who fails to turn up. Some 8 days later, the accused calls the witness and accused Rur Singh, saying that Ishar Singh and Banta Singh want some work done; but later on this accused excuses himself on the ground of being ill and on security, and says that accused 72 Rur Singh should go with the witness to Kapurthala to loot the Magazine. A consultation in accused's presence; and accused tells accused 64 Pala Singh to bring along his uncle, approver Arjan Singh. The witness on June 13th meets accused 64 Pala Singh at Kapurthala, who tells him that he (Pala Singh) has been sent there by this accused. (*N. B.*—The postponed attacked on the Magazine had been fixed for the 12th). Accused was arrested in *Har*, after the witness had been released. The witness adds that he made over to the Police the *kirpan* (*Exh. P.* 63), which was given him by this accused, who told him he had got it from accused Ishar Singh. Cross-examined (page 192) the witness stated that accused is his distant collateral; and that he stood security for accused when accused was restricted, which took place prior to the *Ghadr* discussions. The witness is not prepared to admit enmity on account of some cattle of collaterals Mangal Singh and Santa Singh which died at his house.

Approver Arjan Singh (from whom it was only elicited in cross-examination, page 201, that he and accused were in Amritsar *havilat* together for a night or two) states that accused was present at the Daudhar meeting of June 2nd; and was actually appointed one of the Committee of five persons *re* the proposed attack for the 5th at Kapurthala; and gave accused Ishar Singh Rs. 10.

Approver Nand Singh corroborates Arjan Singh on the point that accused attended the Daudhar assembly of June 2nd. He says that he and approver

Arjan Singh, after their arrest on June 17th or 18th, found accused and accused Mohindar Singh in Moga *havilat*, who warned them not to mention the Daudhar assembly. Cross-examination (page 238) elicited no reason why the witness should have been speaking falsely.

P. W.s 74 and 77 state that accused used to visit accused Phera Singh at his school There would be nothing extraordinary about this; accused Phera Singh was the village school-master.

P. Ws. 78 and 80 (*Choukidar* and *Lambardar* of Dhudike) speak as to the recovery of the *chavi* head (*Exh. P.* 83) from accused's manure heap in *shamilat*, pointed out by accused's mother.

P. W. 220 (Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq) says that accused was kept separate in Amritsar from the approvers. He was brought to the witness from Pindi Jail on September 9th, who took him to Dhudike, where his mother discovered the *chavi* head on September 11th

P. W. 287 (Inspector, C. I. D.) corroborates *re* accused being kept separate from approvers in Amritsar. He recorded accused's statement on August 30th, 1915; testifies to the discovery of the *chavi* head by accused's mother in accused's presence; the mother said that she had buried it in the manure-heap, which was in open place close to accused's house.

Co-accused Pala Singh (64 of accused's village Dhudike) in his confession mentions this accused and Mohindar Singh (accused) of the same village telling him to bring Arjan Singh and Nand Singh to Dangyan culvert meeting; but he seems to be confusing this with the Daudhar meeting of a day or two later; and he does mention a second meeting at the water course later on. He says that on the 11th accused Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh came and questioned this accused as to why he had not attended at Kapurthala on June 5th, and says that next day accused suggested going to Kapurthala. This co-accused, however, though admitting that he went there himself, has not tried to make out that this accused went; nor do the prosecution witnesses.

Accused's own confession to a Magistrate will be found at page 478. It starts off with a mention of how the *Ghadr* newspaper used to be received at Hebbsfort in Canada (a name of a town which, probably, was quite as unfamiliar to the prosecution witnesses and the Police as it is to us); and it mentions the notorious revolutionist Bhagwan Singh (deportee from Canada) as coming on board accused's ship at San Francisco, and going on to Yokohama. It mentions the known revolutionist D. T. Kumar at Yokohama; and goes on to talk about the Dhudike band of revolutionists It mentions accused being given a *chavi* by another accused; mentions the Daudhar meeting and the Kapurthala meetings; and says that accused did not go to Kapurthala on account of illness.

Accused's statement to this Court will be found on page 476. He asserts that the Police gave his statement *ready written* to the Magistrate. He admits that accused Ishar Singh of his village (whom we always find in association with accused Uttam Singh) was on his ship; and says he returned to India because work was slack. He denies that Bhagwan Singh, deportee, came on board; and admits that he was himself restricted and put on security (this according to approver Bachan Singh was one of accused's reasons for not going to Kapurthala). He says that he and Bachan Singh (a distant relation) own a joint well; and lived there separately during the plague time. He denies all the allegations against him, even that of visiting accused Phera Singh at Dhudike School; and, of course, admits being interned in Pindi Jail. He admits being also known as "Sham Singh;" but when asked whether his mother in his presence produced the *chavi* (*Exh. P.* 83) from his manure heap, says he does not know. He says that, after restriction, he never left his village; and that approver Bachan Singh (who, he says, is a bad character like his father) took possession of his uncle Mangal Singh's goods when Mangal Singh died of plague, a quarrel resulting.

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The defence witnesses are D. W.s 244 to 251 inclusive; 722 to 725 inclusive. The first batch of witnesses give accused a good character; make out that he did not leave the village after restriction; and give a little vague evidence *re* the alleged quarrel over Mangal Singh's goods. The next batch are to the same effect; but their evidence rather discounts that of the first batch, since it appears that Mangal Singh died some 5 years ago, and that since then approver Bachan Singh has stood security for this accused.

Not much has been advanced in arguments by Counsel on either side. The Crown Counsel points out that accused's own confession corroborates part of Bhagat Singh approver's statement (the approver who failed to identify him "because not well-dressed"); and that accused was an associate of men like accused Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh. Counsel for the defence has spoken of the interval of 3 months which elapsed between accused's arrest and his confession; but he has omitted to notice that the first arrest was only for purposes of internment; and that the only real interval between his arrest in connection with this case and the confession was when accused was taken to Dhudike for the recovery of the *chavi*.

The case against this accused seems quite clear.

We are satisfied on the evidence that the accused returned to India with the object of subverting Government; that on arrival he distributed seditious literature inciting others to rise likewise, and associated with other revolutionaries, and conspired to commit and abetted the Kapurthala raid.

These are clearly acts at the least of abetting the waging of war, and we accordingly find the accused guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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63. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 649), says that he returned from Burma some 5 years ago. He was arrested on August 6th, 1915.

We shall have, later, to consider the confessions of certain co-accused as affecting him.

He was identified on Jail parade and in court by approvers Bachan Singh and Arjan Singh. The latter, in court, at first mistook accused Attar Singh for him.

Approver Bachan Singh states that, in *Jeth*, he and this accused were called by accused 53 Mohindar Singh, and Pakhar Singh to a culvert near Dangyan to meet accused Ishar Singh. Accused had been in the Burma Military Police; and owned a *dao* (identified as Exh. P. 58). Accused attends a consultation with Pakhar Singh *re* looting Kapurthala magazine. About the latter half of June accused brings a message that accused Ishar Singh (then avoiding the Police) wants to meet the witness in a field called Kirwala (really a cemetery). The witness finds accused there with Ishar Singh and accused Sham Singh; Ishar Singh's father says he will get Rs. 60 from Sham Singh, and send it to his son through accused (Ishar Singh requiring funds in order to escape into a Native State); and Ishar Singh tells accused to bring it to a certain place. Eventually, accused sends the money through his brother, Lachman Singh. The witness (page 193) admits that a threshing-floor was burnt 2 years ago; but denies that there was any quarrel with accused about it.

Approver Arjan Singh, who admittedly only learnt accused's name after arrest, states that accused was present at the Daudhar assembly of June 2nd *re* looting Kapurthala magazine.

P. Ws. 74 and 77 state that accused used to visit accused Phera Singh at his school. There was nothing peculiar about this in itself—since Phera Singh was the village schoolmaster.

P. Ws. 81, 82 and 220 are as to the discovery by accused of the Burmese *dao* (Exh. P. 58) from where it was buried in a canal-bank, on August 6th, 1915.

P. W. 287 (Inspector C. I. D.) says that it was accused 53 Mohindar Singh who gave information on July 24th, 1915, that accused was the owner of a *dao*.

We may say at once that the Crown Counsel, very rightly, did not wish to press this matter of the *dao*; since the accused returned from Burma 5 years ago, and may have brought the weapon as a curiosity—at any rate, not for *ghadr* purposes.

Two co-accused, Pakhar Singh and the other (64) Pala Singh have mentioned this accused in their confessions—in connection with the Dhangyan-Daudhar meetings; but they do not try to make out that accused went to Kapurthala, nor did the prosecution witnesses.

Accused's statement appears at page 480. He denies the allegations against him; and asserts that P. W. 74 Narain Singh ("Nainoo"), who is in with the Police, is at the bottom of the case against him. The witness, in cross-examination, flatly denied the allegations of enmity.

Exh. D. 20.—Consists of 3 copies of judicial records put in to prove enmity with this witness D. W. 74. There is no record *re* the alleged burning of a threshing-floor.

D. 20.—Copy from record office register Kala Singh *versus* Narain, Section 504, Indian Penal Code, Rs. 10 fine, dated 20th January 1908.

It shows that the accused's father got Narain (Nainoo) fined some 7 years ago in a petty quarrel.

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The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 252 to 259 inclusive, 357 and 359. The first lot of witnesses give accused a good character; make vague allegations of "Nainoo's" enmity; and two witness, who happened to be passing at the time, heard "Nainoo" ask accused to dig up the *dao*—afterwards digging it up himself. Such evidence is worse than useless. Through the defence evidence there runs a vague effort to show that accused Pakhar Singh and this Narain Singh are related—*i.e.*, this accused could not have associated with accused Pakhar Singh. The remaining two witnesses are really witnesses for accused's associate accused Ishar Singh; and they say that this accused suspected Bachan Singh, approver, of arson; and that Narain Singh and the zaildar witness are friends.

We, of course, leave the *dao* evidence out of consideration in deciding as to accused's guilt or innocence. Counsel for the defence has argued that approver Bachan Singh does not mention accused as visiting Pakhar Singh's well for *ghadr* discussions; but this argument cuts both ways – since, an enemy would have done so. He urges that approver Nand Singh does not mention accused as at Daudhar. He urges that approver Arjan Singh only mentions this accused "in order to save his own nephew, accused Pala Singh (64);" but Counsel has obviously omitted to notice that Arjan Singh implicates his nephew Pala Singh *as well*! Arjan Singh, though he *at first* mistook another accused for this accused in Court, had identified him on Jail parade; and no reason has been shown why Arjan Singh should have wished to falsely implicate him. Our opinion of the defence evidence may be gathered from our foregoing remarks; and, as we have said, no documentary evidence has been produced *re* the alleged arson dispute.

We are satisfied on the evidence that the accused was present at the culvert meeting where the Kapurthala raid was planned; and conspired with others to wage war, and was an associate of other revolutionists; but as he was not a very important person, and as his actions are on the border line between conspiracy and abetment, we prefer to find him guilty under section 121 A only, and sentence him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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64. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, age 20 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 651), belonged to the 36th Sikhs, stationed at Jhelum. He was arrested in connection with the present case on 13th August 1915. His confession was recorded by a Magistrate on the 13th September 1915 ; and we shall have later to consider with regard to him the confession of co-accused Pakhar Singh.

He was identified on jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), simply as a man he had seen somewhere, perhaps at the Chamkaur Sahib ; Bachan Singh, Arjan Singh, and Nand Singh. In court, by the 3 last of these persons ; Bachan Singh naming him and calling him "a man in the Army," and Arjan Singh calling him his nephew.

Approver Bhagat Singh states that on May 31st (that is after this approver had promised to help the Police to arrest accused Ishar Singh), he was warned by accused Arjan Singh, that accused 53 Mohindar Singh was contemplating the murder of the witness ; and that he (accused Arjan Singh) had been brought by this accused for that purpose.

Approver Bachan Singh states that accused attended a consultation with accused Pakhar Singh *re* looting Kapurthala magazine ; and was told by Pakhar Singh to bring his uncle, approver Arjan Singh. After the attack on Wala Bridge Guard, the Kapurthala " Havildar " tells the witness and his companions on June 12th, that accused has arrived at Kapurthala (it will be remembered that the 12th was the date fixed for the postponed attack) ; and the witness and accused Rur Singh (72) met accused next morning, who tells them that he has been sent by accused Pakhar Singh ; and is sent on to Mallewal to see one Dyal Singh (a relation of accused Prem Singh). Cross examined, the witness denies knowing (page 193) that accused deposited any money with the witness' brother, Badan Singh.

Approver Arjan Singh (maternal uncle of accused) states that accused and approver Nand Singh came on June 2nd, telling him that accused Ishar Singh wanted him at a canal bridge near the village (*i.e.*, the Daudhar assembly). Accused was on leave from his regiment at the time. The witness says it was accused Ishar Singh, who helped to seduce accused to the *ghadr* cause.

Approver Nand Singh corroborates the previous witness ; and in cross-examination (page 238), denies that accused was ill at the house of the witness' uncle, Subedar Tara Singh ; or that accused got him a pardon.

According to P. W. 99 (Sub-Inspector C. I. D.), accused in his statement mentioned going to Gondwal and Patti on his way back from Kapurthala ; and P. Ws. 96 and 97 are produced in corroboration, with reference to June 13th. The same Sub-Inspector and P. W. 98 (a *darzi* of Patti), speak regarding the shirt, Exh. P. 85. Accused was taken to Peshawar on September 7th, where his regiment then was, *re* recovery of the shirt ; and according to the Sub-Inspector, the *darzi* recollected having made a shirt for accused ; but could not distinguish it from a second one brought from Peshawar, because it was machine made. The witness, ofcourse, denies having ill-treated accused. P. W. 109 (a Subedar of the accused's regiment) corroborates *re* the recovery of 2 shirts from Peshawar on September 7th, 1915.

P. W. 110 (a Havildar of accused's company in the regiment) states that the regimental papers show that accused should have returned from one month's leave on June 6th; but did not rejoin until June 26th. He admits that letters were received from one Subedar Tara Singh of Daudhar and from a lambardar to the effect that accused had been ill (*vide* certified copies, Exh. D. 2), on 27th June 1915.

The co-accused Pakhar Singh mentions this accused in his confession as at the Daudhar meeting ; as being visited by accused Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh after the first Kapurthala meeting ; and as starting by train for the 2nd Kapurthala meeting of June 12th. Subsequently, he learnt that this accused had gone on from Kapurthala to the Manjha side.

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Accused's own confession to a Magistrate will be found at page 482. He, in it, connects himself with the Dhangyan-Daudhar meetings; and says he did not go to the first Kapurthala assembly. He, however, corroborates Pakhar Singh, as to the coming of accused Uttam Singh and Ishar Singh on June 11th, and as to his starting by train for the second Kapurthala assembly. Finding nothing going on there, and after meeting approver Bachan Singh, (compare this approver's statement), he proceeded home *vid* Gondwal and Patti, getting a shirt made by a tailor at Patti. At the commencement of this confession, accused stated that he had come on a month's leave from his regiment; and was urged by his uncle, Arjan Singh, approver, to join in the Kapurthala raid; and he ended by saying that, after reaching home from his trip to Kapurthala, he got a letter from Tara Singh, Subedar, to his Colonel, saying that he had fallen ill. He then proceeded with the letter to rejoin his regiment on June 26th.

His oral statement before this Court appears at page 480; and a supplementary written statement page 482. According to him, the Police beat him, hung him from a tree by his ankles, and dictated a statement to the Magistrate, upon which his thumb-impression and signature were forcibly taken. He admits that Arjan Singh is his uncle; and says that he did not rejoin his regiment until June 26th, 1915, on account of illness. He denies all allegations against him. He says that, after rejoining his regiment, he remained 2 months with it; and was arrested when on recruiting duty and afterwards taken to Peshawar. There, he says, the Police took 2 shirts from his kit; and took him to Gondwal and Patti where they forced Makhan Singh, witness, and the *darzi*, witness, to bear testimony against him. Approvers Arjan Singh and Bachan Singh are his enemies; and Nand Singh is a friend of his uncle Arjan Singh. He winds up by saying that he has relations in the army.

The supplementary statement (page 482) is a brief one alleging a quarrel (some years old) with his uncle Arjan Singh, about property. Apparently, no case about it has ever been brought, and the question naturally arises why Arjan Singh, approver, was not cross-examined about the matters alleged?

Exhibit D. 2 is a copy of Subedar Tara Singh's letter *re* accused's illness. It is dated June 24th, 1915; and does not carry conviction to our minds as to why accused was so long absent without leave. Seeing that accused should have rejoined his regiment on June 6th, one would have expected the explanation of illness to have been offered earlier.

Exhibit D. 38 contains a Sheet Roll of accused. We find a pencil note—"Absent without leave from 6th June 1915;" and a note by Captain Goss (Medical Officer) to the effect that, though accused was looking ill, the witness could not go so far as to say whether he had been suffering from cholera.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 230, 260 to 263 inclusive, and 564 to 567 inclusive. The first witness is Captain Goss (I. M. S.), who was unable to identify accused; did not recollect a Jamadar reporting his illness, and could find no entry in his register about accused's illness The witness admitted that another Medical Officer of the 36th Sikhs had gone on field service; and we must add here that accused's regimental Sheet Roll reached this Court after this witness' appearance. The next batch of witnesses support the story that accused was suffering from cholera; and one of them says, in cross-examination, that Subadar Tara Singh is uncle of Nand Singh, approver. D. W. 262 is a relation of accused; and simply makes a vague statement that Arjan Singh "took a necklace from accused. Do not know if he returned it." The last batch of witnesses support the story of illness, and of a quarrel with Arjan Singh about ornaments. The stories of the defence witnesses are utterly unconvincing.

Accused's Counsel has naturally been able to say but little on his behalf. Counsel for the Crown has urged that accused's being a soldier makes his offences worse.

Though we see no reason to doubt the guilt of this accused, we are prepared to accept his Counsel's suggestion (which is supported by his own confession) that he is a young man, who was under the evil influence of his uncle, Arjan Singh, approver.

We are satisfied on the evidence that accused, while on leave from his regiment, was present at the culvert meeting, and was induced to side with the revolutionists and to go to Kapurthala on the 12th June to participate in the projected attack there.

The case would not be a serious one, but for the fact that accused was a soldier; and it is probable he was under the influence of his uncle Arjan Singh.

His acts amount to abetment of waging war, and we sentence him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown; but, on consideration of the minor part he played, we recommend him to mercy, and that the order of forfeiture be not enforced.

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65. Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh of Kot Sardar Jhanda Singh, District Sialkot, aged 20 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 652), was schoolmaster at village Dhudhike. He was finally arrested on the 19th October 1915. We shall have to consider later, with regard to his case, the confession of the co-accused Pakhar Singh.

He was identified on jail parades and in court by approvers Arjan Singh, Nand Singh, Bachan Singh and Bhagat Singh. Others of the prosecution witnesses, of course, belong to Dhudhike ; and would naturally be able to identify him ; and we may say at once that, accused being a village schoolmaster, there would be nothing extraordinary about his being visited by a number of persons.

Approver Bhagat Singh tells us that on the evening of March 7th, 1915, approver Arjan Singh introduces him to accused, at Dhudhike; and we find accused's name entered at page 83 of the diary (Exh. P 15) with reference to that date (page 177 of this record) in conjunction with the names of 2 co-accused, Ishar Singh and Mohindar Singh, who are said by witnesses to have been among his visitors. To continue this witness' story : On the 8th March this accused is present when accused 53 Mohindar Singh gives the witness Rs. 10 for bomb chemicals Later, the witness tells one Channan Singh of Narangwal to be at Jitwal Railway Station on the 21st to be introduced to accused (the name was given after thought) and others, with a view to a dacoity at Ghalib. On the 19th March, accused is present at Killi fair when the witness and accused Arjan Singh deliver *ghadr* speeches. On May 24th that is, after the witness' arrest, when he had promised the Police to assist in the capture of accused Ishar Singh) the witness meets accused at Dhudhike School, who sends Mohindar Singh to fetch Pakhar Singh ; and the two latter take the witness to a jungle to meet Ishar Singh. Cross examined (*vide* page 203, etc.) the witness asserts that he wished to save accused, so at first said nothing about him ; and that accused was released at Ludhiana when the witness at first told the Police this.

Approver Bachan Singh says that he first met accused at the aforesaid Killi fair, when Bhagat Singh and accused Arjan Singh gave seditious lectures; and that accused told him their names, and said they were *ghadr* men. He further states that accused used to inform him and Pakhar Singh about *ghadr* men coming to his and Pakhar Singh's joint well during *Bisakh*, when the village had been evacuated on account of plague. Cross-examined (page 194), the witness admits that he was a member of the school committee ; and that accused became schoolmaster when a Government grant was made to the school, for which the accused applied. Witness and his brother from China used to contribute to the school funds; and he never told accused to remove the royal portraits from the school before he would contribute. He does not remember certain *Bhogs* being specially organized by accused to pray for victory in the War ; and says that accused remained at the school when other persons went out to live on their wells. He used to take in the *Samachar Akhbar*.

Approver Arjan Singh states that about the end of February 1915, a few days after this witness had been restricted to his village, accused and Mohindar Singh came and talked *ghadr*. About the beginning of March, when approver Bhagat Singh came recruiting for accused Arjan Singh's proposed "party," the witness takes Bhagat Singh (at his request) to accused, and gathers "from their demeanour" (page 202 that they were previous acquaintances. (Bhagat Singh has not said so ; but he, too, speaks of this meeting taking place on March 7th—and fixes the date by the entry in his diary). After the Killi fair, Bhagat Singh comes with accused Arjan Singh; and tells the witness that they two and accused have preached sedition at the fair ; and invites the witness to join in a proposed dacoity (this presumably, had reference to the proposed dacoity at Ghalib). A few days before *Bisakh* accused Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh (discharged by this Court) tell the witness that they are going to leave their homes for good, to join the *ghadr* cause ; and the witness advises them to see this accused.

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Approver Nand Singh states that in early April 1915 this accused came with accused Mohindar Singh to approver Arjan Singh, and went on to Dhudhike. On the way there accused talked sedition; said that a *ghadr* meeting would soon be held, and that he (accused) did all the clerical work of the *ghadr* committee. Cross-examined (page 237) the witness admits that his sister and the sister of approver Arjan Singh are both married in Dhudhike. He says that accused made no mention of a petition to the Viceroy; that he only met accused on that one occasion; that accused did not give the date or place of the meeting, nor specify what writing work he did. In any case, such a statement on the part of accused must have been merely a piece of boasting, unless he was referring to the small Dhudhike band of revolutionaries as a "*ghadr* committee;" but we fail to see why the witness should have invented this assertion.

P. Ws. 74, 77 and 78 are mainly to the effect that accused used to be visited by co-accused Mohindar Singh, Pakhar Singh (63), Pala Singh, Sudh Singh (discharged by us), approvers Arjan Singh and Nand Singh, and Rur Singh (L. C. C.—the man who was captured with Nidhan Singh of the Lahore conspriacy case). They admit that he had various other visitors as well; and one of them admits that accused held a *bhog* for victory in the War. P. W. 74 is not prepared to admit enmity with accused; but admits that he refused to make over to the school certain funds sent by his brother Prem Singh from America.

P. W 220 (Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq) cross-examined, says that accused Arjan Singh was not called on to identify accused; and P W. 287 (a C. I. D. Inspector), cross-examined, states that he visited Dhudhike on August 5th and September 11th, 1915; and received information there that "a schoolmaster" belonged to the *ghadr* party.

P. W. 11 (Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana) cannot remember whether approver Bhagat Singh was asked to identify accused at the thana; but denies that there was any identification at the Nawab's *kothi*, where the witness was sitting.

P. Ws. 71 (Inspector Nand Singh) and 72 testify to the search of accused's quarters at the school on the 22nd June 1915; in accused's absence, apparently, at Sialkot. They state that the book *Naujawan utho* was found there—the key of the house being produced by P. W. 72. This latter witness certainly does not appear to be inimical to accused; and admits that accused caused the school boys to recite a large number of *Japjis* for victory in the War; but qualifies this by saying that accused was really only carrying out the instructions of another person in doing so. Witness himself was treasurer of the school.

The co-accused Pakhar Singh mentioned this accused in his confession. He belongs to Dhudhike village, where accused was the schoolmaster; and he says that, after he had been inflamed with *ghadr* ideas, approver Bhagat Singh came to his village and met this accused and another co-accused, the latter of whom took him to Bhagat Singh, who said that there were plenty of men, but a dearth of weapons. The confession continues thus:—

"Phera Singh was a schoolmaster there. I told him that I would bring the mutineers to him, and that they had plenty of weapons." A little way on in his confession he mentions a conversation which took place in front of this accused as to whether Bhagat Singh, approver, were a reliable person, or not.

The prosecution case, of course, is that this accused was a "post office" or "go between" for the Dhudhike and other revolutionaries; who used to visit his school, and kept in touch with one another; so, let us examine accused's statement at page 283. In answer to question 2, as to whether certain accused in this and the last case used to visit him at the school, he says that only co-accused Mohindar Singh did so, in his capacity of member of the school committee. He denies all allegations against him, including that of preaching sedition at Killi fair, but can suggest no reason why approver Bhagat Singh should have entered his name in his diary. He knows nothing whatever about Exh. P. 80—the book *Naujawan utho* (*vide* our comments on

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this exhibit in Part II—(in moderate in tone). He says that he was one released from arrest and was wrongly re-arrested; that approver Bachan Singh is lying, since, at the time he speaks of, the school was closed on account of vacations; and to prove his loyalty, he asserts that he himself got up two *bhogs* for the victory of the British arms in November and December; and made all the boys repeat large numbers of *Jap is*.

The defence witnesses are 241 to 243 inclusive, 278, 280, 361, 531 to 533 inclusive, 566, 902, 929 to 938 inclusive, 941, 942 and 1029. The first witness speaks of accused's having an attack of cholera during the month of *Jeth*, but the witness was really for accused Mohindar Singh, and the question seems to have been put to him at a venture. The second witness and the third speak of accused's arrest in June for purposes of internment. At this point, accused's Counsel announced that he closed his client's case, but he afterwards proceed to examine (and we allowed this, in accused's interests) witnesses who had appeared already for other accused. Such are D. Ws. 278 and 280. These two witnesses support the story of accused's getting up loyal *bhogs* at the school; but we find from their evidence that these were performed really at the instance of one Dr. Ishar Singh, who founded the school, and who is serving at the front. It is admitted that accused only managed the school under a committee; and it is said that he acted in securing a Government grant for the school. As might have been expected, these witnesses are made to drag in the old story about P. W. 74 Narain Singh (Nainoo)'s misappropriating funds sent by his brother for the school. As we go on, we find D. W. 361 (a witness for accused Ishar Singh) supporting the above evidence; and adding the fresh information that approver Bachan Singh quarrelled with this accused, because the accused refused to remove the pictures of their Imperial Majesties from the school wall. The accused himself had told us nothing about this. At this stage, accused's Counsel introduced some fresh witnesses of his own—D. Ws. 531, 532, 533 the first of whom (an Assistant District Inspector of Schools states that accused was reported on as of "good conduct;" and says that accused was Head Teacher and Manager; and that the school committee applied for a Government grant in October 1914. The statements of the next 2 witnesses (children of about 12 years of age) scarcely merit mention; but we suddenly learn that in the month of *Chet* the accused hurt his knee and was confined to bed for 3 weeks; also, that the school was closed on account of plague in April or May. The utter folly of producing this class of evidence is obvious. D. W. 566 (a witness for a co-accused) says that no undesirables were allowed in the school whilst accused was teacher. D. W. 902 says accused got up a victory *bhog*. D. Ws. 92 to 9 8 (some of whom could say nothing) form another batch of accused's own witnesses to testify to accused's loyalty, and to his having a brother-in-law at the War. D. W. 931 drags in the old cholera story, and the misappropriation by Nainoo; as does D. W. 930, who also tells us that accused conducted all the correspondence of the school (presumably, an attempt to counter a statement by Nand Singh, approver). D. W. 929, Editor of the *Khalsa Samachar* (Amritsar), who does not know accused personally, refers to certain paragraphs in his paper *re bhogs* got up at the school, etc. The evidence is of no value whatever; and can be found at page 810. D. W. 942 knew nothing; D. W. 941 says a returned emigrant was once turned out of the school—and we then find a different Counsel closing this accused's case. However, one more witness—D. W. 1029—is produced; who says that accused got ill, and went home on a pony with his brother during plague time.

Exh. D. 39 relates to a Government grant for the school at accused's request; but even defence witnesses have admitted that accused was under a committee; and we are unable to accept Counsel's far-fetched suggestion that this caused "the enmity of approvers, who were against Government."

Part of Exh. D. 57 is a school register put in to show that from 10th April, and from the 7th to 18th June 1915, the school was closed on account of plague. The period conveniently covers the time when seditious

meetings at the well are alleged to have been going on ; but we cannot accept Counsel's argument that " defence witnesses have proved that accused went to his home in the plague days."

Another portion of the same exhibit consists of a Minute Book containing an entry to the effect that the Master is quite right in saying that the school is not an inn or *gurdwara* which all manner of Sikhs should be allowed to use. However, unlike other entries, that entry has been signed by no one save the accused himself, though it purports to be a resolution by the committee ; it is undated ; and there are no witnesses produced to support defence Counsel's suggestion made (in arguments) that it was to have been signed at the next committee meeting.

We agree with Counsel for the Crown that, on the evidence, we should attach no weight to the matter of accused's speaking seditiously at the Killi fair ; but we do believe that this accused was a post office or go-between for the revolutionists of the Dhudhike gang. No doubt, as village schoolmaster, he was visited by them as well as many other persons ; but he lent himself to their views. We see no reason to believe that the book Exh. P. 80 was put into his quarters by someone else. The nature of his defence evidence can be gathered from our foregoing remarks ; and the Government Advocate has also pointed out how accused has been mentioned in one confession ; and been identified on jail parade and in court by four approvers. We cannot agree with the Counsel for the defence " that there was no real guilty act on the part of this accused."

We are satisfied that the school of which the accused was the local schoolmaster, became the house of call in Dhudhike for certain revolutionists in the summer of 1915; and he himself was a means of communication between these various revolutionists, probably acting as a stranger in the village under duress of more dangerous men ; though possibly guilty technically of abetting the waging of war, we find him guilty of conspiracy to wage war under section 121 A and sentence him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

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66. Phuman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh, of Kaler, Police Station Banga, District Jullundur, aged 28 :—

This accused is another of the men of the 26th Punjab Infantry. He pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 653). He was arrested in connection with this case on 8th October 1915.

The prosecution evidence is practically the same as that produced in the cases of the other 3 co-accused of the same regiment—Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh and Labh Singh. Approver Anokh Singh failed to identify him in this Court; but had described him previously to a Magistrate.

P. W 34 Jamadar Buta Singh (26th P. I.) tells us that accused attended seditious lectures at Hong Kong *gurdwara*; and was mentioned to him by accused Harnam Singh as one of those ready for mutiny. Cross-examined (page 208), the witness says that accused did the ordinary work of a sepoy; not odd jobs on account of weak eyesight. The witness admits that accused was employed on bringing reservists from Lahore to Ferozepore depôt; a Havildar being also placed in charge of that work. The last occasion was some 2 or 3 days before accused and others were discharged from the regiment.

P. W. 35 Captain Cargill tells us (page 209) that accused was one of those who, on return with a draft in July 1914, were intended to either apply for a discharge, or be compulsorily discharged. There was no complaint against accused, so far as witness knows, between August and November 1915. He was discharged from the regiment on 19th February 1915.

P. W 36 Subedar Muaz Khan despatched accused on that date in direction of Kasur with a ticket. The witness admits that he was officer in charge of reservists at Ferozepore; and that on the 17th February accused brought in some service-fit and depôt-fit men; and once brought in 4 reservists by himself. Accused on the 17th applied for a train-pass back to Lahore; but the witness learnt that he was to be discharged. Witness admits that the July draft dropped 3 prisoners, on the way, at Alipur Jail.

P. W. 37 Bhan Singh (Sepoy—26th P. I.), who was detailed by Jamadar Buta Singh to make enquiries, was told by accused Labh Singh that this accused was one of those ready for mutiny. Labh Singh returned to the lines after his discharge (on the 20th when he was captured); and told the witness that accused had returned with him; but the witness himself only saw 3 men in the distance (page 212). The witness says that he himself was only reduced to the ranks on account of illiteracy.

Approver Anokh Singh (who described accused to the Magistrate; but failed to identify him in Court) states that on February 18th the co-accused Kirpa Singh fetched this accused and Labh Singh to the Ferozepore Military Hospital; and told them that the witness and Kartar Singh (L. C. O.) had come about the matter already spoken of in Hong Kong; and that the rising would take place next day. Accused then said he would take them to the British Cavalry Lines (this, of course, must be a mistake on the witness' part—since no *British* Cavalry were stationed at Ferozepore); and Kartar Singh gave out copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution.

P. W. 233 (Teja Singh of the same regiment—to whom this Court tendered a pardon) tells us that this accused was present in Hong Kong in 1914 when accused Kirpa Singh read out the *Ghadr;* and was won over. When accused was on duty in Lahore, Kirpa Singh used to keep him informed from Ferezepore by letter of *Ghadr* matters; and accused had occasionally to come into Ferozepore. This witness also says that accused did ordinary work; and did not suffer from weak eye-sight.

P. W. 344 (Madho Singh, Head Clerk) states that accused was one of those who helped to stir up trouble at the Karachi and Ferozepore depôts. Accused used to go backwards and forwards between Lahore and Ferozepore on reservist work.

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Accused's statement will be found at page 484; and a supplementary written statement at page 558.

He says that at Hong-Kong he tried to get his discharge on account of bad eye-sight, and was sent back to India with a draft, and as guard over some prisoners. He applied again unsuccessfully at Karachi for discharge. He denies all allegations against him; and we do not attach much weight to his statement about the difficulty of visiting Hong-Kong *gurdwara*; but his statement is quite reasonable that, when dismissed the regiment on February 19th he wanted a ticket for Lahore and another for his home—since he had been on duty in Lahore, and presumably, had things there. He says he went to Lahore, and left for his home with his bedding. He says that he only used to visit Ferozepore on reservist duty; and not go to the hospital. He urges that he had 7 years' good service; and says that Buta Singh, Jamadar, got him and others implicated to whitewash his own character; and that the P. Ws. Bhan Singh, Madho Singh and Mahan Singh look for advancement at the hands of Buta Singh, who is still with the regiment.

In his supplementary statement he puts forward that he was employed as a trusted man on reservist work, and that he was not arrested until some 8 months after his dismissal from the regiment.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws 530, 536 to 555, 696, 697, 699, 700 958, 975 and 1041. The first witness and the second batch of witnesses testify to accused's good character, and to his engaging in cultivation, and to his weak eye-sight. D W. 550 (reservist of the 26th P. I.) makes the statement worth noticing, since there is no prosecution evidence to rebut it, that no reservists of that regiment have been kept from rejoining—and accused, if he had had *Ghadr* tendencies, would certainly have had opportunities for dissuading reservists. D. W. 548, clerk of the Lahore Reserve Centre, states that accused only made two trips to Ferozepore from Lahore, with reservists—the last of which was on February 16th. The next four witnesses (from 696 onwards) all belong to the 26th Punjabis; and their lengthy statements occur on pages 782—784 of this record. They were really produced to generally rebut the evidence of Jemadar Buta Singh and the prosecution witnesses from the 26th P. I.; and they support the accused with whom we are now concerned as to character; say that he was put on light work such as *dâk* delivery and teaching in the School; and was entrusted with reservist work. D. W. 958 says that accused quarrelled with Jemadar Buta Singh who wanted his *dâk* delivered first; and he states that at the time spoken of by approver Anokh Singh there were no cavalry, nor cavalry depôt, in Ferozepore. D. W. 975 corroborates *re* the *dâk* dispute; and D. W. 1041 gives accused a good character.

Our opinion as to the witness Jemadar Buta Singh, and his evidence generally, can be seen from our remarks in the cases of the other accused of this regiment; but we certainly entertain a doubt about the guilt of this particular accused. The Jemadar only *heard* of him as "ready for mutiny;" and Captain Cargill remembers no complaint against him at Karachi. The witness Bhan Singh only *heard* of him as a mutineer from a co-accused; and approver Anokh Singh appears to have made a blunder (at least) about this accused's alleged remark about the "cavalry." He did not, of course, identify accused. As regards approver Teja Singh, we certainly think it would be dangerous to rely much on his statement that this accused was "kept informed by letter."

As the defence Counsel has pointed out, this accused was not *recognized* anywhere near the lines on the morning of February 20th; and there is not a scrap of evidence to show that he returned to Ferozepore after his dismissal on the 19th February, or took any part in the activities of that night. This is most important; and differentiates his case at least from those of two of the other accused who belonged to the same regiment. There is no doubt that (whether a Havildar were also employed, or not) this accused was in a position of some trust with regard to reservists; and it does not appear that he abused that trust.

We do not propose to follow the arguments further; since, in our opinion, there is certainly a doubt with regard to the guilt of this accused—and he is, of course, entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

We agree in acquitting accused.

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68. Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 60 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 709), is an aged man. He was arrested towards the end of July 1915 (*vide* page 568) ; and is not a returned emigrant.

He was identified on Jail parade by approvers Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, Sundar Singh (A. M.) and P. W. 112 (a pointsman). The same 3 approvers identified him in Court ; and so did P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, (39) *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, and (40) Teja Singh of Samrala. P. W. 112 failed in Court.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) states that accused attended the unobjectionable meetings at Lohatbadi, Khanna and Chamkor Sahib ; and was one of 100 persons present at the *Granth Sahib* recital at Ram Singh, reservist's house at Gujarwal. He does not assert that accused attended the secret meeting there ; but says that accused joined the train at Mullanpur on February 19th with accused Randhir Singh's party.

Approver Bhagat Singh corroborates *re* Mullanpur ; and further says that accused was at the reed jungle assembly ; and with Randhir Singh's party at Phime-ke-Kai Station next morning.

Udham Singh of Hans corroborates *re* the reed jungle, and also says that accused was one of those who assembled at Randhir Singh's house prior to the start for Ferozepore (the witness twice omitted his name when reciting a list ; but added it later). He denied (page 213) having seen accused at Dehlon Thana.

P. W. 27 Indar Singh (who said that on Jail parade he did not identify various persons because "his *aql* told him not to") says that accused attended at the secret meeting at Dhundari ; and that accused, like others there, protested against Randhir Singh's urging those present to go to Ferozepore for an attack, but agreed to join when Randhir Singh said that Government was interfering in religious matters.

P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur corroborates *re* Mullanpur ; Teja Singh of Samrala as to the Dhundari secret meeting. The pointsman of Pheme-ke-Kai Station failed to identify accused in Court.

P. W. 47 denies that accused was called in to Dehlon ; but admits that he was to Channan Singh's house in Gujarwal, but his statement was not taken there.

There appears absolutely no reason for supposing that all these witnesses have combined to get this old man into trouble ; but it seems equally certain that he would have been of no use whatever physically in any attack at Ferozepore, or elsewhere.

Accused's oral statement will be found at page 485 ; and a supplementary written statement at page 554. He admits attending the *Granth Sahib* recital at Gujarwal ; but says there was no secret meeting ; nor did he attend a secret meeting at Dhandari. He alleges that he has been implicated in this case simply because he refused to testify falsely to a secret meeting at Gujarwal.

In the written statement he asserted that the prosecution witnesses were tutored to identify him by his grey beard and absence of teeth ; and said that he could not even see properly at night.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 473 to 487 inclusive (of whom one is accused's brother). They tell an utterly unconvincing story (which this accused did not mention himself) to the effect that on the 8th *Phagan—i.e.*, February 19th—this accused was engaged in a *bhog* of his own for the safe return of his nephew, who was expecting to be sent to the front. Incidentally, some of them make a feeble effort to upset the prosecution dates *re* Gujarwal and Dhandari. We may mention that D. W. 872 (one of accused Randhir Singh's witnesses as to handwriting) belongs to this accused's village

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We are quite prepared to give due weight (as urged by the defence Counsel) to the statement of P. W Indar Singh that accused at first protested against the attack on Ferozepore, but agreed to go when Randhir Singh said that "religion was being interfered with." Also, to accused's age We attach no weight whatever, as we have said before, to Randhir Singh's letters, *Exhs. D.* 27 and 41 put in to upset the prosecution dates *re* Gujarwal and Dhandari. Counsel for the Crown did not wish to urge much against this old man ; and though we are not prepared to disbelieve the evidence against him, we think it extremely probable that this old *Pathi* (who, probably, was under Randhir Singh's influence and dependent on him for employment at *Paths*) did what little he did partly in fear and ignorance, partly actuated by mistaken religious ideas.

He is, however, technically guilty of waging war and we are compelled in law to pass a sentence of transportation for life on him, and direct that the whole of his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

In view of our prior remarks we consider his case one for the utmost clemency, and we strongly recommend him to mercy, and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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69. Randhir Singh, son of Matha Singh, of Parangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 38 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 655), is not a returned emigrant; but he is one of the most important accused in the present case and has the biggest *dossier* He was arrested on the 23rd June 1915. He is said to be a "failed B. A.;" was admittedly for a time a temporary Naib-Tahsildar on plague duty in British service; and his father is Legal Remembrancer of Nabha State.

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Sundar Singh (A. M.), Anokh Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, Bhagat Singh, 42, 43, 44 and 112, 114 (pointsmen).

In Court by the same four approvers and P. Ws. 27, 39, 40, 112, 114, P. W. Ichhar Singh and 349 (a student who simply said that accused used to visit the Khalsa School at Ludhiana for prayers)

P. W. 27 Indar Singh, of course, stated that he did not identify various men on jail parade, "because his *aql* told him not to;" and P. W. Ichhar Singh on Jail parade made out that his eyes were too bad for identification, however, the accused admitted to Mr. Scott that he knew him.

Several of the witnesses make lengthy statements about this accused; especially approver Sundar Singh (A. M.). He is a *Tat Khalsa* Sikh like this accused, and his statement is as follows :—He first met accused and P. W. Ichhar Singh some years ago at Basaur. Accused attended the non-seditious meetings at Lohatbadi (resolutions *re* Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, etc.), Khanna and Chamkor Sahib; but, though the meetings themselves were unobjectionable, we learn from this witness that this accused at Khanna was saying that the British *Raj* was nearing its end because it had laid its hands on religious things; and that at Chamkor Sahib the accused told the witness and accused Karm Singh of a secret meeting at Ludhiana, at which it was decided that "if Government pulled down the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, all should sacrifice themselves though the *Granth Sahib* teaching was opposed to such an idea." Accused also spoke of *Ghadr*, and about men coming from America, and arms expected from Bengal; and said that "suitable men" would be found at the annual meeting at the Fattehgarh Sahib (Sirhind). According to this approver, the accused goes with the witness and accused Karam Singh to Fattehgarh. At Lohatbadi P. W. Ichhar Singh urges the witness to join the *Ghadr* movement and the witness tells him that he agrees with the views of accused. Later on the absconding accused Indar Singh of Patiala visits the witness, and tells him that accused and "others of his *Ghadr* Party" had attended a meeting at Lohatbadi, and had fixed 17th *Magh* for the next meeting (these meetings appear to have been in connection with school matters). Indar Singh (he says) told him at the same time that it had been decided to commit the Jhaner dacoity (which took place on January 29th, 1915)—and (according to the witness) Indar Singh also said that others present at that meeting included co-accused 17, Gandha Singh, Uttam Singh and Buta Singh (hanged).

Just prior to the Jhaner dacoity, however, accused sends a message by accused Mastan Singh that he cannot attend the meeting of the 17th *Magh*. About the 12th *Phagan*, the witness, Teja Singh of Samrala, brings a letter from accused inviting the witness, 17 Gandha Singh, accused, and accused Karm Singh and Uttam Singh "and any other *desh bhagat*" to an *Akhand Path* at Gujarwal; and the witness and others go there to the house of Ram Singh, reservist (brother of accused 33), where this accused afterwards holds a secret meeting on the roof and tells those present that the *Ghadr* Party had done much work in regiments which were ready to rise, that two men had been sent to Lucknow and Pindi to make preparations, but that money is needed—upon which the witness subscribes Rs. 24. The witness purported to give us the actual words used by this accused, to the effect that it was not the time for men of the *Khalsa* to sit at home, but the time to move out into the plains; and stated that accused said the date for a rising would soon be announced, and that people should be

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persuaded to join. After this meeting, accused leaves with his "party" for Dhandari, and later accused Karm Singh tells witness that when the Secret Police came to Gujarwal he joined accused's party at Dhandari, and tells him also that accused Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had come to Dhandari on a bicycle, and informed accused that the rising would probably start on February 19th. Karm Singh further tells the witness that accused (on receipt of the above information) had despatched Indar Singh (P. W. 27) to spread the news in the *Bar*, accused Santa Singh to spread it in his own village (Nandpur Kalour), and the witness Teja Singh to the Majri villagers, issuing instructions that all should assemble by small parties by 10 P. M., on February 19th, at Ferozepore Cantonment where arms would be obtained from the Native Regiments and the fort, and that accused and his party would start from Dhandari Station. As a matter of fact, however, accused starts from Mullanpur Station. On February 19th, accused along with some 20 men joins the train at Mullanpur, with a *takwa* and a harmonium. At Ferozepore the accused and others were detained by some British soldiers, who came to the conclusion that they were only a singing party. After the failure of the Ferozepore enterprise, accused leaves with his party. About the 23rd February the witness sends accused Kartar Singh to accused to find out what is happening; and later accused Karm Singh is sent, who finds accused in his father's house at Nabha, and accused advises him to lie low. A day or two later the witness himself visits accused in Nabha, and accused advises him to be cautious.

Now, this is a very lengthy and detailed statement and what does the cross-examination of this witness amount to? (*vide* pages 163, 164). The witness says that accused Dalip Singh, a youth, is constantly in accused's company. That accused's letter was in *Gurmukhi*, without an envelope and to some 4 or 5 persons. That when he saw accused in Nabha, he did not see accused's father. That at Gujarwal accused sang *bhajans* to the harmonium, and so on. The witness was asked about certain school funds, and admitted that the school Secretary had given him Rs. 285 without any directions; but denied having embezzled any money or having been accused of doing so.

That is all.

Approver Bhagat Singh's statement is as follows: - He commenced to get acquainted with the accused whilst attending Ahmadgarh School in Malerkotla State and preaching in his spare time on religious subjects. After the *Rikabganj* incident, the accused incited him to preach sedition, filling him up with stories about the *Komagata Maru* affair and kindred subjects, so that the witness became imbued with revolutionary ideas; the witness regarding accused as a *Ghadr* leader. The witness continues to visit accused and meets at his house accused Mastan Singh (also mentioned by the previous approver in connection with accused) and Channan Singh (since hanged). The witness tells us that he kept the diary (*Exh. P.* 15) in order to keep the accused informed of his doings, but it does not appear from the evidence that the witness was in the habit of sending accused anything in the nature of a report based on his diary, or that the accused knew that he was keeping it up; the probability is that the witness (a youth of about 16 or 17 years of age at the time) started his diary to increase his importance in his own eyes, and possibly with a view to being of use to one whom he looked upon (as he tells us) as a *Ghadr* leader. On the 18th February the witness visits accused to tell him of the arrest of P. W Ichhar Singh; and is told of the proposed attack on Ferozepore for next day; and is asked to join at Mullanpur. Accordingly, on the evening of the 19th the witness finds accused at Mullanpur Station with a party dressed in black clothes, and with a harmonium. At the place of assembly at Ferozepore, accused enquires as to who is armed and accused Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 17 Gandha Singh (sentenced by this Court in connection with the Ferozeshahr murders) say that they have bombs. After the assembly in the reed jungle and the failure of the Ferozepore enterprise the witness (on the morning of the 20th) arrives at Phime-ke-

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Kai Station with accused and his "party" of some 20 men and one woman (the witness *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur). At Mullanpur the accused alights from the train and sends accused Harnam Singh of Gujarwal and Mastan Singh on ahead (they being obviously returned emigrants) to avoid suspicion. On the way he complains that Mastan Singh has deceived him, having promised to supply many men and arms; and says that in future he shall not help Mastan Singh and his companions. On April 24th, after his arrest and release the witness goes to Nabha and warns accused about the Police. The witness further tells us that the entry in his diary "Natha Singh, Judge" refers to this accused's father—the accused himself has told us (page 486) that his father was for a time a Judge of the State High Court—and we also find accused's name occurring at page 67 of the diary (*Exh. P.* 15); while the witness explains (page 185 of the printed record) that the item Rs. 2-8-0 included Re. 1 previously received from this accused. The actual note in the diary (an entry bearing date of the 20th February 1915, (page 175 of the printed record) runs thus:—"19th took Rs. 1-8-0 from Randhir Singh. Total Rs. 2-8-0."

Now this, again, is a very detailed statement; and let us look at the cross-examination of this witness (pages 202, 203, 206). He admits that he did not send any letters about his doings to accused; nor held any credentials as a preacher. He first used to meet accused at various *Singh Sabhas*; who never asked him to preach about memorializing Government on the subject of the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*. He first saw accused at Nabha on the 24th April (the diary entries of April 24th and 30th run thus, respectively:—"Arrived at Nabha at 12 noon by the goods train leaving, at 9 o'clock. *Tawela* of *Mai Ji*. Natha Singh, Judge."—and "No. 3 Nabha, Judge Sahib. *Tawela* of *Mai Ji*.") and says that there was nothing against his noting down on the 30th that address, which he got from accused Mastan Singh on the day when he and Mastan Singh were taken there by the Police. (*Exh. P.* 56 are stray notes from which some entries in the diary were made.) He denies having gone to accused's father seeking employment; and says that, at the time when he went to see accused in Nabha, he had not buried the diary.

This is all that appears from cross-examination; and re-examined, the witness states that the entries of the 29th May to the 6th June were made after he unearthed the diary, and that the only time he showed it to accused was when he visited Nabha—he never gave him any information before then.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans states that accused Uttam Singh told him that accused "and a party" attended an *Akhand Path* at Narangwal and corroborates that accused sent a letter to Lohatbadi meeting by the hand of Mastan Singh regretting his inability to attend (this was the meeting at which the Jhaner dacoity was proposed in accused's absence, of course). On the 18th February, at Patiala Station, the witness learns from accused Karm Singh that at the meeting at Dhandari Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) distributed flags to accused and his party; and that accused persuaded many recalcitrants to join for a rising on the 19th. On the 19th the witness and accused Uttam Singh assembled at accused's house, accused Mastan Singh, Dalip Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Attar Singh, Surjan Singh and others; and accused tells Uttam Singh that those present will go to Ferozepore; and that he will try to get more. Later the same day the witness sees accused at Mullanpur Station, with a harmonium and a party dressed in black; and these persons proceed to Ferozepore and the reed jungle. Cross-examined (p. 206) the witness says that accused Attar Singh and the old man Ram Singh used to go about with this accused; that he has seen him at an *Akhand Path* at the boarding house of the Khalsa School, Ludhiana; and that accused and his followers gave him (witness) the *pahul*. On this point we may say at once that we do not doubt in the least that accused was in the habit of attending many perfectly unobjectionable meetings and gatherings in connection with religious and educational affairs; and was a person with a certain

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amount of religious influence. This approver, of course, is the man who returned from Italy ; but he denies that he was sent back from there for misbehaviour and says he was sent back on account of some affection of the eyes. He admits having cut his hair on that trip ; but denies all knowledge that accused and his party imposed a penalty on him, or excommunicated him.

P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna (p. 165) tells us that accused was present at a *Path* held at Dhandari by Gurbachan Singh in respect of his son, who was on active service. This witness corroborates *re* the secret meeting held with closed doors after *bhog* was over; and he says that accused told them that a *desh bhagat* (naming, perhaps, Kartar Singh) had come the day before, and wanted all there to go to Ferozepore to attack the fort ; and said also that men from regiments would help, that religion was being tampered with, and that everyone should collect " Singhs." Later, the witness met accused at a *bhog* at Malewal, who reproached him for not turning up at Ferozepore. This witness (page 165) corroborates the statement of approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) that accused Santa Singh and the witness were sent off to the *Bar* to collect men for Ferozepore. (The witness himself refrained from going to Ferozepore, which is why his wife P. W. 39 failed to find him there.) Cross-examined (p. 166) the witness denies that any resolution was passed at Dhandari regarding the books of one Bishambar Dat.

P. Ws. 28 (page 167) and 29 corroborate as to P. W. 27's coming to Chak No. 361 in the *Bar*, saying that Randhir Singh and others had sent him to raise men for the *Ghadr*. P. W. 27 also said that he had no intention of joining himself ; but had come on his errand out of fear for his own safety. P. W. 28 admits that he only knew Randhir Singh by name ; his own village is 2 miles from Khanna, and Nand Singh is Sirdar of it. P. W. 29 says that he has seen Randhir Singh previously at *Sangats*. It does not appear why either of these persons from the *Bar* should have been ferreted out specially to bolster up P. W. 27 in a false statement.

Approver Anokh Singh tells us that on the 14th February (the date is fixed with reference to approver Mula Singh's arrest on the 13th), at the Lahore *Ghadr* House (No. 1 ; at the Mochi Gate), Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.), gave him 2 sovereigns, and told him to get news of accused Uttam Singh from this accused at Dhandari Kalan, where an *Akhand Path* was in progress. The witness knew accused previously. About the 17th February, Kartar Singh and the witness met accused at Dhandari : Kartar Singh tells accused that the 19th has been fixed for a rising ; and accused promises to bring his party to Ferozepore. On the 19th, accused arrives at Ferozepore with 15 or 20 men wearing what the witness calls " blue clothes," and with a drum and a harmonium. Cross-examined (p. 248), the witness admits that accused used to visit his school on Singh Sabha and *pahul* occasions ; and says that accused gave his brother the *pahul*. He never saw accused Mastan Singh and Ram Singh with accused on religious occasions. This witness also denies that he had a penalty inflicted on him for cutting his hair ; and, moreover, gives what appears to be a very sufficient reason why no such penalty could have been inflicted—namely, that he himself has never taken the *pahul* !

P. W. 39 *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur [the woman who went to Ferozepore searching for her husband (P. W. 27)] corroborates as to accused joining the train at Mullanpur with a harmonium ; also *re* the reed jungle assembly ; and the departure next morning from Phemi-ke-Kai Station. She denied that accused attended an *Akhand Path* at her house.

P. W. 40 (Teja Singh of Samrala) corroborates *re* the meeting held with closed doors at Dhandari after Gurbachan Singh's *Path* by accused and others. He explains that his wife was excommunicated for plaiting her hair and wearing jewellery ; and that he went to accused to get the ban removed ; by whose instructions he went to Dhandari, and subsequently to Khanna (*vide* page 215 for details).

P. W. 41 is Gurbachan Singh himself, who corroborates *re* the holding of a secret meeting—at which he was not present. He admits the accused is

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a famous reader ; and we do not doubt that the assembly which preceded the secret meeting was unobjectionable in character.

P. W. 42 also corroborates as to a meeting with closed doors ; and P. W. 43 as to the one at Gujarwal. This last witness, who is an employer of labour on brick kilns, tells us that accused asked him to get men to fight the English now that the war was on. Witness says that he reported anonymously by letter to the Police ; and also told P. W. Channan Singh of Soraba, who entered some names in a pocket-book. Channan Singh is P W. 45 ; and his note-book is *Exh. P.* 65 (*vide* page 219). This accused's name is *not* one of those noted down by the witness. It is, of course, possible that P. W. 43 was unwilling to give away the name of a man of influence and importance ; but it certainly seems beyond doubt that, had the note-book been simply concocted for the purpose of this case by the Police or anyone else, the name of this accused would not have been omitted. P. W. 44 corroborates *re* the Gujarwal meeting on roof, attended by men dressed in black. P. W. 46 (*Zaildar* Kishan Singh), corroborates *re* the Mullanpur Station incident (p. 219) ; and the 2 pointsmen P. Ws. 112 and 114 *re* the departure of some 20 persons (including one woman), with musical instruments, from Phemi-ke-Kai Station. Those persons wanted to have their tickets taken all in one lot. P. W. 46 admits the correctness of accused's assertion that he was once employed on plague duty.

P Ws. 48 (a Sub-Inspec or) and 49 (*Zaildar* Hazara Singh) speak as to the search of accused's house on June 22nd, 1915. Accused was not present himself ; but his mother and uncle were, the latter of whom (according to the witness), signed the *fard baramdagi, Exh. P* 69. *Exhibit P.* 70 was found in a box ; but the witness cannot remember whether Surjan Singh, pensioner, was present. *Exhibit P.* 70 is an advertisement sheet of books by the well-known seditionists Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad; and formed the Supplement to a copy of the *Rajput Gazette,* printed in 1909. P. W. 49 admits that accused's village Narangwal is in another *Zaildar's zail.* Jaimal Singh (he says) and possibly Chanda Singh and Surjan Singh were present at the search. He admits litigation with accused's father ; about mortgage-money, not about a *Zaildari* ; but denies that he had any dispute with accused about the stopping of a Singh Sabha.

P. W. 311 (Inspector of Police) found the letter, *Exh. P.* 172 *A, B* (B is the translation) at P. W. Ichhar Singh's house on the 19th April 1915, as the result of information given in Ichhar Singh's statement to the Magistrate. In cross-examination the witness says that Ichhar Singh stated that the letter referred to the meeting at which the Jhaner dacoity was decided on ; but there is, of course, no such reference in the letter itself, which is unobjectionable in its terms.

P. W. 317 is Ichhar Singh. He tells us that he suggested to Buta Singh (since hanged) that accused might be able to supply boys to be sent to America to learn to make bombs. On May 30th, 1914, the witness, Buta Singh and accused attend a meeting at Langa Mandi, Lahore, in connection with the Rikabganj *Gurdwara* incident and the action of the Chief Khalsa Diwan; and accused tells the witness and Buta Singh at Amritsar just afterwards that Sundar Singh was the kind of youth required. The witness, who in our opinion, showed a very distinct desire to say as little as possible about this accused especially, said (page 321) that he " thinks " he and Buta Singh and accused talked to Sundar Singh about " sacrificing his life," and so forth. (Compare this witness' statement to the Magistrate, of 14th April 1915, on this point, with his statement at the top of page 321 of this record). The Sundar Singh here referred to is the student of that name who was produced as D. W. 792 ; and we shall refer to his evidence later on. To continue :—Accused sends " Amli " and Hari Singh (L. C. C.) to warn accused Uttam Singh about the Police (the witness was certainly reminded of this incident). On the 8th *Magh,* a meeting about school matters takes place at Lohatbadi ; and next day a meeting at

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the witness' house at which accused and accused 17 Ganda Singh, Uttam Singh, Buta Singh (since hanged) and (the witness thinks) Nand Singh were present. It was decided to join in a rising; and accused Ganda Singh and Uttam Singh displayed pistols, and the witness 2 daggers. During these proceedings, the witness says, "accused sat silent"—but he does not go so far as to tell us that the accused made any protests. On the 17th *Magh*, there is the meeting about school matters (when the Jhaner dacoity is also decided on); and accused send the witness the letter, *Exh. P.* 172 A, expressing his inability to attend the meeting. We have already said that there was nothing objectionable about this letter. Cross-examined (page 325) this witness says that he knew accused as a religious man; that he (the witness), approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) and Dharm Singh quarrelled about school matters, and accused "was informed in strong terms, and replied in strong terms." He was obliged to prevaricate when asked whether Sundar Singh (A. M.), approver, had in the *havilat* threatened "to retaliate on accused;" but did what he could to modify his statement against accused by asserting that on one occasion the accused said that Government should be "first approached" before any rebellion was started.

It was quite clear to us how desirous this witness was to shield this accused as much as possible; but it is at the same time apparent how incriminating his statement is.

P. W. 11 (Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana), denied that accused made any statement to the Police, beyond saying that he was "a well-wisher of Government."

Lastly, we have P. W. 347 (Inspector Ahmad Khan) *re* the slip of paper, *Exh. P.* 237, found in house No. 2 of the Lahore *Ghadr* Party. (That slip of paper was *Exh. P.* 98 A in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.) It has been proved to our satisfaction that that slip is in the handwriting of the notorious Rash Behari Bose. Our remarks regarding it are, of course, entirely conjectural; but upon it we find these words written in close conjunction:—"Nidh to Ich," and "Randhir, Uttom, Jagar." "Ich," in our opinion, means the witness Ichhar Singh, who has been much mentioned in connection with this accused; and "Uttom" was Rash Behari's spelling of "Uttam" Singh (accused 98), referred to already in connection with this accused Randhir Singh. It was to get news of Uttam Singh that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) sent approver Anokh Singh to accused Randhir Singh from the *Ghadr* house No. 1 on the 14th February. There is, of course, nothing to show that Rash Behari ever met this accused; but it is probable in the extreme that Rash Behari, like Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), was aware of accused and his importance and influence. "Jagar" is possibly a note referring to Ujagar Singh of Ambala, to whom approver Sucha Singh, about February 15th, went with seditious literature for the troops there.

Accused's statement to this Court will be found at page 486; and a supplementary written statement at page 569. He, of course, denies all allegations of guilt. He says (and we are perfectly prepared to believe him) that he once acted as a temporary Naib Tahsildar on plague duty; that his father is Legal Remembrancer of the Nabha State; and that at the time of his arrest, his father was a Judge of the High Court of that State. He, of course, admits knowing P. W. Ichhar Singh. He denies that he has any followers; and says, as regards the large meeting at Lohatbadi (which meeting, we agree, was not seditious in character), that he really attended it to protest against the removal of the girls and teaching staff from Basaur by Ichhar Singh and approver Sundar Singh (A. M.); and also annoyed those persons by repudiating the report that he had become a patron of their intended girls' school at Lohatbadi. As regards the resolutions passed at that and the subsequent non-seditious meeting at Khanna, he says that he was on the side of Government; and that at the latter meeting Ichhar Singh and Sundar Singh were penalised for keeping up intercourse with certain *Chamars*, who had embraced Sikhism, but had reverted to former practices. He admits going to the Chamkor Sahib and to Fattehgarh, but says he talked no sedition. He

denies attending a meeting at Lohatbadi on the 8th *Magh* (January 20th, 1915); and fixing the 14th *Magh* for another meeting there; but says that he did send a letter about school matters, though not by the hand of accused Mastan Singh of his village. He denies knowing accused Uttam Singh at all; and, as regards the Gujarwal *Akhand Path* at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, he asserts that it took place on the 6th *Magh* and lasted 3 days (including *Basant Panchmi* day, that is *Magh* 8th). This is accused's *alibi* for the Lohatbadi meeting of January 20th (1915).

[Accused's answer to question (11) was corrected at the request of his counsel; and should run thus:—

"I did not send any letter to invite any people at all. I did not know these men, except Sundar Singh (A M.), who was made to pay a penalty."]

Similarly, as regards the *Akhand Path* at Dhandari he denies that it took place on the date alleged by the prosecution (February 17th); and asserts that it began the day after *Basant Panchmi*,—*i.e.*, on the 9th *Magh*. He further asserts that he had met accused Santa Singh at Nankana fair, and wrote to him to officiate as *Pathi;* but that, as he did not turn up, accused wrote to him afterwards from Nabha to complain of his non-attendance (our remarks in accused Santa Singh's case may be seen as to the style of letters written to this alleged comparative stranger, as Santa Singh has made himself out to be). To continue, the accused does not know Kartar Singh (L. C. C.); never wears black clothes; and has never even heard of Phemi-ke-Kai Railway Station. He says that, probably towards the end of *Phagan* (he means February, presumably) Sundar Singh came to him to get money to bribe the Police to release his sons, and was remonstrated with (compare Sundar Singh's version of this visit to Nabha, at the foot of page 161). He says that he does not even know approver Bhagat Singh; and cannot suggest why that approver should have entered his name in the diary (our remarks on Bhagat Singh's keeping of the diary have appeared previously in this judgment). He admits meeting P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna at Mallowal; and says that he officiated subsequently at a *Path* got up by that witness. He denies that *Exh. P.* 70 (the book supplement to the *Rajput Gazette*) belongs to him; and admits that *Exh. P.* 172 *A* was written by him to P. W. Ichhar Singh. He says that it relates to school matters, not to any meeting; and that "strong terms were exchanged resulting in greater alienation;" but, so far as the wording of that letter itself goes, it certainly does not read as if it had been written to anyone with whom accused had had a quarrel. He admits attending the Langa Mandi annual meeting at Lahore; and adds that he there annoyed P. W. Ichhar Singh by "stopping his daughter from lecturing at it!" He admits meeting, some time afterwards, one Sundar Singh student, who told him that P. W. Ichhar Singh wanted to send him to America for education; but says that he (accused) dissuaded Sundar Singh. He cannot explain how the name "Randhir" comes to be on the slip or paper, *Exh. P.* 237—and, as we have said, we can ourselves do no more than speculate on that point. He asserts that approver Udham Singh of Hans bears him enmity; having been penalised for the religious offence of cutting his hair when on his travels. Similarly, approver Bhagat Singh's father was penalised for trying to turn a Sikh out of a *Dewan;* and he (accused) annoyed approver Anokh Singh by writing to his brother Nirmal Singh in strong terms, after hearing that Anokh Singh and other youths had administered the *pahul* to a dog! He also alleges enmity against the P. W.'s Hazara Singh *Zaildar*, Channan Singh, Kishan Singh and Teja Singh of Samrala. (Kishan Singh, by the way, who supported accused's allegation that he had once been employed on plague duty, said that he himself held certificates from medical officers—accused now asserts that he stood in the way of the witness' getting a testimonial.)

The supplementary statement commences at page 559. It contains profuse expressions of loyalty; and urges that, as among members of the *Tat Khalsa* there can be no *guru* and no *chela*, the accused can have neither a disciple no

a party. It mentions the well-known fact that the *amrit* is administered by the *Panj Piare*; and says that accused never administered it alone (it was never really suggested that he had done so; but of this more anon.) The accused sets forth that various soldiers on field service have written to him and sent money for *Akhand Path* to be performed for the victory of the British Arms, and for their safe return; and we are not prepared to disbelieve this assertion, and we do believe that this accused was a person with a certain amount of religious influence, and used to go about officiating at ceremonies. In our opinion, he was the more dangerous on account of that influence, which he misused, and which caused him to be sought by men like Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.). To continue with this statement, accused says that on the 15th February he left his village Narangwal for Nabha on account of plague. On the 22nd *Bisakh* and two following days he performed an *Akhand Path* at the house of P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna (which was attended by accused Attar Singh and Dalip Singh); and on the 27th of that month was arrested in Nabha by the Nabha Police, the aforesaid 2 co-accused being detailed to cook for him. Eventually, he was transferred to Ludhiana, with accused Attar Singh still in attendance; and since June 25th, 1915, he has been in jail without having even been told what he was arrested for.

The defence exhibits to be seen are *Exhs. D.* 27, 41, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 70 and 71. Some of these consisting mainly of letters, we shall discuss along with the evidence of defence witnesses, and shall give our reasons for considering that they have been manufactured for defence purposes.

Those which may be discussed briefly here are *Exhs. D.* 55 (copy of grounds of appeal); 60 (personal certificates of accused—who, no doubt, at one time was not a revolutionary); 59 (letters with envelopes from soldiers on service, which we are quite prepared to believe are genuine); 71 (copy of a judicial record put in to show enmity between P. W. Channan Singh and accused's relations); and 70 (attested copies of applications; put in to show the enmity of P. W. Hazara Singh, *Zaildar*, with accused and his father). Also, *Exh. D.* 27, which purports to be a letter from accused to the co-accused Jagat Singh about his *bhog* at Gujarwal for his brother Ram Singh. It bears date of January 13th, 1915, and address "Mehmasinghwala" (to be mentioned hereafter); says a good deal about "the victory of the British Crown; fixes the *Basant Panchmi* day for the Gujarwal *bhog*; and, most unnecessarily enters as well as the dates in *Magh* the English dates of "18th, 19th and 20th January." As in the case of other letters, the thing has been altogether overdone; and this letter is most obviously a concoction for defence purposes.

Exh. D 55, copy of grounds of appeal in a case Thaman Singh *versus* *Mussammat* Kishno, Gurdit Singh, son of Natha Singh (father of accused).

Exh. D. 60, Testimonials of the accused.

Exh. D. 70, copy of a decree Jaggat Singh, *Zaildar*, Hazara Singh, Sawan Singh, *versus* Natha Singh (father of accused) suit to contest notice of ejectment as tenant—June 1901.

D. W. 74, the order dismissing the appeal (grounds of which are *Exh. D.* 60), dated 9th May 1907.

This accused has produced well over one hundred defence witnesses; and we have also to see the answers to interrogatories of Sardar Shamsher Singh, Chief Minister of Jhind State. A noticeable point is that accused's father, who might have been expected to know something of his son's doings in Nabha, has not been produced as a witness. As regards the interrogatories (*vide* page 827), Sardar Bahadur Shamsher Singh, C. I. E., simply stated that he knew this accused by name only, and nothing about his character; and that though he (the witness) had been a member of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College at Amritsar, he could not recollect whether accused at the time was Superintendent of a Boarding House at that College. He knew nothing

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about accused's always preaching loyalty to the students there ; or advising them to take no part in politics ; or telling them not to go and hear the seditious lectures of the notorious revolutionist Ajit Singh.

D. W. 573 is Mr. Cole, now Registrar of Allahabad University, who from 1899 to 1910 was Principal of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. Accused, he says, was Superintendent of the Boarding House there for a year or so under him ; and, so far as he knows, his character then was satisfactory ; and the witness gave him a character. (We may say at once, on this point, that there is no allegation that at that time this accused was disloyal ; the evidence is that he became disloyal during the comparatively recent agitations).

D. W.'s 97 to 99 inclusive testify to accused's receiving letters from soldiers on active service *re Akhand Paths ;* and to accused Attar Singh's cooking his food after his arrest. D. W. 589 is a general witness for this and other accused, produced to discredit the Ludhiana identification by one of the Mullanpur pointsmen. This witness gives his name as " Attar Singh, " and says that the pointsman picked him out as accused Attar Singh. However, the pointsmen who were produced by the prosecution against the present accused belonged to Phemi-ke-Kai Station ; and one of them identified him in Court before us, and both of them on Jail parade.

D. W. 595 (Phola Singh of Kalaur) is really a witness for accused Santa Singh, and he asserts that at the request of that accused's cousin Lal Singh that he should " search for letters, " he searched in that accused's copy of the *Granth*, which he happened to have, and discovered the letter *Exh. D.* 41, from accused Randhir Singh to accused Santa Singh. That letter is, of course, intended to upset the prosecution date *re* Gujarwal ; and purports to have been written from Gujarwal on January 20th, 1915 (*Basant Panchmi* day). The story of this witness is ridiculously weak ; and the thing has been overdone. The letter is profuse in its expressions of loyalty ; purports to fix January 23rd as the date for the *Akhand Path* at Dhandari (Gurbachan Singh's) ; attempts to make out an *alibi* for other co-accused ; and says that, " as the period is very short, this letter is being sent by hand, " thus accounting for the absence of an envelope with an inconvenient postmark. The letter contains a great deal of irrelevant matter such as this accused would hardly have written to a comparative stranger like Santa Singh (Santa Singh described himself as a comparative stranger ; and accused Randhir Singh only mentions meeting him at Nankana fair).

We have spoken of this letter elsewhere in this judgment ; and we have no hesitation about deciding that it was concocted for defence purposes ; though, of course, we cannot say whether it was concocted when this accused came to know that other revolutionists were being arrested ; whether it was somehow got out of Lahore Jail ; or when and where it was manufactured.

D. W. 754 supports the absurd story about P. W. Ichhar Singh's daughter wishing to address the Langa Mandi meeting in Lahore, and being prevented ; and he makes out an *alibi* for accused for the 13th February 1915. He also speaks of several years back when accused stopped Khalsa College students from attending Ajit Singh's lectures ; and heard that accused stopped them from agitating about some words used by a European which had given offence.

D. W. 755, Accounts Auditor at Patiala (formerly a Khalsa College student), supports the latter portion of the previous witness' statement ; and adds the information that on the evening of that important date, February 19th, he met this accused in a *gurdwara* at Nabha. He belongs himself to the *Tat Khalsa*, which sect only recognizes the *Granth Sahib* as *Guru* ; and he says that at the *Amrit* ceremony only the " Five Friends " (*Panj Piare*) and one *Granthi* are admitted. As other evidence has been produced on this point, we may say here that it was never suggested by the prosecution that this accused alone administered the *pahul* to any one ; the statements by some witnesses that accused " gave so-and-so the *pahul* " only meant that accused was responsible for so-and-so's taking it—*i. e.*, to prove asssociations, etc., It is

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however, certainly news to us to learn from this and other witnesses that the *Amrit* ceremony is carried out almost in secrecy, instead of being a more public ceremony attended, at least, by the friends and relations of the person taking the *pahul*.

We now come to a batch of witnesses comprised in D. W.'s 792 to 888. The first of these is Sundar Singh, student, who says that in January 1914 he met the P W. Ichhar Singh at his shop, where he went to buy cloth. Ichhar Singh then asked him whether he would go abroad, and offered to provide funds. The witness says he declined the offer ; and some two months later told accused, who approved of his refusal. This witness also produces the letter (without any envelope), *Exh. D.* 52 ; and says that it was written by this accused in reply to a message conveyed by him on behalf of approver Udham Singh of Hans, who had been excommunicated for the religious offence of cutting his hair, and was anxious to be forgiven and receive the *Amrit*. The letter purports to have been written by accused on December 17th, 914 ; and is no more convincing than the letter already remarked upon. It contains a violent denunciation of Har Dyal's teachings ; and it shows how much the writer really knew about the person whom he and his associates are alleged to have excommunicated (presumably, after a proper enquiry), since the letter speaks of Udham Singh's departing to America without the permission of the *Sangat*, whereas, as a matter of fact, that approver went to Italy. This, in our opinion, is only another of several blundering attempts to manufacture false evi ence. D. W. 793, a pensioned Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Ludhiana, and formerly owner of the *Punjabi Akhbar*, is one of those who tells us that the *Amrit* ceremony is a sort of secret ceremony ; and tells us that accused is on bad terms with Hazara Singh for several reasons ; and that accused instructs the girls of Basaur School in religious songs, and supported an offer of a *Sabha* to send some of them out to the war as nurses. D. W. 794 is a Nabha Munsiff, who tells us of accused's presence at Tara Singh's *bhog* in Mehmasinghwala during January 1915 ; but cannot recall the name of the person who had the *bhog* on *Basant Panchmi* day at Gujarwal. He says accused shifted from his village Narangwal to Nabha on February 15th. To continue with this batch of witnesses, a number of them have been produced to upset the prosecution dates for the *Akhand Paths* at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist (brother of accused Jagat Singh), at Gujarwal and the house of Gurbachan Singh at Dhandari. They attempt to make out that the Gujarwal *Path* took place on the 8*th Magh*, that is to say, *Basant Panchmi* day, the 20th January 1915 ; and that date is also intended to serve a second purpose, namely, to provide an *alibi* for this accused, who is alleged by the prosecution to have on that date attended a meeting at Lohatbadi at which school matters were, no doubt, discussed, but about which time seditious discussions took place also. (Evidence on this point has been given by P. W. Ichhar Singh ; and, though we have all sorts of evidence produced that he is accused's enemy, we have already remarked on the tone of the letter, *Exh. P.* 172 A., and we can say that he was an unwilling witness against this accused, and did what he could for him,—*vide* his cross-examination, his prevarications, and his statement that at a seditious discussion *accused sat silent.*) Some of this batch of witnesses give evidence intended to upset the date of the Dhandari *Path* ; but they disagree as to whether any person came to Gujarwal to get the Dhandari date fixed. We have other witnesses speaking about P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna's *Path* ; as to P. W. Channan Singh's once making a false report (not concerned with accused) ; as to accused's warning Khalsa College students against Ajit Singh's lectures ; as to accused's officiating at *bhogs* for the victory of the British Arms, and proposing that 150 girls should go out as nurses to the war. Two witnesses (one is D. W. 841, an Honorary Captain, 15th Sikhs) tells us that Ichhar Singh promised Rs. 2,000 to the school, which he never paid.

D. W. 804, a Duffadar of accused's village, is equally specific as the former witness as to the date, the 15th February ; and we learn that accused not only encouraged recruiting, but that some four years ago he was anxious to be enlisted himself. D. W. 808 speaks of the enmity of P. W. Ichhar Singh

and approver Sundar Singh; but he ascribes it to this accused's objecting to their using undue influence to obtain funds for the school. D. W. 809 is a particularly unfortunate witness from the defence point of view, for the reason that, whereas we have been told by accused (*vide* answer to question 17 on page 188) that it is not his rule to wear black clothes (and consequently, he cannot have been seen in such garb at Mullanpur Station on February 19th) this witness tells us of accused's attendance at a *path dressed in black with a quoit on his head.* D. W. 815 is the Tara Singh, mentioned already, at whose victory *Path* in Mehmasinghwala the date for the Gujarwal *Path* is alleged to have been fixed. D. W. 821 and other witnesses (who happened to go to Nabha about a marriage or on other business) saw accused there on the 8th *Phagan* (19th February) and subsequent dates; and D. W. 825 (a Patiala *Zaildar*) tells an absurd story about that date. He went on the 8th *Phagan*, and again the next day, to get a law-book which had been translated by accused's father; and he saw accused at his father's house in Nabha on both those days. He did not produce the book in Court, and accused's father has not appeared as a witness. D. W. 826, who says he "is fond of law," supports part of this story about the book. D W. 840 says that accused's grandfather did good service in the Mutiny; and D. W. 837 repeats the story about Ichhar Singh's enmity, and about accused's preventing his daughter from speaking at a public meeting in Lahore. It is this witness who asserts that he and accused returned from the Langa Mandi meeting in Lahore *direct to Ludhiana*—that is, not breaking the journey at Amritsar. This is an attempt to controvert Ichhar Singh's story *re* accused's suggestion of Sundar Singh, student, as a suitable youth to send to America to be educated for revolution; but the accused himself said nothing about not going to Amritsar. Then follow some witnesses as to character; after which we come to D. W.'s 845 to 848 (the first of whom owns land near Mullanpur Railway Station) who say they saw no black-robed men on February 19th; nor saw accused there; nor P. W. 46 Kishan Singh, *Zaildar* (whom accused alleges he baulked of a plague testimonial) getting out of a train. D. W.'s 849, 850 and 851 assert that Bhagat Singh approver's father incurred a religious penalty; and that Bhagat Singh has no qualifications himself as an *Updeshak.* D. W. 853 is a Judge of the Patiala Chief Court, whose statement we are perfectly ready to accept. This gentleman was a member of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College; and he testifies to this accused's having loyal notions up till 1910—since which time, however, he has not seen accused.

D. W. 856 and others try to make out that "on the 19th" (they have obviously been tutored as to the date) Kishen Singh missed his train, and had to walk; and we have more witnesses produced to say they saw no black-robed men with "music" (*i.e.*, the harmonium) at Mullanpur Station.

D. W. 861 is the Editor of the *Khalsa Akhbar*, who produced a copy of his issue of the 5th June 1914, reporting the proceedings at the Langa Mandi meeting at Lahore. This Court, at the time, made a note on the record that the tone of the speeches *re* the *Rikabganj Gurdwara* matter was (as reported) not moderate.

D. W. 862 attempts to support the assertion of approver Anokh Singh's enmity; but according to him, it was that approver's *brother* who "served the *amrit* to dogs." D. W. 863, Editor and Proprietor of the *Rajput Gazette* (shown *Exh. P.* 70.) is *unable to say* whether the advertisement of seditious works by Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad formed a supplement to his paper; he says accused is not a subscriber. D. W. 865 says that that exhibit was not signed before him at the time of the search. He also happened to see accused get out of a train at Nabha on the 15th or 16th February. D. W. 864 is another Editor, who says that the *amrit* is always administered behind closed doors. D. W. 867 is father of the co-accused Nahar Singh, tells us of alleged Police malpractices; says that Kishan Singh told him he was only "obeying the Police" (up to this we had been led to suppose he was actuated by enmity); and alleges the enmity of Hazara Singh, *Zaildar.*

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D. W. 868 returns to the story of Ichhar Singh's daughter not being allowed to lecture; and D. W. 870 confirms the prosecution dates of the 8th and 17th *Magh* for Lohatbadi school meetings; and says accused was not there on the 8th.

D. W. 871, a Lahore Medical student, identifies accused's handwriting in *Exhs. D.* 41 and 53. He also refers to accused's letter to him containing a message for D. W. 872. The envelope has disappeared. D. W. 872 produces the letter (*Exh. D.* 56); which, he says, he found in a book, and took out "when he heard that accused was going to be involved." That letter purports to have been written *at Nabha on the* 19*th February*; and is, of course, intended to support the assertion that accused departed to Nabha on February 15th. It contains expressions of loyalty also; and makes some mention of recruiting. We are, however, entirely unconvinced by this kind of evidence.

D. W. 878 met accused in *Phagan*, "on the 14th or 15th of an English month." D. W 877 says that the *amrit* is always administered in privacy. D. W 876 (an Honorary Lecturer of the Gujranwala War Association) tells us that accused took a ticket for Ludhiana *direct* after the Langa Mandi meeting at Lahore; and also states:—"he once said to me, tearing up a newspaper in my hand, that Sikhs will suffer if they follow Ajit Singh." He further says that accused objected to the students of the Khalsa College according a reception to "a political man" like the late Mr. Gokhale; and he, too, asserts that the *amrit* is always administered in a conclave only consisting of the *Granthis*, the *Panj Piare* and the novice.

D. W 880 (a *Vakil's* munshi of accused's village) met *Zaildar* Kishan Singh, who told him that he intended to give false evidence in the present case because the accused had prevented his getting a plague testimonial. D. W. 883 says that accused got approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) penalised at Indar Singh of Khanna's *Path* for mixing with *chamars*. He says there was no secret meeting after the Dhandari *Path*; but, having presumably learnt his story incorrectly, mixes it up with the *path* at Gujarwal.

D. W. 885 (student) speaks of accused's loyal advice; and tries to support the defence story about the student Sundar Singh.

D. W.'s 886 and 888 (a young student of Jagraon School) concern the reading out of the letter *Exh. D.* 52 to Udham Singh of Hans; but the latter of them has forgotten its purport, in spite of its denunciations of Har Dayal and his doctrines

D. W. 897 (formerly a Khalsa College student) speaks *re* the warning against attending Ajit Singh's lectures; D. W. 898 saw no black-robed men at Mullanpur on the 19th February, and says accused advocated recruiting; D. W. 899 says he saw P. W. Indar Singh at Khanna on February 20th at a *D wan;* and also P. W. Teja Singh, who had been there for some days reading the *path*, was making himself unpleasant by claiming the whole of the offerings. D. W. 900 took his wife, a pupil of accused, to visit accused's wife on the 18th February, and stayed a day with accused. D. W. 903, Secretary of a *Singh Sabha*, testifies to accused's good character, and to a 3 days meeting at Kaonke, from February 20th to 22nd. The next witness saw accused and his family leaving the train at Nabha Station on the 15th of that month; and saw him in Nabha for several days afterwards. D. W. 905 (uncle of accused) is also as to this *alibi*; and says he cannot identify *Exh. P.* 70 (*Rajput Gazette* Supplement); but, though he says he can only write his name and is otherwise illiterate, he does not deny signing the *fard baramdagi*. We have other witnesses as to Bhagat Singh's inabilities as a preacher, Kishan Singh's enmity; and D. W. 910, a Ludhiana Police Inspector, is produced to say that Gurbachan Singh showed him a letter about a *path*; which he did not take, as he thought it was not necessary for this case. D. W. 911 (mother of co-accused Arjan Singh) asserts the ill-treatment by the Police of P. W. Indar Singh and his wife, *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur; and D. W. 913 (brother of co-accused Jagat Singh) is to the same effect. D. W. 914 (the recalled Patiala Auditor) identifies *Exhs. D.* 41 and 56 as in accused's

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handwriting; but says Exh. D. 53 is not. That letter (dated 4th May 1915) only purports to be from 2 Daffadars, with a mention of sending accused money to get *Akhand Path* performed.

D. W. 920 is another witness who speaks of the *bhog* at Gujarwal as on *Basant Panchmi* day; and says that a man arrived during it to invite the singing party to Dhandari.

D. W. 973 (accused's brother—who, we notice, was not questioned as to *alibis*) produced Exh. D. 59, letters to accused from soldiers at the front about getting up *Paths*; and we see no reason to doubt that those letters are genuine. The witness identifies Exhs D. 41, 52 and 56 as being in accused's handwriting. Curiously enough, D. W. 1001, who is actually a lambardar of Gujarwal, though he remembers the *bhog* with which accused Jagat Singh (brother of Ram Singh Reservist) was concerned, was unable (or unwilling) to remember either the date or the month when it took place. D. W. 1002, a Patiala *updeshak*, keeps a diary for his committee; and produces Exh. D 61. The diary is mainly written up in pencil; and the witness tells us that such diaries are served out by the society by which he is engaged. However, his diary for the present year has no endorsement by the *Gyani* such as Exh. D. 61 purports to have. He says that on February the 18th, 1915, he was at Majra village, and on the 19th at Majri; and that P. W. Indar Singh and his wife (P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur) were both at Majra, and Indar Singh alone at Majri, on those respective dates; and that he returned with both those persons to Khanna (Indar Singh's village) on the 19th. Neither this witness, nor his diary, impressed us any more favourably than did the letters already remarked on. D. W. 1003 (*chaukidar* of accused's village) produces a Death Register, Exh. D. 62 *re* plague during February 1915; and says he saw accused carting away his goods. (As we noted at the time, *vide* page 819, the entry of February 17th appears doubtful.)

D. W. 1004 corroborates D. W. 1002 *re* P. W. Indar Singh's leaving Khanna on February 19th and arriving at Salana on the 20th (the idea, of course, being to show that P. W. Indar Singh was not on his way back from his mission to the *Bar* at the time; nor his wife in search of him at Ferozepore). D. W. 1005 met accused at Dhuri *gurdwara* on February 15th, where the train for Nabha stops for 2 hours. D. W.'s 1004 and 1006 are alleged carriers of accused's letters (sent by hand) to co-accused Santa Singh. D. W. 1007 (also named Randhir Singh) seems to have been produced with the object of making out that a person other than accused was at the Lohatbadi meeting; however, he denies that he was there.

D. W. 1035 says accused's character is very good, and that on the 8th *Phagan* (19th February) the accused asked him in Nabha about his son's safety at the War.

Lastly, D. W. 1042, a pensioned Overseer of Patiala State, reverts to the alleged enmity of Sundar Singh (A. M.) and P. W. Ichhar Singh, and to Ichhar Singh's refusal to pay up a promised donation of Rs. 2,000 to a Girls' School near Basaur in which accused is interested. He says that the matter came up before the *Dewan*, that proceedings were entered in a register, that it was decided to separate Ichhar Singh from the school; and that he and Sundar Singh (A. M.) then set up a rival school at Lohatbadi.

This concludes the defence evidence. In justice to this accused we have given details of it at great length; but we may say at once, in a very few words, that it has utterly failed to convince us. It, of course, lies upon the prosecution to prove the guilt of an accused; but, while we believe the prosecution evidence as regards this accused, we cannot but remark on the wholesale perjury and concoction which we are convinced has been employed in this accused's defence—some of the evidence being so utterly childish and transparent that we can only wonder that it was thought worth while to produce it in a Court of Law. It shows clearly the influence exercised by this accused (which, no doubt, made him the more desirable as a co-worker to the real leaders of the *Ghadr* party) that he has been able to produce among his

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defence witnesses several persons holding respectable positions; and it is most regrettable that some of those persons should have been willing to lend themselves to giving false evidence, as they have done

Counsel for the defence has, naturally, had an exceedingly hard task; and we are in no way convinced by his argument. A large portion of it consists simply of assertions in support of the defence witnesses on whose statements we have already commented. We certainly cannot accept the argument that P. W Ichhar Singh was accused's enemy; and have already given reasons for that view. We have, we think, sufficiently commented on the alleged *alibis*, and the attempts made to upset the prosecution dates for Gujarwal and Dhandhari - and would only add that it would have been the greatest act of folly on the part of the prosecution to have attempted to concoct false dates for those meetings or a false story about accused's going to Ferozepore on February 19th. Counsel has urged that, had accused been a "conspirator," he would never have missed the Lohatbadi meeting of *Magh* 17th; but, while we disagree with the Government Advocate that the letter, *Exh. P.* 172 A shows from its context that accused was at the previous meeting of *Magh*, the 8th, it has never been the case for the prosecution that he was there on *Magh* 17th. That letter may contain a genuine expression of regret that accused could not attend a meeting about school matters; or it may possibly convey a hidden meaning as well (though accused, of course, took no part in the Jhaner dacoity which was discussed on *Magh* 17th); but the real importance of that letter to our minds is that it shows that accused was on good terms with P. W. Ichhar Singh. As regards the Ferozepore raid, Counsel for the defence can only suggest that the raiders were "local people" not "outsiders." We have already given our conclusions elsewhere *re* the date of the visit of approver Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) to this accused at Dhandari. We also find no difficulty whatever, as was pointed out at the time to Counsel with a map, about the journey of Udham Singh of Hans from Ludhiana Station to Mullanpur Station. On such an important occasion he might well have started soon after 3 A. M. (not at 8 A. M. as Counsel suggests) and have covered some 26 miles by 4-30 P. M. the same day (*vide* page 197). We have already commented elsewhere on our conclusions as to approver Bhagat Singh's diary; and, as regards that approver, the defence Counsel has suggested that his enmity with accused was due to "their different modes of life" – apparently forgetting the defence evidence on the point. Though Counsel told us in argument that accused's father has been undergoing an operation, no defence witnesses were produced to show why he was not produced as a witness to most important facts in connection with a son with whom he is, apparently, on good terms. As regards the advertisement of seditious books, it is now suggested that perhaps Hazara Singh, zaildar, put it where it was found; or that it was "put there by some co-accused who wanted to get rid of it!" At the end of Counsel's argument comes an explanation regarding the defence allegations as to the *privacy* with which the *pahul* is administered; and we are asked to believe that perhaps the "meeting with *closed doors* at Dhandari" only meant that some one was being given the *pahul* there!

Counsel for the Crown points out that the alleged enemy Ichhar Singh, on Jail parade, was anxious not to identify, pleading "sore eyes" as an excuse. Our remarks about the name "Randhir" on the slip of paper are (as we have said before) purely speculative; but we cannot accept the suggestion of defence Counsel that it was this slip of paper which started the case against accused, who was mentioned by Ichhar Singh in the last Lahore conspiracy case.

Exh. D. 27; by the way (the alleged letter from accused to the co-accused Jagat Singh) was, as Counsel for the Crown points out, never even proved in Court.

We see no necessity for pursuing the arguments of either Counsel further; and we consider the case against this accused overwhelming.

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We do not desire to press anything against him. He appears to have been an ordinary loyal citizen, at any rate, until 1910 or 1911 ; and we daresay he continued to be one after that time. Whether he became a revolutionary because of some fancied grievances, or whether he joined the *Ghadr* movement under the impression that it would become popular and with a craving for notoriety, going about the country with a number of adherents, we shall probably never know. Of his guilt there can be no possible doubt whatever ; and we cannot lose sight of the fact that it was his influence that brought several of the co-accused (including mere youths and the old man Ram Singh) into the dock. He is obviously a very vain man, belonging to a very strict sect ; but he had not really the brains to become a *Ghadr* leader of the type of Kartar Singh, for instance. We are ready to say what we can in his favour ; but it only amounts to this, that the idea of the Ferozepore raid did not originate in his brain. He and his party went there more or less under the orders of Kartar Singh of Soraba ; but his readiness to comply with orders from *Ghadr* leaders is shown by the fact that he, a man of 38 years of age, was prepared to accept his instructions from a young man (almost a youth) like Kartar Singh of Soraba.

We are satisfied on the evidence that accused from an early period conspired to wage war on several occasions as above indicated ; and that he committed an act of war in going to Ferozepore in a warlike array to attack the arsenal there ; and we accordingly convict him under section 121 A, 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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70. Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh, son of Gurdit Singh of Khurdpur, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty," to the charges framed against him (page 657), was one of those who returned (he says, from San Francisco) by the ss. *Australien*, along with accused Mastan Singh and others, reaching India on 21st December 1914.

He was arrested on June 27th, 1915; and was interned on August 26th, 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Bachan Singh; and in Court by that approver (who gave *both* his names); Amar Singh, II, and 234 (the Hoti Mardan *sharbat* seller).

P. W. 225 could not identify him in Court.

We shall have, later, to consider with regard to this accused the confession of accused Pakhar Singh.

Approver Bachan Singh, who has identified accused both as "Ranga Singh" and "Roda Singh," states that accused was one of the *Ghadr* men visiting Pakhar Singh's well. He was at the garden assembly at Kapurthala on June 5th, 1915; and, when the attack on the magazine was postponed to the 12th, accused (armed with a pistol) was one of those selected for an attack on the Walla Bridge Guard; and was in a group with Banta Singh, Kala Singh and Channan Singh (Walla Bridge murderers—since hanged). According to this witness, accused and his group, and Atma Singh and Harnam Singh eventually turned up near the bridge for this attack; but find the sentries alert, and withdraw; and accused departs in wrath, reproaching his companions for cowardice. Cross-examined (page 193) the witness denies having seen accused in the *havilat*; and says that he only got to know accused when he started to visit the well of Pakhar Singh.

Approver Amar Singh, II, corroborates as to June 5th—and says that accused volunteered for the proposed attack on Walla Bridge.

P. Ws. 221 and 222 (tendered) concern the point that accused returned to his village on December 22nd, 1914, after 6 years abroad; and only stayed there some 24 days. P. W. 221, as lambardar, reported to the Police.

From them we also learn that accused used to be in service; and has a brother in the Guides.

P. W. 225 states that the Police brought a man who said that he had fed at the witness's house. The witness remembers 4 men feeding at his *gurdwara* shortly before the Gondwal ferry murder; which followed during the pursuit of the Walla Bridge murderers; but this witness cannot identify the accused.

P. Ws. 136 (Inspector, Hoti Mardan), 234 (a *sharbat* seller of Mardan) and 238 Risaldar-Major in the Guides) are as to accused's arrest at Mardan. The *sharbat* seller tells us that Partab Singh, sowar, brought accused to his shop, calling him his brother, Roda Singh. Two months later, accused came alone; and in the evening brought 4 others. These persons wanted a tonga to get across the Border; but eventually the 4 men left, and accused was arrested. The Inspector effected the arrest on the night of 26th-27th June 1915 at the *sharbat* shop; and found that 3 other Sikhs had left a few hours before. He learnt of accused from the Assistant Commissioner of Mardan, who got his information from the Officer Commanding the Guides. Accused was asleep at the time of his arrest; gave both his names; said that he was a Budge Budge man, and had been wandering about. Accused had arrived at Mardan on June 25th; and said he had come from Nowshera. He had only his clothes and a *chadar*.

P. Ws. 360 (Inspector Harkishan Singh, C. I. D.), 223, 224 testify to the discovery by accused on 22nd August 1915 of the hand-printing machine, *Exh. P.* 108 B, from where it was buried by the roadside, near Sangwal. The first of these witnesses recorded the statement of accused, who said that he and

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another had buried it. The witness says that the attesting witnesses were got at the Railway Station, as no village was handy.

P. W. Mr. Slattery (page 549) tells us that accused was registered as "Ranga Singh" by Mr. Isemonger when he arrived at Ludhiana.

This accused has been mentioned in the confession of co-accused Pakhar Singh as Roda Singh, who came with accused Ishar Singh and spoke to him in a most revolutionary strain. According to the witness, who keeps the *sharbat* shop at Hoti Mardan, Ishar Singh was another of those trying to get across the frontier).

Accused's statement appears at page 492. He cannot remember on what ship he returned to India (it is proved that he returned on co-accused Ishar Singh's boat, the *Australien*), and says he returned from San Francisco on account of want of work (due to the war). He says that his name is Ranga Singh, but admits that he gave his name to the keeper of the Mardan *sharbat* shop as "Roda Singh" in order to avoid arrest. He denies all allegations against him; says he used to be in the 30th Cavalry, and that he went alone to Mardan to demand his half share of patrimony from his brother Partap Singh in the Guides. He denies knowing anything about the hand-printing machine; says that the *sharbat* seller Ishar Das, who was arrested with him, is lying to save himself; and asserts that there was underhand work on the part of the police at Ludhiana and Jutogh with respect to Bachan Singh, approver, and P. W. Ichhar Singh. He is correct in saying that approver Amar Singh, II, did not identify him on Jail parade; but he did in Court, and was not cross-examined. He says that his brother wrote about the share of patrimony to the Commanding Officer, who sent on the petition to the Deputy Commissioner.

In a supplementary written statement (page 554) he says that he left his village because the police were after returned emigrants. He repeats the story of his reason for visiting Mardan, and his allegations *re* identifications by witnesses.

Exh. D. 77 is a police register produced to show that this accused and P. W. Ishar Das, *sharbat* vendor, were together in Mardan *havalat* for three days.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 943 to 956 inclusive. The first of these is accused's brother, Partap Singh of the Guides Cavalry, who says that on his return from abroad accused demanded his share, which the witness said he would pay over in *Jeth* or *Har* after recovering it from one Ichhar Singh, to whom it had been lent. Further, that he petitioned the Deputy Commissioner "to realize the money from Ichhar Singh and pay it to accused." (This seems an absurd statement; especially as the accused said that it was petitioned that the money should be paid "direct to Mardan"). The witness says that he has never heard of his brother as "Roda Singh;" that accused was anxious to enlist; and that his (the witness's) Risaldar Major (P. W. 238) bears the witness a grudge. D. W 946 is the alleged debtor Ichhar Singh, who says that "by order of a Deputy Commissioner" he repaid the money, to *accused's brother's wife*! The remainder of these witnesses give utterly unconvincing evidence as to character; as to accused's leaving the village on learning that another returned emigrant had been arrested; as to accused's desire to enlist; and as to his name and the share of money. No documentary evidence whatever has been produced, not even regarding the alleged petition.

Defence Counsel has tried to make capital out of the statement of approver Bachan Singh (who called accused by both his names) that accused "departed in wrath" from the first attempt on the Walla Bridge; and says that there is nothing to corroborate Ishar Das, *sharbat* seller; but we can see no reason for his inventing the story about men anxious to cross the frontier We do not attach undue weight to the recovery of the hand-printing machine; but we know that revolutionists had such things, and, as Crown Counsel has asked, why proceed to bury it, if it was not intended for anything objectionable;

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and he refers to co-accused Pakhar Singh's confession as corroborating Bachan Singh, approver. He points out how accused returned on the same ship as co-accused Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh, Mastan Singh and Pakhar Singh; was originally selected for an attack on Walla Bridge, and was angry when it did not come off on that occasion; and he urges that, by his presence at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, this accused abetted the Walla Bridge murders, which did subsequently take place.

We are satisfied that this accused came from America; and on arrival in India early got into touch with the Dhudhike revolutionists, was present at the Kapurthala gathering on the 5th June; was selected to form one of the Walla Bridge attacking party, and left that party before the final assault, because they would not attack at once; and when being searched for he tried to escape across the frontier.

We find him guilty under sections 121 and $\frac{302}{109}$, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

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72. Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh, of Talwandi-Dusanj, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 40 :—

This accused who pleaded Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 658), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 5th August 1915.

We shall have later to consider in connection with his case the confessions of 2 co-accused.

This accused has only one eye. It has been urged throughout on behalf of the defence that this bodily defect would render it a simple matter for witnesses to be tutored in order to identify him—the more so, since it would have been obviously impossible to collect a number of other persons with only one eye apiece on Jail identification parades. However, it has also to be borne in mind, that such a defect would make him more noticeable to any ordinary observer who might have seen him, perhaps, only once. Mr. Scott (P. W. 10) has told us that on Jail parade there were at least 2 other men with " bad eyes."

He was identified on Jail parades by the following approvers and witnesses :—Bachan Singh, Amar Singh II, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 101.

In Court, by the same 2 approvers ; the latter of whom did not name him, but said he had seen him during *Jeth* in Kapurthala.

P. W. 83 failed to identify him on Jail parade.

Approver Bachan Singh makes a lengthy statement about him, which runs as follows :—Accused was one of the *Ghadr* men who used to visit accused Pakhar Singh's well ; and he was called, along with the witness by that accused, who said that accused Ishar Singh and Banta Singh (since hanged) " wanted some work done. Pakhar Singh then excuses himself on the plea of ill-health and his being on security ; and suggests that accused and the witness should go to Kapurthala for the proposed looting of the magazine. A consultation takes place, and accused leaves with the witness from Ajitwal Station for Kapurthala ; attends the assembly in the garden there, and, when the date is postponed from June 5th to the 12th, accused is selected as one of the men for the attack on the Walla Bridge Guard. For this attack accused is in a group with the witness, accused Prem Singh and Lachhman Singh. On the way Prem Singh at village Khara introduces the witness and accused to Harnam Singh and Atma Singh (since hanged) and the party leaves at night for the canal bridge, where the gang of eight was to assemble. This accused is sent back by Prem Singh to fetch a bottle of acid left at Harnam Singh's house. The second group of four does not turn up ; and on the next morning but one the witness finds accused with Atma Singh and Harnam Singh at Khara *gurdwara* ; the other group turns up ; and it is decided to attack the Bridge Guard the same night. Accused and the witness reach the bridge at sunset, and are joined by accused Ranga Singh's group and Atma Singh and Harnam Singh. However, the sentries at the bridge are found on the alert. The gang wander about to different places, whilst attempts are made to collect more men and arms, and to see whether it is possible to murder " a *zamindar* of Padri " (presumably Kapur Singh, who was subsequently murdered – he was a witness in the Lahore conspiracy case) ; and a fresh decision is come to to attack the bridge. The witness, accused, Harnam Singh and Atma Singh go to the *dera* of Jata Dari, *Sadhu* and ask for cooking utensils ; and a lambardar (P. W. 101 takes off the *Sadhu* on his mare to Tarn Taran *Massia*. On the night of June 11th, the accused and witness proceed towards the bridge ; and are joined by Atma Singh, Harnam Singh, Banta Singh, Lachhman Singh, Channan Singh and Kala Singh ; prayers are said for the success of the enterprise ; and at about 1 A.M. the attack on the Walla Bridge Military Guard takes place, whilst a train is crossing over the bridge. The details of that outrage are well-known ; and formed the subject of a separate case. A sentry and another man of the guard were shot ; and this

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witness distinctly asserts that accused was with the assailants at the time when the sentry was shot ; but was found to have disappeared at the time when the rifles stolen from the guard were being packed up, and was afterwards found where the clothes and shoes of the assailants had been left. After this, accused and the witness leave for Kapurthala ; and on the night of June 12th meet accused Prem Singh near Kapurthala. The Kapurthala " Havildar " tells them of the capture by *Baurias* of accused Arjan Singh, Bir Singh, Kapur Singh (discharged) and Buta Singh (hanged). After the attack, the witness tells us, accused had exchanged turbans with Lachhman Singh. The accused and witness spend the might in a jungle ; and next day meet accused 64 Pala Singh. Accused and the witness then have further wanderings (to Janatpura and elsewhere), and reach their homes.

This is a long and very detailed statement ; and the cross-examination (page 192) amounted to next to nothing. The witness says that accused cultivates no land in the witness' village, but lived there for some years with a relation. He denies that he ever found accused coming out of his house ; or beat him, or had a quarrel. The witness admits that he has no children ; and the defence suggestion is that his wife, being dissatisfied with him, had an intrigue with this singularly unattractive one-eyed man.

Approver Amar Singh, II, who has identified accused both on Jail parade and in Court, corroborates that he was the one-eyed man at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, and says that accused volunteered for the Walla Bridge attack. He had never seen accused before (page 242).

P. W. 111 Randhir Singh sepoy of the 42nd Deoli Regiment identifies *Exh. P.* 72 as his *safa*, which disappeared during the Walla Bridge attack. It bears the witness's regimental number. P. W. 54, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, states that on September 28th, 1915, the Kapurthala " Havildar " Bhagwan Singh produced the *safa* (*Exh. P.* 72) and some clothes, which he said this accused and another man (apparently approver Bachan Singh) had made over to him the day after the Walla Bridge affair. P. W. 55 corroborates *re* production of the *safa*.

P. Ws. 79 and 80 (lambardars of Dhudhike) are as to the production by accused of the *safa*, *Exh. P.* 62 (the one exchanged with Lachhman Singh) ; and P. W. 220 Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq corroborates that accused produced it on August 5th at Dhudhike. The witness knew nothing about this *safa* until accused mentioned it ; and Bachan Singh, approver's statement was not recorded till afterwards. Nothing suspicious was found on search of accused's house.

P. W. 287 (Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department) states that on July 24th, 1915, the co-accused Mohindar Singh gave away that accused and approver Bachan Singh had been to the Kapurthala assembly and thence to Walla Bridge ; and the witness and another Inspector went to arrest accused, who lives in his relation's house at Dhudhike. The witness denies having heard accused then asked to produce anything.

We have also a number of prosecution witnesses (*vide* P. Ws. 83 to 95 and 101), in respect of accused's wanderings both before and after the Walla Bridge affair. They belong to villages mentioned by approver Bachan Singh, such as Khara, Janatpura, Chitti, Gandran and so on ; some of them identified accused simply as a " one-eyed " man, and have said that he came with the police and pointed out their houses. We find him mentioned by them as in company with approver Bachan Singh, accused Prem Singh, Atma Singh and Harnam Singh (the two latter being Walla Bridge murderers). P. W. 89 (Sub-Inspector of Tarn Taran) testifies (*re* these wanderings) to the report made by one Sodhi Jawand Singh (*Exh. P.* 84 of June 11th, 1915,—the actual date of the Walla Bridge attack. P. W. 101 (Bishan Singh, lambardar) corroborates an item in Bachan Singh's statement ; he is the lambardar who took off the *Sadh* on his mare to the *Massia*. He was on his way to Tarn Taran with revenue at the time and saw accused and Bachan Singh in Thattha at the *Sadh's* ; and he actually produces a revenue receipt, dated the 11th June 1915. Cross-examined, he says that Bachan Singh identified him at the thana ; and that he said he could identify a one-eyed man.

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The co-accused who have mentioned this accused in their confessions are Pakhar Singh and 64 Pala Singh. The first mentions him by name, and as a one-eyed man who went with approver Bachan Singh to the first Kapurthala meeting (that of June 5th, where the attack on the Walla Bridge Military Guard was decided on) and again as returning some days later with Bachan Singh; and the confession runs--- "Rur Singh and Bachan Singh told us that they were also among those who had seized the rifles at the bridge, but they did not tell me the name of the bridge, which they said was near Amritsar; and that they had also attended the second meeting at Kapurthala." The co-accused (64) Pala Singh corroborates that this accused and Bachan Singh attended the first Kapurthala assembly; and he mentions meeting the same 2 persons together on his way home after his visit to Kapurthala for the second meeting. (We may certainly conclude that, had there been any desire to concoct evidence, we should have had some mention of the bridge attack from Pala Singh; and that Pakhar Singh would have been tutored to know the name of the bridge).

Accused's statement to this Court will be found at page 494 He, of course, denies all allegations against him; and did not know accused Prem Singh (sentenced in the Padri case); nor exchanged turbans. He says that, being one-eyed and deaf, he could have been of no use. He says that the *safa*, *Exh. P. 62*, is his own; and that the Police maltreated him, and, along with Bachan Singh, approver, took him about to various places. He says that he cannot imagine why he has been arrested; but that Bachan Singh is his enemy.

His defence witnesses are D. W.s 579 to 588 inclusive. The first of them (they all come from Dhudike village) says that accused is hard of hearing, and attended on him for 1½ months from the middle of *Bisakh* when the witness (an ordinary *tarkhan*) was ill. He was actually treated by a different person. Others of these witnesses allege quarrels between Bachan Singh, approver, and accused about fodder and a marriage. Three of them used to see accused wearing a *safa* made of *tassar*, which the Police took away. The evidence is utterly worthless.

Counsel for the Crown contented himself with saying that there was an overwhelming case against this accused; and asked that sentence of death should be passed.

The arguments of Counsel for the defence really amounted to very little. He urged that certain approvers did not mention this accused; which does not look like tutoring. He rightly urged the point, what qualifications a deaf and one-eyed man (who would be very noticeable) would have as a member of a raiding party?—but we were told by Amar Singh, II, approver, that accused volunteered for the work; and he would, of course, have been useful to watch the clothes, etc., of his companions, and to help carry any loot. It is urged that there were no other one-eyed men on jail parades: naturally, it would be difficult to select such persons for parades, and we are quite prepared to agree that accused was easy to identify. We are not prepared to believe that the story *re* the *safa* was invented, nor the evidence produced to show that Bachan Singh is an enemy. Accused's Counsel has also urged that the confessions of accused in the Walla Bridge murder case only speak of 6 men; not 8 men. Counsel for the Crown has objected to the admissibility of this; but it suffices to say that at the time of that case there was not, so much information about the Walla Bridge affair as there was later on; and that accused persons frequently omit the names of others not in the dock with them.

In short, we do not believe that this accused has been wantonly implicated; and the case against him is heavy in the extreme. Even if we were to at all discount the evidence that accused, on account of physical infirmities, took no part in the actual attack, still, the part played by him would render him liable to a capital sentence.

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We are satisfied on the evidence that accused was one of the revolutionists who foregathered at Dhudike, was present in the projected Kapurthala raid on the 5th June, was selected as one of the persons to attack the Walla Bridge, was actually present in the initial assault when two men were murdered, but retired before the end. He was not one of the actual murderers, but was present at the time of the murder, aiding and assisting the murderers, and is equally guilty with them.

We accordingly find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and of murder under section 302, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and direct that all his property liable to forfeiture be forfeited to the Crown.

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73. Sadhu Singh, son of Sher Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 28 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 659), is alleged to have sailed from San Francisco by the *s.s Korea*, and to have disembarked at Shanghai with the notorious Nidhan Singh (L. C. C) to bring on revolutionists. The accused admits sailing from San Francisco by "either the *Korea* or the *Manchuria*," and from Shanghai to India on a Jardine Company boat. It is now admitted by the prosecution that he was not a *Tosha Maru* passenger, as was thought at first.

He was arrested on the 12th September 1915. We shall have later to consider in connection with him the confessions of co-accused Labh Singh of Waltoha and Kesar Singh.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Natha Singh, who said that he had not seen him at gatherings, but that "he was concerned" (Natha Singh belongs to accused's village.) Also by approver Nawab Khan as having come by the *Korea*. In Court by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) after a little thought; Natha Singh, Nawab Khan, and Umrao Singh (who did not name him, but said he had seen him at Frisco when embarking on the *Korea*).

Approver Kala Singh failed to identify him in Court—on the ground that accused was "not well-dressed," but said that his name was well-known at the Jhar Sahib. Approver Bhagat Singh wrongly identified this accused as accused Uttam Singh.

As regards the statement of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), the witness, though he spoke of a "Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh," did not seem to be sure (*vide*, for instance, the middle of page 76 of the record) whether it was the accused who reached Amritsar on *Dewali* day with Mathra Singh's party; belonged to accused Gujar Singh's party there; and was at Tarn Taran *Masya*. However, he says that accused accompanied him and Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L. C. C.) to the Jhar Sahib, where they met other accused. About November 22nd, 1914, accused leaves his village with the witness and Indar Singh; and is present at the Jhar Sahib gatherings of November 23rd and 26th. Cross-examined, the witness says that he has often seen accused; and that he entered his name in the Khairon note-book (*Exh. P.* 1), after seeing him there. This is not a fact. He admits that he failed to identify accused at Amritsar; and attributes his slight hesitation in Court before us to accused's beard.

Approver Natha Singh states that accused, along with accused Budha Singh and Channan Singh, visited him, talked *ghadr*, and incidentally tore up two photographs of Europeans at the witness' *baithak;* saying he had done the same at Howrah *Gurdwara*. He tells the witness that he has visited accused Gujar Singh, Wasakha Singh and Natha Singh of Dhun. Next morning, the witness, accused Budha Singh and Channan Singh go to Bhure; where accused and Channan Singh separate, but return next day saying that they had seen Lal Singh of Bhure at the Jhar Sahib, who had taken them to his house and showed them some *chavis*, and had told them that a blacksmith of Shekh village was making more. Accused (according to this approver) asked the witness to attend the *Masya* at Tarn Taran; named to him some *ghadr* "leaders" who were to be at a meeting there; attended himself, and took the witness to accused Ganda Singh *Nihang;* and accused talked *ghadr* with Budha Singh and Ganda Singh *Nihang* "in a foreign language." Some days later Ganda Singh tells the witness that accused has brought a message from Channan Singh, *re* assembling at the Jhar Sahib that night for a rising—which, however, is postponed. Accused, later, attends the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th; the Khairon mound assembly; takes part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*, and goes on to the *zamindar* of Dhun. Cross-examined, the witness says that at the Amritsar Jail parade identification (5th October 1914), he said that accused had been at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon; but, according to the note made at the time, the witness then

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said that he "had not seen him at gatherings, but he was concerned," presumably concerned in the *ghadr* movement,—*vide* page 42 of our record. The witness denies that P. Ws. Dharm Singh and Ujagar Singh are his *chelas*.

Approver Kala Singh states that he has known accused since the *Ghadr* started. He says that accused attended *Ghadr* pamphlet recitals at the Jhar Sahib; and the gathering of November 26th. In cross-examination he says that when he used to know accused, accused wore a beard, trousers and black coat

Approver Nawab Khan, who tells us that accused sailed on the *Korea*, says that this accused and the notorious Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Piara Singh (L. C. C. and others disembarked at Shanghai to bring revolutionists; and that accused left San Francisco as one of the *Ghadr* party.

A "Sadhu Singh" is mentioned in the confessions of co-accused Kesar Singh and 49 Labh Singh. The former, who says that his original village is Sur Singh (the Magistrate has mistakenly written "Surat") states in his confession that Sadhu Singh and others came to him there and asked him to join in dacoities; and later asked him to come to a gathering at the Jhar Sahib. They threatened to kill him for refusing to go, reminding him that he had "come with them from China." The second co-accused mentions Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh as at the Khairon mound assembly.

Accused's statement before this Court appears at page 495; and a supplementary written statement at page 533. Denying all allegations against him, he denies knowing approver Nawab Khan, says he reached Calcutta some time prior to the date of the *Tosha Maru's* arrival; and gives as a reason for his return that his brother sent for him after an absence of six years, and that he had gone abroad soon after his marriage. He admits disembarking at Shanghai; says that his ticket took him no further; and that he had to realise some 300 dollars from one John Snowden there. He disembarked *alone;* and, later, reached Amritsar alone a day or two after *Dewali*. He did not know either accused Gujar Singh or "Dr." Mathra Singh. He says that he reached his village Sur Singh on October 20th, 1914; and was restricted and never left it. He says that he beat Natha Singh approver, in a quarrel over a *Mirasan;* and that Bhai Ganda Singh of Sur Singh got him implicated in an assault case (in which he was acquitted) at the instance of Natha Singh. Natha Singh admitted in cross-examination that Bhai Ganda Singh was his *bhai-band;* but denied knowing whether he had been put on security. Accused asserts that at the Amritsar Jail identification Natha Singh said that accused was "not in any gang" (this is incorrect - what Natha Singh said was that he had not seen accused at any gatherings, but that he "was concerned"). In his statement before us, however, he implicated him in the Jhar Sahib and Khairon gatherings. Accused winds up his statement by recounting the services of his military relations.

In his written statement the accused further said that he had helped one Lachhman Singh against Natha Singh, who suspected a *liaison* between Lachhman Singh and his wife. This was denied by Natha Singh in cross-examination; but he added the ridiculous statement that he did not know his own wife's name.

Exh. D. 75, certified copies of a case under section 316, Indian Penal Code, has been put in to prove enmity between accused and the aforesaid Ganda Singh. It is a case of 1914.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 662 to 676 inclusive, and 698. The first of them asserts that during the days of the Jhar Sahib meetings, accused was all the time attending a *bhog* in Sur Singh. This witness admits that he was a co-accused with this accused in Ganda Singh's assault case; and he supports the story that approver Natha Singh has turned out his wife, suspecting her of an intimacy with Lachhman Singh. He supports the story that Natha Singh has a *Mirasan* as mistress (a point made use of by several accused); but admittedly has very little information about her. The remainder of the first batch of witnesses generally corroborate these assertions; and some of them add that there are other "Sadhu Singhs" in the village, including another

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returned emigrant of that name, and that accused was in his village at *Massia*. D. W. 666 says that accused was recalled to India by his brother and mother-in-law. D. W. 670 tells of accused's relations' services. D. W. 673 (brother of accused) and D. W. 674 tell an unconvincing story about two men in plain clothes with whistles, who were suspected to be "policemen" coming to the village and taking away a photograph of this accused (the suggestion is that it was wanted to help the approvers to identify). Admittedly, no receipt was taken when the photograph was handed over; the story strikes us as overdone; and it probably originated out of the point urged about the photograph of another accused or from the mention of photographs by Natha Singh. D. W. 676 the father-in-law of Natha Singh, approver, says that Natha Singh has turned out his wife (who is with the witness), and is keeping a *Mirasan*, and that a report has been made to the Police. D. W. 698 endeavours to support the story of the photograph; and supplies the names of the *Mirasan* and her father. However, he adds that she recently died in child-birth at Natha Singh's house. An attempt has also been made to show enmity of accused's uncle with Indar Singh (L. C. C.), *i.e.*, that accused and Indar Singh could not have associated together. We may say here that possibly there may be some truth in the story that at some time Natha Singh was mixed up with a *Mirasan;* but several accused have seized on this as a reason for personal enmity against themselves, and we have to consider what proof there may be of his enmity against the particular accused concerned.

After a careful consideration of the whole of Natha Singh's evidence against this accused along with the defence evidence, we are inclined to discount the value of this approver's statement, so far as this accused is concerned. Defence Counsel is wrong in arguing that approver Sundar Singh *thrice* failed to identify accused on Jail parades; he failed once, but identified him in Court though after a little thought. Approver Kala Singh gave his reasons for being unable to identify in Court (see back); and was not at any Jail parades. Counsel certainly makes a point in saying that accused's name is not in the Khairon note-book; and neither Sundar Singh nor Kala Singh mention him as being there, though Natha Singh does, and the confession of one co-accused mentions a "Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh" as having been at Khairon. The prosecution have had to admit that this accused did *not* arrive by the *Tosha Maru*, as they thought at first he did. Approver Bhagat Singh mistook this accused on Court parades for accused Uttam Singh; Umrao Singh could only say that he had seen him embarking on the "*Korea*;" and Nawab Khan's story leaves him disembarking at Shanghai. We have also to take into consideration that accused has been unable to produce the person "John Snowden" to support his story.

Counsel for the Crown has referred us to page 346 for a mention of a "Sadhu Singh" by approver Amar Singh, I, but we can find no such mention; and that approver failed to identify accused at all.

Taking all these matters into consideration, there remains doubt in our minds as to whether the prosecution have not got hold of the wrong man—who may possibly be some other Sadhu Singh, returned emigrant, of the same village, and we accordingly acquit him.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commission.

The 30th March 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

I dissent from the acquittal, but as my colleagues are in doubt it is unnecessary for me to record my reasons for considering the case established.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

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74. Sajjan Singh, son of Mohan Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 16 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty," to the charges framed against him (page 661), was a Ludhiana student. He was one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and was alleged to be absconding. He was arrested on 19th June 1915; and a large amount of evidence has been produced against him.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Wasawa Singh, Balwant Singh ("went with me to the Cavalry"), Anokh Singh, Udham Singh of Hans, Sucha Singh and Amar Singh I.

In Court by approver Wasawa Singh, Balwant Singh ("was told he was Sajjan Singh—went with me to the *Risala*"), Udham Singh of Hans, Anokh Singh, Mula Singh (as "possibly the student who came to me")—Amar Singh, I, Sucha Singh and (349) Jaimal Singh (student).

Approver Puran Singh did not identify accused either on Jail parades or in Court; and it is also necessary to note that accused, during the identification parades for Wasawa Singh, approver, managed to slip out of Court; but was brought in; and was at once named by that approver.

Approver Puran Singh states that shortly before the Police raid on the Lahore *Ghadr* house No 1 (which took place on the 19th February 1915) the approver Wasawa Singh told him that approver Balwant Singh had brought to the lines of the 23rd Cavalry in Lahore Cantontment "a boy of the *Ghadr* Party"—whose name the witness learnt later from Wasawa Singh was Sajjan Singh.

Approver Wasawa Singh states that Balwant Singh, two months after his (Balwant Singh's) enlistment in the regiment, brought the accused to the witness' quarters, introducing him as "a member of the *Ghadr* Party" who had come to visit Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh. The accused then talked of bombs and typewriters; said that a rising would soon take place, and that Indian troops were required, gave 10 copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution, and stayed with the witness for the night. In the morning, the witness takes accused to Lachhman Singh Later on, Lachhman Singh says that the accused is too young to be trusted. Cross-examined (page 132) the witness says that he had never seen accused till he came to the lines; and that only Balwant Singh was present when the revolutionary papers were made over.

Approver Balwant Singh tells us that on the 18th February 1915 (that is, the day prior to the Police raid in Lahore) he met at a Lahore *Ghadr* house this accused, and a "*pagriwala* Babu" (possibly Jumna Das of the L. C. C.), who gave the witness a few copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution in the regiment. Approver Amar Singh, I, then sends accused with the witness to settle about the rising for the 19th with Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh—who, later, tells the witness that he has sent away accused after promising to join in the rising. A copy of the *hadr Sandesa* is afterwards found at the witness's quarters in the Lines; but a Sub-Inspector (who is unable to read it) is told that the paper has only to do with signalling. Cross-examined (page 141) this witness said that accused was not at the *Ghadr* house the first time he went there; and that accused told him that Amar Singh had sent him with the witness. It can, of course, be seen readily what a lack of cross examination there is of these approvers, and other witnesses also; yet we are to suppose that a regular plot has been concocted to get this youth into trouble.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans tells us that during the first week of January 1915 he met accused and approver Anokh Singh (students then at the Khalsa High School) in Ludhiana, whom he had known before. Accused told them he was acquainted with accused Uttam Singh who had been to a *Path* in his village; and, later, accused took the witness to the Islamia High School Boarding House, where they found approver Sucha Singh, Dr. Mathra Singh

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(absconder), Kartar Singh of Soraba (L.C.C) and others. There the accused tells Kartar Singh that the witness knows accused Uttam Singh; and that the witness, though he has been abroad, is ignorant of the outside world. He also tells the witness the names of those present, and that they are men of the *Ghadr* Party. Accused Uttam Singh later tells the witness that it was he himself who told this accused to enlist the witness in the *Ghadr* Party. On January 30th, 1915 (the day following the Jhaner dacoity), the witness visits accused and approver Anokh Singh; and tells them about the dacoity. In cross-examination the witness (pages 205, 206) says that he was not a special friend of accused; merely a fellow student. He did not mention him in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (accused was then alleged to be absconding); and intentionally in that case did not identify Kartar Singh of Soraba; whom he, however, identified in the condemned cells in connection with the present case. Accused never complained of him to a teacher; nor did the witness' brother break accused's lamp-chimney.

Approver Anokh Singh, also, has a long story about this accused, which runs as follows:—In 1914 he and the accused lived together when studying at the Khalsa High School at Ludhiana, and used to take their meals at the shop of one Kashi Ram. About the beginning of January 1915 Kirpal Singh, a student of the Islamia High School, showed the witness a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj;* which the witness and accused read at home, became imbued with its pernicious doctrines, and commenced to absent themselves from school. Kirpal Singh then brings Nidhan Singh (the notorious revolutionist of the L. C. C.— who was also identified by the witness in the condemned cells), who fills the youths up with *ghadr* ideas; and, later, Nidhan Singh brings Jagat Singh (L. C. C.), Jawand Singh, absconder, and Ram Rakha (absconding in the Lahore Conspiracy Case), whom the witness and accused put up. Jagat Singh takes the witness and accused to the student approver Sucha Singh where they meet Kartar Singh of Soraba, who advises them to quit school and join the *Ghadr* Party. Next day, Jagat Singh and Jowand Singh put up with the witness and accused; who hear in the evening of the Sahnewal dacoity of the previous night (January 23rd, 1915). Next day, the witness, accused, Jagat Singh and Jowand Singh go to approver Sucha Singh's, and there meet Kartar Singh of Soraba and Dalip Singh (the approver who died of cholera during the Lahore Conspiracy Case, before he could give his evidence) and the witness and accused are detailed to show the road to Mansuran; and next morning Jagat Singh and Kirpal Singh tell them about that dacoity which took place on January 27th. The accused Jagat Singh and the witness then go to Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* in Amritsar, the witness carrying Jagat Singh's pistol, where they meet Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) and sleep. Next day, Nidhan Singh gives the witness and accused Rs. 5 to return to Ludhiana; and in their presence tells Jagat Singh that he has been to Hoti Mardan and has met at Lahore Station the notorious revolutionist Parmanand of Jhansi (L. C. C.). Accused and the witness, after making over Jagat Singh's pistol, return to the school at Ludhiana; and, about the middle of February, Jagat Singh turns up, saying that he has been sent to fetch them, in case, being only youths, they may disclose *ghadr* movements. The witnes finds that accused has been already sent off; and goes with Jagat Singh to Amritsar, where he hears of the arrest of approver Mula Singh (which took place on February 13th). At the conclusion of his examination-in-chief the witness adds that, when he and accused were reading the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*, Nidhan Singh told them how approver Sucha Singh had stuck up seditious notices; and suggested their doing the same; and the witness says that, accordingly, he and accused copied out some lines and affixed them to the wall of the Khalsa High School.

We decline to believe that this detailed statement was concocted by some one, and taught to this witness; or that he invented it; but what does the cross-examination elicit (*vide* page 247)? Accused and the witness had adjoining rooms, with a verandah; he has never seen accused since Jagat Singh made him leave Ludhiana; he does not owe accused Rs. 15. That is all. In reply to a question by the court he denied that he had ever given his own name as "Sajjan Singh."

P. W. 312 (a teacher in the Khalsa High School, Ludhiana) states that accused was absent from the 2nd to the 5th February 1915, and from the afternoon of the 6th; and his name was finally struck off on the 15th. Anokh Singh's name was struck off on the 17th. Cross-examined, he says that the 7th and 8th of February were holidays; and that he never heard any complaints against accused.

Approver Mula Singh tells us that he met accused and Kharak Singh (the student sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Case) at the shop of "Doctor" Hardit Singh (L. C. C.) in Amritsar, who said they had come to meet Jagat Singh and the Anarkali murderer; and he sent them to Ludhiana to try and secure a house there. On the day of his arrest (February 13th) he saw this accused, and accused Prem Singh and others at the Amritsar house known as "*Mussammat* Atri's house." Now, this was the day when Anokh Singh reached Amritsar with Jagat Singh; but Anokh Singh does not say that he *saw* Mula Singh there; and says that he did not see the accused there. There is, of course no reason why he should have done so; but the point deserves mention because, had Anokh Singh been repeating a concocted story, nothing would have been simpler than to have taught him to say that on that day in Amritsar he had actually seen Mula Singh or accused, or both those persons.

Approver Amar Singh, I, tells us that about the 13th or 14th February he finds this accused at Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* with Nidhan Singh, Jagat Singh and Kharak Singh, student; and tells Nidhan Singh that the 21st has been fixed as the date for the rising. On the 14th or 15th the witness, accused and others come in to the Lahore *Ghadr* House (No. 1) to consult Rash Behari. On the 16th or 17th, the accused and Parmanand of Jhansi are sent to Amritsar to bring in articles left there by Mula Singh prior to his arrest, and they return on the 17th with some bombs and a country-made revolver. The same day (approver Balwant Singh made the date the 18th) accused and Balwant Singh Sowar are sent to the 23rd Cavalry to see if people are ready; and accused returns next day, saying the men are ready. On the morning of the 19th, accused is sent to Mian Mir to give notice of the change of date; returns saying that the notice is too short; and by this means the Police spy, Kirpal Singh, becomes aware of the change of date. By this time the spy has fallen under suspicion; and accused is put on to shadow him; but, the spy abusing him, he returns and is sent out again to Mian Mir to make enquiries about the spy. In cross-examination the witness says that the bundle of *Ghadr Sandesa* was actually given to Balwant Singh to carry; but that accused accompanied him; and that, similarly, it was Parmanand of Jhansi who actually carried the loaded bombs and empty ink pots for bombs, etc., in a bundle from Amritsar.

Approver Sucha Singh states that he first met accused at Narangwal and that he, accused, Anokh Singh and the student Puran Singh (L. C. C.) were all students at the Ludhiana Khalsa High School. Prior to the Sahnewal dacoity a conference took place at his room, at which Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), accused Bir Singh, the Anarkali murderer and others were present; but the students were kept outside the room. A few days after the Mansuran dacoity, the accused came with Jaswant Singh, absconder (*alias* Jawand Singh), who had 2 letters from Kartar Singh for the witness and Dalip Singh (the deceased approver) to the effect that they were wanted "for responsible work;" and accused and Anokh Singh put up Jawand Singh for the night. On February 12th, Anokh Singh tells the witness that accused has left for Amritsar the night before and that he is going there (compare the statement of Anokh Singh).

In cross-examination this witness says that, when Anokh Singh and the accused came to his Boarding House, Jagat Singh, Jaswant Singh and Ram Rakha did not talk before them; and, when accused enquired where they had gone, the witness merely replied "where they had to go." He also denies that accused ever complained about him to the Headmaster of the School.

P. W. 349 (Jaimal Singh, student of the Islamia High School, Ludhiana) states that accused and Anokh Singh visited Kartar Singh of Soraba, who

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taught them to make bombs. Puran Singh (student—L. C. C.) told the witness that approver Sucha Singh (who also makes mention of duplicators) had left duplicators at Anokh Singh's and accused's; and the witness went and got a duplicator; and, later, he threw the duplicator into a well, and the duplicated copies into another; and subsequently pointed out to the Police the well where the duplicator, *Exh. P.* 162, was found. The actual person who made over the duplicator was some small boy — not the accused. The bundle of duplicated copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* is *Exh. P* 164 (*vide* P. W. 294 as to the recovery from a well on 23rd February 1915).

Accused's statement made before us will be found at page 497; and his supplementary written statement at page 534. Denying all allegations against him, he says that he never absconded, but was at Chak No 530, Lyallpur, ill part of the time; and that, when he went off to his village, his name was removed from the school rolls. He says that approver Anokh Singh was a fellow-student at the Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, living in an adjoining room, and that approver Sucha Singh was at one time a fellow-student of his; and Puran Singh likewise. He asserts that he has never been to Amritsar nor to Lahore. [Questions 34 to 36 inclusive were inadvertently framed and the matters therein referred to do not concern this accused.]

The accused concludes his oral statement by saying that he reported against Sucha Singh for misbehaviour; and that another fellow-student, Kharak Singh (L. C. C., was also arrested by the Police. In his written statement (page 534) he repeats that he left Ludhiana for Chak 530 because he was ill, and had run short of money; and because plague had broken out in Ludhiana. He was then ill, and engaged in cultivating; and one day the Police called at his house when he was out getting opium; and next day he presented himself before the Lyallpur Police. Though his own village is Narangwal (the village of accused Randhir Singh), this is accused's story put forward to account for the difficulty experienced in finding him for some months—namely, that for five years his people have been living in the colony. It requires no intelligence to see at once that, had this story been true, information as to accused's whereabouts could have been readily obtained either from Narangwal, or from the authorities of his school. He suggests that as Kharak Singh, student, had been arrested at Lahore on the 19th February (he was one of those arrested in the Lahore *Ghadr* House No. I at the Mochi Gate; and was sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Case) and as Puran Singh, student, had been arrested in Ludhiana, the Police suspected the school; and, finding accused absent from his village, suspected him also. He ends this palpably false statement by throwing himself on the mercy of the Court and offering to go to the Front.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 458 to 472 inclusive. It would really suffice to say that we do not believe a word of their evidence, which endeavours to bolster up accused's assertions. A sample of it is afforded by the statement of accused's brother D. W. 472, who says that accused's family has been living in Chak 530 for the last 15 or 16 years (accused's father has not been produced at all). The witness goes on to say that the family land in Narangwal is let out on contract; and that accused reached the Chak on "February 8th," and remained ill for a month. He did not say that he had come on leave; and was not treated for his fever by any *hakim*, as the family could not afford one Besides, there was no *hakim* in the village. His brothers (the other brothers have not been produced) took him to the *thana* on June 18th, two days after a Sub-Inspector had visited the Chak to find him. It was admitted by other witnesses that accused's father and brothers own no land in the Chak; and that it is an uncle's land that is cultivated by them. D. W. 466 states that on the day that the Thanadar came to the village, the accused was away getting opium for his uncle.

This kind of evidence is worse than useless.

We entirely agree with Counsel for the Crown that there is an overwhelming case against this accused; and he urges that accused's youth should not save him (accused gives his age as 16; but is, in our opinion, some-

what older), and that his offences include the most serious one of tampering with troops.

Naturally, Counsel for the Defence could not make out a good case for his client. Even if we were able to accept the plausible suggestion that approver Amar Singh, I, (who was able to identify accused in Court) had not seen this acccused, but Anokh Singh, approver, in Amritsar (Counsel refers to a statement at the bottom of page 349), there would still remain all the rest of the Prosecution evidence against this accused. However, the statement of this approver at the bottom of page 350 shows that Amar Singh, I, knew this accused and approver Anokh Singh as two separate persons.

Counsel then asks why this accused should have been sent with Balwant Singh to the Lines, when Balwant Singh could have taken the news himself? The obvious answer is that someone was required to take news of the 23rd Cavalry back to the Lahore *Ghadr* House. It was urged that approver Mula Singh did not identify accused on Jail parade (though he did in Court—see back—and was not even cross-examined); and in the same breath it was argued that accused "was the only boy in his group" on Jail parade. It is urged that the meetings were held in Anokh Singh's room, which accused's happened to adjoin; and finally, we are asked to take into consideration the temptation held out to these youths, who did not "realize the gravity of what they were doing"; and it is urged that they were threatened with death if they made disclosures, that some of them were taken away from Ludhiana to prevent disclosures, and that they were "made use of to keep them busy."

Both in this case, and in the last case, we have always been ready to take the youth of an offender into consideration. However, in the present instance, we feel that the youth of this accused ought not to avail him much. He is, in our opinion, a thoroughly unrepentant young scoundrel; and a most dangerous individual, quite capable, given opportunities, of developing into another Kartar Singh of Soraba. He did what he did *con amore*; and the extent to which he was in the inner counsels of *Ghadr* leaders is obvious. Rash Behari and his lieutenants were shrewd enough judges of character; and we do not doubt that they knew well enough whom they might trust. With exception of the line in the written statement about "throwing himself on the mercy of the Court," this accused has shown not the smallest sign of contrition for his misdeeds; but has denied everything, and has tried to bolster up his denials with lies.

We are satisfied on the evidence accused was seduced while a student in Ludhiana, and became a most active revolutionist, seducing other students there and associating with the very worst of the revolutionists, abetting them in dacoity.

He became one of the most useful young lieutenants of Rash Behar Bose in Lahore; and was employed by him to tamper with troops, particularly with the 23rd Cavalry, among whom he disseminated seditious literature and whom he kept in touch with to rise on the 19th February.

It is sufficient for us to convict him under section 121 for abetting the waging of war, and section 131. Were he not a youth, we would have no hesitation in sentencing him to death, a sentence he richly deserves; but in view of his comparative youth, we sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown. No finding need be recorded on other charges.

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75. Samma Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 35 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 663), was admittedly deported from Hong Kong. He apparently reached Calcutta by the *s.s. Nam Sang* on September 7th, 1915; and was there arrested (P. W. 346—Mr Slattery, C I. D.) He was arrested in connection with the present case on the 28th October 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and in Court by that approver and P. W. 331.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused, a watchman at Hong Kong, came to the notorious Dr. Mathra Singh at the end of July 1914 at Hong Kong *Gurdwara*, and took away a bundle of *Ghadr* papers, which he distributed to soldiers and watchmen. The witness never saw accused in the Punjab till he saw him in Jail. Cross-examined, he says that he first met accused at Hong Kong on the date of sailing. He did not go with him to distribute the literature. Accused told him that his house in Hong Kong had been searched without result.

P. W. 205 is a late Jemadar of the Hong Kong Police; who reported in Hong Kong *rumours* that accused distributed *Ghadr* literature and was visited by returned emigrants. Nothing was found on search of accused. The witness admits that he has no personal knowledge of accused's opinions; and admits that there were counter-complaints between himself and accused's nephew; and that he and accused were in opposite *gurdwara* factions.

P. W. 322 (a retired Subedar, Sardar Hakim Singh, of the Hong Kong Artillery) tells us that he was for 28 years in Hong Kong; and knew the accused, who for 10 years used to visit his relation Bulakha Singh of the Artillery. He used to see accused at the *gurdwara* till May-June 1914. He heard accused and others lecture; and reported to the Officer Commanding. A committee of Indian Officers was appointed to manage the *gurdwara*. Cross-examined, the witness denies having told the Superintendent of Police that accused's character was good; nor does he know that accused had a "party" in Hong Kong. The witness says that he gave no evidence to the Superintendent of Police at the time of accused's deportation.

P. W. 331 (a Subedar of the 25th Punjab Infantry) tells us about the *gurdwara* at Hong Kong; where the notorious Bhagwan Singh was *granthi* in 1912. He says that accused was in Bhagwan Singh's party; and came making enquiries about the *Komagata Maru* affair. He cannot say whether accused was one of those who came asking the *Gurdwara* Committee to take action against the deportation of accused Hira Singh of Charar (accused admitted in Court that he knew the witness). This witness noted down in his notes this accused as one of those in the Hong Kong *Ghadr* movement, but did not enter father's name or village; he, however, described him as a "dispensary watchman." (Indian Military Officers in Hong Kong at that time were, of course, reporting to their superior officers.) The witness admits that accused protested against Jemadar Lal Singh's abusing a woman in the *gurdwara;* but he heard of no case between them. He says that possibly accused, like other persons, may have accused Lal Singh of misappropriation. He never saw accused in the regimental lines, nor heard him speak against Government; but says "he heard of him as a zealous sympathizer with Bhagwan Singh" (the revolutionist who was afterwards deported from Canada).

The statement of this accused will be found at page 500; and a supplementary written statement at page 822. Accused denies the allegations against him; but can only suggest that approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) may *possibly* have had some quarrel with accused's nephew Kehr Singh when stationed in the same place. He admittedly used to visit his relation Bulakha Singh of the Hong Kong Artillery; but denies having belonged to the notorious Bhagwan Singh's *Ghadr* Party there. He says that when on the *Gurdwara*

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Committee there, he and others signed a plaint suing Jemadar Lal Singh (Prosecution witness) and others for *gurdwara* money—and that witness himself admitted there was some reason for ill-feeling. He says that he ceased going to the *gurdwara* during the time that Lal Singh's party were in power; and also because he and Bhagwan Singh had quarrelled. He asserts that it was Lal Singh's party which got him deported; and says that P W. Hakim Singh, Subadar, in those proceedings gave him a good character. He says that he has several relations in the army; that he volunteered as a special constable at Hong Kong; that a photograph of his was sent to India when he was deported, and that the approvers had an opportunity of seeing him at the jail entrance.

In his supplementary statement he again urges his complaints against Jemadar Lal Singh; and says that Lal Singh and Bhagwan Singh belonged to the same party, as did the other military Prosecution witnesses. He says that in Hong Kong he worked by day (he was a watchman) at the Watson Company, and by night at another place. He reiterates that it is Lal Singh who has wrongly implicated him in this case.

Exh. D. 43 are 3 certificates regarding accused's services; and D. 54 is part of the deportation file put in to show that P. W. Hakim Singh at that time did not wish to testify against this accused.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 35, 36, 73, 502, 613 to 635 and 901.

The first 2 are only as to character; and so is the third, who also alleges Lal Singh's enmity. This is supported by D. W. 502. All the foregoing were really witnesses called for other accused. All the remaining witnesses testify to accused's good character; to the trouble over his abusing a woman (which one of the Prosecution witnesses has admitted); to Lal Singh's and Bhagwan Singh's belonging to the same party, and to Lal Singh's being accused's enemy; to accused's dual employment in Hong Kong; and to one Bishan Singh (mentioned by accused in his statement) belonging to Lal Singh's party. The evidence of D. W. 620, Kehr Singh, nephew of accused does not impress us favourably, and appears to be concocted. Approver Sundar Singh was never cross-examined on the point.

Counsel for the Crown has urged that the deportation file only shows that the enquiry was a Police enquiry, concerning a silk merchant, etc.; and he suggests that P. W. Hakim Singh then said he knew nothing about accused because accused's relation Bulakha Singh was a brother officer in the Hong Kong Artillery.

We do not think it necessary to follow accused's Counsel (Mr. Bhatia) into his argument as to whether this accused served Messrs. Watson in the Chinese or dispensary department; but he has rightly pressed the witness Hakim Singh's statement in the deportation file, where he said that he had never heard of accused's being implicated in any serious movement; and that he might be the victim of enemies from other districts (apparently, referring to the *Malwa* and *Manjha* groups in Hong Kong). We must also remember Jemadar Lal Singh's admission about "opposite factions;" and we must bear in mind the curious statement of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) to the effect that he first met accused at Hong Kong *on the date of sailing*, and that accused took a bundle of *Ghadrs* that day from Mathra Singh, and distributed them to soldiers and watchmen—admitting that he himself did not witness the distribution.

The statements of the military witnesses are none too convincing; and, whether or no accused's deportation was due to his enemies, we are not at all certain that he has not been wrongly implicated in the present case.

There is, at least that element of doubt in the case, which accused is entitled to, and we accordingly acquit him.

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77. Santa Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, of Nandpur Kalour, Patiala State, aged 24 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 665), was arrested on September 21st, 1915.

Accused was identified on Jail parade by Sundar Singh (A. M.); and in Court by that approver, and P. Ws 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, (39) *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, and (40) Teja Singh of Samrala.

Sundar Singh (A. M.) says that accused, who attended the non-seditious meetings at Lohatbadi, Khanna and Chamkaur Sahib, was also present at the *Granth Sahib* recital at Ram Singh Reservist's house at Gujarwal. The witness at first omitted his name from the list; and does not mention him as present at the *secret* meeting at Gujarwal. He, however, asserts that, later, accused Karm Singh told him that Randhir Singh had communicated the news of the proposed rising on February 19th (got at Dhandari from Kartar Singh of Soraba) to this accused to spread in his village. On the 19th February 1915, the witness meets accused at Khanna Station on the way to Ferozepore. In cross-examination (page 163) the witness states that accused and Mussammat Nihal Kaur actually travelled in his compartment of the train. At the Gujarwal ceremony, this accused and Randhir Singh sang *bhajans* to the harmonium, but the witness cannot say whether accused attends such affairs as a regular singer. He denies any quarrel with accused about a matter of giving *amrit* to the witness' son and grandson; or that he ever invited accused to join the *ghadr*.

P. Ws. Indar Singh of Khanna and Teja Singh of Samrala both assert that accused attended the secret meeting at Dhandari. Indar Singh states that accused was sent from there to collect men from the *Bar*, as was the witness himself; and adds that on his return he (the witness) learnt from his wife, *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, that it was what this accused told her that led her to go to Ferozepore searching for her husband.

P. W. 39 *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur corroborates, and says that accused actually went with her to the reed jungle at Ferozepore; and accompanied her home next day. The accused (she says in cross-examination) was dressed in black clothes. She did not know accused before the trip to Ferozepore; and knows nothing about an alleged dispute between her connection Bishan Singh and accused about ornaments.

Teja Singh of Samrala says that after the secret meeting at Dhandari the accused brought accused Dharm Singh and Sawan Singh, absconder, to Khanna, where they were made Sikhs; told the witness to remain with him until his wife's "sin" had been expiated (for details of this "sin" see page 215, bottom); and then took the witness off to the Ferozepore attack—the witness, however, managed to slip away home. This witness also corroborates that *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur left with them to seek her husband; and says that accused afterwards met him at Majri and called him "worthless" for slipping away home. At page 216 the witness admits that accused is "somewhat of a singer, and is sometimes called to religious ceremonies." The witness, Indar Singh of Khanna, this accused, accused Karm Singh and another were the "*Panj Piaras*" at approver Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s *amrit* ceremony for his son and grandson.

Accused's statement will be found at page 501, and a supplementary written statement at page 823. Accused, denying all allegations against him, denies that he attended any *Path* at Gujarwal, or at Dhandari, though Randhir Singh invited him to the latter. He never saw the witness *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur until the time of jail identification. During the time he is alleged to have been going to Ferozepore, etc., he was engaged himself in *bhogs* at other places named by him. He alleges a squabble with P. W. Teja Singh of Samrala over the abduction of accused 54 Mahindar Singh's sister; and says that Karm Singh, accused, took him to Sundar Singh (A. M.) for a *bhog*, but that he fell out there with persons who wished to agitate about the "Rikabganj" *Gurdwara*. He says that a relation by marriage of P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna quarrelled with his brother about ornaments.

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In his supplementary statement (page 823) he says that he is in the habit of attending *Paths*, but does not take an interest in politics. Randhir Singh once met him at Nankana fair, and invited him to a *Path* (this appears to have a reference to *Exh. D.* 41, which will be mentioned hereafter). He always thought him a loyal and religious man ; and says he " had very little acquaintance with him " (a curious statement in view of *Exh. D.* 41). He refers again to P. W. Indar Singh's alleged enmity.

Exhibit D. 41 is relied on by the defence, two letters without envelopes, alleged to have been sent to this accused (a comparative stranger) by accused Randhir Singh. They are dated the 20th January and the 20th February 1915, and purport to have been sent from Gujarwal and Nabha, respectively. They concern *bhog* ceremonies ; and, besides helping this and other accused in respect of *alibis*, are obviously intended to rebut the prosecution dates for the Gujarwal and Dhandari meetings ; and to make out *alibis* for Randhir Singh in respect of the Lohatbadi School meeting of the 19th January and the Ferozepore affair of the 19th February. However, we may say at once that the thing has been overdone. The letters contain fulsome expressions of loyalty towards Government ; and a mass of unnecessary detail. They are not the sort of letters one would expect to find written to a comparative stranger ; and we are not impressed with the evidence of defence witnesses with regard to them.

The defence witnesses are P. Ws. 290, 441, 590 to 604 inclusive and 890. The first of these merely says that accused attended a victory *bhog* in Nandpur, one of the places mentioned by accused (the witness was really for another accused). D. W. 441 of Majri (also a witness for another accused) says that he learnt that his brother had got up a *bhog* there. We remember, of course, that the Ferozepore raid incident took place on the 8th *Phagan* (19th February), so, in the next batch of witnesses, who testify to this accused's performing *bhogs*, we find evidence given that accused performed a *bhog* on the 9th *Phagan*. D. W. 595 Phola Singh of accused's village makes out that he found the 2 letters, *Exh. D.* 41, inside this accused's copy of the *Granth*, then in his possession. He found them when asked by accused's cousin, Lal Singh, to search for letters. Other witnesses make vague statements *re* the alleged quarrel about ornaments ; the quarrel about P. W. Teja Singh of Samrala and accused Mohindar Singh's sister ; and a squabble about " a *gurdwara* " at the house of Sundar Singh, approver. D. W. 891 (a witness for a co-accused) says that he attended a *Path* at this accused's house, and that accused 54 Mahindar Singh came to call.

In short, this defence evidence is utterly unconvincing.

Counsel for the defence has urged that approver Sundar Singh did not mention accused at the secret meeting at Gujarwal ; but, as Counsel for the Crown has pointed out (page 158), he gave a list and said " one or two others." To account for want of an envelope with a postmark, Defence Counsel points out a remark in one of Randhir Singh's letter to the effect that the letter is being sent by hand, as the time is short. There is nothing else worth noticing in the remarks in argument of Counsel for the defence ; and Counsel for the Crown has pointed out that this accused, knowing Indar Singh of Khanna, and Indar Singh being really a substitute for accused as a *ghadr* messenger to the *Bar* tract, there was nothing really extraordinary about his giving Indar Singh's wife (*Mussammat* Nihal Kaur) information or a message as to where her husband had gone. It is, of course, most noticeable that Indar Singh of Khanna was not cross-examined as to the alleged squabble about ornaments.

In short, we see no reason to doubt accused's part in these incidents.

It is just possible he was not in the secret meeting at Gujarwal, though present at Gujarwal at the time, but we have no doubt that he took part in the Ferozepore raid, and we accordingly find him guilty of waging war under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown ; but as he is not a leading figure, we recommend him to mercy, and that the sentence of forfeiture be not enforced.

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78. Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 48 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 667), returned from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong by the ss. *Nam Sang*, reaching Calcutta on October 13th, 1914. He was arrested on 19th July 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approvers Udham Singh of Hans and Bhagat Singh and P. W. 44. In Court by Udham Singh of Hans. Approver Anokh Singh did not identify him on Jail parade; and failed in Court, but described him to the Magistrate.

Approver Bhagat Singh states that accused entrained at Mullanpur Station on the evening of February 19th, 1915, and was at the reed jungle assembly. Cross-examined, he says that accused was released after arrest in the present case, and told him he had turned approver in a dacoity case. He "wished to save accused, so at first said nothing about him."

Approver Udham Singh, II (of Hans), corroborates *re* Mullanpur and the reed jungle; and says that on that day accused had agreed to join accused Udham Singh and others in the proposed rising. Accused was called to Dehlon *Thana* through *Zaildar* Hazara Singh.

Approver Anokh Singh states that, on 17th-18th February, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) sent him from Ludhiana to Gujarwal to inform accused of the date for the rising; and the witness found accused Harnam Singh of Gujarwal with accused. On the night of the 19th accused arrives at Ferozepore with Randhir Singh's "party." Nothing of any value was elicited in cross-examination (page 247).

P. Ws. 43 (page 217) and 44 testify *re* the secret meeting at Gujarwal; and the former says accused was present at it. He, however, has had to admit that accused was an approver in a dacoity case in which the witness' father was a witness for the defence; and is not prepared to deny that his "distant collateral Nidhan Singh may have got 14 years in it." The witness says he has himself been twice convicted; but acquitted on appeal. He denies other allegations of enmity. We do not attach importance to this witness' statement, and possibly it may have been enmity which caused him to repeat this accused's name to P. W. 45 (Channan Singh of Soraba), who entered it in his note-book Ex. P. 65. We find that another name entered was that of one Sardara Singh, against whom P. W. 43 had admittedly once given evidence.

P. W. 49 (a *Zaildar*), cross-examined, says that he arrested accused in connection with a dacoity; and that 2 men hanged in the dacoity case were not related to P. W. 43, but were related to Nidhan Singh. He says that accused was released at Ludhiana over the present case. He cannot say whether his brother gave evidence against accused under the Arms Act.

Accused's statement will be found at page 502. He says that he had been abroad some 8 years, and had returned for his daughter's marriage. He says that he has done none of the things alleged against him; and that he has relations at the front. He asserts that he has been dragged into this case because some years ago he turned approver in a case in which P. W. Channan Singh's uncle was convicted, and Jagat Singh's nephew Sardara Singh was also convicted—which also made him generally unpopular with the Gujarwal villagers. P. W. 43 Channan Singh made a half-admission of this; and P. W. 45 Channan Singh of Soraba admitted that one of the names given him by P. W. 43 to be entered in his note-book was that of Sardara Singh. We do not propose to place any reliance on the statement of P. W. 43, and we do not consider the statement of the Zaildar P. W. 49 in cross-examination very satisfactory.

Exh. D. 30 is relied on to prove the convictions of Sardara and Nidhan Singh, one Sewa Singh being hanged; and it is made out therefrom that accused Jagat Singh and this accused could never have associated.

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Exh. D. 31 are money draft receipts for money sent from America intended to prove that accused returned to India for his daughter's marriage.

Exh. D. 32 is accused's *bahi* to prove his *alibi* on February 19th, but the entry is of the 20th.

Exh. D. 33 is a judicial record to prove enmity with D. W. Channan Singh of Gujarwal, and Exh. D. 34 is a duplicate receipt of accused's subscription to the War Relief Fund (put in to show his loyalty).

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 148, 373, 390, 394, 406 to 429 inclusive and 915. The first is a *Lambardar*, who says accused made an offer to go to the front. The next says he was in Ludhiana *havilat* for 2 days in June. The next 2 included the aforesaid Sardara Singh—but, as we have said, we are not relying on the evidence of P. W. 43 Channan Singh. The next batch of witnesses include persons testifying to Channan Singh's enmity, and persons who assert that accused never left his village after restriction. D. Ws. 406 (accused's brother) and 421 and 423 give evidence about his loyalty and his return for the marriage, which was to have taken place on a date some 5 days after his arrest. The brother produces the *bahi* D. 31—fourteen receipts. D. Ws. 407 to 410 and 417 give unconvincing evidence *re* the *bahi* entry and a loan (the *bahi* being written up by D. W. 407). D. Ws. 412 to 416 inclusive, give unconvincing evidence about accused's being engaged in building a house, and irrigating his land on *Basant Panchmi* day January 20th, the defence date for the Gujarwal ceremony). D. Ws. 417 and 429 say they were serving together with accused in Uganda—and the latter says that he saw accused at his house on the *evening* of the 19th of a month last year; but he cannot remember the month, and recollects the date because he happened to get a letter from his regiment. D. W. 915 knew accused in Canada, and testifies to accused's selling as much as possible of his property in order to come home for the marriage. We have also references to P. W. 44 Baggu's being a friend of Channan Singh.

However, while we consider it might be unsafe to rely on the evidence of the local witnesses, there remains the evidence of approvers Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans and Anokh Singh. The third did not identify accused at all; Bhagat Singh identified him on jail parade, but failed in Court; and Udham Singh of Hans identified accused both on Jail parade and in Court. There appears no good reason why these approvers should have desired falsely to implicate accused; and the defence evidence was obviously overdone in a frantic attempt to prove *alibis* on inconvenient dates: but still, the fact remains that identifications were not satisfactory as a whole; part of the prosecution evidence is rather doubtful; and it is certainly possible that this accused, by turning approver himself, may have incurred the enmity of co-villagers. We consider that he should have the benefit of the doubt, and accordingly acquit him.

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80. Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepere, age 40 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 668), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on the 30th September 1915.

A statement made by this accused was recorded by a magistrate on October 1st, 1915 ; and we shall also have to consider in connection with him the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parade by approvers Bachan Singh, Arjan Singh, and Nand Singh (who saw him at Chuhar Chak and Dhudike); and by the same approvers in court.

Approver Bachan Singh states that, when accused Ishar Singh was anxious to escape to some Native State, Ishar Singh's father said he would borrow Rs. 60 from this accused, and send the amount through accused 63 Pala Singh. Accused himself was present at this talk in Kirwala cemetery. The witness denies (page 193) any squabble about produce.

Approver Arjan Singh says that accused was present at the Daudhar meeting of June 2nd, 1915 (*re* the looting of Kapurthala magazine on the 5th). Cross-examined (page 201) the witness denies that accused kept cotton-seed for sale with his father, who died in 1911. He does not know whether accused has a sister-in-law, Harnamo. He learnt accused's name after arrest ; but knew him before by appearance.

Approver Nand Singh says that, after his statement to a magistrate, he identified accused at Ludhiana Jail parade as present at the Dhaudar assembly on June 2nd. He did not mention accused's name to the Police.

P. W. 77 merely says that accused was one of accused Phera Singh's visitors. Accused got a decree against the witness' " distant relation " Sundar Singh.

The two co-accused Pakhar Singh and 64 Pala Singh have mentioned this accused in their confessions in connection with the Dhangyan-Daudhar meetings ; but, like the approvers, they do not attempt to involve him in a visit to Kapurthala.

Accused's statement to a magistrate (which can be considered against himself only) will be found at page 503. It is exculpatory, of course, but mentions accused's presence at the Daudhar assembly ; and it relates that he heard from Pakhar Singh about what was to be done, and regarding Kapurthala. It concludes with a mention of the incident of lending money to accused Ishar Singh, about which approver Bachan Singh has told us.

Accused's statement before this court also appears at page 503. The accused foolishly denies having made any previous statement ; and says that he is deaf, and that something was read out by the magistrate's reader. He denies all allegations ; says that he was ill-treated by the Police ; and says that " probably " he has been implicated by " Nainoo " of his village (of whom we have heard from other accused), because he refused to give Nainoo, who used to wrestle, some *ghi*.

Exh. D. 21 is a judicial copy put in to prove enmity between accused and some relations of Bachan Singh (collateral of accused Mahindar Singh of Dhudike, whose father gave evidence against this accused) and co-accused Pakhar Singh ; but, as we have said before, there is no reason why a certain amount of ill-feeling between two persons should prevent either of them joining a common assembly for what was considered a public purpose.

The D. Ws. are D. Ws. 264 to 277 inclusive, 279, 352, 358, 359, 360. The first batch speak as to character and the enmity of Bachan Singh and " Nainoo ; " and as to faction enmity. D. W. 256 alleges a quarrel between accused and approver Arjan Singh, about which accused himself had said

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nothing. D. W. 269 tells us that accused got cholera ; and D. Ws. 272 and 273 that he had chicken-pox. D. W. 279 *heard* of a quarrel with Arjan Singh. D. W. 352 says accused had chicken-pox in *Jeth* which affected his sight and hearing. This is supported by D. W. 360; and the remaining two witnesses testifying to " Nainoo's " enmity.

Accused's counsel has urged that Bachan Singh does not mention this accused as one of those who visited Pakhar Singh's well--this does not look much like enmity. He suggests that that approver and the 2 co-accused mentioned this accused because they thought he had given them away. It is argued that approver Nand Singh did not mention this accused to the magistrate—but he did say then that there were 2 or 3 other Dhudike men, and he identified accused on Jail parade after making that statement. We are not impressed with the evidence as to accused's illness; and, whilst it is urged that approver Arjan Singh was mixed up in a quarrel between *pattis* over water, the accused said nothing about this, and that approver was cross-examined about a quarrel over cotton-seed. Finally, it is urged that accused, at any rate, never got so far as going to Kapurthala.

We are satisfied that this accused took part in seditious propaganda in Dhudike, being a member of the revolutionary party there, and attended the culvert meeting which arranged the Kapurthala raid.

Though probably technically guilty of abetting the waging of war, we prefer to deal with him under the minor section 121 A, and convict him of conspiracy to wage war and sentence him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

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81. Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur, aged 36 :—

This accused, who pleaded " Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 670), returned to India from Hong Kong by the ss. *Kum Sang*; and reached Calcutta on November 12th, 1914.

According to the prosecution, he was one of a Thikriwala group of returned emigrants, who was discovered too late for the Lahore Conspiracy Case. He is at present serving a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment under the Arms Act.

He was identified in court by P W. 212 (a Circle Inspector); and most of the other prosecution witnesses are of accused's own village.

P. W. 205 (late Jamadar of the Hong Kong Police) has nothing to say against accused—who, he says, was under him at Hong Kong, and came on leave to India in October 1914 on getting a letter *re* a marriage. He was a good Sepoy—Interpreter.

P. W. 212 is Circle Inspector, Gurdaspur, who states that on April 2nd, 1915, he learnt that accused's house had been searched on March 30th, 1915, under the Excise Act; and that a paper had then been found there *re* a gang to assemble at Batala in order to loot the tahsil. On April 4th a Sub-Inspector (whose conduct (we are told) is open to the gravest suspicion in this matter) produced this accused, along with a pistol and cartridges—but no papers. The same day, Mr. Howell (Director of Fisheries) motored the witness out to search accused's premises; and a locked box containing ornaments and wedding garments was found, a copy of extracts from the *Ghadr* newspaper, and *Gurmukhi* papers. (*Vide* the *series Exh. P.* 106—*Gurmukhi* extracts from the *Ghadr*, verses, letters, postcard). The *fard baramdagi* is *Exh. P.* 106 *A*.

Several of the documents in this series appear to contain nothing of any importance; but P. 106 D (purporting to be a brief history of the last Mutiny) is most obviously seditious. *Exh. P.* 106 *J.* contains a brief reference to the deportation of the co-accused, Hira Singh of Charar. " M " of the series merely mentions the writer's feeling that the recipient's ideas are for " the amelioration of India's conditions; " " Y " of the series again mentions Hira Singh of Charar; says that the writer has destroyed, and thrown away the bits of the photograph of himself and Hira Singh; and says that the charge against Hira Singh was that he subscribed to the *Ghadr*.

The witness states that the Sub-Inspector who found the incriminating document during the excise search made out that it had been lost; and it is not now forthcoming. Accused is, of course, serving his sentence under the Arms Act in respect of the pistol, etc.

In cross-examination, the witness has stated that accused himself, Mr. Howell and others were present at the search; that he left the English and Urdu documents which were not suspicious; and took away all *Gurmukhi* papers, because he could not read them, which have all been produced. They were signed on the spot; and the witness kept them in his charge till a month later. He saw no letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur to Hong Kong. The *fard* of the search of March 30th, 1915 (excise search) is on the Arms Act record. *Zaildar* Hari Singh, he says, did not visit him on April 2nd, 1915. Accused did not ask him to search the house of Jhanda Singh; nor did he search that of Bir Singh nor hear that accused had abducted Bir Singh's wife.

Recalled, the witness stated that the Gurdaspur Police made enquiries through the Criminal Investigation Department from Hong Kong as to whether any revolver was missing; giving particulars of the one found in accused's house; and the reply is *Exh. P* 206—as a result of which the revolver was returned to the Hong Kong Police. The witness, again cross-examined, denied knowing that one Nand Singh, relative of Bir Singh, had been employed in the same place as this accused. Now, the important point about the

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discovery of the aforesaid documents is that they were only found as the result of a search following on the result of a search under the Excise Act.

P. Ws. 213 to 219 inclusive belong mostly to accused's village Thikriwala, the last of whom is Jhanda Singh. Jhanda Singh tells us that he returned from China some 15 years ago; while the accused returned to the village in November 1914, and 2 other men, Atma Singh and Lal Singh in December 1914. They brought pistols, and used to read out the *Ghadr* paper to villages, and at the witness' house. The approver Mula Singh wrote to Bir Singh (mentioned by P. W. 213 as a returned emigrant, and an associate of Atma Singh, etc.) to send the pistols to Tarn Taran; and the accused and Bir Singh and Atma Singh went to the *Masya* there. The witness says that they used to discuss dacoities; but that this accused did not take part in 2 dacoities, in respect of which the witness turned approver, and Bir Singh and others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. He adds that the letter referred to above was brought by Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.); and that in it the pistols were called *nushkas*, *i.e.*, recipes. Cross-examined, the witness states that his nephew and accused have had a land transaction; but that he did not object, and never sued his nephew; nor knows that his nephew put in a petition against him. He denies that accused bolted off to China; and says that Bir Singh's wife went there to join her husband. He admits that he gave information in liquor-cases against two persons, one of whom was not *chalaned* and one was acquitted (the question was put merely to shake the witness' credit). He admits that Atma Singh, Bir Singh, etc., accused him of having put pistols in their houses. He denies other allegations of quarrels with accused and his brothers; and denies that *Zaildar* Hari Singh is his friend. This witness is, of course, anything but a respectable person himself; but there are several witnesses (mentioned by numbers above) who corroborate him. These deny any enmity with accused. One admits that Bir Singh and the witness Jhanda Singh are cousins; and P. W. 213 (who made ornaments for accused's wedding) says that he has been paid in full. Jhanda Singh himself admitted that accused had married after his return.

P. W. 351 (Sub-Inspector, C. I. D.) proves translations into Urdu of various documents of the series *Exh. P.* 106.

Accused's statement before this court will be found at page 505, and a supplementary written statement at page 561. As regards his return to India, he tells us that he was sent back by the Hong Kong Police at the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur; and he admits that Bir Singh, Atma Singh and Lal Singh returned from abroad in December 1914. He denies the allegations against him; including the allegation of having brought back pistols; and asserts that he could not have read the *Ghadr* at the house of Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh, because they are his enemies, and because it was in dread of their enmity that he went abroad in 1903. He admits that his house was searched under the Excise Act on March 30th, 1915; but knows of no paper found then, and denies that any pistol or cartridges were found, saying that he was wrongly convicted of an offence under the Arms Act. As regards the search of April 4th, 1915, he admits the finding of, and claims ownership of the following documents of the *Exh. P.* 106 series:—

Exh. P. 106—X, H, K, N, Q, T, W.

(We refer to translations of these in our remarks later on.)

He makes denial as regards *Exh. P.* 106 *B*. He admits having received *Exh. P.* 106 *E*, found on April 9th, 1915, on the search of one Partap Singh; and says that Partap Singh returned from abroad in 1910, promising to find a match for accused. Accused came on leave in 1911; and found that no match had been arranged. He brought a necklace from Partap Singh. As regards the prosecution witnesses, he alleges a quarrel with P. W. 212 Sohan Lal; and that P. W 218 Gokal has his house in Jhanda Singh (P. W. 219)'s *deorhi*,

and that a balance is still owing on account of ornaments. He says that P. W. 14 Karm Chand is related to Sohan Lal; and that he (accused) got his distant collateral Mangal Singh to leave Karam Chand's service. He says it was *zaildar* Hari Singh who got Haku (P. W. 215) to give evidence; that P. W. 217 Sawan Singh was found in possession of illicit liquor, but was not prosecuted, and that his (accused's) brother once gave evidence against Tahl Singh, nephew of Sawan Singh.

It is, of course, noticeable that in accused's oral statement there was only a brief general allegation of enmity on the part of Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh. The supplementary statement, which covers nearly 3 pages of print, commences at page 561; a *précis* of which is as follows:—

The accused started an illicit intimacy with the wife of Bir Singh (who is now serving a lengthy term of imprisonment for dacoities; and in July 1903, Jhanda Singh (P. W.) and others got to know of this, and accused's brother was beaten; but no complaint of this was made, lest the fact of the intimacy should come out. In December 1903, the accused fled to Hong Kong; and in May or June 1904 Bir Singh's wife came out to him there. He was unaware that her husband was at Shanghai; but he refused to keep her, and sent her to her husband. Jhanda Singh wrote out to Bir Singh that accused had managed to escape their vengeance; by which time the woman had reached her husband, who said he had been disgraced. Later, however, Bir Singh wrote in a conciliatory tone, suggesting that accused should accompany him back to India; and accused agreed, although knowing, "what was behind" the suggestion. However, after meeting Bir Singh and his brother in Hong Kong, accused declined to accompany them, and did not take his leave till 1911 (after their leave had expired). We are not told that during that period of leave, Jhanda Singh sought to wreak his vengeance. Accused returned to India on the last occasion on the strength of a letter from a Deputy Commissioner *re* his marriage; was searched many times before reaching his home; and the Police officials even offered to attend his marriage. He reported his return on December 20th, 1914 (more than a month after his return); and on February 4th, 1915, was assaulted by Jhanda Singh; but brought no complaint, as he expected to be returning to Hong Kong "shortly." (On this point we may add the comment that *Exh. D.* 67 shows that this accused had leave from Hong Kong from October 24th, 1914, to April 24th, 1915.) He was asked by Bir Singh when his leave was to expire; and Jhanda Singh told him—"Be on the alert. We will certainly revenge ourselves upon you." This statement goes on to say that, in the course of the second search, the police were instigated to "do away with" certain letters, etc., from Bir Singh, Jhanda Singh and Hari Singh *zaildar* to accused. It is alleged that Jhanda Singh has encroached on accused's boundary, and damaged crops. Accused alleges Police ill-treatment; says he never even heard of the *Ghadr* newspaper; that his marriage was duly celebrated (this is admitted by the prosecution); and winds up with his main allegation of Bir Singh's enmity about his wife.

As regards the above, we may say at once that, while we quite agree that P. W. Jhanda Singh is himself a scoundrel (who turned approver in the dacoity cases), we are in no way convinced by accused's statements that Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh were accused's enemies; and we see no reason to doubt that Bir Singh's wife went out to join her husband in the ordinary course.

The Defence *Exh. D.* 67 (Leave-Pass), we have already referred to. *Exh. D.* 63 consists of 3 Judicial records *re* the dacoities in respect of which Bir Singh, etc., were convicted. Accused was not mentioned in those cases as having taken part in those dacoities; but there is a mention by (approver) Jhanda Singh that the dacoities were political, and that seditious *parchas* had been read out.

The defence in the Arms Act case was, no doubt, that Bir Singh and Jhanda Singh had got this accused into trouble. We have no records showing cases between Jhanda Singh and accused.

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The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 73, 568 to 572 inclusive, 618, 1032 and 1033. The first of them is really a Hong Kong witness for accused Hira Singh of Charar (a noticeable point), who says he heard nothing against the present accused, who returned to India after him. D. W. 568, a Sub-Inspector of Police, says that no report was made to him that the *Ghadr* was being read in accused's village Thikriwala, a statement which is of no value. D. W. 572, a *patwari*, simply states that certain mortgaged land has not yet been redeemed. D. Ws. 570 and 571 (brother and brother-in-law of accused) support the allegations of enmity; but their evidence rather discounts the evidence as to the ill-feeling about mortgaged land.

D. W. 569 (a *lambardar* of accused's village Thikriwala) very naturally denies that there were any *Ghadr* recitals in the village; and he denies that a copy was found in accused's house. He says that accused's marriage took place on February 18th, 1915 (the fact of marriage is not contested); and he supports the allegations of enmity against prosecution witnesses. However, in cross-examination he was obliged to admit that Sohan Lal had accused Jhanda Singh of placing liquor in his house; and having previously stated that Bir Singh (cousin of Jhanda Singh's wife) went to *Hong Kong*, had to admit that she went to her own husband in Shanghai, and that no report was ever made about any abduction.

D. W. 618 (a witness for co-accused Samma Singh) stated that accused came on 6 months' leave—which we do not doubt. D. Ws. 1032 and 1033 are *lambardars* of different villages. The first alleges Jhanda Singh's enmity; and the second, who was himself in the Hong Kong Police, says that he returned with accused, who bore an excellent character, and that there was no sedition on the ship. He, however, adds that he *heard* 8 or 9 years ago of a woman's coming to accused *on her way to Shanghai*. This concludes the defence evidence, which certainly does not impress us.

As regards the prosecution *exhibits* of the 106 series, we have no desire to in any way press them unduly against this accused; but we must add a few remarks to what has been said already.

Exh. P. 106 *D.* is obviously seditious in tone throughout; and certain remarks in *Exh. J. M. S., V* and *Y* (translations) are certainly *peculiar*—such as the remarks about "the amelioration of India's condition;" "a Jullundur Conference where accused will see the state of the country;" its having been heard that "Hong Kong will be given to Japan;" references to "if the British Rule ends;" and references to the deportation of accused Hira Singh of Charar—and so on. The accused does not, of course, admit that the Gurmukhi extracts from the *Ghadr* were found in his house; but it is entered in the *fard baramdagi Exh. P.* 106 *A.* That *fard*, we notice, was not actually signed by Mr. Howell, though a place was left for his signature with his name in vernacular, but we have evidence that he motored out to the search, and was present at it.

The accused himself did not deny that he had been at the Tarn Taran *Amawas* fair, though he denied having seen Bir Singh and Atma Singh at it; and Counsel for the Crown, in arguments, has referred us (in connection with P. W. Jhanda Singh's statement *re* pistols) to Mula Singh approver's statement at the foot of page 334, where he stated that at the *Amawas* fair at Tarn Taran he met Atma Singh and Vir (Bir) Singh with a third man whom he could not identify; and his statement continued to the effect that 5 or 6 days after the *Amawas* he wrote to Bir Singh asking for pistols, having seen one with him on board the ship. He added that they "were anxious to join in revolution, if called." This statement is the more important because Mula Singh has obviously not been tutored to identify this accused; and Counsel for the Crown points out that Bir Singh and Atma Singh returned to India with Mula Singh; and urges that this accused like Mula Singh was not himself in any dacoity though Mula Singh planned one.

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Counsel for the defence has argued on the various alleged enmities of prosecution witnesses; but we are not impressed by the argument. We certainly cannot agree with him that the *Ghadr* extracts (which we believe to have been found in accused's house) are not seditious; and we are not prepared to agree with him that Jhanda Singh's statement in the dacoity cases was the basis for starting the present case against accused. It appears to have started from the discovery made during the excise search; coupled with Jhanda Singh's statement. As regards the *Ghadr* extracts (*Exh.* . 106 *B — D* of that series is the translation), it bears in pencil the signature of P. W. 212 and the note that it was found in a locked box; and we are not prepared to accept Counsel's suggestion that it was put where it is said to have been found simply out of Police jealousy, to discredit the first Sub-Inspector (a Sikh). The erring Sub-Inspector, by the way, was summoned as a defence witness; but was given up. We are quite prepared to accept Counsel's contention that his client returned to be married, and was expecting to return to Hong Kong; but that would not alter the fact that, whilst in India, he took part in revolutionary work.

As it is not proved that he was closely associated with any revolutionists other than the Thikriwala group, or did anything apart from that group, or joined in any of the depredations of that group, we are not satisfied that the offence of accused has gone beyond conspiracy and sedition.

We convict him under sections 121 A and 124 A, but taking into consideration that the accused has been sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Arms Act case, we sentence him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment to run after the sentence he is now serving has expired.

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82. Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Chola Kalan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 672), is another of the 23rd Cavalry deserters—and is at present serving a 5 years' sentence awarded by Court Martial.

We shall have later to consider in connection with him the confession of accused Bogh Singh.

He was identified in Court by Sundar Singh (W. G.), Kala Singh—and several other witnesses who, of course, belonged to the same regiment.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that accused met him and accused Wasakha Singh (for whom accused had been searching) at one Mohain Singh's *haveli* at Chola ; asked why the date for a rising was being postponed, and urged that it should be expedited, as the 23rd Cavalry would join, but drafts from that regiment were already being sent to France. Accused Wasakha Singh then told this accused that the date fixed was the 26th November, and that he should come and get a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to read to the regiment. Accused then said he would go and inform his comrades, and turn up at the Jhar Sahib on the 26th.

Approver Kala Singh states that accused is one of the 4 *sowars* with swords whom he met after the abortive Jhar Sahib meeting of November 26th ; and the witness told them to go to Tarn Taran. A few days later, the witness sees accused and 2 other *sowars* going towards Bhure from the direction of the Jhar Sahib ; and sends a message that they should meet him at the Jhar Sahib. Accused is fetched to the Jhar Sahib by accused Bogh Singh from the house of witness' nephew. The witness asserts that next morning he suggested to accused and the other *sowars* that they should return to their regiment ; but they refused, saying that they were "determined to kill or die."

Cross-examined (page 111) the witness admits that he only learnt accused's name when accused mentioned it to the Government Advocate.

Approver Mul Singh *Granthi* (of the same regiment) says that, about the *Dewali*, accused told him that the Amritsar Deputy Commissioner was warning people against emigrants ; but accused said nothing about *Ghadr*. Later, the witness learnt from Budh Singh, *sowar*, that accused had deserted to join a rebellion at the Jhar Sahib ; started to fetch him back ; and learnt of his arrest from accused Bogh Singh.

Approver Ganda Singh tells us that the accused spoke at a meeting at the cemetery about a proposal to raid Lahore ; and sent the witness to get information from accused Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd. Accused goes on leave, and returns with the information that November 15th has been fixed for a rising, and that a large number of men will assemble in the Lahore Cantonment *Rakhs*. Accused is present a few days later at a gathering at Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh's quarters ; when accused Prem Singh is present, who says that *Ghadr* men will arrive at the station that night and is given the Cavalry sword, *Exh. P.* 18 *C*. Accused is again present at a meeting at the Rifle Range when Lachman Singh gives out that the date for a rising is November 23rd ; and accused again goes on leave, returns a day or two before its expiry, and says that the 27th has been fixed for assembling at the Jhar Sahib and raiding Tarn Taran Tahsil. Accused tells the witness that he intends going to the Jhar Sahib with accused Maharaj Singh and other *sowars ;* and finally, deserts with them in spite of the witness' dissuasions.

Approver Wasawa Singh simply states that *sowar* Budh Singh told him of accused's going on leave, and returning with the date for a rising. What is, of course, most noticeable is, that there was practically no cross-examination on behalf of accused of any one of the approvers ; and not even of the witness P. W. 21 Surain Singh, who has a long story about accused.

Surain Singh's statement runs as follows:—The accused, a reservist who had to rejoin his regiment on the outbreak of the present War, went on ten days' leave; and the witness learnt from *sowar* Indar Singh of the same regiment that, whilst on leave, the accused had met the co-accused Wasakha Singh and Sundar Singh (discharged), who had told him that a number of men were returning from America for a mutiny. This was subsequently confirmed by the accused himself, who invited the witness to Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh's quarters, where he also told those present that the revolutionists had guns and bombs, and could make bombs; that there were parties to blow up bridges and destroy railway and telegraph lines; and that there would be an assembly in the *Rakh* near cantonments on November 15th for the purpose of attacking Lahore and the Fort. Next day, at an assembly at the cemetery, accused repeats his story; and says that the *Ghadr* party wish to know the geography of Lahore Fort. After another meeting at the cemetery, accused again goes on leave; and returns saying that the date has been altered from the 15th to the 17th. This witness corroborates *re* the giving of the sword, *Ex. P.* 18 *C* to accused Prem Singh; and says that the accused was detailed to go to the station to meet the men expected. A few days later, at the Rifle Range, accused agrees to collect information regarding the change of date to the 23rd, and the plan of attack; and goes on 6 days' leave preparatory to proceeding on active service. He returns 2 days before the expiry of that leave (compare Ganda Singh, approver); tells the witness that he has learnt from his previous informants that the date has been finally fixed for the 27th; and repeats this to others at the cemetery. On November 26th, a discussion takes place at the cemetery whether to go to the Jhar Sahib mounted or on foot; and on the same day accused makes over the witness' kit to the charge of Kalu (P. W. 122). Accused deserts on the 27th November; and during the 28th, along with the witness, Channan Singh and accused Maharaj Singh meets Kala Sigh, approver, at Bhure; and the party feed at a well. Kala Singh tells them of the Khairon meeting and the intended attack on Sarhali Thana and Tarn Taran Treasury; but they find nothing happening at either of those places. On the 29th, they meet accused Wasakha Singh at Dader; and the witness and accused Maharaj Singh spend the night at accused's house. On the 30th they go to the Jhar Sahib, where they find nothing happening; but are called by accused Bogh Singh's servant Jora Singh, and accused sends the witness to ascertain what is wanted. On December 1st the accused and his companions are called to the Jhar Sahib by Bogh Singh himself, where it is decided to consult Saddu, *Pahlwan*, who has a following, but the witness leaves with accused Maharaj Singh on account of news about the Police; and is arrested by Head-Constables Hakim Singh and Bhai Kalu Singh. We can see no reason why this witness should have concocted this story against a man of his own regiment; and he was not cross-examined.

P. W. Kalu (tum-tum driver of Lahore Cantonment) corroborates as to accused's depositing kit with him, saying that he was going on leave. This kit the witness afterwards made over to P. W. 141 (Risaldar Chaughat Singh); and the Risaldar himself tells us that accused belonged to his troop, and deserted on November 27th, 1914; and has identified the sword, *Ex. P.* 18 *C*.

The Risaldar further states that accused deserted taking his Cavalry sword.

P. Ws. 195 and 196 (Head Constable Hakim Singh) testify to the arrest of accused in the vicinity of the Jhar Sahib on December 1st, 1914, armed with a sword.

P. W. 194 (a *Mahant* of Shahbazpur) tells us that, when he attempted to get the deserters to return to their regiment, Surain Singh was ready to do so, but the accused prevented him. Cross-examined, this witness adds that accused asserted his intention "to fight Government," but denies knowing either accused or his father before.

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P. W. 360 (Inspector Harkishan Singh, C. I. D.) cross-examined denies having offered accused a pardon to induce him to confess; and admits that accused's brother was called, at accused's request, for accused to consult with.

This accused is undoubtedly referred to in the confession of the co-accused Bogh Singh, *Mahant* of the Jhar Sahib, in his account of 3 sowars coming to the Jhar Sahib. The only one of them whom he knew by name was the approver Surain Singh; but his story corroborates the statements of witnesses, including P. W. 194, the *Mahant* of Shahbazpur. He mentions the attempt made to get the deserters to rejoin their regiments. His narrative leaves no doubt as to the quest of the deserters; and he says nothing about their being under the influence of any intoxicant.

Accused's statement appears at page 506; and a supplementary written statement at page 509. He denies all allegations of guilt; and denies that he ever returned from leave before its expiry. He, however, admits depositing property on November 26th, 1914, with the tum-tum driver witness. He actually denies deserting his regiment; but says he and the others "went away in state of intoxication." He admits that, at the time of arrest, he had his sword with him; but says that he was then on his way back to the regiment to ask for pardon. He says that approver Ganda Singh is his enemy for certain reasons. In his written statement he alleges Police pressure, and pressure by his brother Kapur Singh, to make him bear false witness against other accused.

His Defence witnesses are 47 to 52 inclusive, 126, 127 and 716. The first batch of witnesses, which includes accused's brother, testify as to character, as to pressure put on accused, as to Ganda Singh's enmity owing to a report made about his wife's miscarriage, and as to accused's remaining in his village during the whole of his leave. They say they do not know accused Wasakha Singh. D. W. 127 says the same, and D. W. 126 makes out that he met accused, who told him that he had left the Regiment in a state of intoxication, and was on his way back to rejoin. D. W. 716 tries to support this; and says accused was "running to Tarn Taran" to catch a train, and ask his Commanding Officer's pardon.

We do not believe any of this evidence; no attempt has been made to produce a copy of the alleged report *re* Ganda Singh; and the story that accused was under the influence of *bhang* from the night of November 27th till his arrest on December 1st is absurd.

Counsel for the Defence suggests that accused was led into what he did by others. The witness, *Mahant* of Shahbazpur, however, says that this accused prevented Surain Singh from being persuaded to go back; and Counsel is obviously wrong in suggesting that that witness had served in the same regiment—at any rate, the notes of all 3 Commissioners show that the printed record is correct as to what was stated before this Court. It is put forward that accused served in the Regiment for 15 years—all the more shame to him for doing what he did.

Counsel for the Crown has argued correctly that the evidence of approver Mul Singh *Granthi* is admissible under section 10 of the Evidence Act; and he has pressed for a death sentence on the ground that accused was a soldier at the time of his misdeeds. Counsel for the defence has urged that accused is already serving a Court-Martial sentence of five years for desertion.

We are satisfied that this accused, while on military service, became an active revolutionist, propagated revolution in his regiment, and deserted it for the purpose of waging war against the King.

We find him guilty under sections 121, 131, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and we direct that his property, liable to be forfeited, be forfeited to Government.

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84. Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah, fakir of Bhikewind, District Lahore, aged 23 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 674), is a *fakir*. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915; and, on the 20th of that month, he made a confession to a Magistrate, which later we shall have to consider along with the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G., who called him *fakir*, and said that he had changed his *safa*); Natha Singh, as seen by him at Khairon; Jagat Singh of Bhure (who pointed him out); and P. W. 177. In Court, by Sundar Singh, Natha Singh and Kala Singh—the last of whom said that accused was not at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th, but that he had seen him there previously. It is, of course, noticeable (as showing the trustworthiness of approvers) that the other approvers do not make out that he was at the Jhar Sahib gathering of the 26th.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) states that on the 27th the accused went with him, Indar Singh and accused Teja Singh of Bhikewind to the Khairon mound assembly, armed with a sword and an iron scabbard. He thereafter took part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*, and went on to the Dhun *Zamindar*. The witness denies (page 90) that he drank with, or quarrelled with accused at Sur Singh. The approver Natha Singh corroborates on the above points; and, cross-examined (page 103), states that accused said that the sword had belonged to one Nizam, dacoit. The witness denies knowing whether his own sister had been abducted.

Approver Kala Singh states that he did not see accused at the big gathering at the Jhar Sahib; and only *heard* that approver Sundar Singh and accused Teja Singh of Bhikewind (compare Sundar Singh W. G.) had been to call him there. He, however, says that he did meet accused at the Jhar Sahib and at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure (P, W. Jagat Singh of Bhure pointed him out on Jail parade) for *Ghadr* purposes. He admits that he heard no *Ghadr* talk between accused and Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.); but says that he himself did not go inside Lal Singh's house when accused was there.

P. W. 177 pointed accused out as one of a *chhavi* gang at the Budda well (*i.e.*, one of Natha Singh's mob).

This accused is mentioned in the confessions of 4 co-accused, namely 15 Ganda Singh *Nihang*, Kesar Singh, 49 Labh Singh and Teja Singh of Bhikewind; and in connection with the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, Sarhali *Thana* attempt, Dhun and the riverside.

Accused's own confession (which we have decided is not a mere exculpatory statement) to a Magistrate will be found at page 510. It helps to corroborate the evidence of prosecution witnesses; and, though it corroborates the statement of approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and the confession of the co-accused Teja Singh that some liquor was drunk by them before going to Khairon, it would be absurd to believe that accused remained in a state of intoxication throughout the incidents of which he was able to give an account. He mentions his possession of the sword, about which Sundar Singh was able to tell us that it had an "iron scabbard."

Accused's statement before this Court is at page 509. He says (like some other accused) that he was beaten by the police, and that there was "a paper already before the Magistrate." He denies all that was alleged against him; and says that he was "ill, with a pain in his legs." He says he is a mendicant, with relations in Government service; and drags in the old story of approver Natha Singh and the *Mirasan*, alleging that that approver was annoyed because he refused to put her up after Natha Singh had abducted her.

The Defence witnesses are D. W.'s 91 to 94 inclusive. The two first attempt to support accused's various allegations. The last two are *Lambardars* of accused's village; and we learn from them that accused has been four times suspected of theft, and that he has been absenting himself from the village.

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The argument of accused's Counsel that his client should be given the benefit of section 85 of the Indian Penal Code "because he was under the influence of drink"; and the Ruling cited, 8 Indian cases, page 469, does not apply. It is asked why a Muhammadan should have made common cause with Sikhs; but the assemblies were not confined to Sikhs. It is urged that accused's name does not appear in the Khairon note-book; but he was, no doubt, not an important person; and we know that the entering up of names came to a hurried conclusion. Counsel for the Crown has pointed out that approver Natha Singh was not cross-examined by this accused *re* the matter of the harbouring of a *Mirasan*.

In short, in our opinion, the case against this accused is perfectly clear.

We are satisfied he was in the Khairon-Sarhali array, and is thereby guilty of waging war.

We convict him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown. As, however, he is a very minor person, we recommend him to mercy, and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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85. Sundar Singh, son of Rattan Singh of Doulu Nangal, Police Station Beas, District Amritsar, aged 30:—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 676) is a returned emigrant who, according to the complaint, was "an emissary from America," who arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai on the 29th or 30th July 1914 (*vide* page 17 of the printed record for details). The accused himself says (page 511) that he never went to Shanghai; but returned from Portland in the United States *vid* Hong Kong to Calcutta; and he says that he cannot remember the date of his arrival there, nor the name of the ship he came by. According to the evidence, he reached Calcutta by a Jardine Company boat on the 28th or 29th September 1914. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915; and his statement (which does not amount to a confession) was recorded by a Magistrate five days later.

Vide also accused

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and in Court by the same approver. Approver Kala Singh failed to identify him in Court on the ground that he "was not well dressed," but added that accused's name was well-known at the Jhar Sahib.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), who was practically not cross-examined for this accused, has a good deal to say about him, which runs as follows:— In July of 1914 the witness learns from accused Gujar Singh that this accused has arrived with the notorious "Dr." Mathra Singh from Hong Kong to take Indians on to India. In Shanghai, the witness, this accused and accused Gujar Singh lived with the absconding accused Balwant Singh. (We can see no good reason why this approver should have made this assertion, if accused's statement were true that he had never been to Shanghai.) Accused Gujar Singh tells the witness that he and this accused will follow Mathra Singh's party after getting arms; and on July 29th or 30th, 1914, the accused arrives at Hong Kong with his party (including accused Harnam Singh of Rasulpur, Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) and Channan Singh, since hanged); and sails thence with the witness and others by a Jardine Company boat on September 10th, accused paying the passage-money of a revolutionist, Ganga Singh of Bhatti Bhaini. When leaving Hong Kong, this accused takes over a quantity of umbrellas (the stock-in-trade of Mathra Singh) from Mathra Singh to sell in Calcutta; the proceeds to go to *Ghadr* funds; and gives Mathra Singh 100 dollars for his and the accused Budha Singh's passage-money. This accused has on board 2 copies of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*; and recites verses and preaches revolution. At Singapore he tells the witness that the *Komagata Maru* passengers had pistols from America and Japan; and gives Harnam Singh of Rasulpur a sovereign and a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to preach to Indians there and collect men. At Penang the accused preaches himself without success; and, on reaching Calcutta on the 28th or 29th September, puts up at the Howrah *Gurdwara*. Next day he tells the witness about the Budge-Budge riot of the *Komagata Maru* men; and says that he and others intend to take a train at a station beyond Howrah, and tell people in the Punjab of the treatment of the *Komagata Maru* passengers. He leaves the umbrellas with the witness to be sold for the benefit of men of the *Komagata Maru*. About the 17th October, the witness finds him at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar with the absconder Balwant Singh (with whom he and the witness had lived at Shanghai) and accused Suja Singh; and this accused belongs to accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party there. The witness next meets him at Khasa station, where there is a meeting with accused Gujar Singh, with whom accused remains at Khasa. Some days later, Gujar Singh tells the witness that this accused will meet the men from Bengal, coming with arms (that is, Jagat Ram and Kartar Singh, both of the L. C. C.), at Beas. Later, the accused comes to the witness' village, and tells him that November 15th has been fixed for a rising (we find this same date mentioned by a quite different person, who has nothing to do with this accused—namely, approver Ganda Singh of the 23rd Cavalry), and gives the witness the names of some "leaders." Accused sends the witness to Sur Singh to tell people the date for the rising; and is present at Tarn Taran *Masya*, and on the *Masya* day when

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it is arranged to meet at the Jhar Sahib. He is present at Jhar Sahib gatherings of November 23rd and 26th, 1914; and, according to the witness, accused's name appears in the Khairon note-book *Exh. P.* 1.; he took part in the abortive Sarhali attempt; and was one of those who went on after it to the Dhun *Zamindar*. In response to this lengthy and detailed indictment (which no sensible person would believe to have been invented by the witness or by someone else for the witness to learn) all that appears from cross-examination is that accused's party and Mathra Singh's party were really sub-divisions of accused Gujar Singh's party.

Approver Kala Singh who states that he only knew accused since the *Ghadr* started, corroborates that this accused was at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th.

The remaining prosecution witnesses are P. W.'s 125, 126 and 206 (a Sub-Inspector, a Zaildar and a constable), who testify to three lead bullets (*Exh. P.* 90) being found on search of accused's house on the 12th September 1915 (the day of his arrest.)

Accused's statement to a Magistrate (which is not a confession) will be found at page 513.

Though it is exculpatory, it is a very lengthy and detailed statement and obviously could not have been concocted. It starts with a history of accused's life some years ago at Singapore (two visits there), Portland and elsewhere; and mentions a visit to Shanghai (which place accused now says he has never been to) where accused (according to that statement) was shown a copy of the "*Ghadr*" newspaper. It mentions going to Hong Kong and back to Shanghai with one "Doctor Mishra" (presumably "Dr. Mathra") Singh who had a bundle of umbrellas, and whose fare this accused paid. It mentions meeting approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Gujar Singh, accused, in Shanghai; and sedition there, and the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*, and pistols in false bottomed boxes. It mentions the notorious Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C); the taking over of by the witness of the bundle of umbrellas; and the eventual making over of the umbrellas to Sundar Singh (W. G.). We do not propose to follow this elaborate statement all through in detail; it contains much matter which could only have been known to accused, but which is really most incriminating. It mentions Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Khasa, the *Masya* fair, the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, and the note-book, the Sarhali *Thana* attempt; the wandering at the riverside. Throughout the latter portion of this most detailed statement runs the absurd story that accused was going about to all these different places solely with the object of trying to recover the price of the bundle of umbrellas.

Accused's statement to this Court commences at page 511; and his supplementary written statement will be found at page 554. He, of course, denies having ever been to Shanghai, and says he returned after 10 years' absence to marry and get his brother married. His statement to the Magistrate was induced by beating, and he denies all the allegations against him including that of the umbrellas. He admits Sundar Singh (W. G.) was on his ship; but says he himself did not disembark at Penang. He has never even seen the Jhar Sahib, and never left his village after his return. He suggests that the police introduced the lead bullets (*Exh. P.* 90) into his house. In his supplementary statement he mentions a cheque for Rs. 1,000, which he says the police saw at the time of search, and says he was arrested on suspicion of being a regimental deserter, and that there are several men of his name in his village.

His Defence witnesses are D. W.'s 977 to 983 inclusive. It suffices to say that they (one being accused's brother) attempt to make out that accused only once left his village, to draw money from an Amritsar bank; to support the reason for his return and the suggestion about the bullets. D. W. 977 makes out that there was no sedition on the ship and actually adverts to the story of the umbrellas—which Counsel for the defence in argument, told us he wished to press again.

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In spite of accused's denials before us, his Counsel has suggested that approver Sundar Singh wanted to misappropriate the proceeds of the sale of the umbrellas. He urges that no one corroborates the incident of a meeting near the Khalsa College, Amritsar, set forth in accused's statement to the Magistrate. This is true, and it is valuable proof that that statement was not concocted.

As regards the 3 lead bullets we propose to leave them out of consideration ; but, as argued by the Government Advocate, accused's own statement to a Magistrate is a very valuable corroboration of the truth of Sundar Singh (W. G.'s) story ; and had that statement been tutored, accused would no doubt have mentioned by name approver Mathra Singh, whom however he described fairly accurately.

We do not agree that it is proved that accused was a *Ghadr* emissary from America ; since even in his full statement to the Magistrate, he mentions marriage as the object of his return to India. He seems to have imbibed *Ghadr* doctrines in Shanghai, and later from the revolutionist " Dr. " Mathra Singh ; but having imbibed them he certainly became an emissary in spreading them.

We are satisfied that he returned to India with the object of subverting Government on arrival, and induced others to do the same, and on arrival he took an active part in revolution and took part in the Jhar Sahib, Khairon-Sarhali array, and thereby committed an offence under section 121, Indian Penal Code. We sentence him to transportation for life and direct that all his property, subject to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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88. Suja Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 26 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 678), is admittedly a cousin of accused Wadhawa Singh of Dugri (discharged by this Court's Order, dated 20th January 1916).

According to the prosecution, he sailed from Shanghai with the notorious "Dr." Mathra Singh on the 18th July 1914; and reached Calcutta by a Jardine Company boat on the 28th or 29th September of that year. The accused, who admitted that approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) was his fellow-passenger, denied (like accused 85) that he had ever been to Shanghai; and said that he sailed from Hong Kong. We shall have later to also consider with regard to him the confessions of certain co-accused. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and was pointed out by P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure. The same two persons identified him in Court; and approver Kala Singh failed to do so; saying, as in the case of accused 85, that this accused was in Court "not well dressed," but that "his name was well known at the Jhar Sahib."

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) tells us that this accused was one of those who, at Shanghai, swore on the *Granth Sahib* to devote themselves to the *Ghadr* cause. As in the case of accused 85, we can see no reason whatever why this approver should have dragged this accused's name into his Shanghai recital if accused had never even been there; and, in cross-examination all that was elicited was an assertion that the witness first knew accused in Shanghai; and that he got his passport at the same time as the witness. The witness states that this accused sailed, by the orders of accused Gujar Singh on July 18th, 1914, along with the witness, Balwant Singh absconder, and Mathra Singh (and his umbrellas) to Hong Kong, reaching the *Gurdwara* there about July 25th. From there he proceeds with the witness and others by a Jardine boat on September 10th reaching Calcutta and the Howrah *Gurdwara* on September 28th or 29th; and there accused 85 (Sundar Singh) tells the witness that he and accused and Balwant Singh will go to the Punjab, and ell people of the treatment of the *Komagata Maru* passengers: for whose tbenefit the accused leaves his clothes behind with the witness. The witness next sees him at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar about October 17th with Balwant Singh absconder, and accused 85 Sundar Singh; and accused belongs to accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party there. He is present at the Jhar Sahib gatherings of November 23rd and 26th; his name appears in the Khairon note-book *Ex.-P.* 1.; and he takes part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana*. Now, what apparent reason had this approver for inventing such a story about this accused?

Approver Kala Singh, who says he has only known accused since the *Ghadr* started, corroborates that accused was at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th; and P. W. Jagat Singh mentioned him in Court, though he could not name him, as "at the Jhar Sahib."

P. W. 185 (Channan Singh of Bhure, son of Lal Singh of Bhure of the L. C. C.) states that a few days after the Tarn Taran *Masya*, this accused, along with Channan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) and others, read the *Ghadr* paper at his father's house and discussed looting. There was no cross-examination.

P. W.'s 165 to 167 inclusive (to whose evidence we do not attach much importance), testify to having seen this accused and other accused in the vicinity of the village, presumably on their way to the Jhar Sahib; and P. W. 168 is the Sub-Inspector of Waltoha who arrested this accused on the strength of the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1, and the information of the above witness. One of the persons said to have been seen leaving the village with accused is accused 56 Mangal Singh; but the Sub-Inspector could not say whether accused and Mangal Singh were at enmity (*i.e.*, not likely to be in each other's company.)

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This accused is mentioned in the confessions of the co-accused Kesar Singh and 49 Labh Singh, the latter of whom belongs to accused's village Waltoha, in connection with the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, Sarhali. According to the latter, it was this accused who first told him of the proposed attack on Tarn Taran Police Station.

Accused's statement before us will be found at page 521 ; and a supplementary written statement at page 555. He admits that Sundar Singh (W. G.) travelled on his boat ; but denies that he ever went to Shanghai, and says that, after a short time at Hong-Kong, he returned to India for lack of employment. He denies having known " Dr." Mathra Singh ; and says that he was arrested at Amritsar as a *Komagata Maru* passenger, but was releaseed, and again arrested. Accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85—whose denial that he had ever visited Shanghai we have found to be quite false) was in the *havilat* with him ; but he cannot say whether that accused and Balwant Singh, absconder, were on his ship. He denies all allegations of guilt; and alleges a petty squabble on the ship with Sundar Singh (W. G.), who, he says, was drinking hard.

He alleges enmity with co-accused Mangal Singh, with the Waltoha witnesses, and with accused Labh Singh of Waltoha. Witness Jhanda Singh, he says, gives evidence at the instance of the Police, who were also told by Jagat Singh to identify him by a mark on his face. Channan Singh of Bhure (P. W. 185) was, he says, in the same havilat. He denies leaving his village. In his supplementary statement he expatiates on the enmity of co-villagers, and his uncle's services at the front.

Exh. D. 71 is put in to show the enmity of accused's father with accused 56 Mangal Singh, but, as we have said before we are in no way convinced that private enmities would stop a man from joining a gang for a common public purpose.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 502 to 517 inclusive, 646, 647 and 1013. The first two assert that they knew accused during his three months' stay at Hong-Kong, and that he never went to Shanghai ; and the first batch of witnesses generally testify that accused has enmity with the co accused Mangal Singh, that his uncle is at the front, that villagers have enmity with his father, and that he never left his village. D. Ws. 646 and 647 are really witnesses for accused 49 Labh Singh (an alleged enemy of this accused !), yet they were quite ready to support this accused's story of enmity with co-villagers. D. W. 1013 (one of the co-accused Gujar Singh's witnesses, be it noted, and sister's son of this accused, who was discharged by this Court) makes the bare assertion that accused remained at Hong-Kong, and never went to Shanghai.

We certainly cannot accept defence Counsel's suggestion that approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) was " confused " as to whether this accused had been at Shanghai. He travelled on the ship with him, knew him well, and identified him both in Court and on Jail parade. This approver is no fool, and would certainly not have risked the false statement that accused was one of those who swore on the *Granth* at Shanghai, if he had known that he had never been there. As regards Wadhawa Singh, the relation of the accused, whom this Court discharged, he was simply given the benefit of the doubt for lack of certain evidence which is not lacking in the present case. In short, we see nothing of value in the arguments for the Defence.

Counsel for the Crown has called this accused "one of the leaders of the Waltoha group" and Defence Counsel has asked us to see the *first* police statement of Sundar Singh (W. G.), as to whether he then mentioned this accused by name, or only "accused 56 Mangal Singh and *other Waltoha men.*"

We find, on examining that statement, that he is mentioned by name and village.

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We are satisfied that this accused returned to India for the purpose of waging war against Government, leaving Shanghai in a hostile array. We are satisfied also that he took part in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array. It is unnecessary to recapitulate his minor efforts. We find him guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown.

He is not an important person, and we recommend his case for consideration as to whether some mercy should be shown.

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89. Surjan Singh, son of Mahan Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 20 :—

This accused who pleaded Not Guilty " to the charges framed against him (page 680), gave himself up at the Lahore Central Jail on the 8th November 1915, soon after the commencement of this trial. He is not a returned emigrant.

He was identified in Court by approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), as " a man whom he had often seen, and at Ferozepore, with Randhir Singh ; " also by approver Udham Singh of Hans, P. Ws. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna, 39 *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, 40 Teja Singh, of Samrala and 317 Ichhar Singh (merely as a man whom he had seen at a *Dewan* at Basaur). Approver Bhagat Singh failed to identify him in Court.

P. W. Indar Singh of Khanna (P. 165) states that accused was present at the secret seditious meeting at Dhundari held by accused Randhir Singh after Gurbachan Singh's *Path, re* the proposed attack on Ferozepore ; and that this accused got Rs. 8 from Ludhiana *bazar*, and gave him the money to go to the Bár to raise recruits. He cannot tell us when accused arrived at the *Path*, but says that he him self came the last day of it.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans states that accused was one of those who assembled at Randhir Singh's house on February 19th, 1915, and that he went with him and accused Uttam Singh to bring on accused Jagat Singh, and Sarwan Singh. Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh of Hans and P. W. 39 Mussammat Nihal Kaur are unanimous in saying that this accused, on February 19th, got into the train at Mullanpur Station with Randhir Singh's party ; some of them mention him as seen at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore ; and Mussammat Nihal Kaur says that he took her a ticket at Phime-ke-Kai station next morning. Sundar Singh (A. M.), who says that he described accused to the Magistrate prior to identification, added in cross-examination this accused as one of those present at the Gujarwal *Akhand Path* ; Bhagat Singh corroborated that he was with Randhir Singh's party at Phime-ke-Kai station ; and cross-examination disclosed no reasons why all the above persons should be falsely implicating accused.

Accused's statement appears at page 522 ; and a supplementary written statement at page 561. He says that, prior to surrendering himself on November 8th, 1915, at the Jail, he was engaged for 2 or 3 months reciting *Paths*. He, too, asserts that the Gujarwal *bhog* was on *Basant Panchmi* day, and that no secret meeting followed. He denies the allegations of his guilt ; advances the military services of his father and other relations ; says that he is a *Pathi*, and, as such, sometimes attends ceremonies with accused Randhir Singh ; says that during the period of his alleged offences he was engaged in constructing a well ; and suggests that approver Udham Singh of Hans is inimical on account of having been punished for the religious offence of cutting his hair on his travels. He, of course, is utterly wrong in asserting that no one beside that approver identified him ; he was, of course, not on any Jail parade, but several witnesses identified him in Court ; and he, too, admits as such in his supplementary statement as regards D. Ws Indar Singh of Khanna and his wife Mussammat Nihal Kaur. The first paragraph of that statement is full of services rendered by his family. No enmity was alleged against Indar Singh or his wife. He says he himself got up a victory *Path*.

The defence witnesses (some of whom were really called for other accused) are D. Ws. 379, 387, 383 and 916 to 928 inclusive.

The first two (one of whom is a cousin) mention the *Path* got up by accused ; while D. W. 383 says that accused read the *bhog* for accused Jagat Singh in Gujarwal on *Basant Panchmi* day. The remaining batch of witnesses (some of whom also appear for accused Randhir Singh) have largely tried to support the stupid Defence story invented to upset the prosecution dates with regard to Gujarwal and Dhandari. D. W. 927 happens to be the uncle of co-accused, Nahar Singh. We have witnesses testifying to accused's loyalty and his relations' services ; D. W. 928 (a relation) tells us

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that accused came to enquire about a sick person, and stayed 2½ months ; and D. W. 916 (accused's uncle) tells us that accused served for a short time as a bugler. The same witness and D. Ws. 917 to 923 inclusive assert that accused was helping to put up a persian wheel on a well from the 6th to the 10th *Phagan* (those dates of course conveniently covering the dates connected with the Ferozepore incident).

Defence Counsel's arguments really amount to nothing. He suggests that accused has been implicated in this case because of his association with Randhir Singh. Counsel also points out that at page 165 the witness, Indar Singh, stated that this accused, like himself, asked Randhir Singh how it would be possible to attack " such a tiger " as Ferozepore Fort ; but that witness also said that Randhir Singh then used persuasions, saying that religion was being interfered with.

We are, of course, quite ready to accept for consideration the fact of accused's youth. He was another of Randhir Singh's young satellites ; and found it convenient to abscond after the Ferozepore fiasco.

We are satisfied accused was at the secret meeting as alleged, and that he took part in the Ferozepore raid, and thereby committed an offence under section 121, Indian Penal Code.

We convict him under that section and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown ; but in view of the accused's comparative youth, and that he was a satellite of Randhir Singh (69), and under his influence, we recommend him to mercy and that the penalty of forfeiture be not enforced.

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90. Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh, of Bhikiwind, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 25 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 681), arrived at Calcutta by the ss. *Nam Sang* on October 13th, 1914, from Shanghai *vid* Hong-Kong. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915, and was brought to Amritsar the next day; was sent to jail on the 18th; and his confession was recorded by a Magistrate on the 20th of that month. We shall also have to consider with regard to him the confessions of other co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Sundar Singh (W. G.), Natha Singh (as seen at Khairon) and P. W. 15 (who pointed him out); and in Court by the same 3 persons (P. W. 15 not naming him, but saying that he was at the Jhar Sahib); and approver Kala Singh. Approver Natha Singh also described him to the Magistrate.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) tells us that accused was in the Municipal Police at Shanghai. He sees him on October 13th, 1914, in accused Gujar Singh's party, at Howrah Station, at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* about the 17th, and in Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party at Amritsar. Accused is at the Nankana fair, and at Tarn Taran *Masya* asking about the date for the rising. The witness mentioned this accused to the Magistrate, but not to us, as present at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 23rd, 1914; and says that on the 25th this accused and accused Budha Singh arrived at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.), with Natha Singh, approver, stayed there, and attended the Jhar Sahib gathering of the 26th—the night of which was spent by the witness and accused at accused's village. On the 27th the accused goes with witness Indar Singh, and accused Sultan Shah to the Khairon mound assembly (armed with a *chhavi*), and his name (according to witness) is entered in the note-book, *Exh. P.* 1; he takes part in the attempt on Sarhali thana, and goes on to the Dhun zamindar. Cross-examined, this witness denies that accused ever lent him 100 dollars to pay the passage money of the witness's uncle on the *Komagata Maru*; and adds that his uncle went partly at his (witness's) expense, and partly at his own. He never signed any bond in favour of accused; but borrowed from one Waryam Singh of Sur Singh on a bond signed by himself.

Approver Natha Singh states that accused brought a message from Channan Singh to assemble at the Jhar Sahib for a rising; and stopped at the witness's *haveli* with accused Budha Singh and Ganda Singh, *Nihang*. The witness gives accused a sword he had got from Lal Singh, of Bhure (L. C. C.), after sharpening it on a stone; and they start for the Jhar Sahib, but learn on the way from accused Sadhu Singh that the meeting and rising have been postponed; so they go again to Lal Singh of Bhure, learning from approver Sundar Singh of the failure of the 23rd Cavalry sowars to turn up at the Jhar Sahib. Accused and Sundar Singh leave for Bhikewind (accused's village—compare approver Sundar Singh's statement), leaving the sword at Lal Singh's house. This approver corroborates also *re* accused's presence at the Jhar Sahib on the 26th November, and *re* Khairon, Sarhali attempt and Dhun. Cross-examined (page 103), he cannot say whether accused was an associate of one Jawand Singh, *Nihang*.

Approver Kala corroborates *re* seeing him at Lal Singh's house (he says about November 10th), and at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th; and P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure (Lal Singh's village) was able to point accused out as having been at the Jhar Sahib.

This accused is mentioned in the confessions of no less than 5 co-accused; namely, 15 Ganda Singh *Nihang*, Kesar Singh, 49 Labh Singh, Sultan Shah, and Thakar Singh, of Thatian—and in connection with the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, Sarhali, Dhun and the riverside wanderings. Co-accused Ganda Singh mentions him in connection with Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and a trip to Ferozepore (not the raid); Kesar Singh mentions him as along with co-accused Gujar Singh being inflamed by the

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lecture of the revolutionist Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C.); and he is the first person mentioned in the confession of Sultan Shah, to whose village he belongs and who mentions having some liquor with him and approver Sundar Singh (W. G.).

Accused's own confession to a Magistrate will be found at page 525. It is a lengthy detailed statement, and fully implicates accused, who mentions Sundar Singh (W. G.) and co-accused Gujar Singh at Shanghai, and says that the latter paid his passage money. Accused says in it that he did not start off with seditious ideas, but got imbued with them on the voyage to India. It suffices to say further that the confession is very fully corroborative of the statements of approvers and witnesses as to Khassa Railway Station, the Jhar Sahib, Khairon, etc., and even contains a reference to Kartar Singh (L. C. C.).

Accused's statement before this Court will be found at page 524. He asserts that his confession was induced by Police ill-treatment, and denies that Gujar Singh paid for his passage. As in his confession, he refers to bringing his cousin Tara Singh back to India. He denies all allegations of guilt and alleges a quarrel with Sundar Singh (W. G.) about money alleged to have been borrowed at Shanghai. He denies leaving his village after his return; says that approver Natha Singh testifies against him at the instance of Sundar Singh (W. G.), and makes the usual allegations about having been shown to different witnesses for identification purposes.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 15 to 21 inclusive, 30 and 534. The first batch of witnesses (one of whom is accused's first cousin, and a *lambardar*) testify to accused's returning with his sick cousin (Tara Singh), and testify as to character and as to his never leaving his village. D. W. 30 is the aforesaid Tara Singh. D W. 534 is the Magistrate who recorded the confessions of this and other accused. He admits of course putting some questions to this accused; to clear up ambiguities and because he had already written other statements in which arms had been mentioned, and wished to ascertain "whether accused had gone for mischief or for an innocent purpose."

Accused's Counsel has urged that the Magistrate "asked accused too many questions." Perhaps there is something in this, but we are perfectly satisfied that the accused did make his confession and without wrongful inducement. We are quite ready to bear in mind that accused was unable to produce Shanghai witnesses *re* the alleged money quarrel; but the fact remains that D. W. Tara Singh was not even questioned on the subject. As regards the point that accused's confession was not recorded for 8 days, it must be remembered that the Magistrate had other statements to record; and a reference may be made to the foot-note *re* accused on page 378, and to our opening remarks in this individual case.

In our opinion the case against this accused has been thoroughly proved.

We are, in short, satisfied that the accused came back to India, joining in a hostile array to subvert Government, and that he participated in the Jhar Sahib Sarhali array. We sentence him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown. We do not, however, consider him a very serious offender; and we recommend him to mercy, and that the sentence of forfeiture be not enforced.

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91. Teja Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Sandpura, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 30 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 683), is not a returned emigrant. He was arrested on 12th September 1915.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.); and P. W. Surain Singh, who could not name him, but said he had "seen him somewhere." In Court by Kala Singh, approver, and P. W. Surain Singh; Sundar Singh (W. G.) mistaking him for accused Natha Singh of Dhun (61).

We shall have to consider later with regard to him the confession of a co-accused.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) has included this accused in the list of persons present at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th, 1914; and this is corroborated by approver Kala Singh, who stated that he had known accused since the *Ghadr* started. The only questions put to this last witness in cross-examination were directed to showing that Kala Singh had some opportunity of seeing accused at an identification, or before a Magistrate at the time of remand, and so on.

P. W. 21 Surain Singh states that accused was at the Jhar Sahib when some people met there on November 30th; but returned home, and was not present next day. At the Jhar Sahib accused described himself as "Mula Singh of Sugga." He did not know accused before; nor heard him lecture. He admits that he first learnt that accused's name was Teja Singh at Jail parade identification; and says that he did not name him to Inspector Harkishan Singh, but gave a description.

P. W. 128 (Sub-Inspector of Patti *thana*) states that he was ordered to enquire about accused's having a saw or a revolver; and that on September 24th, 1915 (*i.e.*, 12 days after his arrest) the accused produced the saw (*Exh. P. 92 B*), from his *haveli*. Accused told the witness he had been given it by Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.); it is now in a rusty condition.

P. W. 129, a zaildar, tendered to corroborate this discovery was not cross-examined.

The co-accused who mentions this accused in his confession is 15 Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, who speaks of him as at the Khairon mound assembly, and at the attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Accused's statement before this Court will be found at page 532; and a supplementary statement (in writing) at page 555. Accused denies ever having called himself "Mula Singh of Sugga." He admits making over the saw to the Police; and says that it was given to his brother some ten years ago by one Bisakha Singh of Tappa. He is, of course, incorrect in saying that approver Sundar Singh did not identify him on Jail parade; but correct as regards the identification in Court. He says that the son of Lal Singh of Bhure (that is, Channan Singh, P. W 185) got approver Kala Singh to name him out of enmity (giving reasons); and that it is P. W. Surain Singh himself who has a relation named "Mula Singh of Sugga."

In his written statement he says that at first the Police did not trouble to take the saw, which is not in a serviceable condition. (It only appears rather rusty.) He recounts the services of his relations.

The Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 556 to 560 inclusive. They speak as to accused's character; his illness; the services of relations; and the enmity of Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.) and others. They are not particularly convincing.

We, however, are of opinion that this may be a doubtful case. We agree with Defence Counsel's contention that we should exclude that portion of the statement of the Patti Sub-Inspector which says that accused told him he had been given the saw by Lal Singh of Bhure; and we can find nothing

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on the record to support the Crown Counsel's contention that Sundar Singh (W. G.) mentioned this accused as at Khairon -- and Sundar Singh, in Court, mistook him for accused 61. His name does not appear in Khairon note-book; though he is mentioned as at Khairon in the confession of the co-accused, which it was agreed should not be much pressed. The identifications, taken all round, are not too satisfactory; and, though the defence have offered no evidence *re* "Mula Singh of Sugga," we can see no particular reason why he should have been passing under that name at the Jhar Sahib. Moreover, P.W. Surain Singh, who mentions "Mula Singh of Sugga," admittedly did not name him to the Police: first heard his name on Jail parade; and at Jail parade could only say that he had "seen him somewhere." The confession of the co-accused does not mention him as at the Jhar Sahib.

In short, we are in some doubt as to the guilt of this accused, and giving him the benefit of the doubt, we acquit him.

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93. Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh, of Thatian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, aged 20 :—

This accused, who is probably rather older than the age he gives (being an *ex*-sowar of the 22nd Cavalry), pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 685). He arrived at Calcutta on 13th October 1914 by the ss. *Nam Sang* from Shanghai *vid* Hong-Kong; was arrested at Fatteh-garh in the United Provinces on the 13th September 1915; and his confession was recorded by a Magistrate on the 17th of that month. We shall also have to consider in connection with him the confession of a co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parade by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and P. W. 15 (who pointed him out). In Court, by the same 2 persons (P. W. 15 saying that he was at the Jhar Sahib); and (25) Achhar Singh (who failed at the first attempt; and regarding whose identification we recorded a note, at accused's request, that accused is a man of short stature as compared with the others in the dock). This accused is one of those whom approver Kala Singh failed to identify in Court, on the ground that they were "not well dressed," but added that their names were well known at the Jhar Sahib.

Approver Sunder Singh (W. G.), who spoke of accused as an *ex*-sepoy of Shanghai, who had come from Hankow, says that he saw the accused on October 13th, 1914, in accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station, that he was at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* about October 17th at Amritsar, and in Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party there. Accused was one of the revolutionists at Nankana fair; and left there for Lyallpur to go lecturing in the *Bar*. Later, he comes with accused Harnam Singh of Rasulpur to the witness's well, saying that many men in the *Bar* will join; and leaves for Tarn Taran *Masya*, intending to preach sedition on the way there. The witness finds him at the *Masya*, asking about the date for the rising, and later, visits accused to tell him that the date has been altered to November 23rd. Accused attends the Jhar Sahib gatherings of November 23rd and 26th, his name (according to witness) is in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1, and he takes part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*. Cross-examined (page 90) the witness denies that accused ever fought with him, nor did one Dyal Singh at Shanghai.

P. W. 15 Jagat Singh of Bhure, of course, pointed out accused in Court as seen by him at the Jhar Sahib, and approver Kala Singh corroborates the assertion that accused attended the gathering of November 26th.

P. W. 25 Achhar Singh tells us that he met accused outside a recruiting office about early December 1914. Accused had previously been in the 22nd Cavalry, had recently returned from China, and told the witness that he was re-enlisting for the purpose of spreading *Ghadr* in the regiment. Accused was finally re-enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry, and later, when a detachment of that regiment were given a feast in the Lines of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonment, Sowar Jawand Singh of the 23rd Cavalry told Nand Singh that the accused had re-enlisted in order to seduce men to the *Ghadr* cause, but that only he (Jawand Singh) had joined. (This evidence is relevant under section 10 of the Evidence Act.) Cross-examined (page 150) the witness says that he and accused enlisted at the same time, and that Gurbakhsh Singh was not present.

P. W. 360 (Inspector Harkishan Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department) testifies to accused's arrest at Fattehgarh (the Regimental Depôt) and denies having sent for accused's father.

This accused is mentioned in the confession of co-accused Kesar Singh. He mentions him as coming with accused Jindar Singh to fetch him; and in connection with Khairon and Sarhali *Thana*.

Accused's own confession will be found at page 536.

It is a very lengthy and detailed confession, and tells how accused's passage to India was paid for by accused Gujar Singh and Sohan Singh of Bhakna (the L. C. C. revolutionist). It affords valuable corroboration of the truth of approvers' stories, and connects accused with the Jhar Sahib, Lal

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Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.), Khairon mound gathering, and the Sarhali *Thana* attempt. There, according to accused, he felt ill and wanted to get away, but was prevented by Sundar Singh, approver, and another co-accused. He mentions going to Dhun, and thereafter fell in with Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, Jamadar, of the 22nd Cavalry, and decided to try and re-enlist, and finally was re-enlisted. The statement is corroborative of P. W. 25 Achhar Singh. The confession goes on to say that accused was afterwards implicated in a theft of flower-pots from Bolaram Railway Station, and left the regiment with a bad certificate. He then tried to enlist in the 42nd Regiment; but, after correspondence between the two regiments, he was arrested and sent up to the Amritsar Police. It is noticeable that in this confession he made a special mention of accused 24, Harnam Singh of Rasulpur, who was specially named as his associate by approver Sundar Singh (W. G.)

His statement before this Court will be found at page 534, and a supplementary written statement at pages 555—556. He says that the Police placed a statement before the Magistrate, and that he was deceived into thinking he would be let go. He denies that anyone paid his passage money to India, and denies all allegations against him. He admits attending Nankana fair, where he heard nothing about *Ghadr*. He denies re-enlisting for *Ghadr* purposes, and admits meeting P. W. Achhar Singh (approver), who was a stranger, at the time of re-enlisting. He admits his arrest at Fattehgarh where he had gone to re-enlist a second time, and to see his brother, *Havildar* Ganda Singh. He says that in Shanghai he quarrelled with approver Sundar Singh (W.G.) about a goat, and gave him a beating. He says he has relations at the front; and was induced to make a statement by his parents, his *lambardar* and Inspector Harkishan Singh, the latter of whom offered to tutor him as to names and villages.

In the supplementary statement (page 555) he gives a list of relations in Government service; and says he was called back from China (he was once at Hankow) to either stay at home, or re-enlist in the cavalry. He sent a letter to his old Colonel, and eventually was called back by his brother to re-enlist in his old regiment.

His Defence witnesses are D. Ws. 455 to 457 inclusive and 957. They testify to accused's having originally had a good regimental character; and to the services of his relations. D. W. 455, a Sub-Inspector, testifies to accused's father being wired for to Amritsar, probably in September—thus contradicting P. W. Inspector Harkishan Singh. D. W. 456 so far corroborates approver Achhar Singh as to say that one Jawand Singh did accompany a machine-gun section of the 22nd Cavalry (with 23rd Cavalry) to the front. D. W. 957 supports *re* accused's dismissal in connection with the theft of flower-pots; and D.W. 457 (accused's brother Ganda Singh, *Havildar* of the 47th Sikhs) produces the letter *Exh. D.* 36—which appears perfectly genuine. That letter has an envelope with the postmark of Lahore, 7th August 1914; and was passed by the Censor from Hong Kong. Its contents are very good evidence that accused really wished to return to India to re-enlist because his money was spent.

We believe that accused's confession was genuine enough; and we wish to give him the full benefit of it. Reading between the lines, it supports Defence Counsel's arguments that his client, a young man, was really anxious to return to India simply to re-enlist, and was got at by revolutionists like Sohan Singh of Bhakna and accused Gujar Singh with offers of passage-money. Sedition was talked on board; and even in India Gujar Singh kept a grip on accused, for we find him again paying a rail-fare. Accused is then told by Gujar Singh that he will receive orders; but, when approver Sundar Singh and another person come to him, he pleads illness, and is only persuaded to go to the Jhar Sahib when he is reminded how he was once poor and was helped back to India by having his passage-money paid. Later on, we find him again trying to get away on the plea of illness, but being prevented again by Sundar Singh (W. G). As soon as he can, he re-enlists in his old regiment (afterwards trying to get into another), and his confession contains no hint that he re-enlisted for *Ghadr* purposes. There seems no good reason why accused

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should have talked with such confidence to a stranger like approver Achhar Singh outside a recruiting office ; and his statement may be somewhat embroidered ; and part of it was only what he says Jawand Singh told him. It is also quite possible that accused may simply have talked in his old regiment of his *Ghadr* experiences ; and we find his alleged *sole convert* (Jawand Singh) on his way to the front.

Our conclusions are that this accused did go to the Jhar Sahib, and take some part in the incidents which followed, largely under considerable pressure and persuasion ; but he was not a whole-hearted revolutionary.

Still, he did take part in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array, knowing what its objects were ; and we are compelled to convict him under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for waging war ; and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that all his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown ; but we recommend him very strongly to mercy and that the sentence of forfeiture be not enforced.

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94. Thakar Singh, son of Katha Singh, of Waltoha, district Lahore, aged 17 (looks a little older) :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 687), is not a returned emigrant; and was arrested on the 18th September 1915. He is mentioned in the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parade by Sundar Singh (W. G.—who pointed him out as "having seen him at night"); and Natha Singh (not by name, but as seen at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon). P. W. 10 (Mr. Scott), cross-examined (page 309), could not say whether Sundar Singh mentioned accused's village; nor remembered whether Natha Singh only identified him at a second trial.

In Court, the same two approvers identified him. His age of course might render him the more conspicuous.

Approver Natha Singh, who could not name him, simply picked him out as at the Jhar Sahib and Khairon; while Sundar Singh (W. G.), who says he knew him before, makes no mention of him as at the Jhar Sahib; but says that accused's name appears in the Khairon note-book, *Exh. P.* 1; and that he took part in the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana.*

P. Ws. 165, 166, 167 are men of his village Waltoha; but we do not attach much importance to their statements that they saw accused and other co-accused leaving the village together—presumably, according to the prosecution, for the Jhar Sahib or Khairon.

P. W. 168 is the Sub-Inspector of Waltoha, who says he arrested accused on the strength of the note-book, *Exh. P.* 1, and of information afforded by the above witnesses and the co-accused Mangal Singh of Waltoha and Suja Singh.

A "Thakar Singh of Waltoha" is mentioned in the confessions of co-accused 49 Labh Singh of Waltoha and Sultan Shah. The former says that he and accused and others left the village with the idea of looting Sarhali or Tarn Taran Police Station. They went to the Jhar Sahib and to Khairon; and on towards Sarhali *Thana*; and then tried to get away home, but were threatened with death by Lal Singh of Bhure. Eventually they managed to get away. Co-accused Sultan Shah's confession is corroborative of this story from Khairon onwards.

Accused's statement will be found at page 540. He denies everything, and says he has never seen the Jhar Sahib. He says that a Sub-Inspector has involved him in this case because he refused to give evidence about a fight in his village; that the co-accused Labh Singh and Mangal Singh of his village have had quarrels with him, so he could not have associated with them for any purpose whatsoever; that P. W. 165 Ishar Singh's nephew was imprisoned "on our complaint;" and that P. W. Ijaib Singh was in the *Thana* with him at Amritsar, and the Police got him to testify. The accused concludes by saying that there are many men of his name in Waltoha.

Exhibit D. 44 is relied on by the defence. It is a report to the Police made by one Jawahir Singh on 19th July 1915; and the exhibit contains 2 pound receipts. None of these documents are of any material use to the accused.

The defence witnesses are D. Ws. 504 and 636 to 645 inclusive The first is really a witness for accused Suja Singh, and he says that the accused whose case we are considering bought land from a Brahman, and quarrelled with accused Mangal Singh, who had land adjoining, about the building of a wall. The remaining witnesses are as to character, and say that Waltoha is a big village with several "Thakur Singhs" in it. They say that accused was never absent from the village during *Maghar*; and that he is on bad terms with the co-accused Mangal Singh and Labh Singh.

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We do not attach much weight to the defence argument that, because of some quarrels with co-accused (of which there is very little proof) this accused could not have joined the same gang for a common object. In addition, Counsel for the Defence has urged that approver Natha Singh (page 101) "could not say" who the Thakar Singh in the note-book was—this is correct. He has urged that approver Kala Singh and other Jhar Sahib witnesses have not mentioned accused; and that, in any case, his client was very young and ignorant.

Counsel for the Crown did not wish to urge anything special.

We have some doubts in this case as to the identity of the accused, and we give him the benefit of it, and accordingly acquit him.

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96. Udham Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Ladupura, Police Station Wairowal, District Gurdaspur, aged 18 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 689), is probably older than the age he has given. He reached Calcutta (he says, from Hong Kong) on the ss. *Tosha Maru* on October 29th, 1914.

He was identified on jail parade by approvers Sundar Singh (W. G.), and Natha Singh; and by P. Ws. 175 (not by name), 182, 198. In Court by the same 2 approvers, and approver Kala Singh.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) speaks of him as one of the revolutionists at Nankana fair; and says that he, about November 17th, 1914, visited him (the witness), along with Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) on the way to Tarn Taran *Mrsya;* where the witness finds him enquiring about the date for a rising. He is present at the first meeting at the Jhar Sahib; and at the gatherings of November 23rd and 26th. His name, according to witness, is in the Khairon note-book, *Ex. P.* 1; he takes part in the Sarhali attempt; and goes on to the Dhun *zamindar.* About December the 3rd, 1914, the witness, after his return from Lahore Cantonment, meets accused in the company of Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.), at Sur Singh; and some days later, Kala Singh (since hanged) tells the witness, who had given up *Ghadr* notions, that accused is with Natha Singh, approver.

Approver, Natha Singh, who remembered accused's name during his statement, corroborates the previous witness as to accused's presence at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th; at Khairon, and at Dhun. The witness goes on to say that, after his return from Lahore Cantonment, he and Sundar Singh, approver, told this accused and Harnam Singh of Sialkot that he and Sundar Singh were no longer members of the *Ghadr* party. He gives corroborative evidence that accused and accused Budha Singh themselves relinquished *Ghadr* ideas; and toured about with him for a time as his *sewaks.* Cross-examined (page 104) he says that he learnt accused's name from accused Budha Singh; and that he never heard him lecture.

Approver Kala Singh, who says he has known accused since the *Ghadr* started, corroborates that accused was at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th.

P. Ws. 175, 182 and 198 are concerned with accused's wanderings with Natha Singh, approver.

P. Ws. 203 and 204 (a Sub-Inspector of Gurdaspur and a *lambardar*) are concerned with reports regarding accused absence from his village. The first of these witnesses says that accused was absent on November 21st, 1914 and returned in February 1915. The witness had received orders to watch him and his report is *Exh. P.* 104 (including accused's personal file). The *lambardar* who says that accused returned to the village from abroad in *Bhadon,* and who also reported, had himself received orders about 1½ months before.

P. W. 212 (Circle Inspector, Gurdaspur) on the 7th November 1914 (*vide Exh. P.* 104) ordered the Sub-Inspector to watch accused in the event of his returning from abroad. No *Gil* Jat of that name could be found in the village, and accused (a *Saini*) had not turned up, but reached the village in February 1915. *Exh. P.* 107 is a copy of a list of arrivals by the *Tosha Maru* containing the name "Udham Singh, *Gil* Jat." (The accused himself says that he is a "*Saini Gehlan*" by caste.) Cross-examined, the witness says that accused was under supervision since his return to his village in February 1915; the *lambardars* reporting about him, since when the witness heard of no complaints of his conduct.

This accused's statement will be found at page 541. Accused denies the allegations against him ; and says he returned from Hong Kong after 3 or 4 months for want of employment. He says that he was in approver Natha Singh's employ to look after his horses ; and accompanied him about as his servant, not as his *sewak*. He tells the usual story as to opportunities afforded to approvers for identifications ; says that he was ill-treated by the Police for refusing to give evidence ; and says that approver Natha Singh declined to give him his wages and struck him.

His defence witnesses are D. Ws. 689 to 694 inclusive. Two of these are accused's father and uncle, who testify to accused's character ; and along with the other witnesses say that accused did not absent himself from his village Ladhopur. This evidence would appear to militate against accused's own statement that he was Natha Singh's servant, since that approver lives at Sur Singh. Moreover, accused's own father only says that "accused mentioned one Natha Singh as his employer." There is no evidence produced to support the story of a dispute about wages.

There is nothing worth saying about the remarks of counsel for the defence ; and the Crown counsel admits that the evidence of P. W.'s 203, 204 and 212 was only produced with regard to accused's absence from his village ; not for the purpose of proving that he was really "a dangerous man." It is also to be noticed that accused's alleged enemy, Natha Singh, obviously showed no desire to drag him into his statement (see back).

We can see no reasons for doubting the prosecution evidence against this accused ; but we remember that he is young (probably, about 19) ; and we think that, being at a somewhat loose end after his return from abroad, he got mixed up in the following of approver Natha Singh ; and was probably rather proud of dancing attendance on such a man, who was a *Mahant* and a descendant of Baba Bidi Chand.

We are satisfied that accused returned to India, and on arrival became associated with other revolutionists, and joined in the Jhar Sahib-Sarhali array. We find him guilty under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life, and direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown ; but in view of his youth and of his possibly being a satellite of Natha Singh, we recommend him to mercy and that the order of forfeiture be not enforced.

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98. Uttam Singh, *alias* Ragho, son of Jita Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana, aged 32 years :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges framed against him (page 691), is one of the most important accused in this case, with a very lengthy *dossier*. He asserts (and has produced many defence witnesses to prove) that his name has always been "Ragho Singh," never "Uttam Singh;" and he says that he returned to India by the *s.s. Tyneo Maru* from Victoria to Colombo.

The emigration lists show that he, along with the co-accused Ishar Singh, Ranga Singh, and Mastan Singh came from Canada by the *s.s. Australien*, reaching Ludhiana between the 17th and 21st December 1914; and the statement of Mr. Slattery (pages 548 and 549 of the printed record), P. W. 346 (recalled), should be seen. He states that the aforesaid accused all came by the *s.s. Australien* from Hong-Kong to Colombo; and that the accused whose case we are considering was registered by Mr. Isemonger of the Police at Ludhiana as "Ragho Singh" He says that the *Australien* reached Colombo on 12th or 13th December 1914; and that the passengers of the *s.s. Om Sang* (which reached Calcutta on January 3rd, 1915) and of the *Australien* were really of one party. They arrived together at Hong-Kong on the *s.s. Mongolia*, and could not get passages to Calcutta for some days because of the raids of the German boat, the *Emden*—so 94 persons took passages to Colombo by the French Mail Steamer *Australien*. Cross-examined, this witness stated that he had a note to the effect that some 150 persons reached Japan on the *Tyneo Maru;* and at Nagasaki were transferred on to the *Mongolia*, which already had about 100 passengers. He could not say whether it would have been possible for this accused to have changed on to the *Australien* at Shanghai. Later on in his cross-examination, the witness stated that the reason why he spoke of the *Mongolia* passengers as "a party" was because the Police information (from the Japanese Police) was that those persons were expected by "a certain person" in Japan; and because they came on the *Mongolia* instead of continuing on the *Tyneo Maru* which they could have done. The witness was unable to say whether this accused travelled by the *Tyneo Maru*.

This accused, who is a cousin of accused 30, Indar Singh, of Sheikh Daulat, is alleged to have been one of the persons absconding at the time of the Lahore Conspiracy Case; and was arrested along with accused, Ishar Singh, on the 19th September 1915. We shall later have to consider with regard to him the confessions of two co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Sundar Singh (A. M.), who could not remember his name; Udham Singh of Hans; Bhagat Singh, Bachan Singh, Amar Singh II, Arjan Singh (who "saw him with Ishar Singh"), and P. W. 234 (the *sharbat*-seller of Hoti Mardan).

In Court by Udham Singh of Hans (who, of course belongs to accused's village), Sundar Singh (A. M.), Bachan Singh, Arjan Singh, Amar Singh II (after first wrongly identifying accused 26, Harnam Singh as him), P. W. 234, and P. W. Ichhar Singh (as a man of Hans, whose name he could not remember at the moment, but whom he had seen at Lohatbadi). Approver Bhagat Singh in Court wrongly identified accused Ganda Singh *Nihang*, and then accused Sadhu Singh as this accused. Approver Anokh Singh did not identify him. P. W. 60 (a student) failed on Jail parade; and approver Narain Singh in Court; and P. W. 284 (Sewa Singh, son of P. W. Ichhar Singh) also failed in Court.

Approver Sundar Singh (A. M.), cross-examination of whom elicited nothing of any importance (*vide* pages 162, 163), though the witness appears to be mistaken in saying that he mentioned accused's name on Jail parade, has a lengthy story about him, which runs as follows :—The absconding accused Indar Singh of Patiala tells the witness that accused (armed with a pistol) was present at a meeting at Lohatbadi with accused 17 Gandha Singh (sentenced to death by this Court for his share in the Ferozshahr murders) and

others, when it was decided to commit a dacoity at Jhaner. The witness and Indar Singh go to Lohatbadi school *Gurdwara*, where they meet this accused and the notorious Nidhan Singh (L. C C.); and thence to P. W. Ichhar Singh's *chaubara*, where they meet the aforesaid Gandha Singh, and discuss a dacoity at Jhaner. The accused, however, says that it is too close to Lohatbadi; and the idea is abandoned. Next morning, another meeting is held at Ichhar Singh's *chaubara*; and Gandha Singh and the absconding accused Sewa Singh are despatched to Ase Majri on approver Narain Singh's camel. The accused is present at a meeting *re* the making of cartridges and gunpowder; and later, Indar Singh of Patiala tells the witness of the Rabhon dacoity of February 3rd, 1915; and says that the accused and Gandha Singh want to see the witness at Lohatbadi. He finds the accused there with Indar Singh, Ganda Singh and Buta Singh (since hanged); and P. W. Ichhar Singh says that some Rs. 1,500 of Rabhon loot has been despatched to the *Ghadr* party at Amritsar and elsewhere by the hand of this accused. A day or so later, the accused and the Anarkali murderer visit the witness to see if his house is suitable for *Ghadr* purposes; and a man from the "Doaba Party" comes, saying that he has been sent by accused to see whether *Ghadr* men can be put up at the witness's house. Later, the accused and Gandha Singh decide to make *lota* bombs with screw tops; and the accused and the witness and accused Karm Singh buy 1 brass and 2 white metal *garwas* for Rs. 4 in Patiala (*vide Exh. P.* 38). The accused, witness, Gandha Singh and accused Karm Singh go to the house of Ram Singh, reservist Gujarwal, taking the *garwas*, where they attend the secret meeting held by accused Randhir Singh, and accused says that a *Nihang* Sikh near Gujarwal can supply arms for 100 men. The accused then goes with accused 23 Harnam Singh and accused Jagat Singh to the *Nihang*; and returns with the information that arms can be supplied for a rising. After the arrest of approver Narain Singh and P. W. Ichhar Singh, the accused and accused Karm Singh say that they will continue to make bombs at the house of Chuhar Singh of Lilli or Nand Singh of Kaile (L. C. C.), and they take over the *garwas* left at Ram Singh reservist's house. Later, the accused visits this witness when approver Udham Singh and accused Karm Singh are present; and Karm Singh tells how accused Randhir Singh has learnt from the notorious Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) of the projected rising at Ferozepore for the night of February 19th, 1915. On the 19th (says this witness) the accused gets into the train at either Ludhiana or Mullanpur, armed with a pistol; and at Ferozepore goes with Kartar Singh of Soraba to the Lines to see what is happening. They go again; and return with the information that the Military authorities are on the alert; and, after the collapse of the enterprise, accused leaves in company with Lal Singh and Buta Singh (hanged). It would be difficult to find a more detailed statement than this; it is absurd to suppose that this witness invented it, or that it was invented for him; and cross-examination really elicited nothing.

Approver Bhagat Singh (whose identification in court we bear in mind) speaks of accused as "a *Ghadr* leader." He corroborates that accused was at Mullanpur station on the 18th February; and, cross-examined, says (page 205) that he learnt accused's name there from accused 23 Harnam Singh of Gujarwal, *i. e.*, the man alleged to have accompanied this accused to the *Nihang* Sikh). The witness says that he never went to accused's village. On the 19th May 1915, no doubt, he promised the Superintendent of Police to assist in the capture of accused.

Approver Bachan Singh states that accused was one of the *Ghadr* men who used to visit accused Pakhar Singh's well; and he also asserts that accused was present at the assembly on June 5th, 1915, in a garden near Kapurthala for the projected attack on Kapurthala Magazine.

Approver Udham Singh of Hans, of course, belongs to accused's village; and his story is as follows:—About the middle of December 1914, after the witness' return from Italy, he meets accused in his village, and tells him how he had to return from Naples, being considered an undesirable immigrant on account of some eye-disease; and the accused then, and afterwards, indulges in tirades against Government and speaks about the grievances of Indian

students. At the Islamia High School Boarding House in Ludhiana, the student accused Sajjan Singh tells Kartar Singh of Soraba (L. C. C.) that the witness is acquainted with accused; and the same evening the accused tells the witness that he had attended a *Singh Sabha* at Raikot and met members of the *Ghadr* party; also, an *Akhand Path* at Narangwal, where accused Randhir Singh, Mastan Singh and Sajjan Singh had been present, and he (the accused) had told Sajjan Singh student to enlist the witness in the *Ghadr* ranks. He also tells the witness that dacoities are being committed, troops seduced, and that the day for a general rising will shortly be announced. He takes the witness off to Kaile, and introduces him to Nand Singh (L. C. C.) of that village (whom the witness identified in the condemned cells at Lahore Central Jail). He then takes the witness to Lohatbadi, and introduces him to P. W). Ichhar Singh, saying that Ichhar Singh can inform the witness of his (accused) whereabouts. On February 1st, the day after Nidhan Singh L. C. C's.) arrival with a bag of bomb material from Jhabewal, accused turns up at Ichhar Singh's *Gurdwara* in company with Buta Singh (since hanged). He tells the witness to get Rs. 1,000 from accused Gandha Singh, and meet him with Nidhan Singh at Kaile; and leaves with Buta Singh. After this, accused Gandha Singh (who implicates accused to witness as one of the Rabhon dacoits) in the witness' presence makes over the money to accused Ishar Singh and Nidhan Singh, who start for Kaile. On the way there, the accused meets them near Littran village, and goes with the witness to Kaile, arranging to meet the other two next day at a canal bridge. Accused and the witness put up with Nand Singh of Kaile; and next day all three meet Ishar Singh and Nidhan Singh, and the accused tells Nidhan Singh to take the money off to the Amritsar *Ghadr* Committee; himself leaving with the witness for Ludhiana; and thence to Sri Shankar to meet another returned emigrant. (Compare approver Sunder Singh's and P. W. Ichhar Singh's statements about this supply of funds for the *Ghadr* Committee.) To continue the witness' story:—He and accused go on to Jullundur, the accused asking whether he knows any student there who can be won to the *Ghadr* cause; and there the witness takes accused to P. W. 60, a student, to whom the accused preaches sedition, but who refuses to join. Accused then leaves for Patiala; telling the witness to meet him at the house of approver Sunder Singh (A. M.). On February 18th, Sunder Singh tells the witness that accused has gone to see accused Randhir Singh; and at 3 A.M. on the 19th the witness meets accused at Ludhiana station, who tells him that the rising will start that evening; and takes him to Randhir Singh's house, where they find assembled a number of the co-accused (named by the witness) and other persons. Accused then takes the witness and accused Surjan Singh with him to collect accused Sarwan Singh and Jagat Singh; and visits Kaile, but finds Nand Singh absent. The witness then again corroborates by telling us how he and accused took train at Mullanpur; and attended the reed jungle gathering at Ferozepore. After the collapse of the Ferozepore enterprise and the decision to attack the Military guard at Doraha Bridge, the witness, accused and others leave from the Cantonment Station for Jitwal and elsewhere. On the 21st, the accused says that he is ill; but will follow to Doraha; and late, at Ludhiana, the witness tells accused how that enterprise also came to be abandoned; and accused leaves with Channan Singh and accused Ishar Singh for Kaile, telling the witness to enquire for him there.

This witness admits that subsequently, he was employed by the Police to ascertain the whereabouts of this accused; but we would reiterate our impression that it would have required an almost superhuman intelligence to have *invented* such detailed statements for the different approvers and witnesses making them dovetail into each other in such quantities of places.

It was only to be supposed that this witness, being of accused's own village, would be subjected to strict cross-examination (a portion of which the accused wished to conduct himself); and let us see the result. A portion of it appeared to be mere fishing for information on vague questions; and we learn that Gujar Singh is *lambardar* of the witness' *patti;* that one Attru was

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once his neighbour, but that he does not know one Joti. That accused left Hans in January 1915, because the Police wanted to arrest him. Questioned in detail as to his journeyings with this accused, the witness was able to describe different routes traversed. The witness absolutely denies (*vide* page 213, near the bottom, for details) having asked accused to lend him money to repay loans advanced by British authorities in connection with his own travels; and he tells us that his father repaid through a *Tahsildar* monies advanced by a British Consul in connection with a passage. He knows of no dispute between his and accused's *patti;* nor of any case between accused and one Kanbu or Sundar. At the bottom of page 213, we find a brief re-examination in regard to certain dates.

Approver Arjan Singh's statement is very brief. He simply says that this accused, whom he did not know before, came with accused Ishar Singh (whom, of course, the witness knew very well), and told him to be ready for a rising. Accused had an 8-chambered revolver with him (page 201).

Approver Amar Singh II corroborates that accused (armed with a revolver) was present at the assembly on June 5th at Kapurthala for an attack on the Magazine. Cross-examined (page 242), he says that he did not actually see the revolver, but that accused told Buta Singh that he had it; and the witness also stated (in answer to Defence Counsel) that he had mentioned the revolver in his statement to the Magistrate. (This is correct; *vide* page 4 of the printed statement to the Magistrate; to whom he also gave a description of this accused). There was the usual attempt to make out that the witness, who says he only belonged to the *Ghadr* party for a very short time, must have met and observed accused whilst in custody in the *havilat.*

Approver Anokh Singh tells us that on February 14th-15th (the date is fixed with reference to the arrest of approver Mula Singh, which occurred on the 13th) at the Lahore *Ghadr* house (No. 1—the Mochi gate house) Kartar Singh of Saroba sent him to Dhundari to get news of this accused from accused Randhir Singh, and to give accused a sovereign. The witness, however, finds that accused has left for Amritsar. On the 19th February accused arrives at Ferozepore with Randhir Singh's party (corroborative evidence); and the witness at this point tells us that he only then knew accused by name; but that he was pointed out to witness by approver Udham Singh of Hans. He also gives corroborative evidence by stating that, after the failure at Ferozepore, this accused and accused Gandha Singh suggested the attack on Doraha Bridge for arms (with a view to a future attack on Ferozepore); and that, on the night of the 21st February, at the assembly for the abortive attack at Doraha, Gandha Singh regretted the absence of this accused (compare Udham Singh of Hans as to accused's absence on account of illness). The cross-examination of the witness merely elicited that when sent by Kartar Singh to Dhundari, he did not know accused, nor his village.

P. W. 60 (page 225) is Nirbhai Singh, a student of the Khalsa School at Jullundur. He is the student mentioned by Udham Singh of Hans (whom he pointed out in Court as having been a fellow-student), to whom accused preached sedition. He says that accused also spoke to other youths about *Ghadr*. He had never seen accused before; and failed to identify him on Jail parade. He learnt his name from Udham Singh.

Approver Narain Singh tells us that accused was one of those who assembled at Kishan Das *sadh's,* and took part in the Rabhon dacoity. He did not know accused before; could not identify him; and only *heard* from Sewa Singh (an absconder in the L. C. C.) that accused had a pistol. This does not look much like tutoring; and in cross-examination this witness asserts that the accused was called "Uttam Singh" *not* "Ragho"—which point is important.

P. W. 317 Ichhar Singh states that Buta Singh (since hanged) told him that this accused sent him *Ghadr* newspapers from America (we have seen how other witnesses have mentioned this accused in association with

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Buta Singh). He mentions Nand Singh of Kaile (L. C. C.—another associate of accused, according to the testimony of other witnesses) bringing accused to him at Raikot; and he says that accused visited him, saying that he was absconding because of the Police. He says that at a meeting at his house on the day following the Lohatbadi School meeting of the 8th *Magh*, accused spoke *Ghadr*, and displayed what the witness calls a 7-chambered automatic pistol. He mentions accused in the company of Nidhan Singh; says that accused sent Rs. 150 towards the purchase of 2 guns; and that accused left with him a pistol like *Exh. P.* 73 *A.* which the witness afterwards made over to the Jhaner dacoits. He thinks (but is not certain) that accused was present 2 days before the Rabhon dacoity (which took place on February 3rd) when Nidhan Singh was asked to make bombs (compare approver Udham Singh of Hans; and his date, February 1st). He also gives evidence in corroboration of the episode concerned with Gandha Singh, Nidhan Singh, this accused and the Rs. 1,000 for the Amritsar *Ghadr* Committee; and concludes by saying that he, Udham Singh of Hans, accused and others (named) agreed that certain alleged "traitors" ought to be killed. Cross-examined he says that he only once went to accused's village Hans—8 years ago. He never saw any copy of the *Ghadr* alleged by Buta Singh to have been sent him by accused. He could not identify accused on Jail parade because his eyes were bad " (but see the evidence of Major Ward Superintendent of Lahore Central Jail and Mr. Scott, at page 38 *re* this assertion). He says that it was Buta Singh who brought the Rs. 150 as coming from accused; and that the pistol was left with him less than a week before the Jhaner dacoity. He *does not think* that the accused and Udham Singh approver ever visited him *together* (Udham Singh says they did—at the time when accused introduced him).

P. W. 234 is the witness who keeps a *sharbat*-shop at Hoti Mardan. He identified accused on Jail parade and in Court (when challenged by Defence Counsel) as one of the men who towards the end of June 1915 (*i. e.*, after the hue and cry which followed the Kapurthala meetings and the attack on Walla Bridge) were in Mardan anxious to get across the border.

P. W.'s 61 to 64 inclusive, and 220 are concerned with the arrest of this accused along with accused Ishar Singh in Faridkot State territory. They were arrested together on September 19th, 1915; and our remarks in accused Ishar Singh's case will apply to this case. They had been lurking at a *sadh's kotha* on the outskirts of a village; and their conduct had aroused suspicion. We see no reason whatever for doubting the evidence that, when arrested, they started singing seditious songs, and regretted not having had weapons with them; nor the evidence as to the search of the *kotha*, and the finding of the revolver, automatic pistol, cartridges, etc, therein (*Exhs. P.* 73 *A. B*, 74, 75, and *fard baramdagi* 76.)

Lastly, for the prosecution, we should notice the evidence of P. W. 347, Inspector Ahmad Khan, *re* the slip of paper found in Lahore *Ghadr* house No. 2; following the Police raid of the 19th February 1915. The slip of paper (*Ex. P.* 237) has been proved to our satisfaction to be in the handwriting of the arch-conspirator Rash Behari Bose; and we adopt, *mutatis mutandis*, our remarks on the point from the case of accused Randhir Singh. Our remarks, are, of course, only conjectural; but it is certainly noteworthy that on the slip of paper the name "Uttom" is written next to the name "Randhir"; and that both this accused and accused Randhir Singh are alleged to have been at the Ferozepore assembly on the 19th February. It is also possible, but a conjecture, that this is one reason why the accused is so anxious to deny that he has ever been known as "Uttam Singh." The accused is also implicated in the confessions of two co-accused Nos. 62 and 64.

Accused No 62 stated in his confession that he came to know accused on board ship, and after arrival in India was frequently visited by him and accused 32 who told him they had several regiments on their side and would soon drive out the British.

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He also mentioned meeting Uttam Singh after the Kapurthala gathering of 5th June, the accused explaining why the enterprise had failed, telling him also of 8 men having gone to the Walla Bridge to seize arms, and fixing the 12th for another attempt at Kapurthala.

Accused 61 in his confession also refers to this latter visit.

Accused's statement is recorded on page 542 of the record He admits returning to India; as he says, because he could get no work to do.

To all the allegations against him he returns a direct negative, and asserts that the Uttam Singh of Hans required is a totally different person of another Hans; and that he himself is not and never has been called Uttam Singh, his real name being Ragho Singh. He admits being arrested in Faridkot State in company of accused 32; but denies the story of the prosecution in regard to the revolvers found, and says he left his village, notwithstanding a restriction order, and ran away to Faridkot because he feared that, being a returned emigrant, he would be seized and would disappear from view. He further contests the fairness of the identifications, and asserts that on his arrival in his village the police were satisfied he was Ragho Singh, and not wanted.

He has produced certain exhibits. D. 51 consists of a number of counterfoils of cheques drawn in the name of Ragho Singh, in Canada; and a *khasra gardawari* of 1914-15 showing the name Ragho.

D. 50 is a copy of a judgment showing accused was charged in a case in which one *Mussammat* Heno, said to be a relative of Udham Singh witness, was complainant.

D. 64 is a judicial record put in to show that accused 30, sister's son of accused, was an enemy of Udham Singh, witness.

He has produced or examined 49 witnesses produced by other accused.

Witness 351 merely shows that Bhola, a witness in the case referred to in D 64, was a relation of Udham Singh.

Witnesses 756, 758, 759, 760, 761, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 776, 777—780, 787, 788, 790, 791 depose that either accused has always been known in his village as Ragho Singh, or left his village for fear of internment, or was involved in the case to which D. 50 refers, or never left his village till he bolted through fear.

D. W. 757 (S. I. P. Muhammad Ibrahim) merely shows accused was in his village on one occasion in Janury 1915, when he was there. The witnesses 782—786, 799 deny the story of the recovery of a revolver on his arrest; and witnesses 1017-1018 say that on Jail parade the identification parade was not fair.

The Counsel for Defence has practically confined himself to a very able argument as to the identity of the accused; and urges that whereas the man really wanted has always been known in America and India as Uttam Singh, his client has always been Ragho Singh; and also urges that the Uttam Singh of Hans required is an Uttam Singh, who returned on the *Tosha Maru*.

We can dispose of the latter matter very easily. No doubt the complainant was under the impression that the Uttam Singh of Hans, who committed all the acts alleged, came on the *Tosha Maru*, for the reason that the passenger list of that ship contained such a name; but not a single witness has ever said that the man before us came on the *Tosha Maru*; and we now know from the C. I. D lists that the Uttam Singh, who came on the *Tosha Maru*, was interned long before the acts with which accused is charged in India were committed.

Counsel presses on us the defence evidence from accused's village, and maintains the prosecution witnesses have substituted his client for the real man. He particularly urges that P. W. 226 has not identified him, that Sundar Singh and Udham Singh assign him to a different gang in Feroze-

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pore and afterwards, that Ichra Singh did not identify him on Jail parade and remembered his name in Court with difficulty; and urges that Ichra Singh says he saw him in Raikote in December, when the defence maintain accused never left his village; and also that Narain Singh does not mention seeing him in Lohatbadi prior to the dacoity, and that Bhagat Singh's Jail identification was bad.

In regard to these points there is no real force in them; there was after all only one ultimate gang in Ferozepore, and in a large mob one man sees another at one moment, and another at another; Ichra Singh on Jail parade was not particularly anxious to identify anyone, and Narain Singh did not see him at Lohatbadi before the dacoity, for the simple reason he himself did not go to the *Dharmsala*; and as to Raikote the evidence is overwhelming that Uttam Singh did go there on the 30th December.

The very fact that the *Tosha Maru* Uttam Singh of Hans was interned long ago cuts the ground from under accused's feet—there is no other Uttam Singh known.

We have carefully checked all the prior statements, and find that from the start the Uttam Singh wanted is commonly spoken of as "Uttam Singh, who is known in his village as Ragho Singh;" and that the Uttam Singh required was a constant associate of Kishen Singh on boardship; and that Kishen Singh accused, on our question in Court, has admitted as of his own Hans.

The Government Advocate, considering his case overwhelming addressed us very briefly; and urged that the death penalty should be inflicted on this man, pointing out also that it is probable that, though the accused's ordinary name is Ragho Singh, his *Tat Khalsa* name would be different, and mentions that Uttam Singh is his *Tat Khalsa* name.

We are perfectly satisfied this accused is the Uttam Singh required; we cannot doubt the evidence of identification, which is to us over-whelming, and there is nothing more to be discussed.

We are satisfied that accused came to India to subvert Government; that on arrival he early got in touch with the Lohatbadi revolutionists, and participated in the Jhaner dacoity. We are also satisfied that he assisted in procuring arms and ammunition in Lohatbadi, and in making bombs; that he was present at the Gujarwal secret meeting, and took part in the Ferozepore raid; and we think the name "Uttom" found in Rash Behari Bose's slip refers to this man.

We are satisfied also that, thereafter, he got into touch with the Dhudike revolutionists and was present at the Kapurthala gathering on 5th June, when the Walla Bridge attack was decided upon and the murders there thereby abetted, and that he absconded fearing arrest for his crimes, and was caught in Faridkot State, having arms in the house occupied by him.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate his other activities; the major ones suffice.

We find him guilty under sections 121, 395, 302/109 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and we further direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to Government.

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100. Wasakha Singh, son of Isar Singh, of Dadher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, aged 32 :—

This accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to the chargesframed against him (page 693), arrived in Calcutta by the *s.s. Nam Sang* from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong on the 13th October 1914. He was arrested on the 12th September 1915.

We shall have later to consider in connection with his case the confessions of certain co-accused.

He was identified on Jail parades by approvers Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Natha Singh, and P. W. Surain Singh (who called him Narain Singh, and said he had seen him at Dadher). The same three persons identified him in Court: and approver Kala Singh failed to do so, saying with regard to certain accused that he had failed because they were not well dressed, but that their names were well known at the Jhar Sahib.

Approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), who spoke of accused as "from America," says that he saw him on October 13th and 14th in accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station: and on about the 17th at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar, where accused belonged to Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party. Accused (he says) was detailed by Gujar Singh to be leader of the Patti side of the *Manjha*, and to inform people of the date for a rising. The witness later is sent by Balwant Singh absconder to tell accused to get men ready for the rising: and delivers the message. Accused is named to the witness by accused 85 Sundar Singh as a leader in a committee which fixed November 15th as a date; and is at Tarn Taran *Masya* asking about the date, and on *Masya* day when it is decided to meet at the Jhar Sahib. He attends the first meeting there; says that Gujar Singh has been arrested, and that the Malwa and Doaba people cannot attend; and suggests sending two men to tell them that November 23rd has been fixed. He is present at the gathering on that date; and goes with the witness next day to his village Dadher, and on to Chola to meet a "cavalry man"; and meets him at the *haveli* of one Mohain Singh (This "cavalry man" was accused Sucha Singh of the 23rd Cavalry). The accused tells Sucha Singh that November 26th has been fixed; and that he should take a copy of the "*Ghadr-di-Gunj*" to read to the men in his regiment. On the evening of the 26th accused at the Jhar Sahib suggests attacking Sarhali and Patti Police stations, and then looting Tarn Taran Treasury. This witness (who certainly does not appear biassed in any way, and who was not cross-examined) did not try to implicate accused as present at the Khairon assembly; he says frankly that he did not see him there.

Approver Natha Singh also says that accused Budha Singh and Channan Singh named this accused as one of the Amritsar *Dewali* "committee"; and that Budha Singh and accused Sadhu Singh also named him as one of the principal men to be at the proposed *Masya* meeting at Tarn Taran. The witness corroborates that accused was at the Jhar Sahib gathering of November 26th, and says that he was also at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure (L. C. C.) prior to that gathering. This witness at first omitted accused's name from both the Jhar Sahib and Khairon lists; but later stated that accused was both at Jhar Sahib and Khairon, when the Court put him the question "How many Dadher men were at Khairon?" There was a somewhat similar doubt about the witness' recollection as to whether this accused was one of those who went on to Dhun (following the Khairon gathering); and in cross-examination the witness (page 103) admitted that accused did not accompany him to Dhun.

We think there can be no doubt that accused did *not* attend the Khairon gathering; and the explanation for his absence therefrom is given by the next witness Surain Singh.

P. W. 21 Surain Singh speaks of accused Sucha Singh of his Regiment going on leave, and returning with information got from this accused about dates. On the 29th November, the witness and his fellow-deserters from the 23rd Cavalry meet accused at Dadher, who tells them that he

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actually started for Khairon to join in a rising, but returned home on account of feeling ill. The accused agrees to go on with them to the Jhar Sahib; but on the morning of the 30th does not turn up. Cross-examined (page 138) the witness says that Sucha Singh told him that accused was a *Ghadr* leader, and showed him accused's *haveli* of which the witness was able to give some description to us.

P. W. 185 (son of Lal Singh of Bhure) was cross-examined; and said that he never saw accused visiting his father. However, it is not to be supposed that the witness remained at home throughout each day continuously; and there appears no reason why approver Natha Singh should have invented his assertion.

This accused is mentioned in the confessions of co-accused No. 49, Labh Singh, Teja Singh of Bhikewind, and Thakar Singh of Thatian. The first mentions him as at Khairon assembly and the Sarhali attempt; and the second as at a Jhar Sahib assembly. Thakar Singh of Thatian stated that he met accused at the *Dewali* fair at Amritsar; and was told there by accused Gujar Singh that this accused had been made "our officer," by whom orders would be issued. He then enquired from accused, and was told that he would be informed when his services were required. Some time afterwards this accused and approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) came to his village; and persuaded him (by reminding him of how his passage-moneyhad been paid) togo to the Jhar Sahib.

Accused's statement before us will be found at page 547. He says he returned to India at his brother's request because of his uncle Kesar Singh's death. He denies the allegations against him; and denies even knowing co-accused Gujar Singh. He never even heard of the Jhar Sahib; and does not know the two *sowar* deserters, accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh; nor the approver, Kala Singh, nor P. W. Surain Singh. He says that he has a brother at the front, and is ready to serve himself. He (like many other accused) drags in the story of Natha Singh and the *Mirasan*; and says that approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), identified him at the suggestion of the Police.

Exh. D. 68 (*khasra girdawari* of 1915) has been put in to show that accused settled down to his ordinary occupation as an agriculturist. We understood from his counsel in arguments that this was really put in only in extenuation—to show that the accused had, at least, relinquished former ideas, since it does not purport to show what he was doing at the end of 1914. *Exh. D.* 69, copies of entries in the Civil Surgeon's Register, was put in to show that accused was treated at a hospital for *chavi* injuries, alleged for the defence to have been inflicted by Dari, the bad character who, it was intended, should get the Sarhali *Thana* door opened.

The defence witnesses are D. W.'s 488 to 491 inclusive; 521 to 529 inclusive; and 830 to 833 inclusive. The first batch are as to character, and as to accused's return on account of his uncle's death. The next batch are to the same effect; and say that accused used not to leave his village. Some of them repeat the allegation about Natha Singh and the *Mirasan*, but they suggest no special reason why he should bear enmity to this accused. D. W. 523 asserts that it was Dari who injured accused with a *chavi*; and says that at the time Dari belonged to the party of Lal Singh of Bhure (the suggestion, of course, being that accused could not have visited Lal Singh's house). One of the witnesses in this batch, and two in the next, were defence witnesses in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. The last batch attempt to support as to Dari's enmity; but D. W. 830 says the fight took place 10 *years ago*. Some of the defence witnesses assert that accused has no *haveli* or *deorhi*, only a roofed-room; this being a counter-blast to P. W. Surain Singh, who gave us some description of accused's habitation. D. W. 830 stated that accused once put Natha Singh approver's cattle in the pound; but accused himself said nothing about this, nor was Natha Singh cross-examined about it.

Accused's Counsel, naturally, could advance but little for client in arguments. He has urged that accused's name is not in the Khairon note-book; but approver Sundar Singh distinctly says he did not see him there.

Natha Singh seemed to us doubtful about it, and P. W. Surain Singh says that accused told him that illness prevented his going there. Only one co-accused has mentioned him as at Khairon, and that confession will certainly not be pressed. Defence Counsel has reasonably argued that there is nothing to show that accused took part in the activities of the Dadher group of revolutionists in January-February 1915, and we think it quite possible that by that time he had become tired of the whole affair. There is, in our opinion no good proof that he returned to India simply for *Ghadr* purposes ; but we see no reason to doubt the evidence that for some time after his return to India (possibly, having imbibed *Ghadr* doctrines on the ship) he was a revolutionist gang-leader; and Crown Counsel has urged that part of his work was the seduction of soldiers from their allegiance, and we think the contention has some force, in view of the evidence of Surain Singh and Sundar Singh W. G.

Though we do not press against the accused his journeying on the *Nam Sang ;* his other activities, particularly his being a gang-leader, going to the Jhar Sahib, and interviewing Sucha Singh ; show he was an abettor ; and we find him guilty, under section 121, Indian Penal Code, of abetment of the waging of war, but as he abandoned the movement very soon, and kept aloof from the Dadher revolutionists in January-February, we recommend him to mercy.

We also direct that his property, liable to forfeiture, be forfeited to the Crown, but recommend that the order should not be enforced.

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Having now completed the individual cases we have only to add one remark.

We are convinced that all the accused whom we have convicted under Sections 121, 121 A, Indian Penal Code, could not, while committing the acts for which they have been convicted, have been other than cognizant of the fact that they were ultimately aiming at subverting Government, an aim to which their actions were ancillary.

We also attach for convenience of reference, a schedule showing the result in regard to each person still before us.

SCHEDULE OF RESULT.

No.	Name.	Convicted under section.	Sentence or acquittal.
2	Arjan Singh ...	121 A, $\frac{302}{109}$, 121, I.P.C. ...	Transportation for life.
*3	Attar Singh ...	121, 121 A ,, ...	Ditto.
*5	Bogh Singh ...	121, 121 A ,, ...	Ditto.
6	Bir Singh ...	121, 396, 302—109 ,, ...	Death.
7	Bishen Singh ...	121, 395—109 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
8	Budha Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
9	Chanda Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
*10	Dalep Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
12	Dhan Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
13	Dharm Singh ...	...	Do.
*14	Ganda Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
15	Ganda Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
16	Ganda Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
18	Gujar Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
*19	Harbhajan Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
21	Hari Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
22	Hari Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
23	Harnam Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
24	Harnam Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
26	Harnam Singh ...	121, 121 A, 131 ,, ...	Ditto.
28	Hira Singh ...	121, 121 A, 131 ,, ...	Death.
29	Ijaib Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
30	Inder Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
32	Ishar Singh ...	121, 302—109, 121 A ,, ...	Death.
*33	Jagat Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
34	Jammu ...	202 ,, ...	Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
35	Jassa Singh ...	121 A, 124 A ,, ...	Ditto.
*37	Inder Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
38	Kahan Singh ...	124 A ,, ...	Four year's rigorous imprisonment.
40	Karm Chand ...	...	Acquitted.
41	Karm Singh ...	121, 395 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
42	Kartar Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto
*45	Kesar Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
46	Kirpa Singh ...	121, 131, ,, ...	Ditto.
48	Labh Singh ...	121, 121 A, 131 ,, ...	Ditto.
*49	Labh Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
*50	Lal Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
51	Maghar Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
52	Maharaj Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transportation for life.
53	Mahendar Singh ...	121 A ,, ...	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.
*54	Mahendar Singh ...	121, 121 A ,, ...	Transportation for life.
55	Mangl Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
*56	Mangl Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Transporation for life.
*58	Mastan Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
*59	Nahar Singh ...	121, 121 A ,, ...	Ditto.
*61	Nathu Dhun ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.
62	Pakhar Singh ...	121 ,, ...	Ditto.

Those marked* are recommended for mercy.

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No.	Name.	Convicted under section.	Sentence or acquittal.
63	Pala Singh ...	121 A, I. P. C. ...	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.
*64	Pala Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation for life.
65	Phera Singh ...	121 A „ ...	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.
66	Phumman Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
*68	Ram Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation of life.
69	Randhir Singh ...	121 A, 121 „ ...	Ditto.
70	Ranga Singh ...	121, 302—109 „ ...	Death.
72	Rur Singh ...	121, 302 ...	Do.
73	Sadhú Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
74	Sajjan Singh ...	121, 131 „ ...	Transportation for life.
75	Sama Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
*77	Santa Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation for life.
78	Sarwan Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
80	Sham Singh ...	121 A „ ...	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.
81	Sher Singh ...	121 A, 124 A „ ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
82	Sucha Singh ...	121, 131 „ ...	Transportation for life.
*84	Sultán Shah ...	121 „ ...	Ditto.
85	Sundar Singh ...	121 „ ...	Ditto.
*88	Suga Singh ...	121 „ ...	Ditto.
*89	Surjan Singh ...	121 „ ...	Ditto.
*90	Teja Singh ...	...	Ditto.
91	Teja Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
*93	Thakur Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation for life.
*94	Thakur Singh ...	...	Acquitted.
96	Udham Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation for life.
98	Uttam Singh ...	121, 395, 302/109 „ ...	Death.
*100	Wasakha Singh ...	121 „ ...	Transportation for life.

Those marked * are recommended for mercy.

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SUPPLEMENTARY.

The judgment being concluded our first duty is to pass an order of discharge under Section 337, Code of Criminal Procedure, in regard to all the approvers, *viz* :—

Anokh Singh, Arjan Singh, Bachan Singh, Balwant Singh, Bhagat Singh, Ganda Singh, Kala Singh, Mul Singh, *Granthi*, Nand Singh, Natha Singh, Puran Singh, Sundar Singh (Asa Majri), Sundar Singh (Wadali Guru), Surain Singh, Teja Singh, Udham Singh and Wasawa Singh. No order of discharge is necessary in regard to the approvers who are common to this and the last case; they having been discharged on the conclusion of the former case.

Our second duty is to record our appreciation of services variously rendered in the investigation and conduct of the case.

We do not profess to say who has done best; and we do not think it necessary to mention those to whom we referred in the last case.

Of police officers who, each in their own way, have done good service, we would mention Sardar Harkishen Singh, Sardar Suchet Singh (Kapurthala), Inspector Iqram-ul-Haqq, Sub-Inspector of Police Kishen Singh (Faridkot), Head Constable Gurdit Singh (Faridkot), Police Constable Mahan Singh (Kapurthala), Inspector Muzaffar Khan (Mardan), Circle Inspector of Police Dhanpat Rai, Sub-Inspector of Police Teja Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police Syad Ijaz Hussain, Head Constable Hakim Singh, Inspector Shabir Hussain, Inspector Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Sub-Inspector of Police Jagat Singh, Inspector Aziz-ud-din, Head Constable Muhammad Sadiq and Sub-Inspector of Police Sodhi Inder Singh (Calcutta).

Of the general public we desire to record our appreciation of the actions of Sham Singh (witness 62), Anokh Singh (witness 63), Harnam Singh (witness 56), Bhola Singh (witness 59), Mahant Kirpa Singh (witness 133), Nirbhai Singh (witness 60), Sundar Singh (witness 65), Harnama (witness 66), Kundan Singh (witness 139), Sardar Ali (witness 172) and Rassaldar-Major Bahadur Singh (witness 238).

We make no reference to any of the Gazetted Officers who have conducted the investigation, for the reason that they themselves have preferred to give those working under them the full credit for the work done.

We wish to express our indebtedness to Mr. Green, Sergeant, Mohammad Afzal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Devi Dial, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Muhammad Alam Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, who have been in charge of the prisoners before us throughout this trial, and who have performed arduous and trying duties with tact and smoothness.

We have also to thank the official reporter for his careful reports, the Government Press for the work of printing our records, done with speed and accuracy, the Jailor, who has done much for our comfort, and the whole of our office staff—and particularly our reader; who, without exception, have laboured hard and cheerfully for the eleven months we have been engaged on these cases. Without the very efficient assistance given us by our staff, our toil would have been considerably increased. Lastly, we have to again thank the Government Advocate, who has been ably assisted by Mr. Taj-ud-din and Mr. Ram Lal, for the very great skill and care with which the case has been prepared and presented to us, and the Counsel for Defence who have discharged the arduous duty of defending the prisoners.

Judgment pronounced. The accused have been informed that they will receive copies of the judgment; and that they should file their petitions, if any, within eighteen (18) days from this date.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30th March 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th March 1916.

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Arjan Singh, No. 2, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetting the waging of war, abetment of murder and conspiracy to wage war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121\text{ A}}{121}$, $\frac{}{302\text{-}109}$, of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Arjan Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Attar Singh, No. 3, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiring to wage and waging war, and have thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121\text{ A}}{121}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Attar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission,*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Bogh Singh, No. 5, isguilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage and abetment of waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable

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under section $\frac{121}{121\ A}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Bogh Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Bir Singh, No. 6, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war, dacoity with murder and abetment of murder, and has thereby committed offences punishable under sections, $\frac{121}{396}\ \frac{302}{109}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Bir Singh be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Bishen Singh, No. 7, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war, abetment of waging war and abetment of dacoity, and has thereby committed offences punishable under sections $\frac{121\ \&\ 395}{109}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Bishen Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Budha Singh, No. 8, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and

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has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Budha Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915,

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Chanda Singh, No. 9, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Chanda Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.,

THE Court finds that Dalip Singh, No. 10, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Dalip Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Dhan Singh, No. 12, is not guilty of the offence pecified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

war and has committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Dhan Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Dharam Singh, No. 13, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Dharam Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ganda Singh, No. 14, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ganda Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, No. 15, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the

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offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ganda Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN.

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ganda Singh, No. 16, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ganda Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN.

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Gujar Singh, No. 18, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetting the waging of war and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Gujar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Harbhajan Singh, *alias* Bakhtawar Singh, No. 19 is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed

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the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Harbhajan Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Hari Singh, No. 21, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Hari Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Hari Singh, No. 22, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of abetting the waging of war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Hari Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Harnam Singh, No. 23, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging

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war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Harnam Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Harnam Singh, No. 24, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Harnam Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *resident of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN.
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Harnam Singh, No. 26, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage war, abetment of waging w ar and abetment of mutiny, and has thereby committed offences punishable under sections $\frac{121}{121\,A}$ of $\frac{131}{131}$ Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Harnam Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*
T. P. ELLIS,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*
SHEO NARAIN,
The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Hira Singh, No. 28, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to

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wage war, abetment of waging war and abetment of mutiny, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{121\text{-A}}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Hira Singh be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ijaib Singh, No. 29, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ijaib Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Indar Singh, No. 30, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Indar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ishar Singh, No. 32, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage war, waging war, and abetment of murder, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{121\,A}$ / $\frac{}{302\text{-}109}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ishar Singh be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Jagat Singh, No. 33, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Jagat Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Jammu, No. 34, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of omitting to give notice of an offence, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 202 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Jammu be sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

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versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

The Court finds that Jessa Singh, No. 35, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage war and sedition, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121\text{ A}}{124\text{ A}}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Jessa Singh be sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Jindar Singh *alias* Rajindar Singh, No. 37, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Jindar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Kahan Singh, No. 38, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of sedition, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124-A of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kahan Singh be sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Karam Chand, No. 40, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed an offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Karam Chand be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Karam Singh, No. 41 is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war and dacoity, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{395}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Karam Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Kartar Singh, No. 42, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetment of waging war and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kartar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Kesar Singh, No. 45, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kesar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Kirpa Singh, No. 46, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetment of war, abetment of mutiny and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under Section $\frac{121}{131}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kirpa Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Labh Singh, No. 48, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiring to wage war, abetment of mutiny, abetment of waging war and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121\ A}{\frac{121}{131}}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Labh Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission

The 30*th March* 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30*th March* 1916.

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Labh Singh, No. 49, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Labh Singh be transported for life.

A. A IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Lal Singh, No. 50, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Lal Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Maghar Singh, No. 51, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Maghar Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Maharaj Singh, No. 52, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetment and attempt to wage war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section 121-A of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Maharaj Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Mahindar Singh, No. 53, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of conspiracy to wage war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121-A of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mahindar Singh be sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Mahindar Singh, No. 54, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage war, waging war and abetment of waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{121\text{-A.}}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mahindar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Mangal Singh, No. 55, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mangal Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Mangal Singh, No. 56, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mangal Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Mastan Singh, No. 58, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mastan Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1913. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Nahar Singh, No. 59, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences conspiring to wage war and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{121\text{-A}}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Nahar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Natha Singh, No. 61, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Natha Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Pakhar Singh, No. 62, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of abetting the waging of war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Pakhar Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

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AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Pala Singh, No. 63, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of conspiracy to wage war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121-A. of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Pala Singh be sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Pala Singh, No. 64, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of abetment of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Pala Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissoners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Phera Singh, No. 65, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of conspiracy to wage war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121-A. of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Phera Singh be sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

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AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Phuman Singh, No. 66, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Phuman Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Ram Singh, No. 68, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ram Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Randhir Singh, No. 69, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiring to wage and waging war, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121\,A}{121}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Randhir Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Range Singh *alias* Roda Singh, No. 70, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war and abetment of murder, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{302\text{-}109}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Roda Singh *alias* Range Singh be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Rur Singh, No. 72, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war and murder, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{302}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Rur Singh be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

The Court finds that Sadhu Singh, No. 73, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sadhu Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

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AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sajjan Singh, No. 74, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of abetting the waging of war and abetting mutiny, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{131}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sajjan Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Samma Singh, No. 75, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Samma Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Santa Singh, No. 77, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Santa Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1616. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sarwan Singh, No. 78, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sarwan Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sham Singh, No. 80, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of conspiracy to wage war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121-A of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sham Singh be sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.,

THE Court finds that Sher Singh, No. 81, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of conspiracy to wage war and sedition, and has thereby committed offences punishable unde section $\frac{121\text{-A}}{124\text{-A}}$, Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sher Singh be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sucha Singh, No. 82, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war and abetment of mutiny, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{131}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sucha Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sultan Shah, No. 84, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sultan Shah be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Sundar Singh, No. 85, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Sunder Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

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versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Suja Singh, No. 88, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Suja Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Surjan Singh, No. 89, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Surjan Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Teja Singh, No. 90, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Teja Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Teja Singh, No. 91, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Teja Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Thakar Singh, No. 93, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Pena. Code, and the Court directs that the said Thakar Singh be transported for lifel

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN,

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Thakar Singh, No. 94, is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed no offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Thakar Singh be acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916 *Special Commissioner.*

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Udham Singh, No. 96, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of waging war, and has thereby committed and offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Udham Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916.. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Uttam Singh, No. 98, is guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offences of waging war, dacoity and abetment of murder, and has thereby committed offences punishable under section $\frac{121}{395}$ of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Uttam Singh be hanged by the neck till he is dead. $\frac{}{302—109}$

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

In the Court of the Special Commissioners under Act IV of 1915.

THE CROWN

versus

AMAR SINGH, &c.

THE Court finds that Wasakha Singh, No. 100, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of abetment of waging war, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Wasakha Singh be transported for life.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th March 1916. *President of the Commission.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

SHEO NARAIN,

The 30th March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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SUPPLEMENTARY LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

OFFICIAL RECORD.

The 29th October 1915.

PRESENT FOR CROWN ... { MR. PETMAN. / MR. TAJ-UD-DIN. / MR. RAM LAL.

Accused present.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102.

Mr. M. L. PURI for accused 18.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

PRESIDENT recites orders of Government, dated 22nd October 1915, under section 3, Defence of India Act.

Complaint filed by Mr. Petman with sanction of Local Government, dated 21st October 1915, under section 196, Criminal Procedure Code.

Government Advocate desires to withdraw complaint against accused 27, 14, 47. Two Natha Singhs are wrongly in court, one of Jethiwali and one of Mirpur. They are removed from Court.

Order of discharge under section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, passed in respect of accused 27, 44 and 47, latter two being absent from Court.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 29th October 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Order under section 3 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Defence of India Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased hereby to direct that the persons named in the attached "List of Accused" who are accused of offences punishable under sections 121, 121 A, 122, 122/109, 123, 124 A, 124A/109, 131, 132, 302, 302/109/111, 395, 395/109/397, 396, 402, 412 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code, and of criminal

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

conspiracy to commit and of abetting the said offences shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under section 4 of the said Act.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Additional Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, this 22nd day of October 1915.

Order under Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that the persons whose names are contained in the list hereto attached have at various places within and without the Punjab and at various times and occasions, commencing from the year 1911 and continuing up to the time of their arrest, been engaged in a conspiracy to wage war against His Majesty the King Emperor and to deprive him of the Sovereignty of British India and to overawe by criminal force or show of criminal force the Government established by law in British India and to collect men, arms and ammunition for, or otherwise to make preparation for, the said objects and purposes, and also to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India:

AND WHEREAS acts and offences, including the production, publication and circulation of the "Ghadr," "Ghadr-di-Gunj," "Ghadr Sandesa" "Ailan-i-Jhang," and "Tarikh i-Hind," have been committed by the said persons jointly and severally in pursuance of the said conspiracy:

AND WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the said persons have thereby committed or abetted the offences punishable under sections 121, 121 A, 122, 122/109, 123, 124 A and 124 A/109 of the Indian Penal Code:

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure no Court may take cognizance of the said offences except upon complaint made by order of or under authority from the Governor-General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council: NOW THEREFORE Henry Vernon Barstow Hare-Scott is hereby ordered and authorised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, under the provisions of section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to prefer complaint against and to prosecute the said persons whose names are contained in the said list for the said offences under sections 121, 121 A, 122, 122/109, 123, 124 A, 124 A/109 of the Indian Penal Code.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Additional Secretary to Government, Punjab.

LAHORE:

Dated the 1st October 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1. Amar Singh, son of Buta Singh, Jat, of Kotla, Police Station Hariana, District Hoshiarpur.
2. Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh, Jat, of Jagraon, District Ludhiana.
3. Attar Singh, son of Hira Nand, Khatri, of Dhikampur, Police Station Chakwal, District Jhelum.
*4. Balwant Singh *alias* Banta Singh, son of Kesar Singh of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.
5. Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, Barber, Mahant, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.
6. Bir Singh *alias* Vir Singh, son of Buta Singh, of Bahoowal, District Hoshiarpur.
7. Bishen Singh, son of Wasakha Singh, Jat, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.
8. Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
9. Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Doudhar, Police Station Moga District Ferozepore.
10. Dalip Singh, son of Hamir Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Sadr Ludhiana, District Ludhiana.
11. Dari, son of Jhanda Singh, Jat, of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.
12. Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh of Dhaloke, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.
13. Dharam Singh, son of Amar Singh, Jat, of Nandpur, Patiala State.
14. Ganda Singh, son of Bahadar Singh, of Khabir Khari, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.
15. Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jowala Singh of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
16. Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
*17. Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh, son of Kachar Bhan, Police Station Zira, District Ferozepore.
18. Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Bhakna, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar.
19. Harbhajan Singh, son of Fateh Singh, of Chaminda, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.
*20. Hardit Singh, son of Dalil Singh, of Dalewal, Police Station Phillaur, District Jullundur.
21. Hari Singh, son of Hakim Singh, of Waring, Police Station Sadr Jullundur, District Jullundur.
22. Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Kakar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar.
23. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.
24. Harnam Singh *alias* Thakar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Rasulpur, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

*Absconders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

25. Harnam Singh, son of Jewan Singh, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

26. Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala State.

27. Harnam Singh, son of Asa Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

28. Hira Singh, son of Manna Singh, of Charar, Police Station Muzang, District Lahore.

29. Ijaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.

30. Indar Singh, son of Phumman Singh, Jat, of Sheikh Doulat, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

*31. Indar Singh, son of Nigahaya Singh, goldsmith, of Bald, Patiala State.

32. Ishar Singh, *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sajjan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

33. Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

34. Jammu, son of Wasao, Bahashti, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

35. Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

*36. Jawand Singh, *alias* Lachman Singh, of Nangal Kalan, Police Station Mahalpur, District Hoshiarpur.

37. Jindar Singh, *alias* Rajandir Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Chowdhriwala, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar.

38. Kahan Singh, son of Sarup Singh, of Hassanpur, District Ludhiana.

39. Kapur Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Kaunke, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

40. Karam Chand, son of Ganesha Singh, of Ramgarh Street, Amritsar.

41. Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kotla Ajner, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana.

42. Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishan Singh, goldsmith, of Patiala.

43. Kartar Singh, son of Bhamba Ram, of Lalton, Police Station Raikot, District Ludhiana.

44. Kehr Singh, son of Naurang Singh, of Burj Rai, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

45. Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, goldsmith, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

46. Kirpa Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, of Laung Majri, Police Station Anandpur, District Hoshiarpur.

47. Kishan Singh, son of Ghasita Singh, of Thatgarh, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

48. Labh Singh, son Ram Singh, of Chak Walian Dakhli Kasur, Police Station Kasur, Lahore.

49. Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

50. Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

51. Maghar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Barar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar.

* Absconders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

52. Maharaj Singh, son of Nihal Singh, late Sowar, 23rd Cavalry.

53. Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

54. Mahindar Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Majri, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana.

55. Mangal Singh, son of Jowand Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

56. Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

57. Manna Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Dhotian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

58. Mastan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

59. Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

*60. Natha Singh, son of Kalan Singh, *Mazbi*, of Jullundur District.

61. Natha Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Dhun, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

62. Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

63. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

64. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

65. Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Kot Sardar Jhanda Singh, District Sialkot.

66. Phumman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh, of Kaler, Police Station Banga, District Jullundur.

*67. Prem Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

68. Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

69. Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

70. Ranga Singh, *alias* Roda Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Khurdpur, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur.

*71. Rur Singh *alias* Arur Singh, *alias* Arjan Singh, of Sangwal, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur.

72. Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh, of Talwandi-Dusanj, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

73. Sadhu Singh, son of Sher Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

74. Sajjan Singh, son of Mohan Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

75. Samma Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

76. Santa Singh, son of Thakar Singh, of Chola Khurd, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

77. Santa Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, of Nandpur Kalour, Patiala State.

78. Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

*Absconders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*79. Sewa Singh, son of Gajjoc, of Lohat Badi, Nabha State.

80. Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

81. Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur.

82. Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Chola Kalan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

83. Sudh Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Chur Chak, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

84. Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah, *fakir* of Bhikiwind, District Lahore.

85. Sunder Singh, son of Rattan Singh, of Doulu Nangal, Police Station Beas, District Amritsar.

86. Sunder Singh, son of Bhanga Singh, of Chola Khurd, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

87. Sunder Singh, son of Nihal Singh, of Jabowal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.

88. Suja Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

*89. Surjan Singh, son of Mahan Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

90. Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh, of Bhikiwind, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

91. Teja Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Sandpura, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

92. Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Chak No. 75, Khusiaala, Lyallpur.

93. Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh, of Thatian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

94. Thakar Singh, son of Katha Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

95. Thakar Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Khile, Police Station Wairowal, District Amritsar.

96. Udham Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Ladupura, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur.

97. Ujagar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Munda Pind, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

98. Uttam Singh, *alias* Ragho, son of Jita Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

99. Wadhawa Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Dugri, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

100. Wasakha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

101. Sowan Singh, son of , Chamar, of Nandpur Kalour, Patiala State.

102. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, Lambardar, of Wan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

*Absconders.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In the Court of Major A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis, Esquire, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners, under Act IV of 1915.

KING-EMPEROR

Versus

1. Amar Singh, son of Buta Singh, Jat, of Kotla, Police Station Hariana, District Hoshiarpur.
2. Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh, Jat, of Jagraon, District Ludhiana.
3. Attar Singh, son of Hira Nand, Khatri, of Dhikampur, Police Station Chakwal, District Jhelum.
*4. Balwant Singh *alias* Banta Singh, son of Kesar Singh of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.
5. Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, Barber, Mahant, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.
6. Bir Singh *alias* Vir Singh, son of Buta Singh, of Bahoowal, District Hoshiarpur.
7. Bishen Singh, son of Wasakha Singh, Jat, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.
8. Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
9. Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Doudhar, Police Station Moga District Ferozepore.
10. Dalip Singh, son of Hamir Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Sadr Ludhiana, District Ludhiana.
11. Dari, son of Jhanda Singh, Jat, of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.
12. Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh of Dhaloke, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.
13. Dharam Singh, son of Amar Singh, Jat, of Nandpur, Patiala State.
14. Ganda Singh, son of Bahadar Singh, of Khabir Khari, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.
15. Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jowala Singh of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
16. Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.
*17. Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh, son of Kachar Bhan, Police Station Zira, District Ferozepore.
18. Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Bhakna, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar.
19. Harbhajan Singh, son of Fateh Singh, of Chaminda, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.
*20. Hardit Singh, son of Dalil Singh, of Dalewal, Police Station Phillaur, District Jullundur.
21. Hari Singh, son of Hakim Singh, of Waring, Police Station Sadr Jullundur, District Jullundur.
22. Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Kakar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar.
23. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.
24. Harnam Singh *alias* Thakar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Rasulpur, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

*Absconders.

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25. Harnam Singh, son of Jewan Singh, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

26. Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala State.

27. Harnam Singh, son of Asa Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

28. Hira Singh, son of Manna Singh, of Charar, Police Station Muzang, District Lahore.

29. Ijaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.

30. Indar Singh, son of Phumman Singh, Jat, of Sheikh Doulat, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

*31. Indar Singh, son of Nigahaya Singh, goldsmith, of Bald, Patiala State.

32. Ishar Singh, *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sajjan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

33. Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

34. Jammu, son of Wasao, Bahashti, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

35. Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

*36. Jawand Singh, *alias* Lachman Singh, of Nangal Kalan, Police Station Mahalpur, District Hoshiarpur.

37. Jindar Singh, *alias* Rajandir Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Chowdhriwala, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar.

38. Kahan Singh, son of Sarup Singh, of Hassanpur, District Ludhiana.

39. Kapur Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Kaunke, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

40. Karam Chand, son of Ganesha Singh, of Ramgarh Street, Amritsar.

41. Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kotla Ajner, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana.

42. Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishan Singh, goldsmith, of Patiala.

43. Kartar Singh, son of Bhamba Ram, of Lalton, Police Station Raikot, District Ludhiana.

44. Kehr Singh, son of Naurang Singh, of Burj Rai, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

45. Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, goldsmith, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

46. Kirpa Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, of Laung Majri, Police Station Anandpur, District Hoshiarpur.

47. Kishan Singh, son of Ghasita Singh, of Thatgarh, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

48. Labh Singh, son Ram Singh, of Chak Walian Dakhli Kasur, Police Station Kasur, Lahore.

49. Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

50. Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

51. Maghar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Barar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar.

* Absconders.

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52. Maharaj Singh, son of Nihal Singh, late Sowar, 23rd Cavalry.

53. Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

54. Mahindar Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Majri, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana.

55. Mangal Singh, son of Jowand Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

56. Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

57. Manna Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Dhotian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

58. Mastan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

59. Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

*60. Natha Singh, son of Kalan Singh, *Mazbi*, of Jullundur District.

61. Natha Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Dhun, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

62. Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

63. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

64. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

65. Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Kot Sardar Jhanda Singh, District Sialkot.

66. Phumman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh, of Kaler, Police Station Banga, District Jullundur.

*67. Prem Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

68. Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh, of Phullewal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

69. Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

70. Ranga Singh, *alias* Roda Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Khurdpur, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur.

*71. Rur Singh *alias* Arur Singh, *alias* Arjan Singh, of Sangwal, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur.

72. Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh, of Talwandi-Dusanj, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

73. Sadhu Singh, son of Sher Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

74. Sajjan Singh, son of Mohan Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

75. Samma Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

76. Santa Singh, son of Thakar Singh, of Chola Khurd, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

77. Santa Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, of Nandpur Kalour, Patiala State.

78. Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

*Absconders.

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*79. Sewa Singh, son of Gajjoo, of Lohat Badi, Nabha State.

80. Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

81. Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur.

82. Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Chola Kalan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

83. Sudh Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Chur Chak, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

84. Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah, *fakir* of Bhikiwind, District Lahore.

85. Sunder Singh, son of Rattan Singh, of Doulu Nangal, Police Station Beas, District Amritsar.

86. Sunder Singh, son of Bhanga Singh, of Chola Khurd, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

87. Sunder Singh, son of Nihal Singh, of Jabowal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar.

88. Suja Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

*89. Surjan Singh, son of Mahan Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana.

90. Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh, of Bhikiwind, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

91. Teja Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Sandpura, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore.

92. Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Chak No. 75, Khusianwala, Lyallpur.

93. Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh, of Thatian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

94. Thakar Singh, son of Katha Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore.

95. Thakar Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Khile, Police Station Wairowal, District Amritsar.

96. Udham Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Ladupura, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur.

97. Ujagar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Munda Pind, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

98. Uttam Singh, *alias* Ragho, son of Jita Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana.

99. Wadhawa Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Dugri, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

100. Wasakha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Dudher, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

101. Sowan Singh, son of , Chamar, of Nandpur Kalcur, Patiala State.

102. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, Lambardar, of Wan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar.

Charges under sections 121, 121 A, 122, $\frac{122}{109}$, 123, 124 A, $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109}$, 131, 132, 302, $\frac{302}{109, 111, 120\text{ B}}$, 395, $\frac{395}{109, 396}$, 396, 402, 412, 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

*Absconders.

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The **Complaint** *of* HENRY VERNON BARSTOW HARE-SCOTT.

Respectfully sheweth:—

1. That Hardyal, the notorious seditionist, whose name was prominently mentioned in the course of the Delhi and Lahore conspiracy cases, went to America and, during the last few years, has been propagating sedition and rebellion amongst His Majesty's Indian subjects in America and Canada against His Majesty the King Emperor and the Government of India.

2. That the said Hardyal with the aid of fellow conspirators founded and began publishing a newspaper entitled *Ghadr* in November 1913 at San Francisco and, subsequently, pamphlet of songs, entitled *Ghadr-di-Guni*, in the Punjabi language. The said paper *Ghadr* was ultimately published in Gurmukhi, Hindi and Urdu. Both the *Ghadr* and *Ghadr-di Gunj* are proscribed by the Government of India and are highly seditious and violently incite to rebellion. After Hardyal's departure from America in March 1914 the said publications continued to be edited and published by Bhagwan Singh and others.

3. That the said Hardyal with other British Indian subjects, many of whom have been convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy case, in 1913 in America formed and founded a number of seditious societies for the purposes of a conspiracy which had for its aim or object the overthrow by force of the Government established by law in British India and other criminal acts against the same Government. Funds were collected, especially for financing, producing and circulating the said paper *Ghadr*, copies of which were circulated gratis and in large numbers to Indians in all parts of the world.

4. That this conspiracy continued during the years 1913 and 1914 and that from time to time prior to August 1914 various members of the conspiracy returned to the Punjab.

5. That previous to this conspiracy there had existed from about the year 1911 at Vancouver, Canada, a number of British Indians who were disaffected and seditious towards His Majesty the King Emperor and the Government of India and a leader of this party was the said Bhagwan Singh. Numbers of these Indians also joined the said conspiracy started by Hardyal and some of them also returned from Canada to India prior to August 1914.

6. That the case of the British Indians who went to Canada in the *Komagata Maru* with Gurdit Singh was made the occasion of fresh activity by the conspirators, and these passengers were themselves in large numbers seduced from their allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor by seditious literature, particularly the *Ghadr*, and by other means, and joined the conspiracy for a rebellion in India.

7. That the leaders of the conspiracy in America had decided on a revolution in India prior to August 1914 and the outbreak of war with Germany, and were in communication on the subject with Indians at Shanghai, Hong Kong and other ports and informing them of their plans and intentions and inciting them to join.

8. That in addition to emissaries of Gurdit Singh of the SS. *Komagata Maru*, emissaries from the party in America, including Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85) and Sohan Singh of Bhakna (convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case) visited these ports in the summer of 1914, prior to August, for the purpose of inciting Indians to join in the conspiracy and to proceed to India for the rebellion.

9. That in consequence of these incitements a large number of Indians at Shanghai, Hong Kong and other local ports joined the conspiracy and left for India before the arrival of the main parties from America. Gujar Singh (18) was the most prominent leader of this first party at Shanghai.

10. That owing to the outbreak of war in August 1914 it was considered by the conspirators in America and Canada that the time was most favourable for a rebellion in India.

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11. That in addition to the passengers of the *Komagata Maru*, who returned to India on the 26th September 1914, large numbers of the conspirators left America and Canada after the outbreak of war in pursuance of the said conspiracy to raise a rebellion in India. The conspiracy was actively continued on board the various ships on which the conspirators returned.

12. That these conspirators landed at various ports where their ships called and held meetings and otherwise inflamed and incited Indians, whilst others broke their journey and visited the various ports for the same purpose. In consequence large numbers of Indians at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Penang, Singapore and other ports joined the conspiracy during the autumn of 1914 and proceeded to India for the rebellion.

13. That arms and ammunition were obtained either in America or Canada, or purchased *enroute* and smuggled into India at the time of arrival. In other cases these were sent to the conspirators in India concealed in parcels.

14. That on arrival in India during the autumn of 1914 and the winter of 1914-15 the vast majority of these conspirators proceeded to the Punjab, of which they were residents, and there, those that were not interned forthwith, or were released, continued the said conspiracy and were joined in the same by conspirators who had previously returned to the Punjab and by others who were seduced by them in India.

15. That the aim and object of all these conspirators in the Punjab continued the same, namely, to wage war on His Majesty the King Emperor and to overthrow by force the Government established by law in India, to expel Europeans and to establish a *Swadeshi* or self-government.

16. That the means to be adopted to attain these objects were, *inter alia*, the following :—

(1) The seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to their King and to cause them to mutiny and join in the rebellion and to furnish arms and munitions.

(2) The collection of arms, men and munitions and also money for the purchase of arms and munitions.

(3) The obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing Government treasuries and by dacoities which necessarily involved murders.

(4) The obtaining of explosive bombs and the manufacture of the same for the purpose of murders.

(5) The murder of police and other officials who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy and of all Civil Europeans as soon as the rebellion started.

(6) The wrecking of trains and railway bridges.

(7) The sudden attack on and killing of all His Majesty's European troops.

(8) The production and circulation of seditious literature, the delivery of seditious speeches and exhortations to rebel.

(9) The breaking of jails.

(10) The looting of Police thanas for arms and ammunition.

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(11) The murder of loyal Indian subjects.

(12) The seduction of educated youths.

(13) The seduction of villagers.

17. That in pursuance of the said conspiracy in and out of British India :—

(1) Efforts were made to seduce Indian soldiers and to cause them to mutiny and join the conspiracy. Such efforts were made at :—

(*a*) Hong Kong and Ferozepore, on sepoys of the 26th Punjab Infantry, a few of whom joined.

(*b*) Ambala, on the sowars and others of the 9th Hodson's Horse.

(*c*) Meerut, on the sowars of the 12th Cavalry and sepoys of the 128th Pioneers, a few of whom joined and 4 of whom have been convicted and hanged.

(*d*) Chak No. 5, Sargodha, on sowars of the 22nd Cavalry.

(*e*) Lahore Cantonments on sowars of the 23rd Cavalry, a number of whom joined and of whom seventeen have been convicted and twelve hanged.

(*f*) Fyzabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Agra on the Indian troops stationed there.

(g) Bannu and Nowshera and elsewhere.

(2) Preparations were made on the 27th November 1914, to force and plunder the Government treasury at Moga and a party of the said conspirators set out from Ferozepore for the purpose but were met by Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and others and stopped, which resulted in the conspirators murdering the Sub-Inspector and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, and the subsequent death of Dhian Singh and Chanda Singh, two of the conspirators whilst resisting arrest, and the conviction and hanging of seven others, namely, Jewan Singh, Kanshi Ram, Jagat Singh, son of Sadha Singh, Rahmat Ali, Lal Singh, son of Daya Singh, Bakhshish Singh, son of Dewa Singh and Dhian Singh, son of Karam Singh. All 9 of these were returned emigrants.

(3) Dacoities were committed as follows :—

(*a*) On the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal, Ludhiana District.
(*b*) ,, 27th January 1915, at Mansuran ,, ,,
(*c*) ,, 29th January 1915, at Jhaner, Maler Kotla State.
(*d*) ,, 2nd February 1915, at Chabba, Amritsar District.
(*e*) ,, 3rd February 1915, at Rabhon, Ludhiana District.

And the proceeds of the said dacoities were retained for the purposes of the conspiracy.

(4) Other dacoities and raids on police thanas were attempted which did not succeed or were abandoned.

(5) Money was collected for the purposes of the conspiracy.

(6) Bombs and materials for bombs were obtained and bombs were manufactured.

(7) Some arms and munitions were obtained and efforts were made to obtain or purchase more.

(8) Meetings, particularly at Ladhowal, Moga, Bhadowal, Jhar Sahib, Kairon, Amritsar, Lahore, Dhudari, Doudhar and Gujarwal were held and plans, particularly to print seditious literature, seduce troops, loot treasuries and thanas, manufacture bombs, procure

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arms, murder loyal subjects and officials, destroy railways and telegraphs, seduce villagers, and commit dacoities in furtherance of the cause, were made.

(9) Dates were fixed for the outbreak of the rebellion and men were collected for the purpose, particularly at Lahore on the 25th November 1914, at Jhar Sahib and Kairon at the end of November and at Lahore and Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915.

(10) Seditious and revolutionary literature, including the *Ghadr*, a history of India by Bhai Parmanand and pamphlets, entitled *Ghadr-di-Gunj*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ailan-i-jang*, were printed and circulated. The last named purports to be a declaration of war.

(11) Seditious speeches were made.

(12) Members of the conspiracy visited towns and villages to induce men to join.

(13) Youths in schools, particularly at Ludhiana, and villagers were seduced and induced to join.

(14) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was on the 20th February 1915 murdered and Sub-inspector Muhammad Musa wounded by Arjan Singh *alias* Sajjan Singh, one of the conspirators returned from America, in Anarkali Bazar, Lahore. Arjan Singh has since been convicted and hanged.

(15) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915.

(16) Kapur Singh, a witness against the conspirators in the Lahore conspiracy case, was murdered on the 2nd August 1915.

(17) An attack, on the regimental guard on the Walla Canal bridge, Amritsar, for the purpose of obtaining rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, when two sepoys were murdered, others were wounded and six rifles, accoutrements and a large quantity of rifle ammunition were carried off and, subsequently in the pursuit, two other men were murdered.

(18) A large number collected in Kapurthala State with the intention of looting the State treasury of arms, munitions and money.

18. That the following murders were committed and injuries caused at the several dacoities mentioned :—

(1) *At Sahnewal*—

(*a*) Khushi Ram, son of Sarna Mal,—Murdered.

(*b*) Mussammat Sobi, wife of Khushi Ram,—Wounded by knife and sticks.

(*c*) Mussammat Shanti, daughter-in-law of Khushi Ram,—Simple hurt.

Rupees 300 cash and jewellery to value of about Rs. 800 was carried off.

(2) *At Mansuran*—

(*a*) Hari Ram, son of Raja Ram,
(*b*) Pohna Mal, son of Devi Ditta,
(*c*) Jawala, son of Nihala,
(*d*) Kishen Singh, son of Tara Singh,
} Simple hurts by explosion of bombs.

(*e*) Charanji, son of Hamir Chand,—Simple hurt by *lathi* blows.

Property alleged by complainants as follows was carried off—

	Rs.
Jewellery	19,571
Cash	4,211

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(3) *At Chabba*—

(*a*) Bela Ram, son of Moti Ram,—Murdered.

(*b*) Jewan Singh, son of Sher Singh,
(*c*) Tara Singh, son of Lehna Singh,
(*d*) Nikka, son of Nizam Din,
(*e*) Bulanda, son of Ditta,
} Grievously hurt by bomb explosions.

(*f*) Vir Singh, son of Jhanda Singh,—Simple hurt by bomb explosion.

(*g*) Mussammat Bhag Devi, widow of Beli Ram,
(*h*) Kundan Lal, son of Beli Ram,
} Grievous hurt by *lathis*.

(*i*) Hansraj, son of Beli Ram,
(*j*) Tara Singh, son of Dyal Singh,
(*k*) Asa Singh, son of Lal Singh,
} Simple hurt by *lathis*.

Bombs, revolvers and *lathis* were used.

Jewellery to the value of Rs. 6,000 was looted.

(4) *At Rabbon*—

Mussammat Sardi, widow of Kirpa Ram,
Lehna Singh, lambardar, son of Wadhawa Singh,
} Simple hurts.

Property to the value of Rs. 4,108 was carried off, of which the jewellery is estimated at Rs. 3,000 and the remainder was cash.

(5) *At Jhaner*—

Jowaher Mal, son of Manna Mal,
Waziri Mal, son of Ishar Mal,
} Simple hurts.

Property carried off amounted to the value of about Rs. 1,000.

19. That the following men, including accused, the conspirators already hanged or convicted and certain approvers are all returned emigrants who returned to India after the commencement of the war expressly to raise the rebellion, or, having previously returned, were in the said conspiracy :—

(1) Those who started in the SS. *Korea* from San Francisco on the 29th August 1914 including Parmanand of Jhansi, who joined in Japan. The majority of these changed into the SS. *Tosha Maru* at Hong Kong and arrived in Calcutta on the 29th October 1914. A few left the SS. *Korea enroute* whilst other conspirators joined the party on the *Tosha Maru* at Hong Kong.

Amar Singh of Nawashahr,—Approver.

Amar Singh, Jat, of Kotla (1).

Hari Singh of Kakar (22).

Kehr Singh of Sahnewal,—Absconder.

Natha Singh, Mazbi (60).

Nawab Khan,—Approver.

Ram Rakha,—Absconder.

Sadhu Singh (73).

Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98),—Previously absconding.

Arjan Singh *alias* Sajjan Singh,—Hanged. Anarkali murder.

Bhan Singh,—Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Banta Singh,—Hanged. Walla bridge murders.

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Indar Singh, *Granthi*,
Indar Singh of Sur Singh,
Jaggat Ram,
Jowala Singh,
Kesar Singh,
Mangal Singh,
Nidhan Singh,
Permanand of Jhansi,
Piara Singh,
Pirthi Singh.
Rulia Singh,
Rur Singh,
Shiv Singh,
Udham Singh,
} Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

(2) Those, in addition to the above, who joined the party at Hong Kong and sailed in the SS. *Tosha Maru*, arriving in Calcutta on the 29th October 1914—

Dhan Singh (12) —Not known if he came by SS. *Korea*.

Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh (17),—Left at Perang.

Udham Singh (96).

Jiwan Singh,
Rahmat Ali,
} Hanged. Ferozeshah murders.

Sher Singh,—From Canada. Convicted in the L. C. C.

(3) Those brought by Nidhan Singh from Shanghai to Colombo where tney landed on the 25th October 1914. These men included conspirators from America but chiefly Indians living at Shanghai, Penang and other local ports—

Amar Singh, Jat, of Kotla (1),—From the *Korea*.

Balwant Singh, late Sowar, 23rd Cavalry,—Approver.

Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh (17),—Absconder. Joined at Penang.

Hari Singh of Kakar (22).

Harnam Singh of Kahuta,—Absconder.

Harnam Singh of Padhana (25),—From Shanghai.

Jindar Singh (37).

Jowala Singh,—Approver.

Kesar Singh (45).

Nidhan Singh,
Roda Singh,
} Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Umrao Singh,—Approver.

(4) Those who joined the conspiracy under the leadership of Gujar Singh (18) at Shanghai. They left in 3 parties as follows :—

(*a*) Those who left on the 18th July 1914 and arrived at Hong Kong on the 24th July 1914 where they awaited a ship bound for India—

Balwant Singh (4),—Absconder.

Mathra Singh, Doctor,—Absconder.

Suja Singh (88).

Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru,—Approver.

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(b) Those who arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai on the 29th or 30th July 1914—

Chanan Singh,—Hanged.

Harnam Singh of Sialkot,—Convicted in the L. C. C.

Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).

Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85)—Emissary from America.

The above two parties joined and left Hong Kong by a steamer of Messrs. Jardine & Co. on the 10th September 1914 and arrived in Calcutta on the 29th September 1914 as follows :—

Balwant Singh (4),—Absconder.

Chanan Singh,—Hanged.

Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).

Suja Singh (88).

Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85).

Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru,—Approver.

Of these Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24) disembarked at Singapore to preach *Ghadr* or revolution and to secure recruits. Doctor Mathra Singh remained at Hong Kong for the time being.

(c) Those who started from Shanghai under the personal leadership of Gujar Singh (18) and, changing ship at Hong Kong arrived in Calcutta by the SS. *Nam Sang* on the 13th October 1914 :—

Bishen Singh (7),

Budha Singh (8),—Picked up at Hong Kong,

Gujar Singh (18),—Leader,

Ijaib Singh (29),

Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24),—Picked up at Singapore,

Sarwan Singh (78),

Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90),

Thakar Singh of Thatian (93),

Wadhawa Singh (99),

Wasakha Singh (100),

Sohan Singh of Bhakna,—Arrested and interned on arrival and convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case,

and some 40 other conspirators.

(5) Those who arrived in India on various dates in small groups or individually. The dates given are those of arrival in India, unless otherwise stated, so far as they can be ascertained :—

Baj Singh	California to Colombo, 7-1-15.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Bakhshish Singh		Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Balwant Singh	Singapore to Calcutta. 20-11-14.	Convicted in L. C. C.

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Bishen Singh	Manilla to Colombo, 7-1-15.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Bishen Singh	*Komagata Maru*, 26-9-14.	Ditto.
Chanda Singh		Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Chuhar Singh	Returned 4 years ago	Convicted in L. C. C.
Dhian Singh		Shot by Police, Ferozeshahr.
Dhian Singh		Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Gurdit Singh	From America, 20-11-14.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Gurmukh Singh	*Komagata Maru*, 26-9-14.	Ditto.
Hari Singh of Nathana.	Hankow to India, Jany. 1915.	Ditto.
Harnam Singh, Tunda.	Left San Francisco, Octr. 1914.	Ditto.
Hazara Singh	Manilla to Colombo, 7-1-15.	Ditto.
Indar Singh of Basin.	Shanghai to Calcutta, 1-12-14.	Ditto.
Jaggat Singh	America to India, Novr. 1914.	Ditto.
Jaggat Singh	America to Calcutta,	Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Jawand Singh	Canada to Calcutta, 23-1-15.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Kala Singh	Canada to Calcutta, 23-1-15.	Ditto.
Kanshi Ram	America to Calcutta, 11-11-14.	Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Kartar Singh	America to Colombo, 15-9-14.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Kehr Singh	America to Colombo, 7-1-15.	Ditto.
Lal Singh		Hanged, Ferozeshahr.
Nand Singh	America to Calcutta, 13-10-14.	Convicted in L. C. C.
Pingley	America to Calcutta, 20-11-14.	Ditto.
Parma Nand, Bhai.	From America, 1913	Ditto.
Wasakha Singh	America to Colombo, 7-1-15.	Ditto.
Wasawa Singh	America to Calcutta, 20-11-14.	Ditto.

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Bir Singh (6). Left Victoria, 22nd August 1914.
Chanda Singh of Doudhar (9). From Penang, January 1915.
Ganda Singh, s/o Jowala Singh (15). By ss. *Kum Sang*, 11-11-14.
Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh (16).
Hardit Singh (20).
Hari Singh of Waring (21).
Harnam Singh of Gujarwal (23). *Komagata Maru*, 26-9-14.
Hira Singh (28). From Hong Kong, spring 1915.
Ishar Singh (32), by ss. *Yat Sang*, 13th January 1915.
Jaggat Singh of Gujarwal (33). From San Francisco, by ss. *On Sang*, 3rd January 1915.
Jawand Singh, *alias* Lachman Singh,—Absconder.
Karam Chand, Kohli (40), by ss. *Golconda*, 9th August 1915.
Kehr Singh of Burj Rai (44). Some years ago.
Mahindar Singh (53), by ss. *Kum Sang*, 11th November 1914.
Mangal Singh of Waltoha (56). Three years ago.
Manna Singh (57), by *Komagata Maru*, 26th September 1914.
Mastan Singh (58), by ss. *Australien*, 21st December 1914.
Mathra Singh, Dr., 1914,—Absconder.
Pakhar Singh (62). Arrived India, January 1915.
Prem Singh (67),—Absconder.
Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh (70). ss. *Australien*, 21-12-14.
Samma Singh (75). Arrived India September 1915.
Santa Singh (76). Probably 15th October 1914.
Sher Singh of Tikriwala (81). Shanghai to Calcutta, 12-11-14.
Sudh Singh (83). From Vancouver, by *Lai Sang*, 14-9-14.
Sundar Singh (86), by ss. *Fooshing*, 15th October 1914.
Sundar Singh of Jabowal (87).
Thakar Singh of Khile (95). From America, ss. *Atsuta Maru*, at Colombo, 18th October 1914.
Ujjagar Singh (97), by ss. *Kawang Sang*, 19th October 1914.
Arjan Singh, approver. Penang to Calcutta, January 1915.
Mula Singh of Miran Kot, approver, *Atsuta Maru*, 18-10-14.
Nand Singh, approver. Penang to Calcutta, March 1915.

20. That at Howrah Station, Calcutta, about the 13th October 1914, it was agreed between Gujar Singh (18) and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, approver, who had been arrested in Calcutta on suspicion and released, that all should meet at Amritsar to arrange plans in furtherance of the conspiracy.

21. That, accordingly, numbers of these emigrants proceeded to and met at Amritsar and held a meeting about the 17th or 18th October at which Gujar Singh (18) gave instructions that disturbances at fairs were not to be created, but that all conspirators should keep themselves in readiness for the rising, the date of which would be communicated, and, in the meantime, they were to inform people of the rising and of the return of emigrants. Leaders were also appointed. The following conspirators were present at this meeting:—

Balwant Singh (4),—Absconder.
Bishen Singh (7).
Budha Singh (8).
Channan Singh,—Hanged.
Gujar Singh (18).
Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).
Ijaib Singh (29).

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Dr. Mathra Singh.
Santa Singh (76).
Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85).
Sundar Singh (86).
Suja Singh (88).
Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90).
Thakar Singh of Thatian (93).
Wasakha Singh (100).
Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru,—Approver.
Indar Singh of Sur Singh, } Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy
Piara Singh, } Case.
Harnam Singh of Silakot.

22. That, thereafter, meetings were held at various places as mentioned in paragraph 17 (8) above.

23. That gatherings and meetings of conspirators took place on and off from about the 23rd to the 26th November 1914 at Jhar Sahib, when plans in furtherance of the conspiracy were discussed, including dacoities and the seduction of troops; and the arrival of mutinous sowars from the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonments, with a view to a general rising and war against the Government, was awaited. The following conspirators were present and took part :—

Balwant Singh (4),—Absconder.
Bogh Singh (5).
Bishen Singh (7).
Budha Singh (8).
Dari (11).
Ganda Singh of Khabar Khairi (14).
Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sur Singh (15).
Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).
Harnam Singh of Padhana (25).
Harnam Singh of Sur Singh (27).
Harnam Singh of Wan (102).
Ijaib Singh of Virpal (29).
Jassa Singh (35).
Jindar Singh (37).
Kala Singh,—Approver.
Kesar Singh (45).
Mangal Singh of Sur Singh (55).
Mangal Singh of Waltoha (56).
Natha Singh of Sur Singh,—Approver.
Prem Singh (67),—Absconder.
Sadhu Singh (73).
Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru,—Approver.
Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal (85).
Suja Singh (88).
Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90).
Teja Singh of Sandpura (91).
Thakar Singh of Thatian (93).
Udham Singh of Ladupura (96).
Wasakha Singh (100).

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Jaggat Singh of Sur Singh,
Harnam Singh of Sialkot,
Lal Singh of Bhure,
Indar Singh of Sur Singh,
Nidhan Singh,
} Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
Channan Singh,—Hanged.
Kala Singh,—Hanged.

24. That the expected contingent from the 23rd Cavalry not having arrived, the party agreed, on the 26th November 1914, to assemble at Kairon, a few miles distant, the next day and there await the sowars. On the 27th November, accordingly, the party assembled at Kairon, and, the mutinous sowars not having arrived, it was decided to raid and loot the Sarhali Police *thana* the same night for arms and ammunition. The party proceeded to the Sarhali *thana* but owing to the non-arrival of accused Dari (11) who was to play an important part, and the consequent delays, the attempt on the *thana* was abandoned. The following conspirators assembled at Kairon and proceeded to the *thana* :—

Balwant Singh (4),—Absconder.
Budha Singh (8).
Ganda Singh of Khabar Khairi (14).
Ganda Singh of Sur Singh (15).
Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).
Harnam Singh of Sur Singh (27).
Ijaib Singh of Virpal (29).
Jammu (34).
Jindar Singh (37).
Kesar Singh (45).
Kishen Singh (47).
Labh Singh of Waltoha (49).
Mangal Singh of Sur Singh (55).
Mangal Singh of Waltoha (56).
Natha Singh of Sur Singh,—Approver.
Natha Singh of Dhun (61).
Prem Singh (67),—Absconder.
Sadhu Singh (73).
Santa Singh of Chola Khurd (76).
Suja Singh (88).
Sultan Shah (84).
Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru,—Approver.
Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90).
Thakar Singh of Waltoha (94).
Udham Singh of Ladupura (96).
Wadhawa Singh (99).
Wasakha Singh (100).
Jaggat Singh of Sur Singh,
Harnam Singh of Sialkot,
Lal Singh of Bhure,
Indar Singh of Sur Singh,
Nidhan Singh,
} Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
Channan Singh,—Hanged.
Kala Singh,—Hanged.

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25. That the following conspirators took part in a meeting on or about the 12th February 1915 at Gujarwal at which Randhir Singh (69) announced what had been accomplished so far by the conspirators and what was being done, and exhorted the conspirators to be ready to join in the proposed rising against Government, the date of which would be announced to them shortly, and urged them to obtain recruits to the cause :—

Attar Singh (3).
Dalip Singh (10).
Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh (17),—Absconder.
Harbhajan Singh (19).
Indar Singh of Patiala (31),—Absconder.
Karam Singh (41).
Lal Singh (50).
Randhir Singh (69).
Sundar Singh of Ase Majore,—Approver.
Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98),
and others.

26. That a meeting of conspirators was held at Dhudhari about the 17th February 1915 at which Randhir Singh (69) delivered a revolutionary speech and exhorted the conspirators to rise in rebellion and to collect men and join in the proposed Ferozepore raid on the 19th February 1915. The following conspirators were present :—

Attar Singh (3).
Dalip Singh (10).
Lal Singh (50).
Mahindar Singh of Majore (54).
Ram Singh (68).
Randhir Singh (69).
Santa Singh of Kalour (77).
Surjan Singh (89),—Absconder.

27. The following conspirators took part in the gathering and proposed raid on the arsenal at Ferozepore on the night of the 19th February 1915 in pursuance of the agreement and arrangements for a general rising or rebellion on that date :—

Anokh Singh,—Approver.
Arjan Singh,—Hanged, Anarkali murder.
Attar Singh (3).
Banta Singh,—Hanged. Walla Canal murders.
Bhagat Singh,—Approver.
Buta Singh,—Hanged. Chanda Singh's murder.
Dalip Singh (10).
Dharm Singh (13).
Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh (17),—Absconder.
Gurmukh Singh,—Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
Harnam Singh of Gujarwal (23).
Harbhajan Singh (19).
Indar Singh of Sheikh Doulat (30).
Indar Singh of Patiala (31),—Absconder.
Ishar Singh (32).
Jaggat Singh (33).
Karam Singh (41).
Kartar Singh of Patiala (42).
Kartar Singh of Lalton (39).

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Kartar Singh of Saraba,—Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
Lal Singh (50).
Mahinder Singh of Majore (54).
Mastan Singh (58).
Nahar Singh (59).
Ram Singh (68).
Randhir Singh (69).
Santa Singh of Kalour (77).
Sarwan Singh (78).
Sawan Singh (101).
Sundar Singh of Ase Majore,—Approver.
Surjan Singh (89).
Udham Singh of Hans,—Approver.
Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98).

28. The following conspirators took part in an attempted raid on the Military guard on the Doraha Railway bridge on the 21st February 1915 for the purpose of obtaining rifles in pursuance of the plans of the members of the conspiracy and in furtherance thereof—

Anokh Singh,—Approver.
Arjan Singh of Lotbadi,—Absconder.
Bhagat Singh,—Approver.
Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh (17),—Absconder.
Harnam Singh of Gujarwal (23).
Ishar Singh (32).
Jawand Singh *alias* Lachman Singh (36),—Absconder.
Mastan Singh (58).
Sewa Singh of Lotbadi,—Absconder.
Udham Singh of Hans,—Approver.
Buta Singh,—Hanged. Chanda Singh's murder.

Gurmukh Singh,
Harnam Singh,
Nand Singh of Kaila,
Rur Singh of Chuhar Chak,
} Convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

29. That on the 19th February 1915, which date was fixed for a general rising of the conspirators, certain premises occupied by the conspirators in Lahore were raided by the Police and a number of conspirators were arrested. Owing to some of the conspirators turning approvers and important discoveries being made of seditious literature, arms, ammunition, bombs, chemicals for bombs, revolutionary flags and implements for cutting telegraph wires, locks and safes, a large number of conspirators were arrested and tried by Commissioners appointed under Act IV of 1915, and were ultimately convicted of waging war, and of conspiracy to wage war, against the King Emperor. The said trial is generally known by the name of the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

30. That of the present accused the following were accused also in the said Lahore Conspiracy Case, but were then absconding and proceedings under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, were recorded against them. They have since been arrested :—

Bir Singh (6).
Karam Singh (41).
Sajjan Singh (74).
Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98).

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31. That though large numbers of the conspirators were arrested, including the majority of the leaders, and were tried as stated, the conspiracy continued and further acts in pursuance and furtherance of the conspiracy were committed by members of the conspiracy then at large, the most important of which are :—

(1) The murder of Chanda Singh, Zaildar, by Banta Singh, Buta Singh (both since hanged) and Jewand *alias* Lachman Singh (36), absconder, at Nangal Kalan on the 25th April 1915, for being instrumental in the arrest of Piara Singh,—since convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

(2) The murder of Sirdar Bahadur Acher Singh by Kala Singh and Channan Singh (both since hanged) at Jagatpur on the 4th June 1915 for being loyal to Government and being regarded as an enemy and hostile to the conspiracy.

(3) A meeting of conspirators at Doudhar on the 2nd June 1915 when plans were discussed, including the raiding of the Kapurthala State treasury for arms, ammunition and money. The following conspirators were present and took part in the meeting :—

Arjan Singh,—Approver.
Arjan Singh of Jagraon (2).
Ishar Singh (32).
Kapur Singh (39).
Mohindar Singh of Dhudike (53).
Nand Singh of Doudhar,—Approver.
Pakhar Singh (62).
Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh (63).
Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh (64).
Sham Singh (80).
Banta Singh,—Hanged.

(4) A gathering of conspirators in Kapurthala State on the 5th June 1915 in pursuance of the decision arrived at in the said meeting at Doudhar and for the purpose of raiding the State treasury for arms, ammunition and money. It was ultimately decided that their numbers were too few for the undertaking and that they should gather again for the same purpose in larger numbers. It was also settled that, in the meantime, the Military Guard on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar should be attacked for the purpose of obtaining rifles and ammunition which could be usefully employed in the attack on the Kapurthala State treasury. The following conspirators were present at this gathering :—

Amar Singh of Usmanpur,—Approver.
Arjan Singh of Jagraon (2).
Bachan Singh.—Approver.
Bhagwan Singh, Havildar. Not a British subject.
Bir Singh (6).
Hardit Singh of Dullawal (20),—Absconder.
Ishar Singh (32).
Jowand Singh *alias* Lachman Singh (36),—Absconder.
Kapur Singh (39).
Prem Singh of Sur Singh (67),—Absconder.
Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh (70).
Rur Singh of Sangwal (71),—Absconder.
Rur Singh of Talwandi Dusanj (72).
Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98).
Banta Singh,
Buta Singh,
Channan Singh,
Kala Singh, } Hanged.

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(5) The attack on the Military Guard on the said Canal Railway bridge on the morning of the 12th June 1915. In this attack a Havildar and a sepoy of the Deoli Regiment were murdered and other sepoys were wounded, whilst 6 rifles, accoutrements and a large quantity of ammunition were carried off. The following conspirators took part in this attack :—

Bachan Singh,—Approver.
Jawand Singh *alias* Lachhman Singh (36),—Absconder.
Rur Singh of Talwandhi Dusanj (72).
Atma Singh,
Banta Singh,
Channan Singh,
Harnam Singh,
Kala Singh,
} Hanged.

(6) Immediately after the attack on the Military Guard the said Bachan Singh and Rur Singh separated from the others who in the course of the pursuit on the same date murdered two other men, namely, Gulab Singh, Rajput, of Sirhali and Malang, boatman.

The said Atma Singh, Banta Singh, Channan Singh, Harnam Singh and Kala Singh were tried by Commissioners under Act IV of 1915 and convicted of having murdered the said four persons and have been duly executed.

(7) The murder of Kapur Singh, Sahukar, at Padri, on the 2nd August 1915, for having given evidence for the prosecution in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, by Hardit Singh (20), absconder, and other conspirators.

32. That all the accused were members of the said conspiracy and are liable for all the acts committed by the conspirators in pursuance and furtherance of the said conspiracy, but the following are some of the more important acts done personally by the accused. The acts set out are not exhaustive :—

Amar Singh, Jat, of Kotla (1),—Returned emigrant.

Attended meetings of conspirators at Fresno and Bridal Veil. Assembled with departing conspirators at the *Yugantar Ashram*, San Francisco, on the 28th August 1914. Started in SS. *Korea* for the rebellion, and left at Yokohama for purposes of the conspiracy, and supplied Mula Singh with 100 dollars for his expenses. Harboured Mussammat Gulab Kour, a prominent conspirator and widow of Jiwan Singh (hanged). His house was twice searched by the Police and on this account he probably did not take an active part in the conspiracy in India.

Arjan Singh of Jagraon (2).

Was present at the meeting at Doudhar, the gathering in Kapurthala State and delivered a seditious speech at Kili, Ferozepore District, and incited to revolution. Was arrested at Chiti on the 6th June 1915 in company of Bir Singh (6), Buta Singh (hanged) and Kapur Singh (35).

Attar Singh (3).

Was in the Ferozepore raid and at the meetings of conspirators at Dhudhari and Chamkhor Sahib.

Balwant Singh (4), absconder,—Returned emigrant.

Was at the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and the attempt on the Sarhali *thana*. Was one of the conspirators in Gujar Singh's (18) party at Shanghai.

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Bogh Singh, *Mahant* (5).

Was in the gatherings of conspirators at Jhar Sahib. Is the *mahant* of the *gurdwara* where the meetings and gatherings took place. The deserters from the 23rd Cavalry were arrested at his *gurdwara*. Read the *Ghadr* out to members of the conspiracy. Produced two swords and a dagger.

Bir Singh (6),—Returned emigrant.

Was one of the conspirators concerned in the Sahnewal dacoity on 23rd January 1915, in the Mansuran dacoity on the 27th January 1915 and in the Chabba dacoity on the 2nd February 1915 where he was injured by the explosion of a bomb. He was in the Kapurthala State gathering and at various meetings of the conspirators at Amritsar. Proceedings under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against him in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. He was arrested at Chiti on the 6th June 1915 in company of Buta Singh (hanged), Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh (35). Was in an abortive dacoity at Bhimwal.

Bishen Singh of Virpal (7),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was present at the Jhar Sahib gatherings, attended meetings at the Virpali *dharmsala* and Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala*, Amritsar, when plans for dacoities and for obtaining arms were discussed. Went with conspirators to commit dacoities in the Doaba and Jandiala directions. Made arrangements for and in connection with abortive attempts at dacoity at Chabba. Was in the assembly at Amritsar and gathering at Tarn Taran fair.

Budha Singh of Sur Singh (8),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was present at the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and the attempt on the Sarhali *thana*. Was in the assembly at Amritsar and gathering at Tarn Taran fair. Seduced Natha Singh, approver.

Chanda Singh (9),—Returned emigrant.

Joined the conspiracy at Penang in October 1914 when visited by conspirators in the SS. *Tosha Maru* and followed them to India in January 1915. Took an active part in the conspiracy at Doudhar. Made a sheath for the dagger of Banta Singh (hanged). Endeavoured to obtain recruits for the cause.

Dalip Singh (10).

Attended meetings of conspirators with Randhir Singh (69) at Lohatbadi, Narangwal and Chamkour.
Was in the Ferozepore raid and meetings at Dhudhari and Gujarwal.
Was absconding and arrested only on the 16th October 1915.

Dari (11).

Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings and was to have been in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *thana*.

Dhan Singh (12),—Returned emigrant.]

Was one of the conspirators on the SS. *Tosha Maru*. Took charge on board of a type-writer and seditious literature which were found on him on his arrival in Calcutta. He was forthwith interned.

Dharam Singh (13).

Was in the Ferozepore raid.

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Ganda Singh of Khabar Kheri (14).

Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and in the attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*. Was in the gathering at Tarn Taran fair. Planned revolution with conspirators at Amritsar.

Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sur Singh (15),—Returned emigrant;

Was present at the making of an experimental bomb at Amritsar and its subsequent testing at the canal bank. Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and in the attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*. Was in Tarn Taran fair gathering and at frequent meetings of conspirators in his village. Gave a knife to Lal Singh of Bhure (convict). Was arrested at the Hazur Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan, in consequence of statements made by him whilst passing under an assumed name.

Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Sur Singh (16),—Returned emigrant.

On arrival at his village incited villagers to join and take up arms against Government. Was interned on the 2nd December 1914.

Gandha Singh *alias* **Bhagat Singh** (17), absconder,—Returned emigrant.

In addition to the matters deposed to against him in the Lahore Conspiracy Case he was in the Ferozepore raid and the attempt on the Military guard on the Doraha bridge.

Gujar Singh (18),—Returned emigrant.

At Shanghai was in communication with the leaders of the conspiracy in America. Was leader of a party who left Shanghai for India for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the assembly at Amritsar and instructed conspirators present. Ordered a large number of *chhavis* to be made. Read the *Ghadr* at Jhar Sahib. Attended a meeting of conspirators at Phagwara, and took a very active part till he was interned on the 18th November 1914, and was thereafter unable to take further action in the conspiracy.

Harbhajan Singh (19).

Was in the Ferozepore raid and attended meeting at Gujarwal. Was absconding and arrested only on the 16th October 1915.

Hardit Singh of Dallawal (20), absconder,—Returned emigrant.

Was in the gathering in the Kapurthala State. One of the murderers of Kapur Singh, *Sahukar*.

Hari Singh of Waring (21).—Returned emigrant.

Wandered about with Nawab Khan and others in efforts to collect conspirators. Planned dacoities and took part in the attempted dacoity at Pherala. Attended meetings at Amritsar. Absconded to Burmah where he gave a false name.

Hari Singh of Kakar (22),—Returned emigrant.

Came from Shanghai with Nidhan Singh's party. Was Nidhan Singh's right hand man at Shanghai. Made collections on board for purposes of the conspiracy. Induced men to join. Attended fairs with conspirators in the Amritsar District. Incited villagers to take up arms against Government. Was arrested with Ganda Singh (16) of Sur Singh and interned on the 2nd December 1914.

Harnam Singh of Gujarwal (23),—Returned emigrant.

Was at meetings at Lohatbadi, Khana, Chamkour and Gujarwal. Was in the Ferozepore raid and attempt on the Doraha bridge. Received wire-cutters and files from Gurmukh Singh of Lalton.

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Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for the purposes of the conspiracy. Disembarked at Singapore to recruit conspirators. Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon and Tarn Taran gatherings and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*. A copy of the *Ghadr* and a sword-stick were found in his possession. Has been convicted under the Arms Act.

Harnam Singh of Padhana (25),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India with Nidhan Singh's party for purposes of the conspiracy. Attended the gathering at Tarn Taran. Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings, and was arrested in Lahore on the 20th February 1915 when attempting to enter one of the houses occupied by the conspirators in the company of Indar Singh of Basin convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Was discharged in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Harnam Singh of Kala Sangian (26),—Late of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

He joined the conspiracy at Hong Kong and in consequence was returned to India with a view to his being discharged. At the regimental depôt in Ferozepore he continued in the conspiracy and harboured Kartar Singh of Saraba and other conspirators and joined in meetings of mutinous sepoys in the regiment. Was the leader of the mutinous sepoys. His name was written on a piece of paper found on the person of Arjan Singh (hanged) when arrested.

Harnam Singh of Sur Singh (27).

Was in the gathering at Kairon and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*.

Hira Singh of Charar (28),—Returned emigrant.

Was visited by sowars of the 23rd Cavalry in connection with the revolution. Took an active part in the conspiracy at Hong Kong, Singapore and Baluchistan.

Ijalb Singh of Virpal (29),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India with a party for the purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and the attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*, the assembly at Amritsar and gathering at Tarn Taran.

Indar Singh of Sheikh Doulat (30).

Was in the Ferozepore raid.

Indar Singh of Patiala (31),—Absconder.

Visited Ichra Singh at Lotbadi in furtherance of the conspiracy and attempted to make cartridges. Melted down the jewellery obtained in dacoities. Was in the Gujarwal meeting.

Ishar Singh (32),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Ferozepore raid, attempted attack on the Military guard at the Doraha bridge, at the meeting at Doudhar and the gathering in Kapurthala State. Circulated the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and obtained materials for bombs. Was arrested in the Faridkot State on the 19th September 1915 in the company of Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho (98) and with a revolver and 19 cartridges in his possession.

Jaggat Singh of Gujarwal (33),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Ferozepore raid and held revolutionary meetings in his house.

Jammu (34).

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*.

Jassa Singh (35). Brother of Bogh Singh, *Mahant* (5).

Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings and harboured conspirators. Produced and gave up 2 *chhavis*.

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Jawand Singh, *alias* **Lachman Singh** (36), absconder,—Returned emigrant.

In addition to matters deposed to in the Lahore conspiracy case and the cases relating to the murders of Chanda Singh, Zaildar, and the sepoys and others on the 12th June 1915, he was in the attempt on the Military Guard on the Doraha bridge and in the gathering in the Kapurthala State.

Jindar Singh, *alias* **Rajindar Singh** (37),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India with Nidhan Singh's party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the Tarn Taran, Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on the Sarhali *thana*. Visited the lines of the 23rd Cavalry.

Kahan Singh (38).

Gave Sucha Singh, student, approver, a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to read and seduced him. Constantly attended meetings of conspirators at Ludhiana. Took chemicals for bombs to Jhabewal.

Kapur Singh (39).

Was in the Kapurthala State gathering and the meeting at Doudhar. Obtained materials for bombs, wire cutters and a file. Was arrested at Chiti on the 6th June 1915 in the company of Bir Singh (6), Buta Singh (hanged) and Arjan Singh (2).

Karam Chand Kohli (40),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the conspiracy at Shanghai and there, on the 1st October 1914, gave Mula Singh, approver, 6 automatic pistols and 600 rounds of ammunition for Nidhan Singh. Harboured and sheltered Mula Singh and other conspirators and incited to rebellion. Was arrested in Singapore in possession of a note-book containing the names of a large number of conspirators and deported to India.

Karam Singh (41). An absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Was in the Jhaner dacoity and Ferozepore raid and in revolutionary meetings at Lotbadi and Gujarwal, Dhudhari, Khanna and Chamkour. Was active in making plans for making bombs and obtaining arms. Conveyed 5 swords, a dagger and a rifle to conspirators.

Kartar Singh of Patiala (42).

Was in the Ferozepore raid. Visited Ichra Singh at Lotbadi in furtherance of the conspiracy on 20th January 1915, and together with Indar Singh (37) took away material for the purpose of making cartridges. Supplied arms.

Kartar Singh of Lalton (43).

Was in the Ferozepore raid. One of Randhir Singh's party.

Kehr Singh of Burj Rai (44),—Returned emigrant.

Aided and abetted conspirators at his village and elsewhere.

Kesar Singh of Sur Singh (45),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on the Sarhali *thana*.

Kirpa Singh (46). Late of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

Similar acts to those of Harnam Singh (23) and was in the Ferozepore raid.

Kishen Singh (47).

Was in the gathering at Kairon and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

A copy of the *Ghadr* and a *taqwa* were discovered in his house.

Labh Singh (48). Late of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

Similar acts to those of Harnam Singh (23). Was also in the Ferozepore raid and was seized next morning armed with a *chhavi*. Has been convicted under the Arms Act.

Labh Singh of Waltoha (49).

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lal Singh of Narangwal (50).

Attended a meeting of conspirators at Lotbadi with Randhir Singh (69). Was in the Ferozepore raid and the meeting at Dhudhari, Gujarwal, Lotbadi and Narangwal.

Maghar Singh (51).

Taught sowars of the 23rd Cavalry to manufacture bombs and repaired pistols. Discussed plans for the murder of Kirpal Singh, Police spy. Was absconding and arrested only recently at Jammu.

Maharaj Singh (52).

Deserted from the 23rd Cavalry and was arrested at Jhar Sahib where he had gone to join in the proposed rising. Arranged plans for a mutiny in the regiment. Was not tried by Court Martial for mutiny owing to his previous discharge from the regiment.

Mohindar Singh of Dhudheke (53),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Doudhar meeting. His house was a meeting place of conspirators. Purchased chemicals for bombs.

Mohindar Singh of Majore (54).

Was in the Ferozepore raid and meeting at Dhudhari.

Mangal Singh of Sur Singh (55).

Was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Mangal Singh of Waltoha (56),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Jhar Sabib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Manna Singh (57),—Returned emigrant.

Returned in SS. *Komagata Maru*. Was in the Budg Budge affray and was there wounded. Received proceeds of sales for purposes of the conspiracy. Discussed plans with conspirators and endeavoured to get into touch with the leaders. Was at Gujar Singh's house and Nankana fair.

Mastan Singh (58),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Ferozepore raid, attempted attack on the Military guard on Doraha bridge and the Jhaner dacoity. Attended meetings at Gujarwal.

Nahar Singh (59).

Was in the Ferozepore raid.

Natha Singh, Mazbi (60),—Returned emigrant.

Started in the SS. *Korea* for purposes of the conspiracy. Delivered revolutionary speeches on board the SS. *Tosha Maru* and was interned on arrival in India.

Natha Singh of Dhun (61).

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Pakhar Singh (62),—Returned emigrant.

Was an active conspirator at Dhudheke and attended the meeting at Doudhar. Gave up a *chhavi* blade through his mother.

Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh (63).

Was an active conspirator at Dhudheke, and attended the meeting at Doudhar. A *doa* was discovered in his possession.

Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh (64).

Obtained leave on plea of illness from his regiment, the 36th Sikhs, for the purpose of joining the conspirators at Dhudheke. Was at the Doudhar meeting and wandered about, overstaying his leave.

Phera Singh (65),—School master.

A prominent conspirator at Dhudheke.

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Phuman Singh (66),—Late of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

Same as Kirpa Singh (46).

Prem Singh (67), absconder,—Returned emigrant.

In addition to the acts deposed to in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, he was in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on Sarhali *thana*. Repeatedly visited the lines of the 23rd Cavalry with a view to seducing sowars and was in the gathering in the Kapurthala State.

Ram Singh (68).

Attended a meeting of conspirators at Lotbadi with Randhir Singh (69). Was in the Ferozepore raid and the meeting at Dhudhari and Lohatbadi

Randhir Singh (69),—*Ex*-Tahsildar.

Was a prominent conspirator. Conspired to send educated youths to America to learn the manufacture of arms and munitions. Took a leading part in the meetings at Lotbadi, Dhudhari and Gujarwal. Took a large party to Ferozepore for the raid and attended personally. His name is on a list found in House No. 2 at Lahore.

Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh (70),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the gathering in the Kapurthala State. Went about with dangerous conspirators. Produced a printing machine.

Rur Singh *alias* Arur Singh of Sangwal (71),—Absconder.

Accompanied Pingley (convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case) to Amritsar. Searched for and took Banta Singh (hanged) to Amritsar and visited Kapurthala to ascertain the number of conspirators there. Was in the gathering in the Kapurthala State and repeatedly visited the lines of the 23rd Cavalry, where he passed under the name of Dr. Arjan Singh, and showed the sowars how to manufacture explosives.

Rur Singh of Talwandhi Dusanj (72).

Was in the gathering in the Kapurthala State and in the attack on and murder of sepoys at the Walla Canal bridge, Amritsar.

Sadhu Singh (73),—Returned emigrant.

One of the conspirators at Stockton. Left in SS. *Korea* for the rebellion. Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings and Tarn Taran fair.

Sajjan Singh (74), and absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Is one of the students at Ludhiana who were seduced and joined the conspiracy. Went to Amritsar and joined the party there, proceeded to Lahore and attended the important meeting on the 16th February 1915, took four bombs and a revolver from Amritsar to Lahore and was sent to the lines of the 23rd Cavalry with a copy of the *Ghadr* and to notify the date of the rising.

Samma Singh (75),—Returned emigrant.

Was a most prominent leader of the conspirators at Hong Kong and was recentiy deported to India for that reason.

Santa Singh of Chola Khurd (76),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *thana*.

Santa Singh of Nandpur Kalour (77).

Was in the Ferozepore raid and the meeting at Dhudhari.

Sarwan Singh (78),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Ferozepore raid and the Gujarwal meeting.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Sewa Singh of Lotbadi (79), absconder.

In addition to the acts deposed to in the Lahore Conspiracy Case he was in the attempt on the Military Guard on the Doraha bridge.

Sham Singh (80).

Was in the Doudhar meeting, and gave Rs. 60 to Ishar Singh (32) when absconding.

Sher Singh (81),—Returned emigrant.

Is an *ex*-Havildar of Police, Shanghai. Returned to India from Shanghai for the rebellion, bringing a revolver and ammunition with him. Delivered seditious speeches and incited villagers to rebellion. Incriminating documents, including extracts from the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*, in his own handwriting, were found in his house, also a letter of his in the house of Partab Singh. Has been convicted under the Arms Act.

Sucha Singh of Chola Kalan (82).

Deserted from the 23rd Cavalry. Same as Maharaj Singh (52).

Sudh Singh (83),—Returned emigrant.

Was Secretary of the Indian Committee at Vancouver. Returned to India for the rebellion. Was in the conspiracy in India and moved about in furtherance of the same. Was to have attended the Ferozepore raid. His name is included in a list on a piece of paper found in house No. 2 at Lahore. That list probably refers to the more important conspirators told off, or who had promised, to join in the rising at Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915.

Sultan Shah (84).

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on Sarhali *thana*.

Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal (85),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. A prominent conspirator in the commencement. Assembled with Gujar Singh No. (18) and other returned emigrants at Amritsar on arrival in India. Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings, at a meeting at Khassa and at Tarn Taran fair.

Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd (86).

Attended meetings of the party at Amritsar and communicated with the mutinous sowars of the 23rd Cavalry.

Sundar Singh of Jabowal (87),—Returned emigrant.

Assembled with Gujar Singh (18) and other returned emigrants at Amritsar, and attended a meeting at Khassa and the Tarn Taran fair.

Suja Singh (88),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the assembly of returned emigrants at Amritsar with Gujar Singh (18), and was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *thana*.

Surjan Singh of Gujarwal (98), absconder.

Was in the Ferozepore raid and meeting at Dhudhari.

Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the assembly of returned emigrants at Amritsar and the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and the attempt on the Sarhali *thana*.

Teja Singh of Sandpura (91).

Was in the Jhar Sahib gatherings and gave up a hacksaw.

Teja Singh of Chak No. 75, Lyallpur (92). Late of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

Same as Harnam Singh (26).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Thakar Singh of Thatian (93),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry with the intention of seducing sowars of the regiment. Was in the assembly at Amritsar and the Jhar Sahib gatherings and Tarn Taran fair, and was sent to the Bar to preach sedition. When dismissed from the 22nd Cavalry he enlisted in the 47th Sikhs with the same intentions.

Thakar Singh of Waltoha (94).

Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*.

Thakar Singh of Khile (95),—Returned emigrant.

Returned from America, accompanying Mula Singh, approver, from Shanghai. Took a very prominent part in the conspiracy at Shanghai.

Udham Singh of Ladupura (96),—Returned emigrant.

Was in the Tarn Taran fair, the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*.

Ujjagar Singh (97),—Returned emigrant.

Was with Gujar Singh (18) and other conspirators at Amritsar and at Tarn Taran fair.

Uttam Singh *alias* **Ragho** (98),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India with a large party for purposes of the conspiracy. Absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Despatched seditious literature from Vancouver to Buta Singh (hanged). Subscribed Rs. 100 for the purchase of arms. Seduced some students at Ludhiana. Was in the Rabbon dacoity, meetings at Lohatbadi, the Ferozepore raid, the gathering in Kapurthala State, and was arrested on the 19th September in the Faridkot State armed with an automatic pistol and 6 cartridges in the company of Ishar Singh (32).

Wadhawa Singh of Dugri (99),—Returned emigrant.

Came to India with a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the Kairon gathering and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*.

Wasakha Singh (100), son of Ishwara Singh, of Dudhir,—Returned emigrant.

Came to India in a party for purposes of the conspiracy. Was in the assembly at Amritsar where he was appointed a leader, the Tarn Taran fair and the Jhar Sahib and Kairon gatherings and attempt on the Sarhali *Thana*. He harboured the deserters from the 23rd Cavalry. Intimated date of rising to the conspirators in the regiment.

Sawan Singh (101).

Was in the Ferozepore raid.

Harnam Singh of Wan (102).

Attended the Jhar Sahib gatherings, and was sent to Lahore Cantonments to ascertain why the mutinous sowars of the 23rd Cavalry had not arrived.

33. That the order of the Local Government under section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is attached.

It is therefore prayed that the accused be tried and convicted of the offences of which they may be found guilty.

HENRY VERNON BARSTOW HARE-SCOTT.

The 28th October 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED.

Lala Hakumat Rai for accuseds 40 and 61, privately engaged.
Mr. Beni Parshad, Khosla, for Mr. Saunders, for group 1—Accused 8, 15, 16, 24, 46, 48, 66, 70, 85, 98.
Mr. Amar Nath for group 2—Accused 22, 26, 34, 49, 56, 72, 74, 75, 77, 84, 92, 94.
Mr Beni Parshad for group 3—Accused 2, 5, 11, 35, 53, 62, 63, 64, 76, 80, 91, 96, 102.
Mr. Miran Bakhsh for group 4—Accused 1, 6, 9, 14, 28, 37, 39, 45, 51, 52, 82, 86.
Mr. M. L. Furi for groups 5—Accused 7, 12, 18, 25, 29, 81, 87, 88, 90, 93, 97, 99, 100.
Mr. Muhammad Alim for group 6—Accused 3, 10, 42, 50, 58, 59, 65, 68, 69, 83, 95.
Mr. Rauf Ali for group 7—Accused 13, 19, 21, 23, 30, 32, 33, 38, 41, 54, 57, 78.
Engaged by Crown for accused.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 29th October 1915.

Order under rule 15.

IN regard to reporting proceedings the only report permitted by the Court is the official report prepared by the official reporter and passed by the Commissioners for publication.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 29th October 1915.

MR. MUHAMMAD SADIQ now appears for accuseds 55 and 73.
The Government Advocate opens his address.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 29th October 1915.

The Court rises at 3-45 P. M. Mr. Petman has not concluded.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 29th October 1915.

The 30th October 1915.

Presence as yesterday. Ganda Singh (16) present.
Mr. Saunders appears for his group.
Hari Singh (Waring 21) and Maharaj Singh (52) absent.
Government Advocate continues his address.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Government Advocate withdraws case against Manna Singh (57). The accused is accordingly discharged under section 494, Code of Criminal Procedure.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 30th October 1915.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th October 1915.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th October 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1st November 1915.

Presence as on 30th October 1915.

Accused 2 transferred to Mr. Rauf Ali's clientèle. Government Advocate resumes his address.

Mr. B. A. Cooper appears for Randhir Singh, accused 69.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

1st Witness.—Muhammad Hayat Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Zira, on solemn affirmation :—

Proves unavailing search of Ganda Singh (17) and impossibility of arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

2nd Witness.—Dalip Singh, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 20.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

3rd Witness.—Ginda Singh, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 36.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

4th Witness.—Ram Ditta, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accuseds 43 and 89.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

5th Witness.—Hakim Singh, Police Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 71.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

6th Witness.—Karm Chand, Sub-Inspector of Police, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accuseds 31 and 101.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

7th Witness.—Durga Parshad, Sub-Inspector of Police, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 4.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

8th Witness.—Muhammad Sharif, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 67.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

9th Witness.—Sher Sahai, Inspector, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence *re* accused 79.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Order.—We are satisfied from the above evidence that the accused noted below are absconding; that search has been made for them; and that there is no immediate prospect of there arrest. We order under the provisions of section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, that the statements of the prosecution witnesses be recorded *re* them, namely, accuseds 4, 17, 20, 31, 36, 43, 67, 71, 79, 89 and 101.

The Police are unable to offer any evidence regarding any seach for accused 60; so we record no order *re* him.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 1st November 1915. *President, Commissioners.*

10th Witness.—Mr. Hare-Scott, Superintendent of Police, on oath :—

I have been appointed in Criminal Investigation Department to supervise investigation of present case since 1st September 1915; was also helping prosecution in last case. During latter case, sometimes in July Inspector Harkishen Singh stated he wished to trace 3 men mentioned by the sowars, one of whom Lal Singh of Bhure had been mentioned by name.

On 10th July 1915 I paraded the accused in last case at 10 A. M. There were 60 accused in dock. Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail, was present at time. Sadhu Singh, witness, identified Lal Singh of Bhura and said he had seen him in lines of 23rd Cavalry.

Soon after on leaving jail Inspecter Harkishen Singh told me he had read out the description of the other two visitors to the lines to some zamindars and witnesses in the last case who were sitting outside jail. My orderly, Tara Singh, stated that one of the descriptions tallied with that of Natha Singh, present approver.

The Inspector was told to send for Natha Singh. Natha Singh arrived here on 14th July 1915 and on identification parade just outside jail at 10 A.M. in which there were 12 other persons, after every precaution had been taken in the interests of Natha Singh, he was identified by Sadhu Singh, who did not know his name, as a visitor of the 23rd lines.

Through Natha Singh we discovered the 3rd man was Sundar Singh of Wadala Guru, either on 14th or 15th July.

On 17th July 1915 Sundar Singh was brought in from Amritsar, and at 1 P.M. in identification parade at Lahore District Police Office that day. Sadhu Singh pointed him out as the 3rd man. He had been placed on parade of 11 others.

These 3 had come together and slept the night at Lahore Cantonment *Gurdwara*.

The parade contained men similarly dressed and mostly Sikhs, and every precaution was taken.

Natha Singh is a very tall man and on that account I made all the men sit down. I was satisfied that every precaution was taken to prevent Sadhu Singh seeing Sunder Singh before identification.

I came to know of the note-book on 15th July 1915 and I issued orders to Sub-Inspector of Police to go and get it and any other suspicious matter. That note-book is P. 1, P. 2, A, B, C are my notes of identifications of Lal Singh, Sundar Singh and Natha Singh.

I held another identification on 14th October 1915 in Central Jail, Lahore, of the 24 condemned persons in the Lahore Conspiracy case, at 8 A. M.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail, was present. The witness brought to identify was Mahan Singh, sepoy, carpenter of 26th Punjab Infantry he was taken down the line of cells and failed to identify anyone. I noted at the time that the witness when he came to the cell of Kartar Singh hurried past and hardly looked at the prisoner. He was again taken down the line of cells, and told to go into the outer yard of each cell and look at each prisoner. He carried out these instructions till he came to Kartar Singh's cell, where he did not go in and showed an inclination to hurry past.

Major Ward also noticed this at the time. P. 3 are my notes of that identification.

I also held identification parade at Amritsar Jail on 5th October 1915 at 11 A.M. Present Diwan Som Nath, Sub-Inspector and Superintendent of Jail, Diwan Chand Chopra, Deputy Superintendent, Jail, and Inspector Harkishan Singh.

Some precautions were taken, witnesses were kept outside jail and brought in one at a time, and after identification passed on well out of sight and kept in charge of Fazl Din, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Amritsar Jail.

P. 4 A. are my notes of this identification. Numbers paraded 36; accused 34.

Every possible precaution was taken; notes read out and facts noted therein sworn to as correct. In notes where the name occurs it means the accused was identified by name, where the words "pointed out" occur, it means the accused was identified, but not by name. Kala Singh, approver, was then amongst the accused. P. 4 B is a consolidated statement of identification of 5th October 1915.

There was an identification held by me at Lahore Central Jail on 22nd October 1915 under similar conditions. It was a parade of miscellaneous accused in this case and the condemned men of the old case. Major Ward was present at both identifications.

In parade of present accused there 30 were men paraded of whom 12 are accused.

P. 5 A are my notes recorded at time.

P. 5 B a consolidated statement.

Certain of the accused were under internment orders, and they were brought from the place of internment to Lahore. The police knew nothing of dates and times of removal.

All accused as arrested were taken straight to jail.

In the parade of condemned men on the same date, my notes are P. 6 A, consolidated statement P. 6 B. There were 26 men in the condemned cells of whom 23 were condemned in the Lahore conspiracy case.

On 23rd October 1915 I held another similar parade of some accused persons for identification by newly arrived approvers and witnesses. Thirty-three men were lined up, 14 of whom were accused.

P. 7 A are my notes of the parade, P. 7 B is a consolidated statement of result.

On 24th October 1915 I held an identification parade at Ludhiana Jail from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. continued on 25th October 1915 from 7-30 A. M. to 10 A. M.; present Superintendent of Jail and Superintendent, Police, Mr. Donald.

Fifty-five men were paraded, 28 being accused; same procedure and precautions taken.

P. 8 A are my notes of the parade, P. 8 B is a consolidated statement of result.

Harbhajan Singh, when identified by Anokh Singh, was called Bakhtawar Singh by him.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

On 25th October 1915 evening at Amritsar and 26th October 1915 morning another parade was held at the jail. My notes of proceedings are P. 9 A.; result consolidated P. 9 B.

On 28th October 1915 there was an identification parade in Lahore Central Jail at 12-30 P. M.

Major Ward was present and same conditions were observed.

This was a combined parade of all the accused, by all the approvers. The prisoners arrived on the 27th from Amritsar and Ludhiana; the approvers Arjan Singh and Nand Singh alone being absent.

Eighty-five persons, nearly all accused, were lined up, the Ludhiana and Amritsar lots being kept in groups. New approvers were taken over lots they had not seen before; when the old approvers came in all the prisoners were mixed up. There was practically no new identification by the new approvers.

Samma Singh, an accused from Calcutta, was brought into jail after Sundar Singh, Wadali Guru, had finished his parade, but he was kept well out of sight.

The notes of my parade are P. 10 A.

The consolidated result is P. 10 B.

Ichra Singh on arrival complained his eyes were too bad to enable him to identify. His eyes were bad, but Major Ward certified he did not consider him incapable of identifying.

Ichra Singh did not identify Randhir Singh, but Randhir Singh told me himself he knew Ichra Singh.

All precautions to make identifications fair were taken.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 1st November 1915.

P. 2 A.

Identification held in Central Jail, Lahore, on 10th July 1915, at 10 A.M.

Present Mr. Ward, Superintendent, Jail, Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department.

Sixty accused under trial in the Lahore conspiracy case were shown to the witness.

Sadhu Singh, son of Mula Singh, identified Lal Singh of Bhure, and said he had seen him in *gurdwara* of 23rd Cavalry.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

The 10th July 1915.

P. 2 B.

List of persons lined up.

1. Kishen Singh.
2. Bela Singh.
3. Chiragh.
4. Makhan.
5. Teja Singh.
6. Narain Singh.
7. Dhanpat Rai.
8. Natha Singh of Sur Singh.

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9. Ganda Singh.
10. Mehr Khan.
11. Ranja.
12. Bhima.

Identification held on 14th July 1915 at 10 A. M. in front of Lahore Central Jail. Above persons were seated in a line.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

The 14th July 1915.

Sadhu Singh identified Natha Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

The 14th July 1915.

P. 2-C.

Identification held in the Police Office, Lahore, at 1 p.m. on 17th July 1915.

List of persons lined up.

1. Sardar Khan,
2. Atta Muhammad.
3. Narain Singh.
4. Thakar Singh.
5. Sundar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh.
6. Bahadur Singh.
7. Ganga Singh.
8. Bulaka Singh.
9. Harnam Singh.
10. Bagha Singh.
11. Sundar Singh, son of Khushal Singh.
12. Mula Singh.

Above were all similarly dressed and lined up ~~in office.~~

Sadhu Singh identified Sundar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh of Widali Guru.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police.

The 17th July 1915.

P. 3.

Identification held in the Lahore Central Jail on 14th October 1915 of 24 condemned persons in the cells at 8 a.m.

Present Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail.

Mahan Singh, Sepoy carpenter, 26th Punjabis—Identified no one.

The witness when he came opposite the cell occupied by Kartar Singh, hurried passed and hardly looked at the prisoner.

He was again taken down the line of cells and told to enter the yard in front of each cell and look at the prisoners. This he did for a certain number, but when he came opposite Kartar Singh he did not enter the yard and again showed an inclination to hurry past. It was obvious that he did not want to identify the man.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 14th October 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

P. 4-A.

Identification held in the Amritsar Jail on 15th October 1915 at 11 a. m.

Present { Diwan Som Nath, Sub-Judge and Superintendent, Jail.
Diwan Chand, Chopra, Deputy Superintendent, Jail.
Inspector Harkishan Singh, Criminal Investigation Department.

List of persons lined up for identification.

1. Indar Singh of Bhular.
2. Kula Singh of Bhular.
3. Waisakha Singh of Dudher.
4. Mula Singh of Panjgran.
5. Mota Singh of Kohali.
6. Harnam Singh of Padhana.
7. Sadhu Singh of Rae.
8. Ali Muhammad.
9. Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd.
10. Amin.
11. Thakar Singh of Waltoha.
12. Jindar Singh of Chandriwala.
13. Gangu.
14. Thakar Singh of Thatian.
15. Muhammad Yusaf.
16. Narain Singh of Padhana.
17. Udham Singh of Ladupura.
18. Dhanpat Ram.
19. Karm Chand, Kohli.
20. Soudagar Singh.
21. Natha Singh of Dhun.
22. Wadhawa Singh of Dugar.
23. Tahl Singh.
24. Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind.
25. Bhola Singh.
26. Bishan Singh of Wirpal.
27. Labhu.
28. Labh Singh of Waltoha.
29. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.
30. Budha Singh of Sur Singh.
31. Jamu of Waltoha.
32. Sohan Singh.
33. Sujja Singh of Waltoha.

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34. Bur Singh.
35. Jassa Singh of Jhar Sahib.
36. Kishen Singh of Thabgarh.
37. Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh.
38. Kesar Singh of Sur Singh.
39. Bhog Singh of Jhar Sahib.
40. Ijaib Singh of Wirpal.
41. Teja Singh of Sandpura.
42. Mula Mul.
43. Ganda Singh of Khapar Khairi.
44. Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal.
45. Harnam Singh of Wan.
46. Thakur Singh of Rasulpur.
47. Ijaib Singh of Waltoha.
48. Rahim Bakhsh.
49. Dari of Dudher.
50. Bakha.
51. Santa Singh of Chola Khurd.
52. Mangal Singh of Sur Singh.
53. Ghulam Muhammad.
54. Sundar Singh of Jabunal.
55. Kala Singh of Bhure.
56. Mangal Singh of Waltoha.

All have been informed that they can stand when they like and change their positions as often as they like.

Fazal Din, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in charge of witnesses, passed on after identification.

Witnesses, who are outside the jail, were called in one by one.

NOTE.—Names underlined are those of accused.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

The 5th October 1915. *Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.*

Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru identifies—

1. Jindar Singh. Came with him from Shanghai and saw him Sirhali gathering.
2. Udham Singh.
3. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.
4. Budha Singh of Sur Singh.
5. Kesar Singh of Sur Singh.
6. Bhor Singh of Kakan, thinks he has seen him somewhere, but does not know name.
7. Ijaib Singh of Wirpal.
8. Dari of Dudher.
9. Sundar Singh of Jabawal, at first called him Natha Singh of Dhun.
10. Santa Singh of Chola Khurd.
11. Harnam Singh of Rasulpur *alias* Thakar Singh.
12. Bishan Singh of Wirpal.
13. Natha Singh of Dhun.
14. Thakar Singh of Thattian.
15. Sundar Singh of Chola.
16. Wadhawa Singh of Dugri.
17. Harnam Singh of Bhadana.
18. Sultan Shah, called him Fakir, had changed his *safa*.
19. Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal.

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20. Suja Singh of Waltoha.
21. Ijaib of Waltoha, does not know his name, but saw him at night somewhere.
22. Teja Singh of Sanapura.
23. Wisakha Singh of Dudher.
24. Thakar Singh of Waltoha, pointed him out and said he saw him at night.

The names of many of those I have identified are in the note-book.

Natha Singh of Sur Singh identifies—

1. Waisakha Singh of Dudher.
2. Wadhawa Singh of Dugri, pointed him out, does not know name.
3. Thakar Singh of Waltoha, pointed him out and said he saw him at Jhar Sahib and Kairon mound.
4. Udham Singh.
5. Kala Singh of Bhure.
6. Nathu Singh of Dhun.
7. Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind, pointed him out as having seen him at Kairon mound.
8. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind, pointed him out as having seen him at Kairon mound.
9. Budha Singh.
10. Kesar Singh.
11. Jassa Singh of Jhar Sahib.
12. Sadhu Singh, did not see him at the gatherings, but he was concerned.
13. Mangal Singh of Waltoha, saw him at Kairon mound, &c.
14. Ganda Singh of Khapar Khairi.
15. Dari of Dudher, pointed him out as a man of Dudher.
16. Mangal Singh of Sur Singh.
17. Bhog Singh, *Granthi*.
18. Jamu of Waltoha, pointed him out as being at Kairon mound.
19. Labh Singh of Waltoha, pointed him out.

Surain Singh of Shahbazpur identifies—

1. Bhog Singh,
2. Budha Singh of Sur Singh, saw him at Jhar Sahib.
3. Kala Singh of Bhure.
4. Wasakha Singh of Dudher, points him as having seen him in Dudher, called him Narain Singh.
5. Jassa Singh of Jhar Sahib, knew him before.
6. Teja Singh of Sandpura, points him out as having seen him somewhere.

Balwant Singh of Barar identifies—

1. Jindar Singh, saw him in Shanghai.
2. Kesar Singh of Sur Singh, points him out as having seen him in Shanghai.

Ganda Singh of Chola Khurd identifies—

Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd, knows him as a man of his village.

Mula Singh, *Granthi*, identifies—

Bhog Singh of Jhar Sahib, suspects him of being the *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib.

Mula Singh of Miran Kote identifies—

Karam Chand, Kohli, saw him in Shanghai.

Udham Singh of Padri identifies—

No one.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Amar Singh of Nawashahr—identifies no one.

Attar Singh of Tharu identifies—

1. Karm Chand, *Kohli*, points him out as *Kohli* who was employed on a railway at Shanghai.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

The 5th October 1915.

Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

P. 4 B.

Identification held in the Amritsar Jail on 5th October 1915, at 11 A. M.

Serial.	Accused.	Witnesses and approvers.									
		Snnder Singh of Wadali Guru.	Natha Singh.	Surain Singh.	Balwant Singh.	Ganda Singh.	Mula Singh, *Granthi.*	Mula Singh of Mian Kot.	Udham Singh of Padri.	Amar Singh of Nawashahr.	Attar Singh of Thara.
1	Wasakha Singh of Dudain	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Harman Singh of Padhana	×	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sundur Singh of Chola Khurd	×	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
4	Thakar Singh of Waltoha	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jindar Singh of Chudhinwala	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thakar Singh of Thatian	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Narain Singh of Bhadhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Udham Singh of Ladupur	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Karam Chand, *Kohli*	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×
10	Natha Singh of Dhun	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Wadhawa Singh of Dugri	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bishan Singh of Warpal	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Labh Singh of Waltoha	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Teja Singh of Bhikiwind	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Budha Singh of Sursingh	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Jammu of Waltoha	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sujja Singh of Waltoha	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jassa Singh of Jhar Sahib	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kishan Singh of Tatgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kesar Singh of Sur Singh	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bogh Singh of Jhar Sahib	...	×	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
24	Ijaib Singh of Warpal	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Teja Singh of Sandhpur	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Ganda Singh of Khabir Kham	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sunder Singh of Dolo Nangal	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Harnam Singh of Wan *alias* Harnam Singh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Tnakar Singh of Rasulpur	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ijaib Singh of Waltoha	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dari of Duder	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Santa Singh of Chola Khurd	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mangal Singh of Sur Singh	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Sunder Singh of Jabuwal	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Mangal Singh of Waltoha	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Kala Singh of Bhore	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

P. 5 A.

Identification held in the Lahore Central Jail on 22nd October 1915.

Present.—Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail.

List of persons lined up for identification.

1. Hira Singh of Charar.
2. Kala Singh.
3. Surain Singh.

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4. Sudh Singh of Chuhar Chak.
5. Narain Singh.
6. Bir Singh.
7. Lachhu.
8. Harnam Singh of Kala Sangian.
9. Bahadar Singh.
10. Dara Singh.
11. Jamala.
12. Mal Singh.
13. Lachman Singh.
14. Phuman Singh of Kaler.
15. Shahabu.
16. Bhaggat Singh.
17. Teja Singh of Chak 75.
18. Bir Singh of Bhagiana.
19. Natha Singh of Mirpur Lakhan.
20. Ladha Singh.
21. Kirpa Singh of Laung Majuri.
22. Kehr Singh.
23. Sukha Singh.
24. Kahan Singh of Hassanpur.
25. Soudagar Singh.
26. Phera Singh of Kot Jhanda Singh.
27. Thakar Singh of Khele.
28. Tilok Singh.
29. Hari Singh of Khakar.
30. Binda Singh.

Witnesses are outside the jail and were called in one at a time.

NOTE.—Those underlined are accused persons.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police.

The 22nd October 1915.

1. Arjan Singh identifies :—
    1. Phera Singh of Dhudike School.
2. Sundar Singh of Assi Majra identifies—
    1. Kahan Singh ; saw him several times at Bhasour and with Randhir Singh.
3. Nand Singh identifies—
    1. Phera Singh.
4. Udham Singh of Hans identifies—
    1. Sudh Singh ; saw him in Chuhar Chak.
    2. Khan Singh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

5. Anokh Singh identifies—

    1. Bir Singh, saw him in Ludhiana.

6. Bachan Singh identifies—

    1 Phera Singh.

7. Bhagat Singh identifies—

    1. Phera Singh.
    2. Kahan Singh.
    3. Points out Lachhu and calls him Kartar Singh of Sarala.

8. Amar Singh of Usmanpura identifies—

    1. Bir Singh, saw him at Kapurthala and went to his village.

9. Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru identifies—

    No one.

After identification each witness was taken away out of sight.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT.

Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department

The 22nd October 1915.

P. 5-B.

Identification held in the Lahore Central Jail on 22nd October 1915.

Serial No.	Accused.	Approvers and witnesses.								
		Arjan Singh.	Sunder Singh of Ase Majra.	Nand Singh.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Anokh Singh.	Bachan Singh.	Bhagat Singh.	Amar Singh of Usmanpura.	Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru.
1	Hira Singh of Charar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sudh Singh of Chuhar Chak.	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bir Singh ...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	×	...
4	Harnam Singh of Kala Sanghia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Phuman Singh of Kaler.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Teja Singh of Chak 75.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Natha Singh of Mirpur Lakhan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kirpa Singh of Laung Majri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kahn Singh of Hasanpure.	...	×	...	×	...	...	×	...	...
10	Hari Singh of Kakar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Phera Singh of Kot Jhanda Singh.	×	...	×	...	...	×	×	...	...
12	Thakar Singh of Khela	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

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P. 6-A.

Identification of condemned persons in cells, 26 in number.

1. Udham Singh of Hans, identifies—
    1. Nand Singh of Kaila.
    2. Kartar Singh, saw him in Ludhiana and Ferozepore.
    3. Nidhan Singh, saw him in Lohatbadi.
2. Ankh Singh identifies—
    1. Jagat Singh of Sur Singh.
    2. Harnam of Sialkot.
    3. Kartar Singh, saw him in Ludhiana and in Ferozepore in the regimental lines.
    4. Nidhan Singh, saw him in Ludhiana and Amritsar.
3. Sundar Singh of Assi Majra identifies—
    1. Points out Harnam Singh of Sialkot, who came to his village with Banta Singh.
    2. Kartar Singh.
    3. Nand Singh.
4. Nand Singh—identifies no one.
5. Bachan Singh—identifies no one.
6. Arjan Singh—identifies no one.
7. Bhaggat Singh—points out Kesar Singh and calls him Nand Singh, points out Parmanand, II, and calls him Kartar Singh.
8. Madho Singh, W.—no one.
9. Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru—
    1. Suspects having seen Nand Singh and says perhaps his name is Jagat Singh.
    2. Points out Jagat Ram, and says he saw him somewhere.
    3. Harnam Singh of Sialkot.
    4. Was recognized by Kesar Singh witness, says he has seen him.
    5. Kartar Singh, saw him with Gujar Singh.
    6. Points out Nidhan Singh as having seen him somewhere.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 22nd October 1915.

P. 6-B.

Identification of condemned persons in cells, 26 in number.

Serial No.	Accused.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Anokh Singh.	Sunder Singh of Ase Majra.	Nand Singh.	Bachan Singh.	Arjan Singh.	Bhagat Singh.	Madho Singh, W.	Sunder Singh of W. G.
1	Nand Singh of Khila	×	...	××	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Kartar Singh	××	×××	××	...	...	...	...	...	×××
3	Nidhan Singh	×	×××	...	...	...	...	...	...	×××
4	Jagat Singh of Sur Singh ...	...	×××	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Harnam Singh of Sialkot ...	...	××	×	...	...	...	...	...	×××
6	Jagat Ram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kesar Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×××

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

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P. 7 A.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 23rd October 1915.

Present Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail.

List of persons lined up.

1. Natha Singh Mazbi.
2. Surain Singh.
3. Kirpa Singh.
4. Teza Singh of Chak 75.
5. Shahabu.
6. Phuman Singh of Kaler.
7. Hari Singh of Kakar.
8. Lachu.
9. Hira Singh of Charar.
10. Binda Singh.
11. Kahan Singh.
12. Bhaggat Singh.
13. Harnam Singh of Kala Sangian.
14. Bahadur Singh.
15. Ladha Singh.
16. Gujur Singh.
17. Sher Singh.
18. Lachman Singh.
19. Phera Singh.
20. Jagir Singh.
21. Kala Singh.
22. Dara Singh.
23. Saudagar Singh.
24. Lachman Singh.
25. Chunand Singh.
26. Bir Singh.
27. Santa Singh.
28. Sajjan Singh
29. Sudh Singh.
30. Jamala.
31. Mal Singh.
32. Sukha Singh.
33. Thakar Singh of Kaile.

Witnesses brought in from outside one at a time.

Dated 23rd October 1915.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police.

NOTE.—Name underlined are those of accused.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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1. Anok Singh, identifies—
   (1) Sajjan Singh.
2. Udham Singh of Hans, identifies—
   (1) Sajjan Singh.
3. Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, identifies—
   (1) Gujjar Singh.
   (2) Suspects Sudh Singh of having seen him somewhere.
4. Kala Singh, points out—
   (1) Sudh Singh as Gujjar Singh.
5. Natha Singh, identifies no one.
6. Puran Singh, identifies—
   (1) Hira of Charar.
7. Wasawa Singh, identifies—
   (1) Sajjan Singh.
   (2) Hira Singh.
8. Ganda Singh, identifies—
   (1) Hira Singh.
9. Balwant Singh, identifies—
   (1) Sajjan Singh went with me to Cavalry.

Dated 23rd October 1915.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police.

NOTE.—Names underlined are those of accused.

P. 7 B.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 23rd October 1915.

Serial No.	Accused.	Approver and Witnesses.								
		Anokh Singh.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru.	Kala Singh.	Natha Singh.	Puran Singh.	Wasawa Singh.	Ganda Singh.	Balwant Singh.
1	Natha Singh Mazbi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kirpa Singh	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3	Teja Singh of Chak 75.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Phuman Singh of Khila.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hari Singh of Kakar.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hira Singh of Charar.	...	...	...	...	...	×	×	×	...
7	Kahan Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Harnam Singh of Kala Sanghian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Gujar Singh ...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Phera Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bir Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sajjan Singh ...	...	×	...	...	...	...	×	...	×
13	Sudh Singh ...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Thakar Singh of Khela.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,

Superintendent of Police.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

F. 8 A.

Identification in Ludhiana Jail on 24th October 1915, 2 p. m.

Present—Gopal Das, Jailor. Mr. Donald, Superintendent, Police, Ludhiana.

List of persons lined up for identification.

1. Hira.
2. Tara Ram.
3. Ranga Singh, *alias* Reda Singh.
4. Kishen Singh.
5. Rur Singh of Tilwandi Dusanj.
6. Didar Singh.
7. Pal Singh, son of Bagga Singh.
8. Mahen Singh.
9. Attar Singh of Dekhanpur.
10. Mewa Singh.
11. Arjan Singh of Jagraon.
12. Durga.
13. Kartar Singh *alias* Narain Singh of Patiala.
14. Pala Singh.
15. Sarwan Singh.
16. Ishar Singh.
17. Pal Singh of Kala Singh.
18. Dewa Singh.
19. Gujjar Singh.
20. Dalip Singh.
21. Karam Singh.
22. Ishar Singh.
23. Harnam Singh of Gujjarwal.
24. Ram Singh.
25. Sohan Singh.
26. Lal Singh.
27. Ganda Singh.
28. Indar Singh of Sheikh Doulat.
29. Channan Singh.
30. Ishar Singh.
31. Hari Singh.
32. Sahib Singh.
33. Jaggat Singh.
34. Maka Singh.
35. Sarmukh Singh.
36. Kahan Singh.
37. Hira Singh.
38. Randhir Singh.

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39. Harnam Singh.
40. Ram Singh.
41. Mangal Singh.
42. Uttam Singh.
43. Kesar Singh.
44. Santa Singh of Kalour.
45. Mahindar Singh of Dhudeke.
46. Mangal Singh.
47. Mahindar Singh of Magir.
48. Kapur Singh.
49. Pakhar Singh.
50. Nahar Singh.
51. Dharm Singh.
52. Narain Singh.
53. Harbhajan Singh.
54. Mastan Singh.
55. Sham Singh of Dhudeke.

Witnesses from outside the jail were called in one by one.

NOTE.—Names underlined are accused persons.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

24th October 1915.

1. Sundar Singh of Assi Majra identifies—
   1. Kartar Singh of Patiala.
   2. Dalip Singh.
   3. Points out Harnam Singh of Gujjarwal as having seen him in Gujjarwal.
   4. Karam Singh.
   5. Points out Indar Singh of Sheikhdoulat as having seen him on train to Ferozepore.
   6. Randhir Singh.
   7. Ram Singh.
   8. Santa Singh of Kalour.
   9. Points out Mahindar Singh of Majri as a man of Majri who was at Ferozepore.
   10. Points out Nahar Singh as having seen him at Gujjarwal meeting and Ferozepore.
   11. Points out Mastan Singh, saw him at Lohatbadi and Ferozepore.
   12. Points Narain Singh and says he has seen him somewhere.
   13. Points out Dharm Singh as having seen him somewhere.
   14. Points out Uttam Singh (cannot remember name).
   15. Points out Jaggat Singh, thinks he is brother of Ram Singh
   16. Attar Singh.

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17. Points out Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, having seen him somewhere perhaps at Chamkour.

2. Anokh Singh identifies—

1. Harbhajan Singh and calls him Bakhtawar Singh.
2. Nahar Singh.
3. Randhir Singh.
4. Jaggat Singh.
5. Karam Singh.
6. Dalip Singh and calls him Santa Singh.
7. Mastan Singh.
8. Kahn Singh calls him Harnam Singh, and says he saw him in Ferozepore.

3. Udham Singh of Hans, identifies—

1. Harbhajan Singh.
2. Kapur Singh.
3. Ram Singh.
4. Randhir Singh.
5. Uttam Singh.
6. Harnam Singh of Gujjarwal.
7. Lal Singh.
8. Indar Singh of Sheikh Daulat.
9. Jaggat Singh.
10. Nahar Singh.
11. Dalip Singh.
12. Sarwan Singh.
13. Arjan Singh.
14. Attar Singh.
15. Ishar Singh and calls him Puran Singh.

4. Bhaggat Singh identifies—

1. Nahar Singh.
2. Dalip Singh.
3. Sarwan Singh.
4. Arjan Singh.
5. Jaggat Singh.
6. Indar Singh of Sheikh Daulat.
7. Randhir Singh.
8. Ram Singh.
9. Kapur Singh.
10. Harbhajan Singh, *alias* Bakhtawar Singh.
11. Uttam Singh.
12. Mastan Singh.
13. Harnam Singh.
14. Lal Singh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

15. Hira Singh, and called him Mahindar Singh.
16. Narain Singh and called him Ishar Singh ; says he saw him in Ferozepore.
17. Points out Kartar Singh of Patiala and asked him to unloosen his beard. He declined to do so.
18. Points out Attar Singh, having seen him somewhere, probably Ferozepore.
19. Points out Hari Singh, suspects having seen him somewhere.

5. Bachan Singh identifies—
   1. Rur Singh.
   2. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh.
   3. Roda Singh, *alias* Ranga Singh.
   4. Arjan Singh.
   5. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh.
   6. Ishar Singh, calls him Puran Singh.
   7. Uttam Singh.
   8. Mahindar Singh of Dhudike.
   9. Sham Singh.
   10. Kapur Singh.
   11. Pakhar Singh.

6. Amar Singh of Usmanpur—
   1. Point out Rur Singh.
   2. Identifies Arjan Singh.
   3. Points out Dalip Singh.
   4. Points out Hari Singh and calls him Roda Singh.
   5. Ishar Singh calls him Puran Singh.
   6. Uttam Singh.

7. Arjan Singh identifies—
   1. Pakhar Singh.
   2. Kapur Singh.
   3. Sham Singh.
   4. Mahindar Singh of Dhudike.
   5. Ishar Singh.
   6. Arjan Singh.
   7. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh.
   8. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh.
   9. Points out Uttam Singh and as such says he saw him with Ishar Singh.

8. Nand Singh identifies—
   1. Pakhar Singh.
   2. Kapur Singh.
   3. Points out Sham Singh ; saw him in Chuhar Chak and Dhudike.
   4. Mahindar Singh of Dhudike.
   5. Ishar Singh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

6. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh.

7. Arjan Singh.

The foregoing are approvers, below are witnesses.

1. Sahib Singh of Sri Hargobindpura, residing at Khare.

    1. Points out Rur Singh who came to his *dehra*.

2. *Mussammat* Ind Kaur of Khara—

    1. Points out Rur Singh who drank *lassi* at her house.

3. Ujagar Singh of Khara—

    1. Points out Rur Singh, saw him in Dhuknawaran *dharmsala*.

4. Arjan Dass, Sadh of Thatta—

    1. Points out Rur Singh, saw him in Thatta.

*5. Indar Singh of Khanna, identifies—

    1. Karam Singh.*

    2. Mahindar Singh of Majra.

6. Uttam Singh of Thatri Khara—

    1. Points out Rur Singh ; saw him at the Dhuknawaran well.

7. Jewand Singh of Dhuknawaran *Gurdwara*—

    Points out Rur Singh ; saw him at the *Gurdwara* well.

8. Bishan Singh of Mainpur—

    Points out Rur Singh ; saw him in Thatta.

9. Kirpa Ram of Jandiala—

    Points out Rur Singh, who had food with him.

10. Surama of Jandiala identifies no one.

11. Arjan Dass, *Sadh*, of Chiti *Gurdwara*—

    Identifies Rur Singh ; says he saw him in Chiti.

12. Hira Dass, *Sadh*, of Chiti—

    Identifies no one.

13. Narbhai Singh of Lalton—

    Points out Ganda Singh ; calls him Uttam Singh.

5-15 P.M. Too late to continue. Will continue again to-morrow at 7-30 A.M.

NOTE.—Names underlined are those of accused persons.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 24th October 1915.

*NOTE.—After identifying Karam Singh the witness said he could identify no more. Mr. Donald indescriminately put his hand on Mahindar Singh and asked who is this. The witness gave his right name and address. fHe ailed to identify more, says he has been taking *bhang*.

25th October 1915, 7-45 A.M.

Same men present with the addition of one Ujagar Singh.

1. Mussammat Nihal Kaur, of Khanna, identifies no one. Witness has a cloth over her eyes and face which she refuses to remove. Is obviously a hostile witness.

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2. Deoraj of Gondwal—identifies no one. Says the man is blind.

Note.—There are at least two other men in the line with a bad eye.

3. Nihal Singh of Gandra, identifies—

1. Rur Singh.

4. Gonda Das of Jounddi, identifies—

1. Randhir Singh, came to Dhandhari Bhog and saw him there.
2. Dalip Singh.
3. Points out Tarasain.
4. Harbhajan Singh.
5. Attar Singh.

5. Dittu, Lambardar, of Gandra, identifies—

1. Rur Singh.

6. Harnam Singh, of Kili, identifies—

1. Arjan Singh.

7. Naghia, of Sheikh Daulat, identifies—

1. Rur Singh.

8. Nihal Singh, of Kili, identifies—

1. Arjan Singh.

9. Kala Singh, of Janetpura, identifies—

1. Rur Singh who came to village with Bachan Singh.

10. Mehr Singh, of Daudhar, identifies—

1. Kapur Singh.

11. Kehr Singh, of Daudhar, identifies—

1. Kapur Singh.

12. Ishar Das, of Mardan, identifies—

1. Roda Singh *alias* Ranja Singh.
2. Points out Indar Singh of Sheikh Daulat.
3. Points out Uttam Singh.

13. Mehr Singh, of Gujjarwal, absent—

14. Chanan Singh, of Gujjarwal, identifies—

1. Nahar Singh.
2. Points out Harbhajan Singh, does not know name.
3. Randhir Singh.
4. Jaggat Singh.
5. Harnam Singh.
6. Sarwan Singh.
7. Points out Ishar Singh* of Jassawal, having seen him somewhere.

15. Gurbachan Singh, of Dhundari, identifies—

1. Randhir Singh.

16. Kartar Singh, of Ase Majra, identifies—

1. Karam Singh.
2. Kartar Singh of Patiala.

*Was interned on arrival.

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17. Dyal Singh, of Sohel, identifies—

    1. Rur Singh.

18. Moti, of Wirpal—

    1. Points out Uttam Singh, saw him at well between Chabba and Wirpal.

19. Baggu of Gujjarwal, identifies—

    1. Sarwan Singh.
    2. Harnam Singh, calls him "Nanu."
    3. Nahar Singh.
    4. Jaggat Singh.
    5. Randhir Singh.

20. Nawab Khan, approver, no one.

21. Bhola Singh, of Roomi, identifies—

    1. Arjan Singh.

Closed at 10 A. M.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 25th October 1915.

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Identification in Ludhiana Jail on

Serial No.	Accuseds.	Approvers. 24th October 1915.																	
		Sundar Singh of Asa Majra.	Anokh Singh.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Bhagat Singh.	Bachan Singh.	Amar Singh of Usmanpur.	Arjan Singh.	Wand Singh.	Sahib Singh of Sirigobindpur.	Mussammat Ind Kaur of Khara.	Ujagir Singh of Khara.	Arjan Dass, *Sadh*, of Thata.	Indar Singh of Khana.	Uttam Singh of Jhati Khara.	Jewand Singh of Dukh Nawan.	Bishan Singh of Manpur.	Kirpa Singh of Jandiala.	Suraina of Jandiala.
1	Ranga *alias* Roda Singh ...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rur Singh of Talwandi ...	...	...	...	...	×	×	...	...	×	×	×	×	...	×	×	×	×	...
3	Pal Singh, son of Baga Singh	×	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Attar Singh of Dukhanpur	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Arjan Singh of Jagraon ...	..	...	×	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kartar Singh	×	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sarwan Singh	...	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pal Singh, son of Kala Singh	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dalip Singh	×	×	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Karam Singh	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
11	Harnam Singh of Gujarwal	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Lal Singh	...	..	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Indar Singh of Sheikh Daulat	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ishar Singh	...	...	×	...	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Jagat Singh	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Randhir Singh	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ram Singh	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Uttam Singh	×	...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Santa Singh of Kalour ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mohindar Singh of Majra...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kapur Singh	...	...	×	×	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pakhar Singh	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Naher Singh	×	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Dharam Singh	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Harbhajan Singh ...	...	×	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mastan Singh	×	×	...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sham Singh	...	...	...	...	×	...	×	×	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

B.

24th and 25th October 1915.

WITNESSES.

Arjan Dass, *Sadh*, of Chiti.	Hira Dass, *Sadh*, of Chiti.	Narbhai Singh of Lalton.	*25th October* 1915. Mussammat Nihal Kour of Khanna.	Deo Raj of Gondwal.	Nihal Singh of Gandu.	Ganda Dass of Jonsodli.	Ditto of Gandra.	Harnam Singh of Kili.	Nigaya of Sheikh Doulat.	Nihal Singh of Kili.	Kala Singh of Jundpura.	Mehar Singh of Daudhar.	Ishar Dass of Mardan.	Chanan Singh of Gujarwal.	Gurbachan Singh of Dhunderi.	Kartar Singh of Ase Majra.	Dayal Singh of Sohel.	Moti of Wirpal.	Baggu of Gujarwal.	Nawab Khan, approver, L. C. C.	Bhola Singh of Roomi.	Kehar Singh of Dandher.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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P. 9 A.

Identification held in the Amritsar Jail on the 25th October 1915.

Present Devi Dyal Joshi, Magistrate and Superintendent, Jail.

List of persons lined up for identification.

1. Ijaib Singh of Wirpal.
2. Sawan Singh.
3. Jassa Singh.
4. Bishen Singh.
5. Sunder Singh of Chola.
6. Sadhu Singh.
7. Maghar Singh.
8. Thakar Singh of Thattian.
9. Kishen Singh of Thagtarh.
10. Ujagar Singh of Munda.
11. Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sur Singh.
12. Natha Singh.
13. Budha Singh of Sur Singh.
14. Sandhi.
15. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.
16. Harnam Singh of Padhana.
17. Labh Singh of Waltoha.
18. Kesar Singh of Sur Singh.
19. Sundar Singh of Jabowal.
20. Udham Singh.
21. Kehr Singh of Burj Rae.
22. Harnam Singh of Sur Singh.
23. Sultan Shah.
24. Narain Singh.
25. Thakar Singh of Waltoha.
26. Santa of Chola Khurd.
27. Karam Chand Kohli.
28. Jindar Singh.
29. Mangal Singh of Sur Singh.
30. Thakur Singh, *alias* Harnam Singh, of Rasulpur.
31. Jamu.
32. Ganda Singh of Khabar Khairi.
33. Waisakha Singh.
34. Teja Singh of Sandpura.
35. Natha Singh of Dhun.

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36. Wadhawa Singh.
37. Bhog Singh.
38. Dari.
39. Ijaib Singh of Waltoha.
40. Suja Singh.
41. Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal.
42. Kehr Singh.
43. Buta Singh.
44. Wir Singh.
45. Bhan Singh.
46. Bur Singh.
47. Hazara Singh.
48. Uttam Singh.
49. Indar Singh.
50. Mula Singh.
51.
52. Thakur Singh.
53. Surain Singh.
54. Gopal Singh.
55. Kesar Singh.

Witnesses from outside the Jail were here brought in one at a time.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent, Police.

The 25th October 1915.

Witnesses—

1. Ujagar Singh of Sangatpura identifies—
   (1) Points out Budha Singh.
   (2) Points out Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.
2. Prem Singh of Chamba—
   (1) Points out Kehr Singh.
   (2) Points out Suja Singh of Waltoha.
3. Sadha Singh of Bhail—
   (1) Points out Udham Singh.
   (2) Budha Singh.
4. Jowala Singh of Gandasinghwala—
   (1) Points out Udham Singh.
   (2) Points out Bogh Singh.
5. Chanan Singh of Bhure, identifies—
   (1) Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.

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6. Lal Singh of Ghulalopure identifies—

(1) Jassa Singh.
(2) Bogh Singh.
(3) Points out Budha Singh.

7. Chanda Singh of Bhure—identifies no one.

8. Sundar Singh of Raya—identifies no one.

9. Kishen Singh of Raya—

(1) Points out Budha Singh.

6-15 P. M. too late. Will continue to-morrow.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

25th October 1915.

26th October 1915, 7-30 A. M.

10. Jagat Singh of Bhure—

(1) Points out Kesar Singh.
(2) Bogh Singh.
(3) Points out Sultan Shah.
(4) Jassa Singh.
(5) Points out Budha Singh.
(6) Points out Thakur Singh.
(7) Points out Jindar Singh.
(8) Points out Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.
(9) Points out Natha Singh.
(10) Points out Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.
(11) Points out Mangal Singh of Sur Singh.
(12) Points out Suja Singh.

11. Sadhu Singh of Bhure identifies—

(1) Bogh Singh.
(2) Jassa Singh.
(3) B. Kehr Singh.
(4) Points out Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.
(5) Points out Budha Singh.
(6) Points out Kishen Singh of Thatgarh.

12. Kesar Singh of Dhun identifies—

(1) Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, saw him in Hong Kong and travelled in same ship, and in Dhun.

13. Ghasita Singh of Dhun—

(1) Points out Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.

14. Bishan Das of Dhun—

(1) Points out Kesar Singh.
(2) Points out Sundar Singh of Jabowal.

15. Khanda Singh of Dhun—

(1) Points out Dari.

16. Peeru of Dhun—

(1) Points out Udham Singh.

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17. Dewa Das, *Mahant*, of Chamba—

(1) Points out Sultan Shah.
(2) Points out Kesar Singh.
(3) Points out Budha Singh.

18. Kesar Singh of Sarhali, Mandan—

(1) Points out Budha Singh.

19. Sant Singh of Sur Singh identifies—

(1) Budha Singh.

20. Sundar Singh, approver, of Wadali Guru, identifies—

(1) Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh.
(2) Gopal Singh.

This witness was asked to pick out persons other than those he identified at the previous identification.

21. Gujjar Singh of Chamba says he can identify no one.

Closed at 8-55 A. M.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

The 26th October 1915.

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P

Identification held in the Amritsar

Serial No.	Accused.	Ujagar Singh of Sangatpur.	Wit
			25th October 1915.
			Prem Singh of Chamba.
			Sadhu Singh of Bhail.
			Jawala Singh of Ganda Singh-wala.
			Channan Singh of Bhun.
			Lal Singh of Ghulalopure.
			Chanda Singh of Bhure.
			Sunder Singh of Raya.
			Kishen Singh of Raya.
1	Ijaib Singh of Wirpal ...	...	... ...
2	Jassa Singh	...	... ... × ... ...
3	Bishan Singh	...	... ...
4	Sundar Singh of Chola ...	...	... ...
5	Sadhu Singh	...	... ...
6	Maghar Singh	...	... ...
7	Thakar Singh of Thattian ...	...	... ...
8	Kishan Singh of Thatgarh ...	...	... ...
9	Ujagar Singh of Munda ...	...	... ...
10	Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sur Singh.	×	... ... × ... ...
11	Budha Singh of Sur Singh ...	×	... × ... ... × ... ... ×
12	Teja Singh of Bhikiwind ...	...	... ...
13	Harnam Singh of Padhana ...	...	... ...
14	Labh Singh of Waltoha ...	...	... ...
15	Kesar Singh of Sur Singh ...	...	... ...
16	Sundar Singh of Jabewal ...	...	... ...
17	Udham Singh	...	... × × ... ...
18	Kehr Singh of Burj Rai ...	...	... ...
19	Harnam Singh of Sur Singh ...	...	... ...
20	Sultan Shah	...	... ...
21	Thakar Singh of Waltoha ...	...	... ...
22	Santa Singh of Chola ...	...	... ...
23	Karam Chand, *Kohli* ...	...	... ...
24	Jindar Singh	...	... ...
25	Mangal Singh of Sur Singh ...	...	... ...
26	Thakar Singh of Rasulpur ...	...	... ...
27	Jammu	...	... ...
28	Ganda Singh of Khabir Khairi ...	...	... ...
29	Wasakha Singh	...	... ...
30	Teja Singh of Sandpur ...	...	... ...
31	Natha Singh of Dhun ...	...	... ...
32	Wadhawa Singh	...	... ...
33	Bogh Singh	...	... ... × ... × ... ...
34	Dari	...	... ...
35	Suja Singh	...	× ... ...
36	Sunder Singh of Dolo Nangal ...	...	... ...

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9-B.

Jail on 25th October 1915.

NESSES

26th October 1915.

Jagat Singh of Bhure.	Sadhu Singh of Bhure.	Kesar Singh of Dhun.	Ghasita Singh of Dhun.	Bishan Dass of Dhun.	Khunda Singh of Dhun.	Pera of Dhun.	Dewa Das of Chobacha	Kesar Singh of Sirhali Mudar.	Santa Singh of Sur Singh.	Sundar Singh of G. W.	Gujar Singh of Chamad.
×	×										
×	×	×	×							×	
×											
×	×			×		×	×	×	×		
	×										

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P. 10 B.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 28th October 1915, 12-30 P.M.

Serial No.	Accused.	Approvers.													
		Nawab Khan.	Bhagat Singh.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Bachan Singh.	Sunder Singh of Ase Maira.	Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru.	Balwant Singh.	Natha Singh.	Sucha Singh.	Mula Singh.	Ichra Singh.	Umrao Singh.	Amar Singh.	Narain Singh.	Udham Singh.
1	Thakar Singh of Waltoha															
2	Teja Singh of Sandpur															
3	Sadhu Singh	×														
4	Harnam Singh of Sur Singh															
5	Harnam Singh of Rasulpur															
6	Santa Singh of Chola															
7	Habib Singh															
8	Sundar Singh of Dolo Nangal															
9	Bagh Singh															
10	Kesar Singh												×			
11	Labh Singh of Waltoha															
12	Ujagar Singh															
13	Udham Singh															
14	Jindar Singh												×			
15	Ganda Singh, son of Jawala Singh	×														
16	Thakar Singh of Thatian															
17	Maghar Singh															
18	Natha Singh															
19	Wadhawa Singh															
20	Ganda Singh of Khapar Khairi															
21	Wasakha Singh															
22	Dari															
23	Mangal Singh of Waltoha															
24	Sundar Singh of Jabuwal															
25	Karm Chand															
26	Budha Singh															
27	Teja Singh of Bhikiwind															
28	Bishen Singh															
29	Suja Singh															
30	Sultan Shah															
31	Mangal Singh of Sur Singh															
32	Jammu															
33	Harnam Singh of Padhana															
34	Jassa Singh															
35	Sundar Singh of Chola															
36	Ghera Singh, son of Labra Singh															
37	Natha Singh, son of Ram Singh															
38	Natha Singh, son of Kahan Singh															
39	Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh	×											×	×		
40	Kahan Singh, son of Sarup Singh									×			×			
41	Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh															
42	Thakar Singh, son of Kharak Singh.															
43	Bir Singh, son of Buta Singh						×				×		×	×		
44	Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh															
45	Amar Singh, son of Bhola Singh															
46	Labh Singh, son of Ram Singh															
47	Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.															
48	Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh															
49	Hira Singh, son of Mahna Singh															
50	Sajan Singh, son of Mihan Singh										×			×		
51	Manna Singh, son of Kharak Singh.						×	×								
52	Phumman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh.															
53	Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh															
54	Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh															
55	Kirpa Singh, son of Jawahir Singh															
56	Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh															
57	Sudh Singh, son of Chanda Singh															
58	Pal Singh, son of Kala Singh															
59	Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh															
60	Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh															
61	Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh															
62	Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh.															
63	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.															
64	Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh.															
65	Pakar Singh, son of Bhan Singh															
66	Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh.															

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Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 28th October 1915, 12-30 *P.M.*—concluded.

Serial No.	Accused.	Approvers.														
		Nawab Khan.	Bhagat Singh.	Udham Singh of Hans.	Bachan Singh.	Sundar Singh of Ase Mejia.	Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru.	Balwant Singh.	Natha Singh.	Sucha Singh.	Mula Singh.	Ichra Singh.	Umrao Singh.	Amar Singh.	Narain Singh.	Udham Singh.
67	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	×	...	...	...	...
68	Dalip Singh, son of Amir Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Atar Singh, son of Hira Nand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Indar Singh, son of Phuman Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishan Singh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
74	Ishar Singh, son of Sajan Singh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
75	Kapur Singh, son of Chanda Singh.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Sata Singh, son of Chuhar Singh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...
78	Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Mohindar Singh, son of Jagandar Singh.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Uttam Singh, son of Jata Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Mustan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
82	Harbhajan Singh, son of Fateh Singh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		
83	Pal Singh, son of Baga Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
84	Ranga Singh, son of Gurdit Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Dharm Singh, son of Amar Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Samman Singh ...	...	...			...	×	...		...		...	...	...	...	...

P. 10 A.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 28th October 1915, 12-30 P.M.

List of persons lined up.

1. Thakar Singh of Waltoha.
2. Teja Singh of Sandpura.
3. Sadhu Singh.
4. Harnam Singh of Sur Singh.
5. Harnam Singh of Rasulpur.
6. Santa Singh of Chola.
7. Ijaib Singh.
8. Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal.
9. Bogh Singh.
10. Kesar Singh.
11. Labh Singh of Waltoha.
12. Ujagar Singh.
13. Udham Singh.
14. Jindar Singh.
15. Ganda Singh, son of Jawala Singh.
16. Thakar Singh of Thattian.
17. Maghar Singh.
18. Natha Singh.
19. Wadhawa Singh.

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20. Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri.
21. Waisakha Singh.
22. Dari.
23. Mangal Singh of Waltoha.
24. Sundar Singh of Jabowal.
25. Karm Chand.
26. Budha Singh.
27. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.
28. Bishan Singh.
29. Suja Singh.
30. Sultan Shah.
31. Mangal Singh of Sur Singh.
32. Jamu.
33. Harnam Singh of Padhana.
34. Jassa Singh.
35. Sundar Singh of Chola.
36. Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh.
37. Natha Singh, son of Ram Singh.
38. Natha Singh, son of Kahan Singh.
39. Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh.
40. Kahn Singh, son of Sarup Singh.
41. Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh.
42. Thakar Singh, son of Kharak Singh.
43. Bir Singh, son of Buta Singh.
44. Hari Singh, son of Umar Singh.
45. Umar Singh, son of Bhuta Singh.
46. Labh Singh, son of Ram Singh.
47. Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.
48. Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.
49. Hira Singh, son of Mahna Singh.
50. Sujjan Singh, son of Mian Singh.
51. Manna Singh, son of Kharak Singh.
52. Phuman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh.
53. Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh.
54. Gujjar Singh, son of Sham Singh.
55. Kirpa Singh, son Jowar Singh.
56. Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh.
57. Sudh Singh, son of Chanda Singh.
58. Pal Singh, son of Kala Singh.
59. Jaggat Singh, son of Dewa Singh.
60. Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh.
61. Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh.

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62. Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh.
63. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.
64. Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh.
65. Pakha Singh, son of Bhan Singh.
66. Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh.
67. Karm Singh, son of Sundar Singh.
68. Dalip Singh, son of Amir Singh.
69. Urjan Singh, son of Lal Singh.
70. Uttar Singh, son of Hira Nand.
71. Indar Singh, son of Phuman Singh.
72. Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh.
73. Narain Singh, son of Bishen Singh (*Kartar*).
74. Ishar Singh, son of Sujjan Singh.
75. Kapur Singh, son of Chanda Singh.
76. Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh.
77. Santa Singh, son of Chuhar Singh.
78. Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh.
79. Mohindar Singh, son of Jogindar Singh.
80. Uttam Singh, son of Jatta Singh.
81. Mastan Singh, son of Mahtab Singh.
82. Harbhajan Singh, son of Fatteh Singh.
83. Pal Singh, son of Bagga Singh.
84. Ranga Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.
85. Dharm Singh, son of Amar Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 28th October 1915.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail on 28th October 1915, 12-30 p.m.

Witnesses from outside Jail are brought in one at a time.

Present—Major Ward, Superintendent, Jail.

1. Nawab Khan—
   (1) Points out Sadhu Singh, who came in same boat with him *viz.*, *Korea*.
   (2) Dhan Singh, saw him on *Tosha Maru*.
   (3) Points out Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, says he has seen him somewhere.
2. Bhaggat Singh— no one.
3. Udham Singh of Hans—no one.
4. Anokh Singh—no one.
5. Bachan Singh—no one.
6. Sundar Singh of Ase Majra—no one.
7. Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru—
   (1) Points out Bir Singh (cannot say where).

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8. Balwant Singh identifies—
   (1) Manna Singh.
9. Natha Singh—no one.
10. Sucha Singh identifies—
   (1) Khan Singh.
   (2) Sajjan Singh.
11. Mula Singh identifies—
   (1) Bir Singh.
12. Icchar Singh identifies.
   (1) Karam Singh.

Witness on coming in stated that his eyes are bad and he cannot identify. Major Ward states his eyes are not so bad as to prevent him identifying.

13. Umrao Singh identifies—
   (1) Kahn Singh.
   (2) Points out Bir Singh, saw him in Ludhiana.
   (3) Points out Kesar Singh, saw him in Shanghai, he thinks.
   (4) Points out Jindar Singh, saw him on *Mashima Maru.*
   (5) Dhan Singh, saw him in San Francisco and on *Tosha Maru.*
14. Amar Singh—
   (1) Dhan Singh, points him out as having seen him on *Tosha Maru.*
   (2) Bir Singh.
   (3) Sajjan Singh.
15. Narain Singh—no one.
16. Udham Singh—no one.

NOTE.—Randhir Singh when questioned says he knows Icchra Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT.
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigatoin Department.

3 P.M.
The 28th October 1915.

Samma Singh has just arrived and is brought in and placed amongst the others. The witness to identify him is well out of sight and had come inside the jail before the prisoner arrived from Calcutta.

Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru identifies—
   (1) Manna Singh (accused says he knew witness in Shanghai).
   (2) Samma Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

3-10 P.M.
The 28th October 1915.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 1st November 1915.

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2nd November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

10th Witness.—Mr. Hare-Scott (continned) on oath.

I am complainant in this court, and have been ordered by the Local Government to file the complaint under section 196, Code of Criminal Procedure, which I have done. I have no personal knowledge of anything beyond what I stated yesterday.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd November 1915.

11th Witness.—Mr. Duncan Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, on oath.

I conducted following identification parades:—

(*a*) 9th August 1915 at Ludhiana Jail in presence of Superintendent of Jail—12 accused, 22 others paraded.

Notes made by me of identification are P. 11.

(*b*) 10th August 1915 at Ludhiana Jail in presence of Superintendent of Jail—Notes made P. 12.—Accused present 6, others 22.

(*c*) 19th August 1915 at same place and presence.

Notes made—P. 13.

Accused present 6, others 22.

I prepared P. 14 and consolidated statement of result of the 3 identifications.

No Police were in jail except Inspector Ikram-ul-Haqq and Sub-Inspector of Police who were kept away at a distance. Every precaution taken to ensure fair identification.

As arrested accused were at once placed in jail.

I recorded the statement of Bhagat Singh, approver, myself first. No pressure used. When arrested with materials and diary he said the game was up. His statement was taken, I think, one day after arrest.

P. 15 is Bhagat Singh's diary—the approver himself explained the obscure parts, and said had diary not been found he would not have admitted.

Cross-examination by Mr. Rauf Ali.—As a result of Bhagat Singh's statement I arrested several men. Probably including Jagat Singh. I don't remember if any were let off 5 days after arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd November 1915.

P. 11.

Certified that the identification of the accused in the conspiracy case took place in the Ludhiana Jail in my presence and that of the Superintendent of Jail in the 9th of August 1915.

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Witness Udham Singh, identified the following accused who were mixed up with 22 other prisoners:—

1. Atar Singh.
2. Arjan Singh.
3. Lal Singh.
4. Indar Singh.
5. Sarwan Singh.
6. Ram Singh.
7. Randhir Singh.
8. Mastan Singh.
9. Nahar Singh.
10. Kapur Singh.
11. Harnam Singh.
12. Jagat Singh.

NOTE.—This witness identified accused Nos. 3, 12 and 13 by face and not by name.

Witness Kishen Singh, identified accused Randhir Singh.

Witness Ahmad, identified Ishar Singh, Randir Singh, Atar Singh and Arjan Singh by face and not by name.

Witness Esa, identified the following:—

1. Ram Singh.
2. Randhir Singh.
3. Arjan Singh.
4. Kishan Narain.
5. Atar Singh.
6. Kartar Singh.
7. Ishar Singh.

All identified by face and not by name.

P. 12.

Identification parade again held by me in the presence of the Superintendent of jail on 10th August 1915.

Witness Bhagat Singh identified the following by name —

1. Mastan Singh.
2. Jagat Singh.
3. Randhir Singh.
4. Arjan Singh.
5. Sarwan Singh.
6. Kapur Singh.

The 18th August 1915.

P. 13.

NOTE.—The first witness was one Labhu, pointsman of Mullanpur. He pointed out 6 more. Of these Mastan Singh and Atar Singh are accused, the other 4 were wrong.

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The second witness Pakhar, a pointsman at Mullanpur, pointed out 4 men of whom one Indar Singh is an accused and the remaining 3 were wrong.

The third witness Suba, pointsman, pointed out one man only and he was a wrong man.

D. DONALD,
Superintendent of Police.

P. 14.

Accused persons.	Udham Singh, approver.	Kishen Singh, zaildar of Mobi.	Ahmad, pointsman of Phime ki Khai.	Isa, pointsman of Phime ki Khai.	Bhagat Singh, approver.	Labhu, pointsman, Mullanpur.	Pakhar, pointsman Mullanpur.
Attar Singh ...	×	...	×	×	...	×	...
Arjan Singh ...	×	...	×	×	×	...	...
Lal Singh ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indar Singh ...	×	...	..	...	...	...	×
Sarwan Singh ...	×	...	...	...	×	...	...
Ram Singh ...	×	...	...	×	...	...	...
Randhir Singh ...	×	×	×	×	×	...	...
Mastan Singh ...	×	...	...	...	×	×	...
Nahar Singh ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapur Singh ...	×	...	...	...	×	...	...
Harnam Singh ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gagat Singh ...	×	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. DONALD,
1st November 1915. *Superintendent of Police.*

12th Witness.—Bawa Ram, draughtsman, on solemn affirmation.

Map P. 16 prepared by me. Is correct. Traced from Director-General Surveys' map of 1912. The Jhar Sahib plan was prepared by witness on spot. Is correct.

Cross-examination by Lala Hakumat Rai.—Mauza Dhun (Lahore) is about 2 miles from Sur Singh. No village between.

T. P. ELLIS.
The 2nd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Mr. B. A. Cooper also appears for accused 2, 3, 19, 23, 30, 33, 50, 58, 59, 68, 69, 78, 92, 98.

T. P. ELLIS,
The 2nd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

13th Witness.—Sundar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, age 27, of Wadali Guru, on solemn affirmation.

Have now received pardon. Statement recorded by magistrate on pardon.

I went to Burma in 1907. Served from July 1907 to June 1912 in 93rd Punjab Infantry in which my cousin was. I resigned in 1912 and returned home and resumed agriculture. I worked at home for 8 or 9 months and I then left for Shanghai. I got to Shanghai at the end of May 1913. From the ship I went to the *gurdwara*. Mishra Singh and Isar Singh were the *Granthis*. I remained

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in the *gurdwara* for 3 or 4 days. I showed my army discharge certificate to the Superintendent of Police and got enlisted in the Municipal Police. There used to be meetings of the Sikhs at the *gurdwara* every Sunday. I used to go there every Sunday when off duty. In January 1914 *Ghadr* pamphlets were received in the *gurdwara* in bundles and were distributed by the *Granthis* and others and read by many people and distributed freely. After some days the Superintendent of Police came to hear about what was going on, and he called the *Granthis* and the Jemadar of Police and told them that as the pamphlet was against the Government it should not be read or distributed, and that if any one was found reading it he would be punished. He gave orders for the papers to be burnt. The *Granthis* obeyed these orders and burnt all the copies of the pamphlet which were still at the *gurdwara* or which were received afterwards. Then Gujar Singh (18) a sepoy in the Municipal Police at Shanghai, collected 100 dollars from policemen and watchmen and remitted the amount to Hardayal, the Editor of the *Ghadr* at America, and made arrangements for copies of the *Ghadr* to be sent through a Japanese firm. Copies were then received and distributed by Gujar Singh (18) to all policemen and watchmen. At the end of February 1914 I saw a handbill in the *gurdwara*. It was brought by a Sikh of Malwa from Hong Kong. It was to the effect that Gurdit Singh had engaged a ship to take Sikhs to Canada and stated that the ship would touch at Shanghai on 6th March 1914 and that 200 Sikhs from Hong Kong had already started in it. It stated permission had been obtained from the Viceroy to sail for Canada. On the 7th March 1914 the SS. *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai. I was standing on duty at the jetty when the ship flying two flags, one the Japanese and the other a Sikh emblem (*Chakkar*) and yellow and black stripes arrived. Gurdit Singh and 200 Sikhs from Hong Kong were on the ship. Gurdit Singh, Bhan Singh and others went to the *gurdwara*. I went after them. Bhan Singh delivered a lecture in Punjabi. He said the Canadian Government had passed a law that no emigrants would be allowed to land unless they came in their own ship and that this ship had been chartered at Hong Kong at a cost of 66,000 dollars for 6 months. He said he intended to make several voyages. £ 20 was to be the charge per head. He said all who wished to go to Canada should sail as the ship would certainly go. He said he had obtained the written permission of the "Viceroy" for the ship to sail. Gurdit Singh spoke. He said that the ship would get to Canada without any difficulty, and if the Canadians did not allow us to land we would not allow them (English people) to come to India and be Colonels and Generals and Governors over us. He said those who would swear on the *Granth* that they had no passage money he would either take a note of hand from or give them a free passage. Many Punjabis from Shanghai joined the ship. There were later speeches in which Gurdit Singh suggested they should have their own ship and jetty. When the Superintendent of Police found many policemen resigning he stopped them, but some who had already resigned got away. The Superintendent of Police put a guard on the harbour to prevent any other policemen from going. Gurdit Singh appealed for funds for the ship and Gujjar Singh (18) gave him 100 dollars. The *Komagata Maru* left Shanghai on the 14th or 15th March 1914. When the ship reached Japan Gurdit Singh sent a telegram to the *gurdwara* committee at Shanghai asking for 500 dollers. This telegram was read out to us in the Sunday meeting by Buta Singh, Secretary of the Committee at Shanghai. He replied the committee was not in a position to send the money. Gujjar Singh (18), Kesar Singh (not accused), Lal Singh (not accused) and Ganda Singh (not accused) were very annoyed at Buta Singh not sending the money. Buta Singh was removed from the Secretaryship and Harnam Singh (not accused) was appointed Secretary. Buta Singh at the *gurdwara* said the Indians should not read literature or act against Government. Then Gujjar Singh instigated Lal Singh to beat Buta Singh and Lal Singh got two months' imprisonment. Buta Singh again lectured saying that people who preached against Government or circulated seditious matter would be punished there and on returning to Hindustan would be placed on security. Gujjar Singh got Ganda Singh, Kesar Singh and one other to thrash Buta Singh. Kesar Singh and Ganda Singh got nine months' imprisonment. The third man absconded. Gujjar Singh got letters from Gurdit Singh of the *Komagata Maru* which he read to us. Gurdit Singh

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wrote they had not been allowed to land and had been kept without food and water for seven days and there had been many fights. Karam Chand, Koli (40), who was employed in the Railway at Shanghai got letters from America. Gujjar Singh told me. One letter he said stated that all Indians in America had sworn not to work but go back to India to mutiny and that 1,000 men would embark in October for India for that purpose. I did not see any letters. This information was given by Gujjar Singh in July 1914. Gujjar Singh had then been dismissed from the Shanghai Police. He was dismissed in the month of April or May 1914. I was in the thana when (18) was searched and a telegram from Bhagwan Singh (Canada) was found on him. The Superintendent of Police, therefore, dismissed him. He was always preaching sedition and said we should return to India to raise a revolution. He also told us (policemen) to tender our resignations. He said that Karm Chand, Koli, had got a letter from Sohan Singh of Bhakna, who was in America, that he was also returning to India to raise a mutiny and asking him to prepare a party also. In July 1914 Gujjar Singh told me that Sundar Singh (85) had arrived in Shanghai, and also Dr. Mathra Singh. I saw (85), but not Mathra Singh who lived in French Town. The police would not let him stop in English part. They had both come from Hong Kong. These two men came to take as many Indians as would accompany them. Gujjar Singh advised us to resign and go with him. I absented from duty and was dismissed on the 13th July 1914. I went and stopped with Balwant Singh (4) with whom Gujjar Singh (18) and Sundar Singh (85) were stopping. Balwant Singh (4), Sujja Singh (88), Wadha Singh (99), Gujjar Singh (18) and I swore on the *Granth* to devote ourselves to the revolutionary cause, to do whatever we were told to do by our leaders and not to return home, otherwise we would be murdered. One or two days afterwards Gujjar Singh and I met Jhindar Singh (37). He gave 20 dollars to Gujjar Singh for the *ghadr* party as he could not sail at once and said he would go to India as soon as he had put in his full time and had received his gratuity of 300 dollars. Gujjar Singh told me, Sujja Singh (88), Balwant Singh (4) and other Malwa men to go to Hong Kong with Dr. Mathra Singh as Dr. Mathra Singh might be arrested at any time. Sundar Singh (85) got a passport for Mathra Singh. On 18th July 1914 we four sailed for Hong Kong. Gujjar Singh previous to departing handed over a bundle of *Ghadr* pamphlets to Dr. Mathra Singh for distribution in Hong Kong among the policemen and watchmen, and said he would follow, when he had bought some pistols and send another party under accused (85). Dr. Mathra Singh passed himself off as a merchant dealing in umbrellas and had about 120 umbrellas in a box. We arrived at Hong Kong on the 23rd or 24th July, and stopped at the *gurdwara*. At Hong Kong I saw 100 pistol cartridges with Balwant Singh. Sama Singh (75) came to Dr. Mathra Singh and took away the bundle of *Ghadrs* to distribute among the soldiers and watchmen in Hong Kong. The regiments were the 25th and 26th Punjabis and 24th Battery. I never saw Sama Singh in the Punjab till I saw him in Jail. He was the leader of the party at Hong Kong, and he told me his house had been twice searched for seditious literature but nothing had been found. Mathra Singh told me he was a leader in Hong Kong.

Eight or nine days after Sundar Singh (85) arrived at Hong Kong with his party including—

Harnam Singh (24).

Harnam Singh of Sialkot. Convicted in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Chanan Singh (hanged in Walla case).

I knew them all before.

Both the Harnam Singhs were sepoys in the Municipal Police at Shanghai, and Chanan Singh was a watchman. I met them at the *gurdwara*. I asked them if they had brought pistols. Harnam Singh (24) said that they had brought a number of pistols in a box with a false bottom, which they had deposited with a watchman. In Hong Kong I met Budha Singh (8), who had been in Shanghai. He also joined our party and said that he would come with us to India, but had no passage money. We remained at Hong Kong for a month

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

as no ship was sailing and sailed on the 10th September 1914, on a Jardine boat. The following came with me:—

Sundar Singh (85),
Harnam Singh (24),
Chanan Singh (hanged),
Sujja Singh (88),
Balwant Singh (4),
Ganga Singh, not accused,
Pala Singh, not accused,
and others.

Dr. Mathra Singh, Budha Singh (8) and Saman Singh (75) remained at Hong Kong owing to fear of search and said they would come by some port where they would not be searched, as they would bring pistols with them. All of us left for mutiny. There were other passengers, whose objects I don't know. At Hong Kong Dr. Mathra Singh gave his box of umbrellas to Sundar Singh (85) and instructed him to sell them at Calcutta and to spend the amount on the objects of the revolution. Sundar Singh (85) gave 120 dollars to Dr. Mathra Singh and Budha Singh (8) to pay for their passages as they had no money. Harnam Singh of Sialkot stopped at Hong Kong.

Sundar Singh (85) had two copies of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* which he and I used to recite on board to the others. Then Harnam Singh (24) made a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. I assisted in copying out three or four stanzas for him. P. 17 is the copy made by us in a note-book. Part written by witness is marked red part by 24 blue. Sundar Singh (85) used to say that the English in India were few and could be easily turned out; there being 33 *crors* of Indians as compared with only 4 *crors* of English all over the world. On the 16th, 17th or 18th September we reached Singapore. The *Komagata Maru* had already arrived there. It was anchored outside the harbour and the passengers were not allowed to land. We were allowed inside the harbour. A signaller of the 26th Punjab Infantry was on our ship. He signalled to the *Komagata Maru* asking who they were. The reply was that they were the emigrants who had not been allowed to land in Canada. We signalled to them to be of good cheer as we were coming to help them. While in Singapore we saw two boat-loads of English soldiers and Madras Sepoys go off towards the *Komagata Maru*. They had batons with them. I told Sundar Singh (85) these people would attack the emigrants on the *Komagata Maru*. Sundar Singh said the *Komagata Maru* people had pistols, which they had purchased from America and some from Japan and there was no need to be afraid. At Singapore Sundar Singh (85) gave Harnam Singh (24) a sovereign, P. 17 and some printed literature of Bhagwan Singh of Canada, to preach sedition to Indians of the islands and to collect men to return and assist in the rising. We left Harnam Singh (24) at Singapore. The *Komagata Maru* left Singapore about five or six hours before we did. From Singapore we went to Penang. Sundar Singh (85), Pala Singh (not accused), Balwant Singh (4) and I got off, preached in the *gurdwara* and tried to induce people to join us in the rising, but we did not succeed. After two days we left Penang and reached Calcutta on the 28th or 29th September 1914 at 2 P.M. Pala Singh (not accused), Sundar Singh (85), Balwant Singh (4), Sujja Singh (88), Chanan Singh (hanged) and I went to the Howrah *gurdwara*. At 1 A.M. an European Sergeant with some sepoys came and enquired if any of the *Komagata Maru* passengers were there. The *Granthi* was not present so I told the European Sergeant that we were persons who had come to Calcutta by a Jardine boat. I told him I knew nothing about the *Komagata Maru* passengers. He then left. In the early morning Sundar Singh (85), Sujja Singh (88) and Balwant Singh (4) left the *gurdwara* and Sujja Singh (88) came to me and said Sundar Singh (85) wanted me. When I went to Sundar Singh (85), he said the *Komagata Maru* had arrived and there had been a fight and that the police were arresting the Sikhs. He said that Sujja Singh (88), Balwant Singh (84) and he would go, entrain for the Punjab from some station beyond Howrah, and tell the people of the Punjab about the treatment which the *Komagata Maru* people had

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received. He told me to sell the box of umbrellas, and with the money to assist any passenger of the *Komagata Maru* who was in need of help to get home. Sujja Singh (88) and Balwant Singh (4) left their clothes behind to give to anyone needing them.

I went back to the *gurdwara*. I went to the bazar to dispose of the umbrellas. When I got out of the train 5 or 6 police constables caught me and took me off to the thana as they suspected me of being a *Komagata Maru* passenger. I was kept at the thana until 7 P.M. When the officer in charge came and asked me where my luggage was, I said I was a passenger by a Jardine boat and that my luggage was at the *gurdwara*. I was brought back to the *gurdwara* by the officer in charge and my belongings were seached, but nothing incriminating was found. I was taken back to the thana and kept there for the night. At 12 noon the following day I was taken before the Superintendent and released. I returned to the *gurdwara*. I again went to the bazar to dispose of the umbrellas. I was again arrested by the Police and sent to the jail. Many of the *Komagata Maru* passengers were confined in that jail. I heard from one Amar Singh (not accused), that Sohan Singh (convicted in Lahore Conspiracy Case) had provided them with pistols at Japan which they had brought with them as far as Calcutta, but that at Calcutta, some of the passengers on landing fearing a search had thrown the pistols into the sea, while others still had them and had used them in the Budge Budge affair. He told me to go to the Punjab and tell people of the hardships of the *Komagata Maru* passengers and incite them to rise. I told him I had returned for this purpose. I remained in jail three or four days, and Sardar Sukha Singh. Deputy Superintendent of Police, said I should be released as I was not a *Komagata Maru* passenger. I was then released. Before being released I was given a *parwana* by the magistrate so that I should not again be arrested. When I came to Amritsar I handed it to the Superintendent of Police. I went back to the *gurdwara*. I sold the umbrellas in Calcutta. I gave one sovereign to Mana Singh (57), passenger by the *Komagata Maru*. I also gave £1 to Banta Singh (not accused) who also came by the *Komagata Maru*. I also gave £1 to Channan Singh (hanged). On 13th October 1914 Manna Singh, Ganga Singh, Channan Singh (hanged), Banta Singh (not accused) and I went to Howrah Station. At the Howrah Station we met—

Gujjar Singh (18), who had come from Shanghai in another steamer, with a party of some 40 or 50 in number.

Bishen Singh (7).

Ijaib Singh (29).

Thakar Singh (93).

Teja Singh (90).

Tara Singh, not accused.

Wadhawa Singh (99).

Harnam Singh (24).

Wasakha Singh (100), who came from United States of America.

Bishen Singh, a relative of Sohan Singh, not accused.

Budh Singh from America, not accused.

Basant Singh, not accused.

Budha Singh (8).

(Note.—Budha Singh 8's name given at once, when asked if he remembered any Sur Singh men.)

Gujjar Singh (18) said these persons had come with him and were members of his party. He told me that Sohan Singh of Bhakna, Baktawar Singh of Malwa and one other of Doaba, whose name I have forgotten, had been arrested by the police. He said we should not lose heart by these arrests, but

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should work with greater zeal for the cause. He told us to meet at *Dewali* at the Clock Tower at Amritsar. He said Sohan Singh had given pistols in Japan to the *Komagata Maru* people, but that they had thrown them in the sea instead of using them. An Inspector of Police came in the train with the party. People got out at their different destinations. Gujjar Singh (18) and 10 or 12 others who had not taken tickets to Amritsar were removed from the train at Ludhiana by the police. On 16th or 17th October some 16 of us got to Amritsar, including Harnam Singh (24), Bishen Singh (7), (90), (8) and also Channan Singh (hanged), I, (24) and (7) stayed at the *chaubara* of Nanak Singh, *halwai*. The next day Gujjar Singh and his lot detrained at Ludhiana including (93), (100) and (99). Sundar Singh (85), who had preceded us from Calcutta also came therewith Balwant Singh (4) and Sujja Singh (88). Gujjar Singh told us not to create a row in the *Dewali* fair because it might lead to discovery. He said if any one needed money for expenses he would help him, and that after the *Dewali Mela* we would be informed what to do. He told us to tell people that the *Komagata Maru* people had been ill-treated, kept without food for days and murdered and that we should all be ready to rise when the emigrants, who were returning from America with arms to rise against Government, arrived. We remained in Amritsar from about five or six days before *Dewali* to five or six days afterwards. Gujjar Singh told us to spread news and collect men for the rising. I spoke about these matters in the *Guru ka Bagh*. As I was leaving I met Kala Singh (hanged) and Ganda Singh (14). I did not know these two men previously. They said something should be done to stop this ill-treatment. I said we emigrants had returned to India for the purpose of creating a disturbance, that many had already come and many more were following. They asked if there was a leader. I mentioned the name of Gujjar Singh (18). They said they wanted to see him. I told them they could see him in the evening in the *chaubara* of Nanak Singh. They met me often during *Dewali* and encouraged me to go on with the *Ghadr* work. On *Dewali* day Dr. Mathra Singh and his party, consisting of 19 or 20 men, came to Amritsar and stayed at Chambal Bunga. I remember the names of the following of the party :—

Sadu Singh of Sur Singh description can be given ;

Harnam Singh of Sialkot ;

Santa Singh (76) ;

Sundar Singh (86) ;

Mathra Singh's younger brother whom I had seen at Hong Kong ;

and several names given of people not accused.

Harnam Singh, Sialkot, told me they were of Mathra Singh's party, just arrived from Hong Kong.

Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh had come from America. I have been told that Sadu Singh of Sur Singh was on parade in jail, but I did not identify him. All others had come from Hong Kong.

Dr. Mathra Singh, Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Sunder Singh (86) Santa Singh (76) used to come to Gujjar Singh at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* during *Dewali*.

Of Gujjar Singh's and Natha Singh's party at Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair I met—

Bishen Singh (7) ;

Ajaib Singh (29) ;

Wadhawa Singh (99) ;

Harnam Singh (24) ;

Thakhar Singh (93) ;

Sundar Singh (86) ;

Santa Singh (76) ;

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Ganda Singh (14);
Wasakha Singh (100);
Balwant Singh (4);
Teja Singh (90);
Indar Singh of Sur Singh, convicted in Lahore Conspiracy Case;
Sadu Singh of Sur Singh (?);
Buda Singh (8);
Piyara Singh of Doaba (L.C.C.);
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L.C.C.);
Chanan Singh (hanged);
Sujja Singh (88);
Sundar Singh (85);
Doctor Mathra Singh;
Kala Singh (hanged); and
several names given, not accused.

After the fair Gujjar Singh (18) told us we could go home as no date had been fixed for rising and we were not sufficient, and that Wasakha Singh (100), who was to be the leader of the Patti side of the Majha, would inform us of the date and give necessary instructions. He said the men on the Khasa side of the Majha would get instructions from himself. I was put on duty at Amritsar to see all emigrants returning and tell them the same. About 4 or 5 days afterwards I met one Suba Singh and Ujagar Singh (97) who had come from Shanghai with Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.). They had 5 or 6 American returned emigrants with them who belonged to the Malwa and Doaba. I communicated Gujjar Singh's message to these people. I then went home where I stayed for 4 or 5 days. I returned to Amritsar intending to go on to the Nankana fair. At Amritsar I met—

Bishen Singh (7).
Harnam Singh (24).
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L.C.C.).

Bishen Singh said Gujjar Singh had sent word through him to me to see him before proceeding to the Nankana fair. We took tickets to Khasa 2 miles from Bhakna and left by the evening train. At Khasa Station we met—

Sunder Singh (85).
Sundar Singh from America (87) and a man of Malwa.

They said Gujjar Singh (18) had not turned up. Harnam Singh of Sialkot and I went to Bhakna. We found Gujjar Singh and brought him to Khasa Station. Manna Singh came with us. Gujjar Singh (18) said no date had been fixed for the rising, but as it would be (and November) fixed next day we should remain and not go to the Nankana fair. Harnam Singh (24) and I said we would go to the fair and the others could remain and the date of the rising communicated to us through Bishen Singh (7) at the fair. Gujjar Singh (18) said he had given Lal Singh of Bhure (L.C.C.) Rs. 50 for *chhavis* and that he would send a further Rs. 50 for which Lal Singh had asked. Harnam Singh (24) and I left by the night train for Nankana to see the fair and meet co-revolutionists to get them ready.

We stayed the night at Lahore Station and left by the early morning train for Nankana.

The next day Bishen Singh (7) met us at Nankana and told us that no date had been fixed. At the Nankana fair we informed all the persons we met about the rising. We met the following ghadrites at the fair:—

Ganda Singh (14);
Kala Singh (hanged);
Teja Singh (90);
Hari Singh (22);

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Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L C.C.) ;
Piara Singh (L.C.C.) ;
Udham Singh (96) ;
Bishen Singh (7) ;
Harnam Singh (24) ;
Thakar Singh (93) ;
Chanan Singh (hanged) ; and
others names given, not accused.

Indar Singh of Sur Singh and Piara Sirgh told me a number of persons who had returned from America for the rising had been stopped at Calcutta, but that the leaders of that party had managed to escape. He pointed out two of these men. They were not Sikhs but Monas. I told Indar Singh to let these men know that they could join us at the meeting at Khasa to fix the date of the rising. I noticed that one of the two men tied his turban from right to left (*khabbi pagri*). The two men were asked to meet Gujjar Singh (18) at Khasa. After the fair Bishen Singh (7), Manna Singh and one or two other men went to the Bar to collect funds for the cause. Harnam Singh (24), Thakar Singh (93) and another went to Lyallpur to lecture to the people of the Bar. Teja Singh (90) and I returned to our villages. Two or three days afterwards I meet Gujjar Singh (18) with two others. I asked who the men were. Gujjar Singh (18) said they were workers of the revolutionary party and had returned from America. He said their names were Jaggat Ram and Kartar Singh. I have identified these two in the condemned cells. He said they could make bombs, aeroplanes and other machinery and were going to Bengal to obtain pistols, and when returning they would take tickets for Lahore but would leave the train at some small station. He also said two men, including (85), would meet them at Beas and beyond Jullundur to take over the arms. Gujjar Singh (18) told me to go and see Lal Singh of Bhure and ask if the *chhavis* were ready. I said I did not know Lal Singh and that some one else should be sent. He said that Balwant Singh (4) lived with Lal Singh and that I should see the former. I went and met Balwant (4) at Bhure. He said that the *chhavis* for which Rs. 50 were first sent were ready, but that the second amount of Rs. 50 had not been received and so *chhavis* had not been made and that money should be sent. Balwant Singh (4) also said that he himself could not visit Dudher as he had a lot of work, but that I should go there and see Wasakha Singh (100) and direct him to prepare the men to be ready for the rising. When I went to Bhure, Lal Singh was not there and I was informed by Balwant Singh (4) he had gone to the surrounding villages to prepare people for the rising. From Bhure I went to Dudher and delivered Balwant Singh's message to Wasakha Singh (100). I then returned to my village. Two or three days afterwards Sundar Singh (85) came to me in my village and said the 15th November had been fixed by the Khasa committee for the general rising. I asked who were the leaders of the committee. He gave me the following names :—

Dr. Mathra Singh.
Kartar Singh (L.C.C.).
Jaggat Ram (L.C.C.).
Vir Singh ?
Wasakha Singh (100).
Gujjar Singh (18).
Sundar Singh (87).
Nidhan Singh (L.C.C.).

I was told by Sundar Singh (87) to go to Sur Singh and inform the people of that village of the date fixed. I went to Sur Singh and told Indar Singh (L.C.C.) and Sadhu Singh. I then returned to my village. After two or three days Harnam Singh of Sialkot came to me and said the date already fixed had been postponed as the pistols which were expected from Bengal had not arrived, and that a fresh date would be fixed at the Massia fair at Tarn Taran, *i.e*, 17th November 1914. He told me to go and inform the people of Sur Singh accordingly. I went to Sur Singh and told Indar Singh (L.C.C.) and Sadhu

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Singh. I returned to my village. After two or three days Harnam Singh (24), Thakur Singh (93), the man from Nakai, who had gone to the Bar to preach sedition, returned. They said a large number of men of the Bar were ready to join the movement. They stayed with me for the night and left the next morning for Tarn Taran, saying they would go by stages and would preach sedition in the villages on the way and would get to Tarn Taran in time for the Massia fair. The next day Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Udham Singh (96) came to me on their way to Massia. They stayed the night and left next morning for Tarn Taran. One day before the fair I left my village for Tarn Taran. There I met Kala Singh, hanged. He said he was a Reservist and had deserted from Mian Mir. He said he had joined at Mian Mir to get a rifle, but as he had not been able to get one he had deserted. He said Reservists only got rifles at Multan or when they were going to the front. Later on I met the following men at the fair at Tarn Taran, belonging to the *Ghadr* party :—

Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L. C. C.) ;
Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh (?) ;
Ganda Singh, *Nihang* (15) ;
Budha Singh (8) ;
Kesar Singh (45) ;
Wasakha Singh (100) ;
Balwant Singh (4) ;
Wadhawa Singh (99) ;
Santa Singh (76) ;
Sundar Singh (86) ;
Thakur Singh (93) ;
Harnam Singh (24) ;
Bisher Singh (7) ;
Ajaib Singh (29) ;
Teja Singh (90) ;
Udham Singh (96) ;
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) ;
Harnam Singh (25) whom I had also seen at Amritsar after the fair there, at the Clock Tower, but nowhere else ;
Jhindar Singh (37) ;
Chanan Singh, hanged ;
Ganda Singh (14) ;
Hari Singh (22) ;
Sundar Singh (87).
Sundar Singh (85) ;
and others not accused, names given.

All were asking the date of the rising. I told them Gujar Singh (18) would come in the evening and would tell us the date. Harnam Singh of Sialkot told me Gujar Singh would come in the evening. The next morning, the day for the Massia fair, I heard Gujjar Singh had been arrested the night before. At 7 or 8 A. M. when going to the Darbar Sahib I met Harnam Singh of Sialkot. He asked me to go to the committee in spite of Gujjar Singh's arrest. We went and there met—

Sundar Singh (85).
Sundar Singh of Jubbowal (87).
Ganda Singh (14).
Kala Singh, hanged.
Wasakha Singh (100).

It was arranged that the seven of us and men brought by Lal Singh should meet at Jhar Sahib near Bhure village about 4 or 5 days hence for a consultation as to how to proceed. We returned to the fair and informed the other members of the party that no date had been fixed, and that a date would be fixed at the Jhar Sahib.

The others went home. I went to my village. After four days I went to Sur Singh to see Indar Singh and ask if any date had been fixed for the rising. I met Indar Singh and Sadhu Singh. He said he did not know the date,

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but that we should go to Jhar Sahib. In the morning Indar Singh, Sadu Singh and I went to Jhar Sahib. There we met Lal Singh of Bhure, Balwant Singh (4), Wasakha Singh (100), Bishen Singh (7); Harnam Singh of Sialkot, Udham Singh (96). Harnam Singh (24), Kala Singh (hanged). There were between 15 or 16 others from the neighbouring villages. There were no persons from Malwa and Doaba. Wasakha Singh (100) said Gujjar Singh (18) had been arrested and that no body from Malwa and Doaba could attend the meeting, that the date should be postponed and that two men should be sent to enquire from the Malwa and Doaba people what date would suit them and that we would like the 23rd November. We wanted an early date as people were being arrested. Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Indar Singh of Sur Singh were sent to Doaba. The rest of us were told to inform people of the villages who had not come to the meeting. I went to Thattian to inform Thakur Singh (93). After meeting him I went on to Naushera Panwan to see Jhindar Singh (37). I was told he had gone to *mauza* Tharu. I followed him to Tharu and found him at the house of Sohan Singh. There I met Attar Singh, father of Sohan Singh, Jhindar Singh and one or two emigrants of Doaba from America. I told Jhindar Singh that 23rd November 1914 had been fixed for the rising and that they should come to Jhar Sahib. Jhindar Singh (37) complained that Gujjar Singh's party had so far done nothing, and that he (Jhindar Singh) and others of Tharu would form their own party and see Sohan Singh and other emigrants who were coming from America and China, and fix their own date for risings. I stayed there the night and then went to Jhar Sahib. Jhindar Singh said he would come to Jhar Sahib on 23rd November. I arrived at Jhar Sahib and I went to Sur Singh. On the way to Sur Singh I passed through Bhure. I met Balwant Singh (4). I told him that I would pass the night at Sur Singh and come back next morning the 23rd to attend at Jhar Sahib. At Sur Singh I met Indar Singh (L. C. C.) and Sadhu Singh. I remained there the night and next day left at 3 or 4. Indar Singh and Sadhu Singh started with me. On the road we met Ganda Singh (15) and Budha Singh (8) who said they were returning from Jhar Sahib. They told us that the date of rising had been put off until the 26th November 1914. We decided to go on to Jhar Sahib to find out for ourselves. Near Jhar Sahib we met Lal Singh of Bhure. I asked him why the date had been put off. He said Nidhan Singh of Chuga had come and said that the men of Malwa and Doaba had fixed that date for the rising and that we should fix the same date. Lal Singh said a large number of men had collected at Jhar Sahib but those living near had gone home. We three stayed that night at Jhar Sahib. Besides us the following people were there :—

Waskha Singh (100) ;
Balwant Singh (4) ;
Bishen Singh (7) ;
Ajaib Singh (29) ;
Jhindar Singh (37) ;
Thakur Singh (93) ;
Ganda Singh (14) ;
Kala Singh (hanged) ;
Harnam Singh (24) ;
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) ;
Dari (11) ;
Udham Singh (96) ;
Mangal Singh (56) ;
Suja Singh (88) ;
Chanan Singh (hanged) ;
Sundar Singh (85) ;
and other villagers.

The *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib's brother, Jassa Singh, was there. It was dark. Waskha Singh (100) and I went to Dhudir the next morning. We heard there a man from Chola had come and had left word that a Cavalry man, a resident of Chola, wanted to see Wasakha Singh. Both Wasakha Singh and I started off for Chola. We went to the *haveli* of Mohain Singh, and learnt there that Sucha Singh (82), a sowar of the 23rd Cavalry, wanted to see us. He came to Mohin Singh's *haveli*. He wanted to

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know why we had been postponing the date of rising and said if we were quick about it the 23rd Cavalry would join us. He said drafts from the regiment had been sent to France, and that others were being sent, but that they would rather stay here and die for their country than go and fight in France and be killed there, and that an early date for the rising should be fixed. Wasakha Singh (100) told him the 26th November had been fixed for the rising. Sucha Singh (82) said two days of his leave remained, but that he would return immediately and inform his comrades of the date fixed and would meet as arranged on the 26th November. Wasakha Singh (100) told him to take a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to read out to the regiment. Wasakha Singh and I returned to Dudhir. Next morning (25th November) I went to Jhar Sahib. Wasakha Singh (100) said he would follow with men. I stayed all day at Jhar Sahib. In the afternoon I went to Bhure to see Lal Singh. I saw his brother-in-law Balwant Singh (4). In the afternoon Natha Singh, *Mahant*, of Sur Singh, approver, came to Lal Singh's house. He had a sword and belt and was mounted. Teja Singh (90) and Budha Singh (8) were with him. Natha Singh had some goat's flesh with him. Natha Singh and his companions remained in Lal Singh's house. Balwant Singh (4) and I went off in the evening to Jhar Sahib. I stayed the night Jhar Sahib. Balwant Singh went to Bhure. I stayed at Jhar Sahib on 26th November. About 4 P.M. people from the adjoining villages and others began to collect. By 9 P.M. all had collected. Lal Singh had also come. About 40 or 45 persons collected. Natha Singh asked Lal Singh if he had any bombs or pistols. Lal Singh said he had no bombs or pistols, but had *chhavis* and *gandasas* which he had distributed. Lal Singh said pistols, and bombs might come later from America. At 11 P.M. Lal Singh said that as no armed men had come, as the Cavalry had not turned up and as there were no pistols, etc., and as it was late the rising should be postponed till the 27th November 1914. This was decided on by (100), (85), Lal Singh and Natha Singh. Wasakha Singh (100) said we should first attack the Police Stations at Sirhali and Patti to procure arms, kill the Police there and then loot the Government treasury at Tarn Taran. It was arranged that next night the 27th we should all meet at a mound between Sarhali, Lokhi and Kairon. Those who had come from adjoining villages returned home for food, while those who had come from far went to Sirhali. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind (90), Indar Singh of Sur Singh and I went to Bhikiwind. The following people had collected at Jhar Sahib on the 26th :—

Sadhu Singh (73).
Kesar Singh (45).
Ganda Singh (15).
Budha Singh (8).
Indar Singh (L. C. C.).
Natha Singh, *Mahant*.
Teja Singh (90).
Teja Singh (91).
Wasaka Singh (100).
Dari (11).
Balwant Singh (4).
Mangal Singh (56).
Sujja Singh (88).
Thakar Singh (93).
Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), whom I have identified in condenned cells.
Harnam Singh (24).
Jhindar Singh (37).
Ijaib Singh (29).
Bishen Singh (7).
Sundar Singh (85).
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.). Identified in condemned cells.
Udham Singh (96).
Ganda Singh (14).
Kala Singh, hanged.
Chanan Singh, hanged.

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Harnam Singh (25).
Nadhan Singh (L. C. C.), whom I Identified in cells.
Lal Singh (L. C. C.).

We remained the night at Bhikiwind. In the morning Indar Singh (L. C. C.) and I went to Khalra and returned to Bhikiwind. Teja Singh (90), Indar Singh of Sur Singh, a *fakir* named Sultan Shah (84), and I drank up a bottle of liquor got at Khalra. At 4-30 P.M. we four went to the mound at Sirhali. The *fakir* had a sword with an iron scabbard, and we three had *chhavis*. At 8 P.M. we got to Koharke and went to the *gurdwara*. We met Prem Singh (67) at the *gurdwara*. He had a sword, which he said he had brought from the 23rd Cavalry. Prem Singh, and we went to the mound. Near the mound we met Kala Singh, hanged, who was on sentry duty. He directed us to *Theh*, where we arrived at 10 P.M. About 45 men were seated there, others were feeding their horses. Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Lal Singh of Bhure, where there. Lal Singh said whoever deserted us would be murdered. One *Chura* had deserted. He, Natha Singh, said that the names of all present should be written down so that the names of anybody deserting should be known. Natha Singh gave me a small note-book in which I started writing the names. Natha Singh asked each man his name and I wrote. I wrote 30 names in P. 1, when Lal Singh said it was getting late and we should be moving on and that the remaining names could be written in the morning. The thirty names are written on 3 pages. I gave the book after writing to Natha Singh, *Mahant*. Among the men who had been present at Jhar Sahib, on the 26th Bishen Singh (7) and Dari (11) were not present at the gathering at *Theh* on the 27th, nor did I see Wasakha Singh (100).

Among new men I saw at the mound were.

Natha Singh (61) of Dhoond.
Wadhawa Singh (99).

I now read out the 30 names I entered in the note-book:—

Balwant Singh (4).
Mangal Singh (56).
Teja Singh (90).
Harnam Singh (24).
Thakur Singh (93).
Santa Singh (76).
Nathu (61).
Tarabi, not accused.
Natha Singh, approver.
Kishan Singh (47).
Chanan Singh (rubbed out), hanged.
Nathu, not accused.
Budha Singh (8).
Jhindar Singh (37).
Sundar Singh (85).
Wadhawa Singh (99).
Udham Singh (96).
Mangal Singh (55 or 56).
Sujja Singh (88).
Ijaib Singh (29).
Thakur Singh (93).
Labh Singh (49).
Jammu (34).
Indar Singh, accused.
Kesar Singh (45).
Harnam Singh (25).
Jagat Singh (L. C. C.).
Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.).
Prem Singh (67).
Sundar Singh.
Self.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd November 1915.

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The 3rd November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

18th Witness.—Sundar Singh, resumed on solemen affirmation :—

I see Exht. P. 1.

When I wrote the names, I saw and knew accused (4), (56), (90), Harnam Singh of Padhana (25), (93), (76). Nathu of Dhund (61), Tarebi, Natha Singh, *Mahant.* Kishen Singh was not known to me. I knew Chanan Singh of Burchand (hanged), Nathu, a *chura* with Lal Singh, (8), (37), (85), (99), (96). I did not know Mangal Singh (said to be 55). I knew (88), (29), (94).

I did not know Labh Singh (said to be 49), nor Jammu (said to be 34).

I knew Indar Singh (L. C. C.), (45), (24), Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Prem Singh (67) and Sundar Singh as myself.

The following had weapons—

Lal Singh a sword, (84) a sword, Natha Singh, approver, a sword, Prem Singh (67), the rest had *chhavis* or *gandasas.*

(At this stage an identification parade is held in Court.)

The witness identifies the following accused :—

No.			*Remarks.*
99	...	..	By name and village.
99	...	...	Ditto.
8	...	...	Ditto.
24	...	...	Ditto.
37	...	...	Ditto.
51	...	...	Identified wrongly as 87.
84	...	...	By name and village.
56	...	...	Ditto.
93	...	...	Ditto.
91	...	...	Identified as 61 wrongly.
61	...	...	Correct. Nathu Dhund.
11	...	...	By name and village.
96	...	...	Ditto.
15 (Nihang)	...	...	Ditto.
85	...	...	Ditto.
94	...	...	Ditto.
100	...	...	Ditto.
73	...	...	Ditto.
45	...	...	Ditto.
14	...	...	Ditto.
82	...	...	Ditto.
75	...	...	Ditto.
86	...	...	Ditto.
18	...	...	Ditto.

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No.	Remarks.
29	... By name and village.
88	Ditto.
97	Ditto.
7	Ditto.
6	Seen at Hong Kong or Amritsar, but does not know his name.
87	By name and village.
25	Ditto.
76	Ditto.

The witness identified some after consideration.

We left the mound at about 11 P.M. and went towards the Police Station Sirhali, some 2 or 3 miles off, reaching there about 12-45. We were made to sit down in the cotton fields. Natha Singh, Nathu, Dhund and Lal Singh went to Dudhir to fetch Dari and returned about 3 A.M. They said Dari had not come. Also that as the police sentry at the Police Station was alert we should not make an attack at that time, but should wait till next day. Some men left us and went home as nothing had been done. Lal Singh said we should go towards the low-lying lands. Prem Singh of Sur Singh and Kala Singh of Jagatpur were sent to Mian Mir to bring away as many sowars of the 23rd Cavalry as would come to a well near the village Chuslewarh. Natha Singh of Dhund, sometimes called Nathu, said that he could not stay as he was under police surveillance and had to give his name each night. He then rode away to his village. The men who left the main party as nothing was being done included:—

Sujja Singh (88);

Thakar Singh (93);

Harnam Singh (25);

Ijaib Singh (29);

Wadhawa Singh (99);

and others whom I do not now remember.

The rest of us went on the directions of Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Lal Singh of Bhure to the banks of the Beas to hide from the police. We were taken to the house of a zamindar in Dhund. I don't remember the name of the zamindar. In a room of the *haveli* we put our *chhavis* and swords which had been carried in bundles by Natha Singh and Lal Singh. I had my food, so did Inder Singh (L.C.C.) (8), (15), (45), (50), (37), (14). Harnam Singh (Sialkot), (96), (90), (84), (85), (4), Lal Singh, Bhure, in the *dharmsala*. After a light sleep about 11 or 12 P.M. Natha Singh, *Mahant*, Lal Singh of Bhure and I rode to the river bank taking the *chhavis* and swords with us. The others also came there, *i.e.*, those already mentioned as having fed at the *dharmsala*.

Lal Singh, Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and I were on the way to the well of Chuslewarh to meet the sowars of the 23rd Cavalry whom Prem Singh and Kala Singh had been sent to bring there. We got to Chamba. There Lal Singh met a relative and told him that our companions were on the banks of the river and that if Balwant Singh of Dudhir came, food was to be sent to the men. He was also told that if the Police came notice was to be given to the others. Then we three went to Thakur Kaura, reaching at 8 P.M. At 3 A.M. we went on to

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the well near Chuslewarh on the Patti Road. We waited there until 5 A.M., but no sowars turned up. Lal Singh and Natha Singh suggested we should go to Cantonments and find out why the sowars had not turned up. We rode to Bhangali where we had our food. We left three swords and a *chhavi* with a zamindar who fed us and was known to Natha Singh. We then proceeded to the Cavalry Rakhs in Mian Mir. There we met a sowar in charge of some grass-cutters. He said he belonged to Dhotean, and that the sowars had saddled their horses to come to Chulsewarh, but the *Granthi* had persuaded them not to go. The sowar went off to his troop and we three went to the Quarter-guard. Natha Singh told me to call Jheet Singh of Troop No. 7. I called him and he came. Ganda Singh, Lance-Daffadar, also came and they took us to the *gurdwara*. The *Granthi* was not there. We tied our horses and sat down with the two Cavalry men. A Musalman soldier was passing. Natha Singh and Lal Singh called to him to look at their horses in order to pretend we wanted our horses attended to. At 5 P.M. Natha Singh and I went to the jungle. The sowars came with us. Ganda Singh and I went in one direction, Natha Singh and the sowars in another. I told Ganda Singh that I had been wandering for the last two or three nights without food or rest. I told him all about what had happened during the previous few days. We five all got back to the *gurdwara*. Lal Singh and I remained at the *gurdwara*. Natha Singh and the Cavalry men went off. At 7 P.M. Natha Singh, *Mahant*, returned. At 8 P.M. at roll-call all the sowars left. The *Mahant's* son, Sadhu Singh, fed us. Mul Singh, *Granthi*, came after that. After roll-call two or three sowars came to the *gurdwara* and Natha Singh went out and had some talk with them. About five or six sowars came later to the *gurdwura*. Jheet Singh, sowar, came still later, and said the Risaldar of Troop No. 7 had sent word we could not remain at the *gurdwara*. The sowars said they would keep Natha Singh at the *gurdwara* as he was their *Guru* in spite of what the Risaldar said. The sowars then left. Natha Singh said there would be a gathering next day at Mangat *Gurdwara* to arrange everything. We three stayed in the *gurdwara* for the night. At 4-10 A.M. Mul Singh, *Granthi*, showed us the way to Mian Mir. He accompanied us for a short distance.

We went to Chobacha Sahib. The *Mahant* of the *gurdwara* gave us food. We left our horses there and went on to Guru Mangat *Gurdwara*. On arrival we saw Mul Singh, *Granthi*, Lachman Singh, Munshi and Ganda Singh, Lance-Daffadar and Budh Singh, sowar. We seven sat in one *chaubara* in the *gurdwara*. Lal Singh started to talk with Lachman Singh saying he had collected men for the rising, but the sowars had failed them by not turning up. Lachman Singh said the officers had got suspicious owing to the desertion of 3 men, and that the *Granthi* was to blame for the sowars not coming. Lal Singh upbraided Mul Singh. Mul Singh, *Granthi*, said he had stopped the sowars as the time for the rising had not arrived. I said we wanted *Granthis* like *Bhai* Bhagwan Singh. He asked who *Bhai* Bhagwan Singh was. I said he had been a *Granthi* at Hong Kong, had been deported from Canada. Mul Singh said Bhagwan Singh was his maternal uncle's son.

Lal Singh told us to come to business. Lal Singh asked Lachman Singh for a date to be fixed when the Cavalry would join the revolution. Lachman Singh said he could not fix a day but that we should bring 100 men and attack the lines and that they would help us. Lal Singh said that villagers would not believe them, but that if sowars returned with us and showed the villagers arms the villagers would join in. Lachman Singh said the regiment would join us when they got a chance. Lal Singh said we would keep a man at Chobacha Sahib as a post office. The sowars left telling Mul Singh, *Granthi*, to go to see the place chosen for the mutual interchange of information. Lal Singh said he would not show the place to Mul Singh, *Granthi*, as he could not trust him and the idea of Chobacha Sahib was given up. Mul Singh returned to the lines and Lal Singh, Natha Singh and I went on to Chobacha Sahib, and then to Bhangali where we arrived at 11 P.M. From the zamindars we took the swords and *chhavis* left there, and went on to the Guru Sar Sitlani. Ram Singh lives there, I woke him. We stabled our horses and Ram Singh showed us a

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room to store our arms and saddles. We went to sleep and woke at 8 A.M. The *Mahant* Kirpa Singh was not present. He came at 10-30 A.M. Lal Singh told the *Mahant* that our men were on the banks of the river and that we had clothes nor food. We told him about our objects. We asked the *Mahant* to give us pistols so that we could commit dacoities and get money. Kirpa Singh said he had a pistol, but would not give it to us. Natha Singh had a pistol and shewed it to Kirpa Singh and asked him at any rate to get cartridges for it. Kirpa Singh said the cartridges could not be obtained without a license and that his cartridges of his pistol would not fit Natha Singh's. Kirpa Singh advised us to abandon our designs. We said we would. At about 11 A.M. two chaprasis from the tahsil came to take a tent from the *gurdwara* for the Deputy Commissioner at Attari where he was to hold a *Durbar*. From the tahsil chaprasi we heard a large police force had gone towards Hithar to follow some dacoits. Lal Singh and Natha Singh then told me to go and inform our men who were on the river banks about the police force. I said I would not go alone, but would if Lal Singh accompanied me. At 12 noon we left Guru Sar Sutlani leaving our swords and *chhavis* with Ram Singh. I identify the 3 swords and *chhavi* head P. 18, A, B, C and P. 19. Natha Singh's pistol was an automatic one. We went on to Sur Singh and arrived there at 6 P.M. We met Indar Singh (L. C. C.), there. We asked him if any of our men had been arrested. He said none had been arrested and all had gone home. Indar Singh said some of our men had gone to Malwa, but had returned as they had heard a Sub-Inspector and Zaildar had beeen murdered near Moga. Chanan Singh (hanged) came to the house of Natha Singh, *Mahant*. He told Lal Singh the police had gone to Bhure to search for him (Lal Singh). Lal Singh and I went to Bhure. Lal Singh ascertained no police had visited the village. We heard the police had gone to Jhar Sahib and arrested three deserting sowars. I stayed that night with Lal Singh. Next morning I went to Natha Singh, *Mahant*, at Sur Singh. There I met Harnam Singh of Sialkot, Udham Singh (96), Chanan Singh and Indar Singh. I stayed the day and night there. At 3 A M. Harnam Singh of Sialkot and I left Sur Singh. I had a *chhavi* Harnam Singh went to Amritsar and I went to my village Wadali Guru. I was called by the Sub-Inspector to the Sadr thana, Amritsar, and told not to leave my village without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. I returned to my village and stayed there. About 10 or 12 days afterwards Kala Singh (hanged) came to me. He said Natha Singh of Sur Singh had sent word that if the police were troubling me I should go to him. I said I was in no trouble and would not go. Kala Singh said Chanan Singh, Udham Singh (96) and Budha Singh (8) were with Natha Singh. After 7 or 8 days Harnam Singh of Sialkot came to me, and said that Mulla Singh, of Merankot, wanted to see me at Amritsar. I did not know Mulla Singh, but had heard his name as a member of the party returned from Shanghai and the United States of America. I went to Amritsar with Harnam Singh. We enquired for Mulla Singh at a tailor's shop near Baba Atal, but got no news. In *Guru ka Bagh* we met Bishen Singh (7). He said Mulla Singh lived in a *dharmsala* near the *Darbar Sahib*. We went there. Harnam Singh and I went into the *dharmsala*. Bishen Singh remained outside. We saw Mulla Singh sitting there with a fat Bengali and a Maharatta, who had two protruding teeth. I failed to identify the man in jail Mulla Singh asked me why we were inactive. I said it was no use being active as there were no results. He told us that many emigrants had returned, but that money was required for arms and bombs. He said a dakaiti was going to take place at Chabba in the house of a wealthy *Sahukar*, whose name has been suggested by Wasawa Singh of Gilwali (L. C. C.). He asked me to join in the dakaiti and to bring men. I declined. He got annoyed and told me to go. I returned home. After 4 or 5 days Bishen Singh (7) came to me and asked me to join in a dakaiti. I declined. After 2 or 3 days Harnam Singh of Sialkot came and asked me to go to Doaba for dakaiti. I declined. I gave him a *chhavi* at his request. Chanan Singh of Bur Chand and Kalla Singh of Jaggatpur came to me later on. They asked me to join in their cause, but I declined. After this Manna Singh of Dhotian with one other Sikh, whom I did not know, came to me. They asked me to let them know the whereabouts of the *Ghadr* party. I said I did not know. I advised them to go to the Clock Tower in Amritsar where they would meet some of the party. They both left. Then Prem Singh came to me.

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He taunted me for doing nothing. Then Kalla Singh and Chanan Singh came to me. They said they had to murder enemies of the country (*Desh Ghatis*) and asked me to join. I refused. They asked me to go with them and get the arms which had been stored at Guru Sar Sutlani *Gurdwara* by Natha Singh and myself. I refused to go. They abused me and said I would be murdered. I said I would get them arrested by the Police at the Chheharta Station which is close to my well. On this they left. Prem Singh came to me again. He asked me to join the movement, but I again declined. He said from being a *Desh Bhagat* I had become *Desh Ghati*. He abused me and left saying threatening me. Deva, *Chura* of my village, went to Panchwar to work. He came to me with a message from a man he met at the *gurdwara* that I would be murdered in two or three days. Kalla Singh who was arrested in connection with the Walla Canal Bridge raid, gave my name to the police saying I had at first initiated him into the *Ghadr* party. I was called by the police to the Sadr Amritsar Thana and on telegraphic instructions from Lahore I was arrested. I subsequently heard that Natha Singh, *Mahant* of Sur Singh, had mentioned me in connection with the Jhar Sahib and 23rd Cavalry affairs, and had given up the pocket-book in which I had recorded the names of 30 of the men who had attended the meeting at the mound.

On question of Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioner.—I refused to join in the dacoities as the heaviest punishment would be inflicted if caught.

Cross-examined by Lala Hakumat Rai for (61).—Dhanpat Rai, Inspector, called me to Amritsar—he also arrested me. I was in the thana there one day, was then taken to Lahore, returned to Amritsar, where the next day I commenced my statement to him. I had not up to then made a statement to a magistrate. I told the Inspector the name of 61's village Dhun. I knew Dhun was near Sur Singh. The Dhun I went to with Natha Singh, *Mahant*, is another Dhun.

I gave my statement to the Inspector straight out without prompting or interrogatories from him. No promise of pardon was then held out. I heard of a pardon first when produced before the magistrate. I gave evidence in Dagshai Court-martial. I had not then received a pardon.

I know Head Constable Bhag Singh; saw him when I was identified in Lahore and in Jutogh. I did not see Bhag Singh when I identified any accused.

I never saw Bhag Singh then in Lahore or Amritsar. Never saw (61) before the Kairon gathering.

On going to Sarhali from Kairon we saw none except accused and party men.

I did not see the thana door that night. I don't know if reports are written at night. Dari said he would get the door open at Jhar Sahib under some pretence or other; he was to go as he was known to the thana people.

When at Kairon mound the names were written. Men were standing or sitting. Natha Singh called out the names to me after asking the men present. Several there I didn't know. No one suggested taking thumb marks. Moonlight fairly strong.

By "new men" I meant men whom I had not noticed at Jhar Sahib. We sat in Jhar Sahib in an open space from 6 P.M. I was in the Jhar Sahib about 1 hour.

When roll was written, some men mentioned their villages, and the villages of some were mentioned by Lal Singh. Lal Singh told me one man standing was Nathu, Dhund. I did not know him before.

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I took an active part in the movement as I was keen on it. I refused to join in dacoities as by then I had got afraid.

Nathu, Dhun, I see has a scar on his face, with slightly cat-like eyes. Lal Singh told me there were some *Churas* of his village there as the names were being written out.

On arrest was in Amritsar 2 or 3 days, then in Lahore *Kotwali* 2 or 3 days, then in Simla for 1½ months, then I was brought to the Railway Police Lines, Lahore. Bhag Singh sometimes accompanied me, and the Inspectors were Harkishen Singh and Abdul Aziz. Did not give Nathu's *hulia* to Dhanpat Rai. I gave names of villages when I knew the men. I stopped writing the list as Natha Singh told us to move on.

Natha Singh, Head Constable, and some policemen took me from Lahore to Amritsar for identification parade. The Superintendent of Police had gone into the jail, and I was made to sit outside. I had no talk with policemen then.

I don't know if Mangal Singh, Dhun, is a well-known *badmash*. Don't know if Nathu, Dhun, has been 21 times challaned and discharged.

Cross examination for accused (40) *by Lala Hakumat Rai.*—I do not know Karm Chand, Kohli, by sight.

Cross-examination for accused (8), (15), (24) *and* (85) *by Mr. Saunders.*—Gujar Singh did not despatch the 100 dollars to Hardial in my presence. I was present when he collected the money to despatch.

Hardial's name is on the *Ghadr* as editor. Harnam Singh (24) kept the book containing *Ghadr* transcription.

Met (8) first in Hong Kong *Gurdwara*. Never had any row with him in Hong Kong.

I did not stay in *havalat* with (15). He was in a quite different *havalat* to me in Amritsar. I did not see him there till identification.

Names entered in P. 1 were names of people I saw there. I wrote the names as I saw them.

Cross-examination by M. Muhammad Sadiq for (55) *and* (73).—I have often seen Sadhu Singh, and recorded his name at Kairon after seeing him. I have once failed to identify Sadhu Singh in Amritsar.

I know Mangal Singh of Waltoha. I know also of Mangal Singh of Sur Singh. If I have failed to identify him it is due to possible lapse of time since I saw him.

Had not seen (55) before the Kairon affair to my knowledge.

Cross-examination by Amar Nath, Bhatia, for accused (22), (75), (84), (56), (94), (34).—Have not kept notes of dates. Remember them without. Been in *havalat* nearly 3 months. My identification of accused was before the statement made to the magistrate.

Met (75) first in Hong Kong on day of sailing. Didn't know him before.

I did not go with him to distribute *Ghadr* literature in Hong Kong. The *Ghadr* was in Gurmukhi. Balwant Singh, Mathra Singh, his brother, and I were present when the papers were sent for distribution.

I never saw (75) in India till I saw him in jail. Have identified (no), (75) in jail straight away by name. Harkishen Singh was present at the parade, but not near me. Mr. Scott took me round.

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My identification of (75) was subsequent to the magistrate's examination. (75) told me his house had been searched in Hong Kong without result.

We met people at Nankana fair in twos and threes; so also in Tarn Taran. No list prepared. Can identify Hari Singh (22) to-day. Did not know (56) before; first knew him at Jhar Sahib where saw him with Sujja Singh (88) on 23rd and 26th November, and once before. Had no talk with (56) at Jhar Sahib. Jhar Sahib is a place for pilgrimage for Sikhs. There is no *talab* there. It has become prominent recently.

The Captain of my ship was a European. We read out *Gadr-di-Gunj* openly. There were several Panjabis on board. The sailors were Calcutta people. Now know the strength of the Empire. We left America on the promise of being provided with arms in India.

Had no food at Chamba.

Natha Singh and Lal Singh called the *Salotri*. Kirpa Singh stayed behind when we left him. Natha Singh kept the note-book. The note-book P. 1 was not written in when given to me. I did not notice if any leaves had been torn out. Don't know if I wrote on the first page.

Cross-examination by Lala Beni Pershad for (5), (35), (53), (96), (76), and (11).—Can only read and write Gurmukhi. P. 1 is written in pencil. Know English figures. Same questions and answer *re* P. 1.

Saw P. 1 next when statement recorded by magistrate. Don't know if any reports made about us in Hong Kong. Know Samma Singh was searched.

Have said all I know about Shanghai. Heard lectures there by (18) in a garden and elsewhere. Heard Gurdit Singh of *Komagata Maru* lectured against Government. Heard no seditious lecture in *gurdwara*; heard lectures in the gardens. Kept no notes thereof.

I lectured in Penang against Government in Gurmukhi. Other passengers also did. The police in Shanghai tried to control affairs in the English town, but could not control other places.

Tarn Taran is a place for *tirath*. In Amritsar stopped at Nanak Singh's *chaubara*. Saw several of our party there at *Diwali*, before and after, constantly changing. Never went to Bungah Chambel. I have mentioned people as of (18) or Mathra Singh's party because I saw them with them and they came with them. I was in Mathra Singh's party up to Hong Kong; came from there as one of 85's party. They were sub-divisions of 18's party.

I may possibly have omitted some names in some of my statements.

Jhar Sahib is 14 or 15 miles from my village. Had never been there till last *Diwali*. Anyone can stay at the Jhar Sahib *gurdwara*.

I went to Jhar Sahib several times; went on 22nd and 23rd November. Don't know *Mahant* or servants of *gurdwara*; did not speak to them; there are two men in charge.

Lal Singh and Natha Singh, *Mahant*, were our leaders there. I did not hear the *Mahant* or *Granthi* say anything.

Accused (11) lives some 18 or 20 *koh* from my village. Don't know if (11) has been under police surveillance. Never went to Dudhir before.

Natha Singh was not known to me before Jhar Sahib—and never saw him after.

Know Santa Singh (76) first in Hong Kong; he never lectured. Saw him at *Diwali*. He came with Mathra Singh from Hong Kong, and I saw him with him at *Diwali*.

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Cross-examined by Nand Lal, Puri, for accused (7), (18), (29), (87), (90), (93), (88) and (99).—Accused (18) got Buta Singh through Lal Singh. Lal Singh had been in police employ, but was then out of employ. Don't know if reason of assault was disclosed to the Consul. Same *re* Kesar Singh and Ganda Singh Nikai,—latter was watchman. Never tried to become a *Granthi* at Jangship nor Shanghai. I was asked to become in opposition to Rur Singh. Gujar Singh did not oppose me. He was not there at the time.

Gujar Singh never complained against me. I was in thana when Bhagwan Singh's wire came to Gujar Singh. Don't know if the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Barrett, recorded the fact.

I promised to give money to send to Hardial, but gave nothing. 18 told me he had sent 100 dollars for the *Ghadr*.

Don't know if any of our thana subscribed.

Gujar Singh's thana is 3 or 5 miles from mine. Nidhan Singh arrived at Shanghai after I left India.

The Superintendent of Police did not objeot to policemen going to Canada at first. I identified Kartar Singh and Jagat Ram in cells.

There are no beds in Nanak Singh's *chaubara*. We slept in *kothris* taken on the floor. I hired one *kothri* without charge accommodating 8 or 9 men. Profits are made on food.

Knew 88 first in Shanghai. He was there 2 or 3 months unemployed. He came from Punjab. Saw him with Surain Singh.

88, Balwant Singh (4), Mathra Singh and I came from Shanghai together, having got passes from the Consul. 88 got his passport when I did.

Know Subedar Prem Singh of 93rd Infantry. He is of Virpal. Don't know if he recruited (7) and (29). They enlisted before I did.

Narain Singh did not discharge me. I resigned of my own accord. I did not recover a cartridge to Police. A cartridge was lost at the butts; (4) and (29) did not charge me. (29) had left before the incident. Mihan Singh, the owner of the cartridge, suspected me. I was produced before a Court of Enquiry, and I was released when the cartridge was found in Mihan Singh's own luggage. I left service 2 or 2½ months after that entirely of my own will.

Narain Singh, Subedar, has not worried me since my return. I never went to his regiment. My brother Tehl Singh is in his regiment. I was never arrested in lines there for lecturing, nor has Tehl Singh been warned.

Met (29) first in Shanghai.

(93) never had any fight with me; nor did one Dial Singh in Shanghai. Never complained of any such affair.

(90) never gave me any money (100 dollars) to send to my maternal uncle to sail on the *Komagata Maru*. My uncle did go at his own expense and partly at mine.

I never signed a bond with (90). I borrowed on a bond signed by myself from one Wariam Singh of Sur Singh for the purpose.

The name on the 4th page of P. 1 is not in my hand.

I don't know if the charm on the first page was written when I recorded the names.

Harnam Singh, Sialkot, was present when the names were recorded. We were all in the cotton field by the mound.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd November 1915.

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The 4th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

13th Witness.—Sundar Singh, resumed on solemn affirmation :—

Cross-examination by Mr. Amar Nath for accused (84).—Got liquor from Bhikiwind. There is no licensed shop there. The vendor has relative with licensee at Makki. Did not drink it at Sur Singh with Sultan Shah. Had no quarrel with Sultan Shah at Sur Singh. Had nothing to eat after Chamba.

Cross-examination by Beni Parshad for accused (11).—Don't know if (11) ever on *hazri zamanat*. Never had row with him. No *bald* of mine ever stolen. There is no thanadar named Aziz-ud-din.

Cross-examination by Mr. Miran Bakhsh for (1), (6), (9), (14), (28), (37), (39), (51), (45), (52), (82), (86).—I did not ask for pardon when I gave my statement. The Magistrate told me of the pardon.

I did not know Kala Singh and Chanan Singh before I met them as first stated. We discussed revolution. I agreed to help.

Re-examined.—I received certificate on discharge from my regiment. It was lost in Calcutta. I did not want it as I had no intention of applying for service. Character was marked "very good." I got employ in Shanghai Police on my certificate.

The Sadhu Singh I have identified in Court (73) is the Sadhu Singh I have mentioned throughout my statement. His appearance is altered owing to his beard.

Accused (11) is a Sikh.

Cross-examination by Dr. Alam for Mr. N. L. Puri for (18).—Gujar Singh knows Gurmukhi, don't know if he knows English. Only heard him refer to two letters from America.

Only heard the pamphlets came from a Japanese shop.

Don't know if Ganda Singh and Kesar Singh were ordinary members of the *gurdwara*.

Don't know who wrote Wariam Singh's bond.

Don't know what boat (25) came by.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

14th Witness.—Natha Singh, Mahant, Sur Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade in Court witness identifies the following accused :—

No.	*Remarks.*
8 ...	By name and village.
15, Nihang ...	Ditto.
45 ...	Ditto.
73 ...	Ditto.
11 ...	Ditto.
61 ...	Ditto.
96 ...	Ditto.

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No.	*Remarks.*
99	... Seen at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
97	... By name and village.
5	... Ditto.
90	... Ditto.
56	... Ditto.
100	... Ditto.
35	... Ditto.
14	... Ditto.
49	... Seen at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
55	... By name and village.
94	... Seen at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
84	... By name and village.
34	... Seen at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.

I know also and identify Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru in Court. Have received tender of pardon from a Magistrate in Amritsar.

On request of Dari (11), the prosecution agrees to witness being sworn on the *Granth Sahib*, which witness does.

A couple of days before *Dewali* Budha Singh (8) and Chanan Singh, executed, came to my *haveli*.

Both Budha Singh and Chanan Singh began to talk of the Budge Budge affair, and that Sikhs have returned to India from China and America for *ghadr*. They said more were returning.

They said they intended to raid police stations and treasuries to get arms and money. They stopped with me for 2 days, and said they had arranged to meet at Amritsar on *Dewali* fair where they would have a committee to arrange for revolution.

I promised to join them on their return from Amritsar if satisfied as to their plans. They came to me, as I was a *Mahant* and could provide them with food, shelter and men.

On the *Dewali* day both Budha Singh (8) and Chanan Singh left me for Amritsar.

Four days after *Dewali* both came again. They told me the Committee had arranged everything and that they would be ready for a rising in a month. They said the Committee consisted of (18), (100) and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru. I assured them that I would join and help.

They stopped with me that night, next day and night and early next morning Chanan Singh went to Dhun to see Natha Singh (61).

Budha Singh went to Bhure to see Lal Singh, convict.

Budha Singh told me Lal Singh had offered to arrange for *chhavis* and *gandasas* and he was going to see if they were ready. Balwant Singh had told him Lal Singh was preparing them.

Next day Budha Singh told me Lal Singh was absent from Bhure, that he met Balwant Singh (4), who told the *chhavis* were not yet ready. Chanan Singh told me Natha Singh of Dhun (61) agreed to join in the movement and he would bring recruits with him.

Budha Singh and Chanan Singh asked me to procure men. I told them I would prepare.

Budha Singh and Chanan Singh stayed 2 days with me.

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Budha Singh was a deserter from a Mule Battery, and had been at Shanghai after deserting. He had previously been there as well and came home at *Dewali* from Shanghai.

Some days after Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) came to me. I knew him before. He told me he had learnt from Budha Singh and Chanan Singh I had joined conspiracy. I replied it was true and that I was ready. I told him I had only a sword and that I must have a pistol.

Jagat Singh told me Gujjar Singh (18) was expecting a consignment of pistols from China and that as soon as the consignment arrived I would be given one first.

Indar Singh gave me the sword 4 years ago and a belt (P. 18 A. 20). He had been in the Cavalry.

A week after Jagat Singh, Chanan Singh, Budha Singh (8), and Sadhu Singh (73), came to me.

We talked about the *Ghadr* and went to my *chaubara* in the village.

There were two pictures of Europeans on the wall, brought by a dead relation from Hangkow. Sadhu Singh on seeing them tore them up.

Sadhu Singh, Chanan Singh and Budha Singh then told me they had been to Wasakha Singh (100), Gujar Singh, and Lal Singh. They told me they were ready, though Lal Singh said *chhavis* were not ready.

Sadhu Singh went to his house, while, I, Budha Singh and Chanan Singh returned to our *haveli*.

Next morning Sadhu Singh came and we all started for Bhure to see about the *chhavis*. I knew Lal Singh before.

Chanan Singh and Sadhu Singh went to Padri. I and (8) reached Bhure in the afternoon. We met Kala Singh, approver, there. He asked where we were going and on our reply that we were going to Lal Singh's he went with us. I told Kala Singh I was going to Lyallpur to collect offerings from my disciples and he asked to go with me as he had a nephew in Sheikhan. I replied we were contemplating a *ghadr* and would only take sympathisers. Kala Singh advised us not to think about such things. We learnt from Lal Singh's wife that he had gone to Jhar Sahib *Gurdwara*, and that Chanan Singh and Sadhu Singh had gone there also.

I and Budha Singh then went back to Kala Singh's *haveli* to await Chanan Singh and Sadhu Singh. We awaited till dusk and then went back to Sur Singh.

Budha Singh slept with me that night. Next morning Chanan Singh and Sadhu Singh came and told me they had met Lal Singh at Jhar Sahib and had gone to his house, where they had seen some *chhavis* ready. Lal Singh told them he had asked a blacksmith of Sheikh, and Budha Singh (8) told me that they were going to hold a meeting on *Amawas* at Tarn Taran, to fix a day for the rising. I agreed to go. They told me—

Wasakha Singh (100),

Sunder Singh, witness, 13,

Gujjar Singh (18),

were the leaders.

Chanan Singh and Budha Singh then left.

On the day before *Amawas* Sadhu Singh came to take me to Tarn Taran to attend the meeting. I told him I would ride there and that he could go ahead.

I reached Tarn Taran before noon and put up at Sarhaliwala Bunga.

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I went to *Darbar Sahib*. In the *parkarma* I met Sadhu Singh and Budha Singh.

They said Ganda Singh (15) had returned from Canada and was at Tarn Taran and wanted to see me. I went and met him at the *Darbar Sahib*.

I learnt he was putting up at the Sarhaliwala Bunga.

We returned to the Bunga. We went later to *Darbar Sahib* where Budha Singh and Sadhu Singh separated from me and Ganda Singh. I saw Ganda Singh's photo. with the Police which I identified. Ganda Singh asked me if the emigrants had done anything as yet to further the *ghadr* movement. I told him I knew nothing, and advised him to ask Sadhu Singh and Budha Singh. Ganda Singh told me he had been arrested for smuggling fire-arms at Hong Kong and fined. He told me nothing as to how he returned but said he had come for mutiny.

At our Bunga Ganda Singh showed me a *kirpan* and a large knife he had in a bag. He told me that he was going to use these during the *ghadr*.

In the *parkarma* (whither we next went) we met—

Sadhu Singh (73),

Budha Singh (8), and

Sohan Singh of Tharu (not accused).

Ganda Singh (15), Sohan Singh, Sadhu Singh (73) and Budha Singh (8) began talking together in some foreign language, which I could not understand. They remained talking for about half an hour. I asked Ganda Singh the purport of the talk. He replied they were talking about *ghadr* and that a date would be fixed for the rising in 10 or 12 days.

On the way Budha Singh (8) pointed out by name—

Suba Singh, not accused,

Ujagar Singh (97),

and said they were revolutionaries from Shanghai. I gave their *hulias* to the Magistrate before parade for identification.

I and Ganda Singh met Kehr Singh, discharged, who warned Ganda Singh the police were looking for him. Ganda Singh told me he would go and await me at Jarmastpur. He went away.

Next morning I went to *Darbar Sahib* and there I met one Dharm Singh, who was not in the conspiracy. While he was with me I met Sadhu Singh (73) and Budha Singh (8).

I told them Ganda Singh had gone and that I intended going home.

I and Dharm Singh then started for Jarmastpur. There we met Ganda Singh (15) in the *haveli*.

Dharm Singh, Ganda Singh (15) and I went then to Sur Singh. Four days after Ganda Singh and I went to Bhure to visit Lal Singh.

On the way we met Budha Singh (8). He accompanied us to Bhure. At Bhure we met Lal Singh. We entered his house where we found Balwant Singh (4). We talked of the *ghadr* and Lal Singh and (15) said they were going to join.

Ganda Singh asked Lal Singh how many *chhavis* were ready. He replied that he had 25. Ganda Singh enquired what was the date of the rising. Lal Singh said that they were simply waiting the return of Inder Singh (L. C. C.) and Harnam Singh, Sialkot (L. C. C.) who had gone to Doaba to bring men. We remained there while Budha Singh went to fetch Havaldar Kala Singh.

When Kala Singh arrived I asked Lal Singh whether Kala Singh would join with us. Balwant Singh told me Kala Singh would join. Kala Singh

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admitted. I, Ganda Singh and Budha Singh set off for Goindwal to bathe in the *gurdwara*. On the way we stopped at Sangatpore as Ganda Singh (15) wanted to see one Hazura Singh. There we learnt from Ujagar Singh, witness, that Hazura Singh had gone to China and had not yet returned. We dined at the *haveli* of Ujagar Singh and slept there for the night.

In the morning we went to Goindwal. We returned to Sangatpore that night and slept at Ujagar Singh's *haveli*. In the morning we started for Bhure. Lal Singh met us at Bhure from whom we learnt that Inder Singh and Harnam Singh had not yet returned. When leaving there for Sur Singh Lal Singh gave me a sword with an iron scabbard, P. 18 B, to get it sharpened in my village.

I, Ganda Singh (15) and Budha Singh (8) reached Sur Singh in the evening. Ganda Singh and Budha Singh put up in my *haveli*.

On the 4th or 5th day after our return, Teja Singh (90) came to me. I gave his *hulia* to magistrate before identification parade.

He told us he belonged to the revolutionary party, and had been sent by Chanan Singh to tell us to be prepared for the rising and to meet that day at Jhar Sahib. I went to the "Kharas," killed a goat and on returning to the *haveli* met at noon—

Budha Singh (8),

Ganda Singh (15),

Teja Singh (90), and

Dharm Singh, not accused.

Ganda Singh told me Sadhu Singh (73) had been with a message from Lal Singh to meet that night at Jhar Sahib for the rising which was to take place that night. We prepared to start. I got out my sword and belt. The sword which I got from Lal Singh I gave to Teja Singh (90), Ganda Singh (15) was armed with a dagger and knife.

Budha Singh was unarmed. We started at about 2 P.M. for Jhar Sahib, and took the raw meat of the goat with us. On our way to Jhar Sahib we met Sadhu Singh who told us that the proposed meeting at Jhar Sahib and the rising had been postponed.

Sadhu Singh advised us to return. We, however, said that many villagers had seen us in broad daylight going armed and that it would be inadvisable to return to the village. We therefore went to Bhure and stopped at Lal Singh's house where we met Balwant Singh (4). On our way to Lal Singh's we met Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru who told us the rising had been postponed. On enquiring the reason we were told by Sundar Singh that Prem Singh (67) had said he expected some sowars of the XXIII (23rd) Cavalry and as they had not come the rising was postponed, and he, Prem Singh had been again sent to Mian Mir to find out why they had not come.

In the evening Lal Singh came home. Teja Singh (90), and Sundar Singh, Wadali Guru, had left for Bhikiwind before his return. I left Teja Singh's sword at Lal Singh's.

After Lal Singh came Kala Singh, approver, Balwant Singh (4), Budha Singh (8), Ganda Singh (15), and 4 or 5 others, fed together. Lal Singh suggested we should go to Jawand Singh, *Nihang*, to find out if he would join him in the *ghadr*. He was living at Makhi.

I, Lal Singh and Balwant Singh went to Makhi.

Lal Singh found out that Jawand Singh had left the village.

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Lal Singh then went back to Bhure, while I and Balwant Singh went to Dudhir. Balwant Singh stopped at Dudhir to bring Dari. I was asked by (4) to go to Munda Pind to get 97 and Suba Singh.

I did not go to Munda Pind but stopped at Sangatpore. I stopped at Ujagar Singh's of Sangatpore while I sent Vir Singh, not accused, Munda Pind to call Suba Singh and Ujagar Singh (97) to Sangatpore.

Vir Singh brought Ujagar Singh (97). Suba Singh did not come. I spoke to Ujagar Singh (97) about *ghadr* and told him that all men were ready and that he and Suba Singh should reach Jhar Sahib before nightfall.

Ujagar Singh told me that he would join if Jawand Singh, *Nihang*, would join. I told them that he and Suba Singh could do as they liked. Lal Singh told me at Makhi to meet the next night at Jhar Sahib. Ujagar Singh (97) agreed to reach Jhar Sahib before nightfall. After this I went to Bhure. There I saw Lal Singh, Wasakha Singh (100), Ganda Singh (54), Balwant Singh (4), Budha Singh (8), Dari (11), Kala Singh, witness, and 10 or 12 others. I remember one was Nathu, *Chuhra*. After a meal at Lal Singh's we all started for Jhar Sahib in parties.

I took my sword while Lal Singh took a sword and *chhavi*, P. 19. Budha Singh (8) took a bundle of *chhavis* fitted with bamboo sticks. Lal Singh told me he had some *chhavis* at Jhar Sahib.

On the way to Jhar Sahib we picked up Nathu, *Chuhra*, and 3 others not in court.

When we reached Jhar Sahib we found in addition to those accompanying us—

Indar Singh of Sur Singh (L. C. C).
Sadhu Singh (73).
Mangal Singh (55).
Jaggat Singh (L. C. C).
Prem Singh (67).
Mangal Singh (56) with a party of 4 or 5 from his village.
Kala Singh (hanged).
Bhog Singh (5).
Jassa Singh (35).
Chanan Singh (hanged).
Teja Singh (90).
Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri (14).
Harnam Singh of Van (102).
Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, approver.
Kala Singh, Havaldar.

Prem Singh (67) addressed the assembly and said that they had met for a rising against Government and that soldiers of the XXIIIrd Cavalry were coming that night after roll-call by road, sending a messenger by train. We waited for these soldiers in vain. We had resolved to raid the Police Station of Sarhali when the troops came.

Harnam Singh of Van (102) was given a rupee by me and told to go to Mian Mir to enquire why the soldiers had not turned up and to inform them they should reach the mound near Kairon the following night as it was arranged that the revolutionaries were to meet in any case at Kairon.

I did not know accused (102) before. I have failed to identify him in court to-day. I heard his name at the Jhar Sahib from Kala Singh and Lal Singh.

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When we dispersed the following went with me to Sarahli Madan—

Mangal Singh (56) with his four followers.

Ganda Singh (14).

Kala Singh (hanged).

Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.)

Udham Singh of Kahnuwan (96), who was also at the Jhar Sahib.

Ganda Singh (15).

Budha Singh (8).

At Sarahli Madan where we reached at 4 P.M. we stopped at Kesar Singh's *haveli*. Kesar Singh asked why such a number had come there. I replied my she-buffaloes had been stolen and that we were tracking them.

We hid 7 or 8 *chhavis* in the fodder house.

Ganda Singh (15) had a *Ghadr* pamphlet with him and he began to read out the pamphlet. That was the first time I had heard the *Ghadr* pamphlet. It was in Gurmukhi. Kesar Singh was absent at that time. We started about 5 P.M. for Kairon. At Kairon I remember the following out of 40 or 50—

Lal Singh (L. C. C.).

Nathu, *Chuhra* (not accused).

Inder Singh (L. C. C.).

Sadhu Singh (73).

Mangal Singh (55).

Budha Singh (8).

Prem Singh (67).

Jagat Singh (L. C. C.).

Kesar Singh (45).

Sultan Shah (84).

Teja Singh (90).

Chanan Singh (hanged).

Kala Singh (hanged).

Ganda Singh (14).

Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru, approver.

Ganda Singh (15).

Balwant Singh (4).

Natha Singh (61).

Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.).

Udham Singh (96).

All the party that had been at Kesar Singh's, with the exception of one sweeper of Walthoa, went to Kairon also. There was no other Dudhir men but Balwant Singh.

Dari and Kala Singh, Havaldar, did not come.

Prem Singh (67) had a sword, P. 18 C., so had Sultan Shah (84). Lal Singh had a *chhavi* and a sword. Ganda Singh (15) had a dagger and Sash, P. 21, and also a long knife. I had a sowrd, and rest had *chhavis* and *gandasas*.

Lal Singh addressed us and said that all assembled were brothers from that day and if any one failed he would be killed. He said we were to loot thanas and tahsils. Lal Singh then asked me to write the names of all present to prevent any of the assembly turning traitor. Chanan Singh (hanged) lent

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me his pocket-book. I borrowed a pencil from Ganda Singh (15) and gave them to Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru to write down the names as I called them out. We did so. I dictated the names of those I knew; if I did not know them, I asked their names. When the names of a lot of the revolutionaries had been written Lal Singh told us to hurry up as it was getting late. I took the pocket-book from Sunder Singh and handed it over to police when I was arrested.

We moved off towards Sarhali thana. Half-a-mile from the thana we sat down in some cotton fields. On the way Lal Singh (61) and I went to Dudhir to call Dari to get the thana door opened by calling out.

Dari's father would not allow him to come. We returned. At the thana we saw one sentinel and two men near the thana door. We suspected the police had got information. We began to devise plans to attack. Lal Singh advised us to wait till morning to rush the thana when the door was opened. Natha Singh (61) said that as he was under police surveillance he could not remain absent after daybreak. He accordingly left. Seeing this many others also left for their villages. Some 20 or 25 only remained. Lal Singh sent Kala Singh and Prem Singh to Lahore Cantonment to bring the sowars, and meet them at a well near Chuslewar cross-roads. The remaining persons went to Dhun, *i.e.*,—

Myself.
Ganda Singh (15).
Budha Singh (8).
Indar Singh (L. C. C.).
Jagat Singh (L.C.C.).
Kesar Singh (45).
Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.).
Teja Singh (90).
Sultan Shah (84).
Chanan Singh (hanged).
Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru.
Lal Singh (L. C. C.).
Nathu, *Chuhra.*
Mangal Singh (56) without his followers.
Balwant Singh (4).
Udham Singh (96).
Sadhu Singh (73).
Ganda Singh (14).

I do not remember the rest.

Parem Singh, on leaving for Lahore Cantonment, gave his sword to me. Some 8 or 10 fixed *chhavis* were wraped in a cloth and carried by Lal Singh. On going to Dhun the swords we hid in our clothes.

We reached Dhun about 5 A. M. and stopped at Khanda Singh's *haveli.*

We told Khanda Singh we were out hunting pig.

About 4 P.M. we left the *haveli* for the bank of the Beas where I, Lal Singh (8), and Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru met—

Ganda Singh (15);
Mangal Singh (56);
Sultan Shah (84);
Teja Singh (90);
Ganda Singh (14); and
Kesar Singh (45).

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There we decided that I, Lal Singh and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, should go to the Chuslewar well to await the arrival of the sowars there. The rest were directed to await our return with sowars at Dhun. Harnam Singh of Sialkot gave me pistol, P. 22, to get cartridges for it in Lahore. Sundar Singh gave me P. 1, note-book, at Dhun. We three rode to the well. On the way we stopped at Chamba, at the house of relative of Lal Singh. Lal Singh told him to arrange to send food for as many men as required by Balwant Singh at the river. At Thakur Kora we slept at Khushal Singh's. Khushal Singh is a disciple of mine. At 3 we started for Chuslewar well and reached there in half an hour and stopped for a little. As none of the sowars came we started for Lahore Cantonment. About noon we reached Bhangali, 6 miles or so from Lahore Cantonment. At Bhangali we left with one Ala Singh, a relative of Lal Singh, three swords and one *chhavi*.—P. 18 A. B. C. and P. 19 then having a handle. I kept the pistol in my pocket. We then started for Lahore Cantonment. On the way we met a sowar Budh Singh, of Dhotean, on this side of the Rakh. Lal Singh and Budh Singh started talking about *ghadr*. Budh Singh told us his sowars had saddled horses, but their *Granthi* dissuaded them from rising.

Lal Singh said that such a *Granthi* should be killed. I then asked Budh Singh, sowar, where Jit Singh, Daffadar, of Kasel was. I was told that he was in lines. Budh Singh went to his work. We three went to the lines. When we reached the quarter-guard we met one sowar, and Sundar Singh asked him to show him the way to Jit Singh. He told us to stop by some trees and that he would send Jit Singh to us. Jit Singh came and took us to the *gurdwara* in lines. There we met Lance-Daffadar Ganda Singh (approver). We asked Jit Singh, Daffadar, to send for a Veterinary Assistant as two of our mares were lame. He saw our mares. In the evening we went to Choghat Singh. Rasaldar, to get permission to stay in the *gurdwara* till our mares recovered. He refused. He told Jit Singh to send us to Mangat a mile from the lines after we had had food. We returned to *gurdwara* and Jit Singh and Sadhu Singh, son of the *Granthi*, gave us food. After dinner Jit Singh told us to leave for Mangat when we had saddled.

Ganda Singh, approver, and Buta Singh came and insisted on our staying at the *gurdwara*. They were in the conspiracy. Lal Singh had had a talk with them and Lachman Singh before. They told me to stop at the *gurdwara* for the night and to go next day to Guru Mangat where they would bring Moola Singh, *Granthi* and Lachman Singh, Munshi, and Budh Singh. They told me Lachman Singh was under watch. About 4 we went to Guru Mangat leaving our horses at Chobacha. There we found Lachman Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh, Buta Singh and Mula Singh, *Granthi*. Lachman Singh told Lal Singh that to start *ghadr* he should be provided with at least hundred men with whose help they could murder the officers and seize the batteries. Lal Singh told him that he would provide them. I told Lachman Singh, Lal Singh could not raise 100 men and no decision was come to. We then went to Chobacha Sahib and thence to Bhangali.

While we were at the *gurdwara* Mool Singh, *Granthi*, was in Lahore. He returned about 10 P. M., and kicked up a row about our staying in the *gurdwara*. We pacified him by saying that we would leave very soon.

About 11, I, Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, and Lal Singh reached Bhangali. We took our arms from Ala Singh's and reached Guru Sar Sutlani at about 4 A. M.

We stopped by the *gurdwara* and Sundar Singh called Ram Singh, servant of *Mahant* Kirpa Singh of Guru Sar Sutlani. Ram Singh took our arms from us and placed them somewhere. The *Mahant* was in Lahore.

We asked Ram Singh to get us a pistol which the *Mahant* had a license for or get cartridges for mine. Ram Singh said we should await the *Mahant*.

At about 11 A. M. the *Mahant* came. Ram Singh narrated our story about the intended revolution. I showed my pistol to the *Mahant* Kirpa Singh and asked him to get me cartridges for it. He said he could not get them

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The *Mahant* was asked to lend his pistol to us. The *Mahant* told us we should not rise againt Government and that he would not lend us his pistol.

The *Mahant* told us to go home quietly.

The Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, was camping at Atari and just when we started we saw the *Mahant* going to the Deputy Commissioner for an interview.

We reached Sur Singh about 4 P.M. There we met Indar Singh (L. C. C.) and Chanan Singh.

Chanan Singh informed Lal Singh that the police were searching for him.

Lal Singh and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru went to Bhure. Next day Sundar Singh came back and told me security had been taken from Lal Singh. I told him that I would have nothing to do with the *ghadr* party. Sundar Singh said the same. In the afternoon Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Udham Singh (96) came to us. We told them we were no longer members of the *ghadr* party. They stopped for the night with me and next morning Sundar Singh and Harnam Singh of Sialkot went to Wadali Guru.

Budha Singh (8) also came. Budha Singh (8), Chanan Singh and Udham Singh (96) stopped with me for four days. After that we went to Raya. My companions became my *sewaks*. At Raya we stopped for 15 days. Some four days after our arrival at Raya Kala Singh (hanged) also came there and lived with us as *sewak*. All these men said that they would have nothing to do with the revolutionary party. At Raya we stopped with Sundar Singh, Kishan Singh and Partap Singh. From there we went to Gandasinghwala. There we stopped with Bakhshish Singh, Thanadar, who was under suspension. We stopped there 20 or 25 days. Thence we went to Nankana Khurd and stopped at a *gurdwara*. We were wandering about to collect my usual offerings. From Nankana Khurd we went to Nankana Sahib. There my *sewaks* fell out and each threatened to turn informer. Udham Singh (96) and Budha Singh (8) left me. I, Kala Singh and Chanan Singh went to a Chak in Toba Tek Singh Tahsil where we stopped with Bachan Singh for ten days. There we learnt that Budha Singh had been arrested as a deserter. During my visits Sant Singh, Sada Singh and Dasondha Singh were my companions. Kala Singh separated from us at Tharu to see his mother. Chanan Singh left me at Sardar Bachan Singh's Chak. Eventually I went to Sur Singh. Thence I went to Guru Sar Sutlani where I got from Ram Singh the swords and *chhavi* he had buried in a kiln. I then went to my village where I hid the swords and pistol near a pond. I met Prem Singh at my village in *Baisakh*.

While I was at Tarn Taran at *Sawan Masia* I was called by the Sub-Inspector of Khalra and taken to Lahore where outside Jail I was placed among others and identified by Sadhu Singh, son of Mool Singh, *Granthi*. Three swords, one *chhavi*, one pocket-book and one belt were then given by me to the police at Sur Singh. The swords and pistol I produced from the place where I had buried them.

Sardar Harkishen Singh told me I had committed a capitnl offence, and I would be hanged if I did not tell the truth.

P. 1 is the pocket-book, which I had tied up between parts of the *Granth*.

It is the note-book used at Khairon.

I identified Wasakha Singh (100) this morning. I saw him at Jhar Sahib and at the Khairon mound. He did not go with me to Dhun.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 4th November 1915.

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The 5th November 1915.

Presence as before.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examination of P. W. 14, Natha Singh, on solemn affirmation.

By Mr. Saunders for (8), (15) *and* (16).—Know accused 15 some 10 or 12 years. Went abroad 2 or 3 times. He did leave clothes and jewellery with me some 6 years ago. Cannot give value. Gold and silver. I returned them to him; we had no quarrel about them.

Known (8) since his childhood. His father is Ishar Singh. He told me he came from China Lal Singh and Balwant Singh live together, and are related, and both arranged for *chhavis*. Approver Sundar Singh was leader of first party of Gujar Singh (18).

I see note-book, Exh. P. 1. Sundar Singh knows about the entries. I cannot read, and know nothing about the single entry on one page. Cannot read nor write Gurmukhi nor Urdu. I see Exh. P. 21. The dagger is a *Mazhbi* dagger; the point could be used for stabbing not cutting. Now any Sikh may have such a *kirpan*. Accused 15 talked to me of *ghadr* at Tarn Taran; said had come from abroad for that purpose. Named no specific places for looting. Accused 15 had no *chhavi*. Exh. P. 21 is a *peshkabz*. The sword was sharpened on a reddish stone outside in a *haveli* at Sur Singh. Just rubbed on it. Accused 8 took the 12 *chhavis* tied with a cloth and rope. The names commenced to be entered in note-book about 8 or 9 P. M. It took a short time. No lamp, it was moonlight. I told Sundar Singh what names I knew; so did others. Do not know how many Harnam Singhs were entered; nor how many names.

Government Advocate wishes to ask one or two questions. We allow this.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

I see a photograph and identify it as of accused (15). I saw it at Amritsar. (Witness is asked *re* names in note-book)—

Balwant Singh (4)—Is of Dadher.

Mangal Singh—Is of Waltoha.

Teja Singh—Is of Bhikiwind.

Harnam Singh—Of Wan and of Sur Singh. I saw Harnam Singh of Wan at Khairon.

Thakar Singh, Santa Singh } Can't say who he was.

One Nathu is of Dhun, and one a *Chuhra* of Bhure.

Natha Singh—Is myself.

Budha Singh—Is of Sur Singh.

Jhindar Singh—Cannot say.

Sundar Singh—Is of Wadali Guru.

Wadhawa Singh—Is of Dugri.

Udham Singh—Is of Khanuwan.

Mangal Singh—Is of Sur Singh.

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Suja Singh, Ijaib Singh, Labh Singh, Jammun } Cannot say.

Indar Singh, Kesar Singh, Jagat Singh } Is of Sur Singh.

Nidhan Singh—I cannot say.

Prem Singh—Is of Sur Singh.

Harnam Singh of Wan had been sent to Lahore from Jhar Sahib, but, as I saw him at the Khairon mound, he must have returned by train.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined further by Mr. Saunders.—The Ganda Singhs are of Sur Singh and Khaber Kheri; but I cannot say if Ganda Singh's name is in this book. Don't know if Bishan Singh was at Khairon, nor his village. Dhari was not there. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind was at Khairon.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Lala Hakumat Rai for (61).—Don't know if Thanadar's name was Ajaz Hussain. At Lahore and Khalra I was kept under supervision; and at Amritsar. My statement commenced to be taken the day I was brought from Sur Singh. At Lahore. By Thanadar. He wrote it at his house. I cannot say if it was the *thana*, Police were there and I saw handcuffs. I slept in a *kotha* there. My own village was close by.

I had no quarrel with accused 61. Cannot say if the men of my *patti* had. Don't know if he has often been *chalaned*. Don't know Fazal Din, *mirasi's* wife, no complaint against me.

Never saw 61 in any other committee. I never told Chanan Singh to go to him. I was arrested before Sundar Singh (Wadali Guru). I was in Simla at time of his arrest. Inspector Harkishan Singh I saw at time of identification, not before. Before I went to Simla no Sahib had examined; before I went to Dagshai some European Officer did question me; don't know whether he was of Police. No European in Lahore or Amritsar before I went Dagshai. In Lahore I was in Railway Police Lines. Don't know where Sundar Singh and Kala Singh were kept. Sundar Singh (Wadali Guru) was not with us when we passed Sarhali *thana*. We separated soon after leaving Khairon. Dari had said at the Jhar Sahib that he would get the door open. We people had no one who knew the dialect of that *ilaqa*. The remaining men's names not entered in note-book because Lal Singh said we must start. We had no ink with which to take thumb-impressions. The Khairon mound is fairly high. Wheat fields round about it, and so on. Can't say if other persons observed us. We went and left at night. We did nothing because we had no arms.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sadiq for (55) *and* (73).—Cannot read *Granth Sahib*. Jhar Sahib some 4 *kos* from Sur Singh. Many people go there and drink *sardai*; and meet there. People sit in the verandah; and also outside. People sleep there sometimes. I only saw one printed copy of *Ghadr*. Accused 55 is my cousin. I had no quarrel with Lachman Singh. I had a criminal case with him. He is 55's brother. My wife

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is dead. She had nothing to do with Lachman Singh. I don't know my wife's name. I know Bhai Ganda Singh of Sur Singh—my *bhai-band*. Don't know if he was put on security. I identified 73 at Amritsar. I said there that he was at Jhar Sahib and Khairon. My former *chelas* did not join in *ghadr*. I had no license for my sword. Mul Singh *Granthi's* son identified me outside jail. I never was in the *havilat*. Dharm Singh and Ujagar Singh witnesses are not my *chelas*. I had the pistol some 5 months. No cartridges for it. I show how it can be loaded. Don't know if any *lohar* at Lal Singh's village; there is at mine. I did not get to first meeting at Jhar Sahib. Going to Sarhali Mandan we had to pass Sarhali thana and Khalra. We had some *chhavis*.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri for (90), (97), (100) and (25).—My statement to Police the night I was brought in. I made a full statement. Named no new persons before Magistrate. Made statement to him in Amritsar. I said I told Police what names I remembered then; and after an identification before my statement to Magistrate I remembered others. I told the Police I had a pocket-book; but I could not read; so gave no names. I said that Sundar Singh had written the names. I said I had dictated. Told *Thanadar* of Khalra so. I told the Police what names I knew of persons who had been present; and referred them to the pocket-book. The Police asked me names in same manner as Government Advocate has just done. This was at time of my first statement. My second statement was to a European in Simla. I made statement in Amritsar. Don't remember if I dictated Harnam Singh's name at Khairon. It is a year ago. Wasakha Singh (100) did not go with me to Dhun. I know Jawand Singh, *Nihang*, and used to associate with him. Can't say if (90) and (100) did. I was arrested some 5 months after I gave up *ghadr* work. I kept the pocket-book in my *Granth*, and it just lay there. I gave it up to the Police myself.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Lala Amar Nath for (56), (94), (84), (49), (34).—Bhai Bidi Chand is my ancester. He was in Guru Hargobind's time. The Police in Lahore asked me questions, and I answered. Can't remember date of my arrest. Statement to Magistrate quite recently. I was asked same questions before Magistrate. I had identified accused prior to statement to Magistrate.

First knew (56) at Khairon mound. Saw him at Jhar Sahib also. Also his compainions at both those places. He said they were men of his village I saw (56) and Kala Singh of Jagatpur in Amritsar lock-up. Did not describe (56) to Magistrate. Why should I describe (34) when I had identified him? 84's sword had iron scabbard. Did not ask where he got it. He said it had been Nizam dacoit's. Don't know if my sister was abducted. When entries made in note-book people sat in a sort of circle. I had my own name entered. Sundar Singh had it and at Dhun he made it over to me. Cannot give date of 2nd Jhar Sahib meeting. At Jhar Sahib travellers get food and drink. When we passed Barki thana, the Thanadar was there; he did not call to us. I have not talked with Inspector Harkishen Singh this morning.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Lala Beni Parshad for (5), (11), (35), (96), (102).—We have been *Gurus* for generations. My father is the real *Mahant* at present. There is no *chauki* at the Jhar Sahib. It is an out of the way spot. I saw no *lambardar* nor *chauhidar* there. There is no village there. The Jhar Sahib has four walls. Many folks fed there. There is a *langer* there and verandah and *barandari*. I mentioned Jhar Sahib and names I remembered in first statement to Police. I did not mention accused 5, Bogh Singh's and Jassa Singh's names till I identified them. They fed the people there. I did

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not talk with them. I was present all through the meeting which I attended. I know of no quarrel with accused 5. Lal Singh and Prem Singh and others lectured. Dari has long been my *sewak* and is still. I mentioned him from the first. He was at the Jhar Sahib—some 10 *kos* from Dadher, his village. Khairon is 4 *kos* from Dari 11's village. I did not see accused (102) in the Amritsar identification, that I know of. I did not identify him there. Lal Singh of Bhure and Kala Singh, *Havildar*, are my friends. We reached Khairon mound in evening. Accused (102) was sent to Lahore from Jhar Sahib, not from Khairon.

Saw (96) at Jhar Sahib and Khairon, not before. Accused (8) told me his name. (96) did not lecture. No list was written at Sarhali. Don't know who owns Chuslewarh well. Buta Singh, Lachman Singh and Budh Singh gave evidence at Dagshai.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Re-examined.—The men I mentioned as at Jhar Sahib were revolutionaries, not ordinary travellers. My case with accused 55's brother Lachman Singh was about a year ago. Cross cases about some matter of water. I was one of 4 or 5 accused. The cases were compromised. I had already identified (56) and Kala Singh of Jagatpur in jail before I saw them in Amritsar lock-up.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

15th Witness.—Jaggat Singh, son of Sunder Singh, of Bhure, on solemn affirmation :—

I remember a gathering at Jhar Sahib in *Maghar*. Was going to my well, saw Lal Singh at his door. He asked me to take food with him to the Jhar Sahib for some men. Went with him taking food and at Jhar Sahib saw Kala Singh of Bhure (approver), Natha Singh of Sur Singh (approver, *Mahant*), Mangal Singh (56), Budha Singh (8), Ganda Singh of Sur Singh, father's name not known (said by Government Advocate to be 15). I saw lots more, names not remembered now.

Bhag Singh (5) and Jassa Singh (35) of the Jhar Sahib were there. Others I can identify. Food was distributed. There were 30 or 35 men there altogether. I did not hear anything. I left after feeding the men to go and look after my well.

On identification parade witness identifies—

No.			*Remarks.*
8	...	...	By name and village.
90	...	...	Was at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
93	...	...	Ditto.
56	...	...	By name and village.
35	...	...	Ditto.
45	...	...	Was at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
37	...	...	Ditto.
5	...	...	By name and village.
88	...	...	Was at Jhar Sahib, but does not know his name.
15	...	...	By name and village.

I made a statement before Ghulam Mustapha, Magistrate in Amritsar. The statement, P. 24, was made by me, and was true in accordance with my recollection of facts at the time. The statement was recorded about a month ago. Lal Singh did lecture proceeding *ghadr*, saying they were going to attack the *thana*, and that young sowars were coming from Mian Mir.

I went to an identification in Amritsar Jail. I don't know Nathu, Dhun, not even by name. I did not identify him in jail by name before Mr. Scott.

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When I mentioned him before the Magistrate I did so because people at the Jhar Sahib said he was there, but I did not known him or see him.

Chanan Singh (hanged) was there. I heard Dari's name at the Jhar Sahib, but I don't know him.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beni Parshad for (5), (35) *and* (11).—Did not know accused 11, only heard him mentioned by people at Jhar Sahib. I was only there a very short time. People sat in the verandah. Food was there for eating. Some 12 people fed near verandah. I took food for some 10 or 12. I left soon after they had fed. I had been to *melas* there previously. Approver Natha Singh spoke there, and others. It was after sundown. It was a dark night. Lamp was burning. Don't know when food is cooked at Jhar Sahib for travellers.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross examined by Mr. Saunders for (8) *and* (15).—Bhure is a mile from Jhar Sahib. I carried all the food, and Lal Singh accompanied me; he made it over to me. It was somewhat dark when we reached Jhar Sahib. I identified some people whom I saw. Did not know accused (8) till I saw him there; did not see him afterwards. I identified him in Jail parade. A *Sardar* (*points to Inspector Harkishan Singh*) first questioned me as to what I knew. He questioned me for a short time, and I told him. I told my own story in narrative form; not in answer to questions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhatia for (56).—I was not taken to the thana by the Sardar. I was afterwards called to Patti thana. The Thanadar there did not question me as to the Jhar Sahib. The Sardar (Inspector Harkishan Singh) was there and questioned me. I made my statement at Magistrate about 4 days after my statement at Patti. The Inspector was not present, nor accompanied me, when I made my statement to Magistrate, some other officer did. Statement recorded about noon. I did not go to thana that day. I was taken to Court from my village, 12 *kos* from Amritsar, in a train. It was dusk when Lal Singh asked me to take food. No one else was there. We met no one on the way. I did see accused (56) at Jhar Sahib. Waltoha is some 10 or 15 *kos* from my village. I knew him before. I told no one of what I had heard.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for (45), (37).—I never saw accused (45) till at Jhar Sahib. Next here to-day. Same as regards (37).

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examiued by Mr. Sadiq for (55).—I stayed a few hours at Patti, and returned alone. Sardar Harkishen Singh was at the jail. He did not talk with me before identification. I identified the same men then as to day. I only know one Mangal Singh, whom I saw at Jhar Sahib, and identified to-day.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Government Advocate.—I do not know accused (55).

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

16th Witness.—Kala Singh, Jat, of Bhure, age 55, on solemn affirmation :—

On indentification parade the witness identifies the following :—

No.	*Remarks.*
15 ...	... By name and village.
8 ...	... Ditto.

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No.			Remarks.
56	...	...	By name and village.
102	...	...	Ditto.
84	...	...	Ditto. Had been at Jhar Sahib twice before big meeting which he did not attend.
35	...	...	By name and village.
14	...	...	Ditto.
91	...	...	Ditto.
83	...	...	Saw at Jhar Sahib, but does not know name.
96	...	...	By name and village.
45	...	...	Ditto.
97	...	...	Saw at Jhar Sahib previous to big gathering, but not at big gathering; does not know his name.
61	...	...	By name and village.
5	...	...	Ditto.
11	...	...	Ditto.
49	...	...	Ditto.
55	...	...	Saw at Jhar Sahib prior to big gathering, but not at big gathering; does not know his name.
82	...	...	By name and village.
90	...	...	Ditto.

I enlisted in 1893 in the Malay States Guides. After 11 years and 4 months service. I returned to Bhure 11 years ago on pension. In those days Baba Gujar Singh was the *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib. He became my *Guru* and I visited him often. The *gurdwara* is the resort of Nihang Singhs. Gujar Singh died six or seven years ago. His *chela*, Natha Singh, who succeeded, died six or seven months after. He was succeeded by Bogh Singh (5). I used to visit the *gurdwara* at Sur Singh. The *Mahants* are Labh Singh and Natha Singh his son, approver. I got to know Natha Singh on my return on pension.

Four or 5 days after last *Dewali* Natha Singh, approver, and Budha Singh (8) came to me and enquired about Lal Singh. I told them he had gone to Tarn Taran. I asked Natha Singh when he intended visiting the *Bar*. Natha Singh said he was not going as several men had come from Canada and they intended to raise a *ghadr* against the English and asked me to join. Budha Singh was there. I declined to join.

Four or 5 days after, Budha Singh (8) and Natha Singh, approver, came to Lal Singh's house. Budha Singh took me to Lal Singh's house. There I found Lal Singh, Banta Singh (4) and Natha Singh, approver. Natha Singh asked Lal Singh if I had consulted him about *ghadr*. Banta Singh said he and I were ready to join. I through fear said I would join, as Lal Singh said they had got a large body and the army had been got at. I asked where arms were coming from. Lal Singh said that *chhavis* and *gandasas* were ready and more were being got ready. Banta Singh said that 30 or 40 men of Dudher and other villages were ready to join. Natha Singh said that 12 or 13 men of his village were also prepared to join. By *ghadr* we meant attacking Police Post, stealing arms and therewith looting treasuries.

Two or three days after I went to the *gurdwara* at Jhar Sahib. There I found Bogh Singh, Jassa Singh, Chanan Singh and Lal Singh. Lal Singh said Chanan Singh was prepared to join.

Chanan Singh said he had been sent by Natha Singh, approver, to find out how many men were ready to join. Lal Singh replied 12 or 13 men were and that he was making efforts to secure more. Jassa Singh and Bogh Singh were by him but said nothing. I and Lal Singh returned to Bhure, while Chanan Singh stayed at the *gurdwara* where he often stopped. Sometimes he went to Sur Singh and returned to Jhar Sahib with news regarding the *ghadr*. Budha Singh did the same both carrying out Natha Singh's and Lal Singh's instructions.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 5th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 8th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

16th Witness.—Kala Singh resumed on solemn affirmation:—

Sworn at request of accused 11 on the *Granth Sahib*.

One or two days after Balwant Singh (4) brought a copy of the *Ghadr* to the Jhar Sahib. Bogh Singh (5), Jassa Singh (35), Chanan Singh, Lal Singh and myself were there then. The *Ghadr* was in Gurmukhi. Jassa Singh, Balwant Singh, Chanan Singh and Bogh Singh read it out at different times. It said Sikhs were regarded as coolies; and increased land revenue was demanded. It was read daily for 10 to 12 days. Sandhi, Mangal Singh, Hakim Singh, Lal Singh, Harnam Singh (102), Sadhu Singh (73), Mangal Singh (55), Budhe Singh (8), Ganda Singh (14) and Prem Singh (67), used to come on different days to hear the *Ghadr*.

Two or three days after Gujjar Singh (18) came to Jhar Sahib at noon. Jassa Singh (35) took me and Lal Singh to Jhar Sahib. Bogh Singh (5), Chanan Singh and Gujjar Singh were there. Gujjar Singh was reading the *Ghadr* and preaching against the English. Gujjar Singh (18) has changed his appearance since then. In the evening, Gujjar Singh, two companions, Lal Singh, Balwant Singh and myself met at a pond. Gujjar Singh said a sack of *makki* was coming containing pistols to Khasa. Lal Singh said on being asked to take delivery he was on Register X and under supervision and he was not the person to select. Gujjar Singh said he would make other arrangements and enquired from Lal Singh if he could arrange for *gandasas* or *chhavis*.

Gujjar Singh gave Rs. 50 to Lal Singh to get *chhavis* with. I do not know where the consignment of pistols was to come from.

Three or four days after Lal Singh and Sandhi went to Patti and returned to Jhar Sahib, where I, Balwant Singh, Jassa Singh and Bogh Singh were, with 25 *dangs*. Lal Singh handed Rs. 10 and 10 *dangs* to Sandhi to get *chhavis* fitted to them, and 15 *dangs* to Balwant Singh to take to Bhure. Lal Singh kept a *dang*. A few days after Lal Singh told me Sandhi had brought him 10 *chhavis*. Of the 15 *dangs*, 7 were given to Mangal Singh who brought them to Lal Singh after getting them fitted with iron blades. Eight *dangs* were given to Natha Singh of Bhure for fitting iron blades to them. At Lal Singh's request I and Mangtu brought them from him and gave them to Lal Singh.

By this time 12 or 13 men were ready armed for *ghadr*. Then a date was fixed for raiding tahsil and thanas, 8 or 9 days before the 9th, 10th or 11th of *Maghar*. Nothing could be done on that day, and the date was postponed to 9th, 10th or 11th of *Maghar*. Chanan Singh of Bur Chand, Budha Singh (8), Kala Singh (hanged), Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, (67), (14), (7), (29), (4), (100), (61) and others, used to come in the interval to Lal Singh or Jhar Sahib to ask about the date.

On the 9th or 10th of *Maghar* the following assembled at Lal Singh's:—

Natha Singh, *Mahant*,
Budha Singh (8),
Ganda Singh (15),
Prem Singh (67),
Dari (11),
Wasakha Singh (100),
Banta Singh (4),
Teja Singh (90),
Mangal Singh (55),
Lal Singh, and
Myself.

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Natha Singh, *Mahant*, had a belt and sword and was wearing a silk *dopata*. He also brought a goat which was cooked and eaten. Lal Singh said a gathering would take place next day at Jhar Sahib. Teja Singh (90) went home. Lal Singh, Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Balwant Singh (4) went to Makhi Kalan to consult Jowand Singh, *Mahant*, who was at Makhi, and ask him to join the *ghadr*. Others were told to assemble at Jhar Sahib next evening.

Next evening I went to Jhar Sahib where men assembled in 3's and 4's. Bogh Singh and Jassa Singh gave them food and some was brought from Lal Singh's by Jagat Singh and Sadhu Singh, not accused, gave them water.

The men there numbered 55 or 60 and included—

Natha Singh, *Mahant*.
Budha Singh (8).
Ganda Singh (15).
Prem Singh (67).
Sadhu Singh (73).
Mangal Singh (55).
Jagat Singh (L. C. C.).
Kesar Singh (45).
Teja Singh (91).
Teja Singh (90).
Chanan Singh (hanged).
Mangal Singh (56).
Suja Singh (88).
Labh Singh (49) with two or three other men whose names I do not know.
Banta Singh (4).
Wasakha Singh (100).
Dari, Jat (11).
Harnam Singh (24).
Thakar Singh (93).
Ganda Singh (14).
Sundar Singh (85).
Ajaib Singh (29).
Bishen Singh (7).
Kala Singh (hanged).
Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru.
Udham Singh (96).
Lal Singh of Bhure.
Natha, *chuhra*.
Katha, *chuhra*.
Mangtu, *chuhra*.
Harnam Singh (102).

NOTE.—This was 26th November.

All were there for *ghadr*.

I know of no Kesar Singh of Waltoha.

The assembly was waiting for sowars of 23rd Cavalry who were expected, but had not turned up. Lal Singh and Natha Singh distributed *chhavis* and *gandasas* to those not already provided. Natha Singh, *Mahant*, had a sword, Lal Singh a sword and Ganda Singh (15) a *chhura*. Lal Singh and Natha Singh suggested going to loot the *thana* at Sarhali, seize rifles and cartridges there, then raid Tarn Taran and rob the treasury. About midnight Lal Singh, Natha Singh, Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Bishen Singh (7) and Harnam Singh (24) who were the officers said that as the sowars had not turned up and it had become late and

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Sarhali was some way off, all persons should assemble next day at Kairon. Lal Singh and Natha Singh asked Harnam Singh (102) to go and tell the sowars of 23rd Cavalry that they were to meet next day at Kairon and enquire why they had not turned up. Lal Singh told me to go to Mula Singh at Makhi to tell him to come to Kairon next day. His real name I know now is Sardul Singh. I went to Makhi and Sardul Singh refused to join. I was also told to come back soon, and tell any sowars I might meet. I stopped on my way back at Bur Chand. Next morning I was going to my field when I met four sowars, including Surain Singh on foot. I have identified Sucha Singh (82) in the dock of these men. I asked them why they had come. Surain Singh replied they had deserted to join the *ghadr*. I told them that we had intended to attack Sarhali thana the previous night and after obtaining arms to rob the treasury at Tarn Taran. I told them to go to Tarn Taran. At the well where I took them were Budha Singh, my nephew, Bhan Singh, my son, and Gujjar Singh, *tarkhan*, also Arjan Das, Brahm Das and Kalian Das, *sadhus*. I got food for the sowars who left then for Tarn Taran. On the 3rd day after I saw three sowars including Surain Singh going to Bhure from Jhar Sahib. I went to Jhar Sahib and told my son to go and direct the sowars to meet me at Jhar Sahib. At Jhar Sahib I found Bogh Singh (5), Jassa Singh (35), Prem Singh (67), Budha Singh (8), Bishen Singh (7) and Kala Singh, hanged. They were saying they had found no opportunity to attack the Police Station at Sarhali. I told Bogh Singh (5) I had seen the three sowars. Bogh Singh sent Jora Singh to bring Surain Singh and he came. I went to Bhure and found the other two sowars in Budha Singh's *deohri*, too drunk to move. About 4 A.M. Bogh Singh came to my *baithak*, and asked me where the two sowars were. I told him and he took them to Jhar Sahib.

Next morning at Jhar Sahib I found the three sowars, Prem Singh (67), Budha Singh (8), Kala Singh (hanged), Bishan Singh (7), Bogh Singh and Jassa Singh. I told the sowars to get up and go back to the army or elsewhere as the police might be after them. They replied they were determined to kill or die and were not going back.

Kala Singh (hanged) and Budha Singh (8) went to bring Sadhu to make fresh preparations. I returned to Bhure, and later in the day I heard the sowars had been arrested by the police in the morning.

Five or 6 days after this, Katha, Natha, *chuhras*, and Mangtu returned to Bhure. Lal Singh also returned 6 or 7 days after. The *chuhras* told me they had had no chance to attack Sarhali thana, that they had gone from Sarhari to Dhun and after visiting several villages had come back to Bhure. Lal Singh told me that as the Police were after them, they had thrown the *chhavis* and *gandasas* into the Beas. Katha and Natha gave me two *chhavis*. I made over the blades to Jassa Singh (35) to get rid of them myself.

I was arrested 3 days after *Bhadon Amavas*. I told the police I had given two *chhavis* to Jassa Singh and that Santa Singh had told me that Jassa Singh and Bagh Singh had a *churra* and sword. Jassa Singh gave up the two *chhavis*—P. 25 A. B.—from a heap of manure near Jhar Sahib to the police in my presence. The *churra*—P. 26—I have seen with Lal Singh. P 21 I have seen with accused 15; he gave it me for *ghadr* at Muktsar last *Magh* and I gave it up to the police. I know Sultan Shah (84). He was at Jhar Sahib in connection with *ghadr* and at Lal Singh's. I did not see him at the last gathering at Jhar Sahib. Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru and Teja Singh (90) went to bring him when the assembly was postponed, so Lal Singh told me.

I know Ijaib Singh (29) and Bishan Singh (7). I saw them at the Jhar Sahib, etc. I have failed to identify them in court, as they are differently dressed now and altered in appearance.

On arrest I was lodged in Tarn Taran thana, whence after making a statement I was taken to Amritsar *havelat*. In Tara Taran thana Wadawa Singh (99) was with me; but in Amritsar, though there may have been some of accused there, I saw none as I was in a separate *kothri*. I was there 1½ months. Accused were mostly taken to jail.

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Of the men I have implicated I have known accused (11), (100) and Natha Singh, *Mahant*, for years ; (8), (15), (73), (55), (45), (91), (9), (56), (88), (49), (100), (24), (93), (14), (85), (29) , (7), (96) and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru since the first meetings at Jhar Sahib.

Wan is 2½ miles from Jhar Sahib.

Re (73), (88), (24), (93), (85), (100) whom I have failed to identify in court my explanation is as for (29) and (7). They were then well got up. Their names were common property in the Jhar Sahib.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examination by Hukumat Rai for (61).—I got into train from Tarn Taran on way to Amritsar. After my arrest I don't know whether Natha Singh (61) and Teja Singh (91) travelled by the same train. The accused brought by the police were brought separately near the tents close to court.

I, Natha Singh (61) and Teja Singh (91) were not presented to the magistrate together for remand. Mungal Singh (56) was presented with me. After remand we were in separate rooms in the *havelat* where I remained for about one-and-a-half months. Out of the accused I only saw Ganda Singh (15), Mungal Singh (56). Saw them during this time while they used to go in and out of *havelat*. I knew Ganda Singh (15) before. The accused in *havelat* were taken out for call of nature separately by the police.

The room in the *havelat* I lived in was on the left of the gate of the thana as you enter. There is latrine a few rooms off. Except the two I have mentioned I could not observe any of the present accused even at a distance.

I was taken to jail for a couple of hours for my identification. I was made to stand with (56) and others for identification.

I know Budha Singh of Dhun, Lahore District. A mare and some cattle of my brother and mine were stolen 4 years ago. I reported against that Bhuda Singh. I don't know whether he is related to (61). I don't know if Natha Singh (61) was put on security. I cannot say whether Budha Singh stood security for him.

I did not give Rs. 200 to the father of Natha Singh as a present (blackmail) for getting back our cattle.

We have not recovered the cattle and the mare yet.

I heard Lal Singh talk about *ghadr* to (61). The latter said he was ready to join when required. That police was after him. The above talk took place 9 or 10 days before the first gathering at the Jhar Sahib. I know he was committed to Sessions for murder. I saw on *Massia* at Tarn Taran. In *Bhadon Massia* I saw him in hospital getting his wounds bandaged. This was before my arrest. I knew he was Natha Singh as I had seen in connection of *ghadr*. I did not ask him how he was hurt. I have heard that he had been *chalaned* by police several times.

I was examined for the first time by Khan Sahib Feroze Din, Police Officer, at Tarn Taran. Next before a magistrate at Amritsar. In my statement before police I mentioned Natha Singh as having come to Lal Singh some days before the meeting at Jhar Sahib. There was an Inspector at Tarn Taran perhaps Safdar was his name. He did not mention any pardon to me. The magistrate at Amritsar tendered me pardon for the first time at the time of statement, about a week after my arrest.

Sundar Singh (approver) and Natha Singh (61) had been arrested before me. I made my statement to the police in a narrative form.

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At Jhar Sahib I pointed the places and the room, where meetings had taken place. I don't hnow which other approver went there for the same purpose.

Cross-examination by Mr. Bhatia for (56), (49), (84).—Mangal Singh (56) is related to Lal Singh. In *Jeth* last they became connected by marriage. This was before Mangal Singh's arrest. Before this connection, they associated with each other for *ghadr*.

At my identification at Amritsar, Mangal Singh (56) was made to stand with me. I am not sure whether (83) was mixed in the men when my identification took place. I heard no talk between (84) and Lal Singh about *ghadr*, but Lal Singh told me there was.

I did not go into Lal Singh's house when Sultan Shah whent there. I saw no one else there.

Until the arrival of Budha Singh and Natha Singh after *Dewali* I had heard no talk of *ghadr*. Except the occasion I have stated already I have not been there after arrival of Budha Singh and Natha Singh.

Before that I often frequented Jhar Sahib, but never heard any talk of *ghadr*.

I cannot say, if Labh Singh was present at my identification. He was never with me together in the *havelat* or jail. I did not know him previously.

We never talked *ghadr* before strangers. On the occasion of large gathering at Jhar Sahib, *ghadr* was talked before and after the taking of meals.

Witness Jaggat Singh was not a member of the *ghadr* party. He knew of the *ghadr* as he was a nephew of Lal Singh.

Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Lal Singh, Natha Singh (approver), Mangal Singh (56), Bishen Singh (7) were prominent speakers at the meeting. Lal Singh spoke first. Prem Singh did not speak though he was in the party there.

Last big gathering at Jhar Sahib took place partly inside and partly outside *Baradari*. There were a couple of lanterns and a couple of native lamps (*chiraghs*). Speeches were made while standing.

Cross-examination by Mr. Puri for (7), (29), (88), (90), (93), (100).—After Sarhali attempt I worked at home for serveral months, dropped all *ghadr*. All *ghadr* persons dispersed to their villages. Sardar Harkishen Singh took me to Chamba Dhaya (in Tarn Taran Tahsil). All arrested persons were kept separate. I was brought back in the evening from that village. Police did not arrest anybody else that day.

I did not see (90) at the time of my identification. I have seen Gujar Singh once only, and that was at Jhar Sahib.

I was not told when the pistol consignment, nor was any *bilti* (railway receipt) made over to me nor was Lal Singh given any railway receipt for pistol consignment.

No body came to me to inquire about change of date.

I made no note of the names of the men at the big gathering at Jhar Sahib nor did Lal Singh do so.

I have stated names of the men whom I had seen at the big gathering with my own eyes.

Only Lal Singh gave me orders. I have not heard any body else giving orders to others.

A couple of days ago I was confronted with (82) by *Sirkari Vakil* who was asked his name. Thus I came to know his name.

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(Statement of 11th October showns). I made this statement before Magistrate. That statement is true.

Cross-examination by Lala Beni Pershad for (5), (91), (35), (102).—I know Gurmukhi slightly.

I did not read "The *Ghadr*." I cannot say if Teja Singh (91) was mixed in the batch of men at my identification.

I remained in *havelat* with (102) Harnam Singh.

I had stated to the police the names I have stated here both at Lal Singh's house and at the big gathering.

The money given for *chhavis* was not counted in my presence. I have not been to Dagshai for evidence.

At the big gathering the following were returned emigrants :—

Ganda Singh (15).

Budha Singh (8).

Sadhu Singh (73).

Prem Singh, absconder.

Jaggat Singh (hanged).

Teja Singh (90).

Suja Singh (88).

Mangal Singh (56).

Visakha Singh (100).

Balwant Singh (4), absconder.

Harnam Singh (24).

Bishen Singh (70).

Sunder Sirgh of Wadali Guru (approver),

Chanan Singh (hanged).

Mangal Singh of Valtoha returned several years ago. I had no relations among Canada returned people.

I was a pensioner. I had no special cause to turn against Gevernment. My brother is married in Billan village. Harnam Singh (102) has relations at Billan village. Ala Singh is Harnam Singh 102's *masar* (mother's sister's husband).

Lal Singh and I are disciples of Baba Gujar Singh and we are friends. Lal Singh's father was murdered. Ala Singh was accused as one of the murderers. This was 5 or 6 years ago.

Lal Singh is bound down for peace after *ghadr* meetings. Sawan Singh and his cousin Sunder Singh, since dead, stood sureties. Sawan Singh is my real brother. The security was, again says, for bad livelihood. Perhaps Jaggat Singh, nephew of Lal Singh, stood security for Alloo, Teli. Alloo, Teli, and Harnam Singh (102) and others were *chalaned* together for same offence.

At Lal Singh's house there was only one Teja Singh of Bhikiwind.

If I had not joined the *ghadr* I would have been murdered.

Thana Tarn Taran is 10 miles from my village. There are 2 Lambardars and one Chaukidar. I did not report to any Lambardar or Chaukidar what was going to be done by *ghadr* party. I stated before the Magistrate that I joined through fear. I was threatened by Natha Singh and Lal Singh that if any body gives information he will be murdered. Bogh Singh and Jassa Singh did not lecture, they served food.

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Cross-examination by Mr. Sadiq for (55) *and* (73).—Before Magistrate I did not state Kesar Singh but Labh Singh, also the same before police.

When asked to repeat the names of nine men at Lal Singh's house, the witness omits (55).

Lal Singh had come before Jaggat Singh, witness brought *rotees*.

Before the big gathering I knew (73) by sight. I cannot identify him now. He had heard then, he had trousers, wore black coat.

Speeches were delivered in the courtyard along side the *Baradari*.

Some time travellers turn up at night at Jhar Sahib.

Mangal Singh (55) was not in *havelat* with me.

Cross-examination by Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh for (45) *Kesar Singh.*—I did not know (45) before. Saw him at Jhar Sahib and Tarn Taran. He also spoke against Government at Jhar Sahib.

Re-examined.—Natha Singh said 8 or 9 days before big gathering he could be called for *ghadr*. I was taken to Chamba to fix the identity of the man afterwards found to be Sardool Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

At this stage accused (89), who has given himself up, is placed in the dock.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

17th Witness.—Mul Singh, Granthi of 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation :—

Was *Granthi* in the 23rd Cavalry for six or seven years. After was *Granthi* in the 37th, then 7th Cavalry for six or seven years. After again joined the 23rd Cavalry till arrest. My father and grandfather were *Granthis* in the 23rd and while I was *Granthi* in the 37th, my brother, Labh Singh, was *Granthi* of 23rd. I have two sons, one Sadhu Singh, aged about 17. While the regiment was in Quetta I took leave and rejoined at Lahore in January 1914. The men had confidence in me and were generally ready to disclose things to me if I ever asked them. Lachman Singh, Buta Singh, Ganda Singh, Wadhawa Singh, Budh Singh and Natha Singh, of the regiment were on intimate terms with me. Ganda Singh, approver, learnt Gurmukhi from me. Lachman Singh began to attend the *gurdwara* and the *katha* at Kohat, to discuss religion and accepted my views. Lachman Singh later joined the Bhasour *Singh Sabha*, which differs from us.

Sobha Singh, Buta Singh, Ganda Singh, approver, and others were won by Lachman Singh to his views in Quetta. In January 1914, I found their ideas towards Government had changed, owing to connections with the passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. The latter came to their villages and began to seduce people. Returned emigrants also began to preach in the villages of our men. They used to say no rights were allowed to them, and none would listen to them. When the men returned from their homes after the leave, they seemed to be infected with these ideas. Men used to receive letters from America. I myself read one addressed to Tara Singh received from China. The letter said the Germans had taken Ostend, that they possessed 20-inch guns, which were carried by three engines and it expressed a wish that the sender were in the

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place of Tara Singh. This letter meant to me that he would have risen against Government if here.

While matters were in this state, Sucha Singh (82) told me about *Dewali*, that the D. C., Amritsar, was touring and telling people to avoid the emigrants.

After that in November 1914 Lachman Singh told me that the 17th of November would be a memorable day in India, and on my enquiry he said he would say why afterwards. Nothing happened on the 17th, and I asked him what was to have taken place on that day. He said that that date had been fixed for a meeting of emigrants to get up a rising against Government, but on account of the absence of leaders, it was adjourned to the 23rd of November. The meeting of the 17th was held between Karmuwala and Ruriwala. He told me he was in touch with the organisers. The 23rd of November meeting was to be at Jhar Sahib.

A few days before the 23rd, I met Buta Singh and Lachman Singh. Buta Singh said he had sent his wife home as he was going to join in revolt and advised me to do the same. I laughed. Lachman Singh said I didn't trust them. After that Lachman Singh went on short leave. He belongs to Chuslewar. Nothing happened on the 23rd as far as I know.

On the night of the 27th and 28th of November 1914, I went to fetch my wife, who had gone to pay a visit to the Resaldar's wife. I was told that my wife and the wife of the Resaldar had gone to Tara Singh's to see his wife, who is related to the Resaldar. Then I went to Tara Singh's. I called out for Tara Singh and was told by his syce that Tara Singh was in the quarters opposite. I went there and saw 20 or 25 men standing about. I sat on a cart and called Tara Singh. It was then about 10 P.M. There was no reply, but Budh Singh, Natha Singh, Abdulla, Badhawa Singh and Ganda Singh, all of the regiment, came to me. Budh Singh told me Sucha Singh (82) had deserted to join the rebellion at Jhar Sahib and that they were ready to go. He said they were going at once. I did not see any horses. I told them they were fools that they had no commissariat or even water arrangements and that they were helpless so long as the whole country did not rise. I told them to go to their quarters or they would be made prisoners by the Muhammadans if the officers got scent of it. Upon this Budh Singh went to where the others were and then all went to their quarters.

By rebellion they meant to kill and rob. Next morning I came to know that besides Sucha Singh, Surain Singh, Maharaj Singh (52) and Chanan Singh had also deserted. That day, I met Resaldar Basawa Singh and I told him that but for my action the whole of his troop would have deserted. He said that he had heard it already. Chanan Singh was not reported as absent. He returned next day. One or two days afterwards Ganda Singh was complaining to Lachman Singh that the keys and accounts of the Troop Treasury had been taken from him by Resaldar Basawa Singh. I met Budh Singh the same day who made a motion of his hand, indicating what would have happened had I not interfered. The same day Abdulla met me at the *gurdwara*. He used the same words as Budh Singh.

Lachman Singh told me Sucha Singh, Surain Singh and Mehraj Singh, deserters, were at the Jhar Sahib. I told him I would go to them and bring them back. Lachman Singh said that I could only find them through the *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib and gave me 2 signs to show my *bonâ fides* which witness describes. I went to Jhar Sahib, found the *Mahant*, accused 5 whom I identified in jail.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 8th November 1915.

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The 9th November 1915.

Presence as yesterdy. Accused 89 is defended by Dr. Alam.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

17th Witness.—Mool Singh, resumed, on solemn affirmation.

I sat down. I asked him if he was the *Mahant* and also if Lachman Singh of his village was in the Cavalry. Then I asked him as to the whereabouts of Sucha Singh (82), Surain Singh and Mehraj Singh, deserters. He said Sucha Singh (82) and his fellow-deserters had been arrested the previous day outside the *gurdwara* by the Police and that Nihal Singh also had been arrested and taken to Lahore. On hearing this I went back.

One day on return from Lahore at 9 P.M. I found 3 horses tied outside the *gurdwara* under a tree. I went in and found 3 men, Natha Singh, approver, Sundar Singh, approver, and Lal Singh. Natha Singh told me he was a descendant of Bhai Bidhi Chand, and had come to see Lachman Singh. I told the Police of these men later by describing them. I told them that they could not stay there. Natha Singh said he would stay there only for two hours. Natha Singh asked me in the early morning the way to Mian Mir and I showed them the road. All went away. The same day Lachman asked me why I had not gone to Guru Mangat *Gurdwara*. I replied I would go soon.

I went to the *gurdwara* Guru Mangat. There I found some Infantry reservists. Close to the *gurdwara* I saw some people standing on the roof of a temple. I went on the roof to find out who were there and I found Lachman Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh, Natha Singh, Sundar Singh and Lal Singh. There were two more men. Sundar Singh was describing his adventures and said he had lived in Shanghai, &c. He also said that Hardayal and Bhagwan Singh were rendering great services to the country. After this he recited some stanzas. Lal Singh asked Lachman Singh to supply arms, but Lachman Singh asked how he could do it. Budh Singh told Lal Singh to come with men and take arms. I said he could not escape punishment if he tried it. I asked Lal Singh if he had any men and he replied he could collect perhaps 4,000 men. I sarcastically remarked that if he could collect 4,000 men, it would not be difficult to collect arms also. After that I met Lal Singh who remonstrated with me dissuading the men of my Cavalry from deserting. I went then to Natha Singh, who said they had tired their horses for nothing and that they would now change horses at Gurusar Sutlani. He complained the emigrants had caused them great trouble. Lal Singh came to us. He told Lachman Singh to send a man with him to show him the place where they could meet secretly. I volunteered to go with Lal Singh to see the place. But Lachman Singh said that he wanted to keep me out of it.

A few days later Abdulla, Farrier, came to me and said he had cut telegraph wires between Lahore and Kot Lakhpat.

I asked him what harm that could cause, and he said he would do what he could.

After this I went on leave and my son Sadhu Singh officiated for me. I used to come occasionally to Lines. On the day after *Baisakhi* Sadhu Singh came home and told me that one Prem Singh (67) had come and stayed in the Cavalry Lines with Basawa Singh. Puran Singh and Lachman Singh wanted to get his revolver repaired by Muhammad Jan, Mistri, who declined to repair it.

Some days later Prem Singh came to me. He asked me if I knew how many people were injured by the bomb in the Shalamar Garden. I said, I had heard that one Constable and one Head Constable had been injured. He said the bomb had fallen into the water and could not do much harm and belonged

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to the first party. I don't know who he meant by that. I told him a bomb could do nothing. He told me, he had taught Basawa Singh to make bombs and that he and Abdulla were strong adherents.

In *Baisakh* I rejoined and asked Basawa Singh if he had learnt bomb-making from Prem Singh (67). He replied Prem Singh (67) had taught him nothing, but that he had learnt partly how to make dynamite.

In May 1915 our regiment was transferred to Nowgong. Before leaving the Sikhs of the regiment, who were going to the Persian Gulf, raised a subscription for the *sardai*. Several were present. When the *sardai* was being prepared Budh Singh spoke to a companion telling him if I had not interfered they would have massacred European and Indian officers.

I have been tendered and accepted pardon from the Magistrate who recorded my statement.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 5th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination of Mool Singh.

To Mr. Saunders for (15).—*Shown P.* 21. Is made of *kutcha* or *pukka* iron. It is made for religious purposes, it is used for consecrating *karah parshad* (pudding).

I am not on security. I have not heard of any names as leaders of *Ghadr* party in the Punjab. I have heard of Gurdit Singh as a member of *Ghadr* party.

I have a relation named Bhan Singh, possibly he may have assumed the name of Bhagwan Singh.

To Dr. Alam for (69).—Basour *Singh Sabha* I hear is a religious *Sabha*. I have never been there.

To Beni Pershad for (5).—I was in service in Cavalry about Dewali time last year. I was on leave for about two months. Returned in *Besakh*. I did not tour in villages. I never met a *Kamagata Maru* man. I do not know if any of the men in the Cavalry is related to *Kamagata Maru* men.

I have been to Dagshai to give evidence 3 months ago in the Court-Martial case. I mentioned there the same accused as I have stated here. I mentioned Bagh Singh as *Mahant* of Jhar Sahib in the Court-Martial at Dagshai.

I spoke about the affair to Vasawa Singh, an Indian Officer, what I knew. I disclosed the matter to European Officers after my arrest which took place in *Jeth* or *Har*. My first statement was to the Police about a month and-a-half before my evidence in Court-Martial. Sardar Harkishan Singh and a Muhammadan Police Officer (a Sheikh, name not known) were the Police Officers to whom I made the statement. I had not received pardon then. I had come to know that Vasawa Singh did not report to other officers.

Because the Sardars had suppressed it, so I did not report for fear of losing my appointment. I did not wish to make enemies.

I knew it was my duty to report. I had no relation in *Kamagata* passengers.

Except on one occasion stated by me before I have never been to Jhar Sahib. I conveyed there a message from Lachman Singh. I stayed outside Jhar Sahib. I did not go inside. Cannot give date of my visit there.

Cross-examined by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh (82) *and* (86).—I knew Sucha Singh since he enlisted, I do not know (86). When I stated to Police no pardon was talked about. A European Officer spoke to me about it at Simla in the

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Havalat. I agreed to tell the truth. Then I was examined in the Court-Martial. Sardar Harkishan Singh told me at Amritsar after I had made my statement before the Magistrate that I will be pardoned. The Magistrate also promised pardon to me.

Re examined.—After my evidence at Dagshai, I came to Lahore and here I was allowed to go home.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

18th Witness.—Ganda Singh, son of Prem Singh, age 30, of Chola Khurd, on solemn affirmation :—

Have received no pardon. Made statement to Police without pardon. After Court-Martial got pardon. On 6th March 1902 I enlisted in the 23rd Cavalry at Kohat where I learnt Gurmukhi from *Granthi* Mool Singh. My friends in the regiment were Nand Singh, Budh Singh, Abdulla and Lachman Singh. In 1914 I went on 3½ months' leave and returned in October. A few days after my return Lachman Singh told me that there would be a meeting after 12 in the cemetery in Mian Mir about 1,000 yards from Lines. Nand Singh went with me to the cemetery. Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh (82) and Surain Singh were present.

Lachman Singh said that Sucha Singh (82) would address us.

Sucha Singh said that when on leave at Chola Kalan, he met a man who told him some 1,400 or 1,500 men would collect in the Lahore *Rakh* for *ghadr* and attack Lahore and who wanted to know the plans of Lahore Fort. Sucha Singh said that the 1,400 or 1,500 men were returned emigrants. Lachman Singh said that if one of the party came he would show all the places to him. It was decided that Sucha Singh or myself should go to the man Sucha Singh had met, and ask him to send someone to whom the places could be shown. After this we returned to Lines. Sucha Singh (82) told me to meet Sundar Singh (86) and ask him if he knew anything about the *ghadr* movement. I went to my village on a Sunday and met Sundar Singh (86). He mentioned the intended attack of Lahore by 1,400 or 1,500 men and he asked me to give him information about Lahore and the fort. I asked him to send someone so that we could show him the places.

On return to my regiment I told Lachman Singh and Sucha Singh (82) of my interview with Sundar Singh (86). Sundar Singh's man not come. I again went to Sundar Singh. He told me he would then go to a certain man and find out. He rode away, but did not come back, so I left as I had not got leave. A few days after Sucha Singh (82) went to Chola Kalan. When he came back he said that 15th November had been fixed for the *ghadr* and that on that day 1,400 or 1,500 men would assemble in the Lahore *Rakh*. As we were not certain whether this information was true we did nothing. No gathering in the *Rakh* took place. Surain Singh a few days later took me to the quarters of Lachman Singh for a meeting after roll-call where I met Badawa Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Surain Singh, Maharaj Singh, all of the regiment, and other sowars and Prem Singh (67).

At the meeting Prem Singh said some men would come to Mian Mir Station that night and asked us to send someone to meet them. Lachman Singh agreed to send someone. Prem Singh asked for a sword and Lachman Singh told Maharaj Singh to fetch one. Maharaj Singh did so and made it over to Prem Singh. The sword was a Government one, P '18 C and belonged to 23rd Cavalry. (67) said the men who were expected at the station were of the *Ghadr* party. In the morning Surain Singh told me that he went to the station and that no one arrived.

A few days after I told Abdulla, *Nalband*, and Budh Singh about the *ghadr* and they said they were in favour of the movement. Surain Singh went on a Sunday to see the *Amavas* at Tarn Taran. He said on return he had met no one of the *Ghadr* party there.

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In November 1914 I was in the *Gurdwara* and on going to my quarters I found Prem Singh and another man. This man said he was a Reservist and had deserted from Lahore. After a meal we went to the quarters of Bishen Singh as my quarters were public, I being a Pay Sowar.

At Bishen Singh's Prem Singh said there would be a rising at Ferozepore and that the *Ghadr* party would assemble at a well near Chuslewarh. He suggested that as many of us as possible should go with him. He said that 150 men would meet at the well. Budh Singh asked the number had dwindled down to 150. Prem Singh said that the previous information was wrong. I went to put some cash in the treasury and then returned and asked Budh Singh what had been decided. He told me that Lachman Singh said that they would not leave the lines, but that if there was a *ghadr* in Mian Mir or Lahore he would join. Prem Singh and his companion went to Budh Singh's quarters and left the same night. Next day in the evening we assembled at the Rifle Range. The party comprised myself, Indar Singh, Badawa Singh, Nand Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh (82), Surain Singh, Maharaj Singh and others, 11 in all. Lachman Singh told us 23rd November was fixed for the *ghadr*. Prem Singh possibly told me that the 23rd was the date fixed before. Nothing happened on 23rd November. Sucha Singh (82) went on short leave after this meeting and on his return he said the 27th November had been fixed for the *ghadr* and that men would collect at Jhar Sahib and raid Tarn Taran Tahsil. He returned a day or two before expiry of his leave.

Abdulla and Budh Singh said they doubted Sucha Singh and that they must wait till one of the *Ghadr* party turned up.

Lachman Singh was on leave then and I said he knew everything.

On the 27th I took all the cash about Rs. 500 in the Military cash chest and took it to my quarters intending to take it with me in case there was a *ghadr*. In the evening Sucha Singh (82) told me he was going to Jhar Sahib with Surain Singh, Maharaj Singh, Indar Singh and possibly others.

Sucha Singh asked me what I proposed doing. I said I would consult my friends and then decide. After roll-call the following met at my quarters :—

Abdulla, *Nalband*;

Budh Singh;

Kehar Singh;

Natha Singh;

Bhagat Singh; and

Mota Singh.

We discussed and argued about going to Jhar Sahib. Abdulla and Budh Singh said those who were ready must go at once. Presently Mool Singh, *Granthi*, was heard saying where will you take refuge if you run away We all then went out and I saw Badawa Singh speaking to Mool Singh, *Granthi*.

After this Abdulla, *Nalband*, Budh Singh and I decided to persuade Sucha Singh (82), not to desert. We went to Sucha Singh's and asked him to have talk with us. He accompanied us a few steps and then feeling cold he went back to get some more clothes. We went to the *masjid* and waited for about half an hour, but he did not come. We then went to our quarters. In the morning I learnt Sucha Singh, Surain Singh and Maharaj Singh had deserted. Resaldar Basawa Singh on return took the key of the troop cash-safe as he said he suspected that we intended to desert. A few days after Abdulla, *Nalband*, suggested we should cut the telegraph wires. Next evening Abdulla, Budh Singh, Bhagat Singh and Mota Singh went to cut the telegraph wires. In the morning Abdulla and Budh Singh said they had cut some wires between Lahore Cantonment and Kot Lakhpat and had broken some

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insulators. A few days after three men came to the Lines and called me. All were strangers to me. I went to them. One of them I learnt next day was Lal Singh of Bhure. The other two I have since learnt were Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Sundar Singh of Guru Wadali, whom I recognize in court. I took them to the *gurdwara* and tried to get permission for them to stay. Sundar Singh told me the *Ghadr* party had assembled at the Jhar Sahib, had gone on to Sarhali Thana, and then to the river bank where some men had been left in the *Jhal*. He said he had come to enquire why no one from the regiment whom they had expected had come. The strangers stayed in the *gurdwara*. I went to my quarters. After roll-call I went to the *gurdwara* where it was decided to meet next day at the Jain temple at Guru Mangat. Next day Budh Singh and I went together to Guru Mangat and on the road we met Lachman Singh. At Guru Mangat we met the three strangers. Mool Singh, *Granthi*, also came. Lal Singh asked us to supply him with arms. Lachman Singh said we could not as the arms and ammunition were in charge of the guard under lock. Lal Singh said that he had a wire for cutting locks and it could be used. Lachman Singh said even that could not be done and Budh Singh suggested 600 or 700 men should be collected to attack the Lines and then arms could be procured, and that parties should be deputed to murder British and Indian Officers, attack the regiment, and break open the rifle racks.

Budh Singh said he had the key of his troop rifle rack and another sowar, who had been won over, had the key of his troop rifle rack. Lal Singh said that efforts would be made to collect men and date fixed. Budh Singh and I returned to our quarters and Lachman Singh went a short distance with the three strangers in another direction. I heard these strangers tell Lachman Singh that if he wanted them again he should enquire at the Sadr *Gurdwara*.

After this we collected some money and bought a hack-saw which Abdulla took away.

After this I met one Banta Singh, a recruit, and talked to him about the *ghadr* movement. He said he had come from Shanghai to create a *ghadr* and had enlisted for the express purpose of winning over some men.

Achar Singh was then a recruit. One evening Abdulla, Indar Singh, Bhagat Singh and I were talking about the *ghadr* movement. Achar Singh who was not far from us, came and joined in.

In February I met Puran Singh. He talked to me of the *Ghadr* party which had been arrested at Lahore and offered to give me a copy of *Ghadr Sandesa* which he said had been brought by a Sikh student. He gave me this copy. I read it and eventually Achar Singh took the book.

After this a meeting was held at the Rifle Range, which was attended by Wasawa Singh, Puran Singh, Budh Singh, Abdulla and myself. Puran Singh talked of the arrest of the *Ghadr* party at Lahore and mentioned Kirpal Singh had got them arrested. Puran Singh said that Kirpal Singh was a *bhai* of his.

Budh Singh and Abdulla suggested that Kirpal Singh should be brought to Lines and murdered. One evening Sadhu Singh, son of Mool Singh, came and told me that I was wanted at the *gurdwara*. I went and met Puran Singh there. Prem Singh showed me a revolver and asked me to get it repaired. We told him of the arrests. Next evening we met again at the Rifle Range. *i.e.*, Basawa Singh, Puran Singh, Abdulla, Budh Singh, Prem Singh and I. Puran Singh told Prem Singh to go and murder Kirpal Singh as he was alone in his village. Puran Singh said that his brother, Fauja Singh, would help him in the murder and Magar Singh would mend the pistol. Prem Singh said he would go and do it, getting men and weapons on the road. A few days after this another meeting was held at the Rifle Range. Achar Singh, Prem Singh, a friend of his and the others already mentioned, were there.

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Prem Singh said that we should keep in touch with Hira Singh of Charar (28) if we wanted to know his whereabouts. Prem Singh and his companion agreed to go and murder Kirpal Singh.

Sometime after Abdulla brought a phial of acid, and two brass ink-pots to my room. He told me he had purchased these things at the request of Basawa Singh for bombs. Basawa Singh took the acid and the ink-pots were taken by Abdulla. A few days later Basawa Singh, Puran Singh, Budh Singh and I went to the railway line to test a bomb.

Basawa Singh had a small tin in which he put a phial of acid and some bullets. He threw the tin on the line. It exploded with a loud report. This was done on the line between Lahore Cantonment and Kot Lakhpat.

Budh Singh and I went to Charar to see Hira Singh (28). We did not find him. After this Budh Singh, Achar Singh, Basawa Singh and I went again to Charar to see Hira Singh. We met him. Hira Singh (28) said he had lectured at Singapore, about *ghadr*, but he was deported. He added he had escaped and visited Burma where he had arranged for arms for a mutiny. He also said he had been to Baluchistan to purchase bullocks, and there had met a Baloch with whom he talked about *ghadr*, and had arranged to send him a message *Chitthi* on the outbreak of the mutiny. The Baloch was to start about a mutiny on receipt of the wire. Hira Singh explained his trade in bullocks was merely to ward off suspicion. While at the well a boy came to draw water and Hira Singh warned us not to talk in his presence. After this we left, Achar Singh going to Kamao and the rest of us to Lines. A few days later Abdulla and I went to Hira Singh. He was sick. After this the regiment went on active service and the depôt to Nowgong. I went with the depôt. A bomb exploded at Nowgong Station. I sent a post-card to Achar Singh who had resigned saying Basawa Singh and Puran Singh had been arrested on account of the bomb. Basawa Singh and Puran Singh were arrested in Nowgong. My connection with the movement was discovered when Basawa Singh and Puran Singh made their statements and I was then arrested.

Achar Singh told me he had given the *Ghadr Sandesa* to a *Nihang*.

I identified Hari Singh (28) on jail parade; also Sundar Singh (86).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination of Ganda Singh.

To Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for (86), (82).—I served Government for 13 years and some months. I had no special grievance. I caught the contagion for *ghadr*.

I heard a false case was instituted against my wife for miscarriage. do not know if (86) took any part in that case.

Hukam Singh is my uncle. I do not know whether he had a case with (86)'s brother, Nihal Singh.

Had no case about setting fire to a stock of fodder.

We did not suspect (86) or any of his relations.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

To Beni Parshad for (5), (35).—I was first examined at Jutogh in connection with the Court-Martial case.

I have never been to Jhar Sahib.

Sundar Singh and Natha Singh, approvers, were strangers to me before.

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Re-examined.—My wife is alive. The case of miscarriage was in 1909 or 1910 when I was in Quetta.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

19th Witness.—Puran Singh, age 29, *ex*-Lance-Daffadar, 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation :—

I enlisted 13 or 14 years ago in the 23rd Cavalry. We came to Lahore Cantonment in January 1914. Balwant Singh is my brother, he came to me in December 1914 at Lahore Cantonment. He had been in Shanghai for 2 or 2½ years. Balwant Singh said he had no money with him as he had given all his money to a fund started to turn the British out of India by Hardayal and Bhagwan Singh in league with Germans. With this object Indians in America had been persuaded to return gradually and to start a rising as soon as all got back. Balwant Singh also said one Nadhan Singh or Harnam Singh had come in the same ship with him and had been lecturing to them throughout the voyage. He also said Mula Singh was one of the leaders at Amritsar. He mentioned that while at Amritsar he and Mula Singh lived together and he had attended a lecture at the Darbar Sahib in which something was said against Government. After the lecture Mula Singh and he followed the lecturer who was a tailor.

The lecturer took Balwant Singh and Mula Singh to his house on learning from them they belonged to the *Ghadr* party. My brother said he met Kirpal Singh, my cousin, who scolded my brother for not going home. My brother Fouja Singh advised Balwant Singh to go and enlist. After some time he decided to join as by so doing he could tamper with sepoys. I went to Wasawa Singh to consult him as to whether to enlist. Balwant Singh told Wasawa Singh all about the *Ghadr* party. Wasawa Singh advised Balwant Singh to join the regiment as better work could be done by enlisting than by knocking about till arrested.

Some days later Kirpal Singh came to me. Kirpal Singh said he wanted Balwant Singh to go with him to Mula Singh with a view to raid Lopoke Police Station and murder the Sub-Inspector. I did not trust Kirpal Singh and asked him to tell me the whole truth because he had told me Mula Singh and others had committed a dacoity at Chabba, and feared his intention was to get Mula Singh caught by the Police of Lopoke Thana.

Kirpal Singh then said he would tell me the truth if I promised to help him and said he would share his reward with me. He told me he wanted my brother's help to get Mula Singh arrested by giving trace of Mula Singh's house. I called Balwant Singh and told him what Kirpal Singh had suggested regarding the raid on Lopoke and added the raid would result in securing rifles for Mula Singh's party and the murder of our enemy. Balwant Singh agreed to point out to Kirpal Singh the house of Mula Singh. Next day I and Kirpal Singh went to Sher Singh, Risaldar, to obtain leave for Balwant Singh. Leave was refused on account of plague. Balwant Singh gave Kirpal Singh the address of the tailor saying the latter would direct him to Mula Singh. Kirpal Singh went that afternoon and returned the following day saying the tailor would not give Mula Singh's address. Kirpal Singh told me he had a letter for the Officer Commanding. Balwant Singh got 6 days' leave and went off with Kirpal Singh to Amritsar. Four days later Balwant Singh returned alone saying that on arrival at Amritsar he and Kirpal Singh went to the tailor who informed them Mula Singh had gone to Lahore. He said he and Kirpal Singh had gone to Lahore Cantonment to a carpenter Nadhan Singh, who, after doubting them took them to a house at Lahore used by the *Ghadr* party. Mula Singh was not there. He said they learnt Mula Singh had returned to Amritsar and that he and Kirpal Singh also returned to Amritsar.

A few days later Wasawa Singh, approver, came and told me Balwant Singh had brought boy from Lahore belonging to the *Ghadr* party, *i.e.*, Sajjan Singh (74). I never saw the boy. Next morning Balwant Singh asked me to

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get some tea for the boy. Balwant Singh went away. I know Sucha Singh, Mehraj Singh and Surain Singh who deserted. The boy only wanted to see Lachman Singh, so I didn't see him. Lachman Singh told me and Wasawa Singh the boy had a good deal to say against the Government, but he had turned him out of Lines as he might be talkative. Wasawa Singh and I returned to our quarters. Wasawa Singh told me the boy had left some written copies with him. Wasawa Singh showed me some 7 or 8 copies of *Ghadr Sandesa*. I read one of the Gurmukhi copies. I remember one or two couplets.

I told him I would read the pamphlets some other time. That evening Balwant Singh told me there would be a mutiny at Cantonments that night and said the boy had told him so. Balwant Singh said men would assemble at the Sadr Bazar and that some 30 or 35 would come into Lines at roll-call and steal the swords and would then join the main party who would commence a general massacre of Europeans and seize the Magazine. About 7 P. M. I found the men were all falling in. I asked what was the matter and heard that the authorities had come to know of the intended mutiny and had ordered the men to fall in. The troops were sent in different directions. My troop was sent to the Rifle Range. I obtained permission to get food. Recruits did not fall in. On return to quarters Balwant Singh came and said that he had been to the Railway lines and informed the men there assembled to disperse.

The following evening I went to Wasawa Singh's where Gujar Singh, Jetha Singh, Balwant Singh, my brother, and Wasawa Singh were. We read out the copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* which Wasawa Singh took out from his trunk. Two or three days after my brother Fouja Singh told me Kirpal Singh had had some men arrested at Lahore and had obtained the information about these men from me and Balwant Singh. It was then decided by the *Ghadrites* in the regiment to murder Kirpal Singh. One or two days later I met Ganda Singh, approver. I promised to give him a copy of the *Ghadr Sandesa* which I did that day. I obtained a copy from Wasawa Singh, like P. (27).

A couple of days after Wasawa Singh told me a man of the *Ghadr* party was at his quarters. I went with Wasawa Singh where I found Gujar Singh, Balwant Singh and the new-comer together. The new-comer told me he was Prem Singh of Waltoha after once giving his name as Uttam Singh adding he was known to *Ghadr* party as Uttam Singh. He said almost all the *Ghadr* party had changed their names. He did not know about the arrest at Lahore. I informed him and told him Kirpal Singh had deceived us. He said Kirpal Singh ought to be killed. I agreed to take steps to do so. Prem Singh had a five-chambered revolver. He suggested throwing a bomb at the Officers' Mess saying he would bring a bomb. Prem Singh asked us to show him the Officers' Mess. Wasawa Singh did so. Prem Singh also spoke about the mutiny planned at Ferozepore and said the attempt had failed in the same way as at Lahore Cantonments. Wasawa Singh told me Prem Singh proposed going with Balwant Singh to Lahore to see the house rented by the *Ghadr* party. The same evening Wasawa Singh met me and said Prem Singh had narrowly escaped arrest and that Balwant Singh who was ahead of him had been detained. Prem Singh also mentioned that one Boodh Singh was a chief man of the *Ghadr* party and he knew the names of all the men of his troop who belonged to the *Ghadr* party. Some days after Wasawa and I went to Ganda Singh to discuss matters. Wasawa Singh and I went to a meeting at the Rifle Range and there we met Ganda Singh, Budh Singh, and Abdullah, Farrier. During conversation Budh Singh said that Kirpal Singh should be killed. It was decided to decoy Kirpal Singh to Lahore Cantonments so that he could be murdered and I undertook to bring him here.

Three or four days later Balwant Singh was arrested. Balwant Singh's quarters were searched. I knew Balwant Singh had one copy of the *Ghadr Sandesa*. I burnt all the copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* with me. I met Lachman Singh who informed me that a copy of the *Ghadr Sandesa* had been found in Balwant Singh's house. Lachman Singh said he and Mula Singh both read the

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copy and deceived the Thanedar by telling him that the paper contained notes on signalling as I was a signaller. The Thanedar took Balwant Singh away. I tried to get Balwant Singh off as he had helped Kirpal Singh to get the conspirators in Lahore arrested. I asked for two days' leave to get Kirpal Singh to do his best for Balwant Singh. Fouja Singh and I went to Amritsar to Inspector Dhanpat Rai and he told us Kirpal Singh had gone to Jhang. The following day we returned to my village. There I met Maggar Singh (51) and told him about the intended risings at Lahore and Ferozepore. Maggar Singh is a carpenter and *Hakim*. He said he would be glad to join the movement. I told him Prem Singh had been to us, and that I had asked him to teach me how to make bombs. Prem Singh had promised to bring a man to teach me. Maggar Singh said that he himself knew how to manufacture bombs and that he would teach me. He said that he had learnt the process but had forgotten one ingredient which he had since recollected. I asked how he had discovered this and said that Kirpal Singh had brought pistols and one bomb which he (Maggar Singh) had opened and discovered the ingredient he had forgotten, *viz.*, sulphuric acid. He went to fetch materials for bombs. He returned with manchal, potash, saltpetre and sulphur, and sulphuric acid. He pounded the first 4 articles separately, then mixed them and poured sulphuric acid over the mixture which exploded. He explained to us how to manufacture bombs. This happened in my house in the village. He gave a small quantity of the ingredients and said that with the exception of potash the other things could be had from any bazar. Potash could be got from firework-makers. I gave Fouja Singh Re. 1 to buy some potash. On return to lines I went to Wasawa Singh on return to lines and told him I had learnt how to make bombs and asked if he wanted to learn how to make them. He asked me to show him and to bring ingredients. I showed him. He took me to the bazar to buy more materials. We purchased 14 annas manchal, and 14 annas sulphur, 4 *chataks* each and a few small bottles from a Hindu *Pansari* of the Top Khana Bazar whom I have pointed out to the Police. We purchased 2 annas saltpetre from another Hindu near the *Chauk*. I also pointed out his shop to the Police. We did not experiment as we had no potash or sulphuric acid. That evening I met Abdulla, Farrier. I told him that I had learnt how to prepare bombs and I would teach him. He asked me the ingredients and I told him. He said he knew all the other ingredients except sulphuric acid. I asked him to fetch sulphuric acid from Lahore. Abdulla told we he had purchased a wire-cutter. He said that a party including himself had gone to Kot Lakhpat to cut telegraph wires. He said they had cut two wires and broken the insulators. Next day Abdullah and I went to Wasawa Singh and asked him for bottle. Wasawa Singh brought the bottle and I gave Abdulla Re. 1. Abdullah left for Lahore. The next day he brought the sulphuric acid. He said the sulphuric acid cost 7 annas and that he had left the bottle with Ganda Singh. I told him to buy some iron with the 9 annas and try and make an iron ink-pot similar to the brass ones, which would serve for a bomb. Abdulla went away and I and Wasawa Singh went to the house of Ganda Singh and Wasawa Singh brought the bottle of sulphuric acid away. Fouja Singh got no potash then. One day Sadhu Singh said Prem Singh was in the *gurdwara*. I found no body in the *gurdwara*. Wasawa Singh told me he and Prem Singh had been in one of the inner rooms.

Next morning I met Prem Singh at Wasawa Singh's. We decided to meet at the Rifle Range. The following men collected there:—I, Prem Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh, Gujar Singh, Jaitha Singh and Abdulla. Prem Singh said that if we could kill Bela Singh, Zaildar, and Kirpal Singh he was prepared to do so and asked for some one to point out Kirpal Singh and Bela Singh, who were not known to him. I told Prem Singh to go to my village and see my brother Fouja Singh and Maggar Singh (51) who would point out Kirpal Singh and Bela Singh. Prem Singh showed us a revolver which required repairing. Prem Singh said this pistol had been given to Sadhu Singh to have repaired by Jan Muhammad and had given him Rs. 2 but Sadhu Singh had returned the pistol unrepaired. I told him Maghar Singh could

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repair it. Prem Singh said two attempts at rising had previously failed and he had in consequence arranged that parties of 5 or 6 members armed with bombs and pistols were to go about and shoot and kill every European they came across and others were to take the place of those arrested or killed. Budh Singh referred to a prior meeting at Guru Mangat of Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh and Mula Singh, and gave an account of what happened there. He said that Buta Singh had expressed his willingness to give up the keys of the Magazine, that Nazir Beg, in charge of the keys of the rifle racks, had promised to give up the keys, that Ganda Singh had removed to his house Rs. 1,000 from the Troop cash box. He said men were detailed to attack the Mess and murder the European Officers there, others to murder the Europeans in their bungalows and others to murder Risaldar-Major Hasamud Din and Risaldar Usaf Khan. The murder of Risaldar Sher Singh was also proposed, but Ganda Singh opposed it saying that he was not at heart in favour of the British.

A few days later Fouja Singh brought potash and that Prem Singh had had his pistol repaired by Maghar Singh (51). He said Prem Singh had seen Kirpal Singh and had left word, he would bring men and kill Kirpal Singh. Having potash we decided to manufacture a bomb. Jetha Singh, Gujar Singh, Wasawa Singh, Fouja Singh and I met, pounded up the ingredients and mixed them up and put a drop or so of sulphuric acid over it which ignited the whole thing. We were very pleased with the result. The ingredients were then buried by Wasawa Singh in the verandah of Jetha Singh's house. Some days later Abdulla, Farrier, brought two brass ink-pots, iron sheeting to make an iron pot like the brass ones and phials. Wasawa Singh took one brass ink pot and Abdulla kept the other and the sheeting.

Some days after Prem Singh came and said he had a man in a village close by who could teach us how to make bombs. He showed me a piece of paper containing instructions for bomb-making. I read the paper. The ingredients were the same as those I learnt from Maghar Singh with the exception that instead of saltpetre sugar was mentioned. Prem Singh said that the man he had could make dynamite for blowing up buildings. Prem Singh said he would bring him and did so two days later at evening time. The newcomer gave his name as Arjan Singh of *Doaba*. Arjan Singh said he knew how to manufacture dynamite. Jetha Singh next day told me Wasawa Singh and Gujar Singh had gone to purchase chemicals to manufacture dynamite. Shortly after Wasawa Singh and Gujar Singh came back and we went to the quarters of Gujar Singh and Jetha Singh. The following were present when I arrived. Arjan Singh, Prem Singh, Gujar Singh, Wasawa Singh and Jaitha Singh. Arjan Singh said that alcohol was needed. Wasawa Singh said it could be obtained from the hospital. Wasawa Singh and I went to the Regimental Hospital with a piece of paper on which the word alcohol had been written by Arjan Singh. We obtained a small quantity of alcohol from Muhammad Hussain, Dresser. He asked why we wanted it and we said to prepare some medicine. Wasawa Singh went and brought a bottle from his house. Muhammad Hussain said there were two kinds of alcohol and asked which was wanted and I said we needed 1st class stuff. Wasawa Singh then said we required some gum. We went to the Risala Bazar and got a piece of gum from a *Pansari*. Amar Singh, his son Santa was present when we purchased the gum. We took the gum and alcohol to Jetha Singh's quarters. I left as I was on duty and that evening was shown the dynamite which they had prepared. Part of it was solid and part powdered.

T. P. ELLIS,

9th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 10th November 1915.

Presence as yesterday, also accused (52).

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

19th Witness.—Puran Singh, resumed on solemn affirmation.

I, Prem Singh (67), Arjan Singh (71), Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh, Abdullah and Achhar Singh met at the rifle range. Budh Singh asked Prem Singh why he had not yet killed Kirpal Singh and Bela Singh. Prem Singh replied he was unable to do so alone and no one would join him for fear of arrest. Arjan Singh and Budh Singh agreed to join Prem Singh in murdering Kirpal Singh and Bela Singh. It was decided Arjan Singh should go to Barar to see Kirpal Singh and stop with Maggar Singh (51) and Fouja Singh while Prem Singh would meanwhile go to Maluwal to get a revolver and men to help. Prem Singh mentioned also that Hira Singh (28) was a returned emigrant and was in the revolutionary movement and told us to keep in touch with him. Wasawa Singh informed me Prem Singh had given them a sign to satisfy Hira Singh (28) with. Prem Singh left for Maluwal and Arjan Singh for Barar. Two days later Fouja Singh came and asked if I had sent Arjan Singh. I said yes. He said Arjan Singh had stayed at the *gurdwara* and that Maggar Mal and he both went to the *gurdwara*. He also said Arjan Singh told them that Prem Singh was expected to come and kill Kirpal Singh and that the matter would be settled on Prem Singh's arrival, as Kirpal Singh could not be easily murdered, he having a revolver. Kirpal Singh had one pistol. He had got belonging to Fouja Singh which he had taken home when on leave and one he had from Government. Fouja Singh's pistol I gave to Kirpal Singh. Fouja Singh told me that that evening Prem Singh arrived at Maggar Singh's house as far as I remember. He said Prem Singh told him he was unable to secure help from Maluwal and the idea of killing Kirpal Singh was abandoned for the time.

Three or four days later Ganda Singh and Budh Singh asked me to go to Hira Singh (28) and said they had already seen Hira Singh. I refused to go that day. Wasawa Singh said he would go if I went. Ganda Singh, Budh Singh then left saying they were going to Hira Singh. I, Mula Singh and Wasawa Singh went to the Shalimar fair. On return Budh Singh and Ganda Singh met me and said they had seen Hira Singh, and advised me to see him. Next day Wasawa Singh and I went to Hira Singh. Hira Singh asked who I was. Wasawa Singh told him that I, Balwant Singh and Fouja Singh, were all members of the *Ghadr* party. Hira Singh said he had been deported from China and gone to France, and from there to Burma where he began lecturing against the British Government. He said he returned to India *viâ* Assam and Calcutta and having collected money went to Baluchistan where he instigated the troops to revolt. He said the people were procuring arms and he had promissed to inform them of the date fixed for rising. He said he had bullocks to avert suspicion. Hira Singh was unwell. Hira Singh told us to go on working in the regiment for five or six months when all arrangements would be complete for the expulsion of the English. He also told us that the Germans had arranged to send back all Indian prisoners to India *viâ* Persia and Kabul, that the Amir of Kabul had agreed to co-operate in expelling the English and that he would take possession of the country as far as Peshawar, leaving the Indians to rule their own country. He said that some emigrants had undertaken to kill Sundar Singh, Majithia and Arur Singh of Amritsar, but he regretted nothing had been done.

After our interview we returned to lines.

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Two or three days later Fouja Singh came. He said that after Prem Singh's visit no one had come to kill Kirpal Singh. I told Fouja Singh all Hira Singh told us and asked him to see Hira Singh. Wasawa Singh, I and Fouja Singh went to Charar to Hira Singh. Hira Singh again told us all about the *ghadr* movement. Wasawa Singh told Hira Singh, Maggar Singh (51) could manufacture arms, but needed money otherwise he might have to take work in some shop. We then returned to lines. Later Wasawa Singh said all ingredients for bombs were ready. We went to Gujar Singh's and Jaitha Singh's and Wasawa Singh produced a small iron box which we filled with the ingredients and spent bullets like P. 28. Then Wasawa Singh, Budh Singh, Ganda Singh and I went to Kot Lakhpat near the railway line. Wasawa Singh tied a piece of cloth round the mouth of the bomb after having put a small bottle of sulphuric acid like P. 29, but smaller, in the bomb. Wasawa Singh threw the bomb on the line. It exploded with a loud report. Abdulla advised more bombs should be prepared and next day he brought three boxes of which P. 30 is one, the other 2 being like it, and a few small bottles. I took the boxes and bottles to Wasawa Singh. A few days later there was a Bioscope show attended by European and Indian Officers and men. After the performance Budh Singh said that we had lost an excellent opportunity for throwing a bomb. He suggested we should make bombs to use on a future occasion. Next day, we prepared two bombs. We did not put sulphuric acid in the bombs but kept it separate. These bombs were kept ready for an opportunity when all officers might be gathered. Wasawa Singh and I had purchased some of the phials from a druggist near Delhi Gate.

Some days after the preparation of these two bombs the regiment was ordered on field service. I and Wasawa Singh were to go with the depôt to Nowgong. Wasawa Singh first packed up his things and asked to put one of the bombs in my wooden box. This box had been given to me by Wasawa Singh and it had a label bearing Wasawa Singh's name. I packed all my things in this box and a trunk. I put one bomb in the box and the 2nd in the trunk. The idea was that the bomb in the trunk was to be used *en route* if opportunity offered as the trunk was to go with me. The wooden box was sent with the heavy luggage and the bomb was to be used at destination if opportunity offered. When we started we threw away the phials containing sulphuric acid as we were afraid they would break *en route* and spoil our clothes. We arrived at Harpalpur on the 12th May and left for Nowgong the following morning and arrived there at about 2 or 3 P. M. At about 4 P. M. the same day Abdullah came and said a bomb had exploded in Wasawa Singh's box. I informed Wasawa Singh and we went to the bazar. There we met Abdullah. He informed us how he had heard. While we were with Abdullah, Vir Singh, Kot Daffadar, came and told us the Commanding Officer had ordered him to arrest me and Wasawa Singh. Wasawa Singh and I were returning to lines with Vir Singh under arrest when I managed to hand my keys to Sodagar Singh, Recruit. I told Sodagar Singh to remove the little tin box (P. 30) from my trunk and throw it away. Vir Singh took us to the quarter-guard. The Commanding Officer told Wasawa Singh he was being arrested because a bomb had exploded in his box and told me that as I was a friend of Wasawa Singh's I was also being arrested. That night Sodagar Singh said he had thrown the bomb in my trunk away. Next day my luggage was searched by Captain Cameron. The key was taken from Sodagar Singh. Nothing incriminating was found. That night we were taken to Jutogh. *Re* the experiment made with the dynamite prepared by Arjan Singh I, Jaitha Singh, Gujar Singh and Wasawa Singh experimented by placing it under a wall and connected it to a cloth fuse saturated with powdered dynamite. We set fire to the fuse and the dynamite exploded, but it was too weak to make any impression on the wall.

P. 31 appears to be the remains of the bomb exploded in my wooden box, (P. 32), bits of glass phials may be those that were found when my wooden box was blown up. P. 33, *pyjama* now partly burnt is mine and was in the wooden box.

I know Magger Singh (51). He is of my village.

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(At this stage an identification parade is held in court.)

Witness identifies as follows—

No.			*Remarks.*
51	...	...	By name and village.
52	...	...	Ditto.
28	...	...	Ditto.
82	...	...	Ditto.

I have not identified the boy who came to lines. I never saw him in lines myself.

T. P. ELLIS,

10th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination by Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh for (51), (52), (28), (82).—I did not see the Darzi. I did not search for him. I know Maghar Singh for years. Maghar Singh said he had learnt bomb-making from a Bengali.

I did not report as I belonged myself to *Ghadr* party. I told Fouga Singh and Wassawa Singh talk of Hira Singh about Germany and to no body else.

Sirdar Harkishen Singh and Abdul Aziz, police officers, first enquired from me at Jutogh. I cannot say how they got information about my doings.

Bomb was experimented only once. I had no enmity with Mahraj Singh (52). He was in the same regiment.

Cross-examination by Mr. Saunders.—I have heard of Mula Singh only as leader in the Punjab and of no other.

Cross-examination by Mr. Bhatia.—Balwant Singh is my own brother. I don't know if he is an approver. Kirpal Singh is my first cousin and Fouja Singh is my elder brother. He was arrested and later released.

Mula Singh was a member of *Ghadr* party. Kirpal Singh said his real object was to implicate Mula Singh in the Chabba dacoity. He said he will share the reward for it with me. I did not mention this talk to any one.

I told Captain Cameron that Balwant Singh did not belong to *Ghadr* party.

Lachman Singh and Ganda Singh did not repose confidence in me. Kirpal Singh told me that the spare revolver he had could be placed by me in any enemy's house and involve him in trouble.

As to 7 or 8 copies of *Ghadr Sandesa*, I cannot say how many of these were in Gurmukhi and how many in other characters. I cannot swear whether P. 27 is the very one.

Prem Singh said he had not the nerve to kill Kirpal Singh singly without others joining him.

The revolver given me by Fouja Singh for sale is his own. I gave it to Kirpal Singh without Fouja Singh's permission some months after. It was given before the raid of dacoits' house at Lahore (Lahore Conspiracy Case).

On the occasion of Bioscope, it is was Budh Singh who said, not I, that it was a pity he had no bombs to kill officers on that occasion.

I made over no copy of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to the Police.

I have never seen Har Dyal, Bhagwan Singh or Barkat Ullah. No papers were received from them in our regiment.

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To Beni Pershad.—Cannot give even approximately the date of Sucha Singh's desertion. Two others deserted with him—Surain Singh and Maharaj Singh (52). "Falling in" order was passed on 19th February. European officers had come to know that there was likelihood of some mischief. I had no relations in the *Komagata Maru* passengers.

I had no special grievance to turn against Government. I caught the contagion.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

At this stage the Government Advocate states he desires to withdraw the case against Kapur Singh (39) solely on account of his extreme youth. The Court sanctions the withdrawal, and the accused is discharged.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 10th November 1915.

20th witness, Wasawa Singh, age 35, of Lohke, Amritsar, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

No.				*Remarks.*
52	...	...	...	By name.
28	...	...	...	Do.
82	...	...	...	Do.
74	...	...	...	Do.

(During parade (74) slipped out of the dock into a small room, and was brought back under orders of Court).

I have received pardon in Jullundur. Was also pardoned by court-martial.

Joined 23rd Cavalry in 1901. Became Lance-Daffadar.

In 1914 Cavalry came to Lahore. Puran Singh was a Lance-Daffadar and on very intimate terms with me. In December 1914, Balwant Singh came to live with Puran Singh and seduced me from my loyalty. He came from Shanghai to start *Ghadr*. He told me Har Dyal, Barkat Ullah and Bhagwan Singh were the promoters of the *Ghadr*, and they had the German Government at their back. He said they had brought a large quantity of arms from Germany, and though many had been thrown into the sea they had smuggled pistols in their luggage.

Balwant Singh and Puran Singh became my constant companions, and we used to talk of *ghadr*. Balwant Singh told me head-quarters were in Lahore and Amritsar, and that the *Ghadr* party wanted to expel the English from India. I proposed he should take service in the Cavalry, but at first he would not listen. Some two days after Balwant Singh took service.

Balwant Singh made me and Puran Singh join him against Government. Two months after enlistment a boy, Sajjan Singh (74), was brought to my quarters by Balwant Singh. Balwant Singh said he had come to see Lachman Singh about *Ghadr*. Accused (74) said there were men, ammunition, type-writers, pistols, bombs and copies of *Ghadr* at the disposal of the party, and all they wanted was the co-operation of the Indian Troops. I asked him when the rising would be, and he replied very soon, and that the time and date would be communicated to us. He gave me ten copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* in Urdu and Gurmukhi. He asked me to distribute those pamphlets to friends in the Cavalry. The boy said he had come to seek help from Lachman Singh, and I assured him he was a fit man to approach. Sajjan Singh stayed the night with me. Next day Balwant Singh came and asked Sajjan Singh to accompany

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him to Lachman Singh. I took the boy, however. Lachman Singh was sitting on a *charpoy* with a boy, Arjan Singh of Chuslewadh. I told Lachman Singh my companion wanted to see him, and I returned to my quarters On return Puran Singh had come to my quarters, and I told him I had left the boy with Lachman Singh and about the pamphlets Sajjan Singh had given me and of all the talk about the *Ghadr*. After parade I went to Lachman Singh's but found no one there. I went to the office. Lachman Singh said the boy had talked a lot of nonsense, and that we should not trust such boys.

On the day Sajjan Singh went away the Resaldar Major called all Sardars of the Cavalry and ordered them to be ready, as it was feared *Ghadr* would take place that night. The Cavalry were ordered to fall in. Balwant Singh came to my quarters and said "To-day is the *Ghadr* day; the Cavalry people have got wind of it. What shall we do now?" I asked Balwant Singh how he knew *that* day was fixed for *Ghadr*. Balwant Singh replied Sajjan Singh (74) had told him and Lachman Singh. I sent Balwant Singh away. Balwant Singh was a recruit, and not required to fall in. Our Cavalry went to Ressala Bazar, and different troops were placed on duty in different places. We were on duty till midnight. Then we came back to lines.

I asked Balwant Singh, if he had been able to warn the *Ghadr* party and he said 'yes.' Then I came to my quarters.

Some two days after Balwant Singh brought Prem Singh to my quarters. Gujar Singh, Jetha Singh and Puran Singh were in my quarters. Balwant Singh told me Prem Singh was a member of the *Ghadr* party. Prem Singh said he had come to find out why no *Ghadr* occurred on the fixed day. I told him the news of the *Ghadr* had leaked out, and we had deputed Balwant Singh to warn the *Ghadr* party in Lahore. I asked him why the Amritsar party had failed to rise, and he replied that a large number had assembled in a jungle six or seven miles off Lahore Cantonment, but their spies had warned them of the Military authorities getting wind of the rising, and thereupon they had dispersed. There were to have been 2 gangs. One coming from Lahore, one from Amritsar direction. Prem Singh said a general rising was out of the question now, and that small parties should be formed to kill English people. He asked us to point out the Officers' Mess at Lahore Cantonment so that he might throw a bomb. He said he would get bombs, for his society had a large number. We read the *Ghadr Sandesa* which Sajjan Singh had left with me. Prem Singh slept in my quarters.

Next morning I showed Prem Singh the Mess dining room as the best place to throw a bomb so that he could escape into the jungle. We saw Balwant Singh. I sent Prem Singh to him to go together to the house of the *Ghadr* society in Lahore City.

That evening Prem Singh came back and told me he had come back because a Thanadar had made Balwant Singh halt. Prem Singh said he was afraid of arrest for he was an absconder in the Chabba dacoity case. At 8 P. M. Balwant Singh also arrived. He said he had been able to satisfy the Thanedar by saying he belonged to the 23rd Cavalry. He added he had reached the house of the *Ghadr* society, but as he found it watched by Police constables in plain clothes he did not go in.

The next morning Prem Singh went away to Amritsar.

That evening Fouja Singh came and told us Kirpal Singh had got the Lahore *Ghadr* party arrested.

Next morning Balwant Singh met me and said the *Ghadr* people would kill him on suspicion, and suggested Kirpal Singh should be killed. I agreed. Some days after I, Puran Singh, Ganda Singh, Abdullah and Budh Singh met at the rifle range. It was decided to lure Kirpal Singh to lines and murder him.

About a fortnight after Prem Singh came. Sadhu Singh came to call me to the *gurdwara* where I saw Prem Singh. I told him all I knew about the arrests in Lahore.

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That night I informed Puran Singh about Prem Singh's arrival. Next morning Prem Singh came to my quarters where he stopped the day. After dark, I, Puran Singh, Prem Singh, Abdullah, Budh Singh, Achhar Singh and Ganda Singh assembled at the rifle range. It was decided again to kill Kirpal Singh. Prem Singh and Achhar Singh said they would kill Kirpal Singh. Prem Singh wanted Kirpal Singh to be pointed out to him. Puran Singh said Fouja Singh would show him Kirpal Singh. Ganda Singh told me he had come to know the date fixed for *Ghadr* in November from Sucha Singh (82) who had gone on leave to his village and had learnt about it there. I asked what preparations had been made for the attempt in November. Budh Singh told me he was to have opened the rifle racks, Buta Singh was to have got ammunition; Nazir Beg to supply rifles; Lachman Singh to have men ready, and Ganda Singh to bring all the Government money he had. He also said Kehr Singh had promised to allow rifles to be taken out when he was on duty. He explained these preparations were made in November 1914, and the rising was dropped because *Granthi* Mul Singh told them it would not be safe. Budh Singh also told me he, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh and *Granthi* Mul Singh went to Guru Mangat, and that Lal Singh of Bhure and two other men, one of whom was a descendant of Bawa Bidhi Chand, met them there. Budh Singh told me what happened there, and then we returned to our quarters. Prem Singh passed the night in my quarters. Prem Singh left next morning.

Some days after Balwant Singh was dismissed on report of the Police, who searched his quarters. I heard from Puran Singh the Police found a copy of *Ghadr Sandesa* in Gurmukhi which the Thanedar could not read, Lachman Singh told the Thanedar the pamphlet dealt with signalling. Lachman Singh took the pamphlet away, and tore it up. Puran Singh also told me the copies in his possession had been burnt. Balwant Singh was taken to Lahore. Puran Singh took three days' leave to induce Kirpal Singh to get Balwant Singh released. Kirpal Singh was not in the village. Puran Singh further told me he had learnt how to make bombs from Fouja Singh and Maggar Singh. He showed me potash, mansel, sulphur and saltpetre, and told me he had given Re. 1 to Fouja Singh to supply him with potash. We agreed to make a bomb. Puran Singh gave a rupee to Abdullah and asked him to purchase a bottle of sulphuric acid. Abdullah brought a bottle of acid, two brass ink-pots and phials. I and Puran Singh went to the Sadr Bazar, and purchased mansel and sulphur for 14 annas. We also purchased a pice worth of small phials from Mahan Singh. We purchased saltpetre from another *Pansari* near the *Chauk*. We returned to our quarters. Puran Singh and I mixed up the ingredients and by putting a drop of sulphuric acid on them the whole thing exploded. Five days after Fouja Singh came with potash. Fouja Singh told me Prem Singh had been to his village, and Kirpal Singh's house had been pointed out to him, but Prem Singh had postponed the murder of Kirpal Singh as men were not at hand. Next day I and Puran Singh ground all the ingredients, excepting potash and sulphuric acid in my quarters and filled a small iron *dabia*. The bottle of sulphuric acid was with Ganda Singh. I got it. In the evening I, Puran Singh, Budh Singh and Ganda Singh went to the Railway line, I placed a small phial like P. 29 filled with sulphuric acid in the *dabia* and threw it on the Railway line. There was a loud explosion.

A few days after Sadhu Singh came and said Prem Singh had arrived. I brought Prem Singh to my house. Gujar Singh, Jetha Singh and Puran Singh also came. We discussed proposals for the murder of Kirpal Singh. Prem Singh told us his men were ready and his revolver was out of order, and therefore he had not been able to murder Kirpal Singh. He showed us a revolver which required repair and wanted it put in order. Prem Singh said that Sadhu Singh had promised to repair it. Next morning Prem Singh gave me the revolver and Rs. 2 and I took the things to Sadhu Singh. Sadhu Singh took the revolver to Muhammad Jan. Shorty after he returned the money and the revolver as Jan Muhammad, Mistri, could not repair the revolver. I told Prem Singh, and Puran Singh suggested Prem Singh should get the revolver repaired by Maggar Singh (51) and murder Kirpal Singh at Barar. Prem Singh said if we wanted to learn bomb-making he could bring Arjan Singh (71) with him.

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We told him we had learnt how to make bombs, and that we wanted to make dynamite. Prem Singh told us Arjan Singh knew how to make dynamite, and he would teach us that as well. In the course of his talk Prem Singh mentioned one Hira Singh of village Charar as a man with strong revolutionary views and said we should consult him and enquire from him if we wanted to know his whereabouts in future.

Some days after Prem Singh came back. Arjan Singh was with him. I went to the *gurdwara*, and found Prem Singh and Arjan Singh. Budh Singh and Ganda Singh also arrived there, and we began discussing the murder of Kirpal Singh.

Next morning Prem Singh and Arjan Singh lodged in quarters adjoining mine. Arjan Singh asked us to bring some potash, sulphur, sugar, alum, saltpetre, coffee, beans and alcohol to make dynamite. I and Puran Singh got alcohol from Muhammad Hussain, Dresser, telling him we wanted it for medicine. I purchased coffee, sugar and one small phial for alcohol from Mahan Singh, *Pansari*. Gujar Singh got alum. The remnants of sulphur, potash and saltpetre had been packed in a tin box and buried in the verandah. I dug that tin box up. The materials were prepared. In the afternoon, Arjan Singh took out a small quantity and pasted it on a piece of cloth. We set fire to it, but the cloth burned slowly. Arjan Singh remarked the dynamite was not good. The prepared dynamite was kept on a shelf, and the remaining ingredients were buried. Prem Singh left that night to procure a revolver to murder Kirpal Singh. He instructed Arjan Singh to come to Barar the next morning. Before Prem Singh left, Puran Singh told him Fouja Singh and Maggar Singh would help to kill Kirpal Singh.

On the day following we tested the dynamite. There was an explosion, but it was very weak.

Some days after I, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh and Achhar Singh went to Charar to see Hira Singh and to discuss *Ghadr* affairs with him. Before this Achhar Singh had been to Hira Singh. We met Hira Singh. Hira Singh asked us our villages and Cavalry, and on our telling him Prem Singh had told us about his being a leader of the *Ghadr* party and that we had come to see him, he welcomed us. We told him Prem Singh had prepared us for *Ghadr*, and we were ready to help. Hira Singh said we should not place much confidence in Prem Singh as many of his workers had dispersed or were under arrest. He exhorted us to prepare the military to carry out the scheme. After this Hira Singh related his own story. He said owing to his revolutionary spirit he had been deported from the islands to France whence he had been to Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai and Burma where there was a *Ghadr* society. He mentioned he had been to Siam and by representing himself to be a Siamese had succeeded in coming to India by land. He said he left for Jacobabad, and thence went to some State, which promised to join when the rising was communicated by wiring the message :—" Send us white wool." We stayed with Hira Singh for about half-an-hour only, and then came back to Lahore. Achhar Singh went to Kaman.

After this Abdullah, Ganda Singh and Budh Singh went again to Hira Singh.

About a week after, I and Puran Singh went to him. Hira Singh told us there we should not allow Prem Singh to come to lines, as his presence there would arouse suspicion. He asked us to carry on *Ghadr* work in our regiment quietly. I went to Mul Singh, *Granthi*, and advised him not to allow Prem Singh to come to the *Gurdwara*.

A few days after I, Puran Singh and Fouja Singh, the brother of Puran Singh, went again to Hira Singh. In conversation, Fouja Singh told Hira Singh Maggar Singh was expert in making rifles, pistols, &c., but he had no money. Hira Singh replied he had a factory for arms in Burma and he could be sent there. Fouja Singh asked the address. Hira Singh said he would give a letter to Maggar Singh to post in Burma to a box number belonging to the *Ghadr* party.

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In April last, I, Puran Singh, Budh Singh, Ganda Singh and Abdullah met at the rifle range. We talked about bombs being prepared to murder Resaldar Hassam-ud-din and Rasaldar Usaf Khan with.

About the middle of April there was a Bioscope performance in lines. Puran Singh said that had he had a bomb he would have thrown it at the European officers. Abdullah suggested making one for a like occasion.

A few days after we sent Abdullah to Lahore to bring big brass ink-pots for bombs. Abdullah brought three tins like P. 30 and some small phials and handed them to Puran Singh, remarking that brass ink-pots were not available. We prepared two bombs from the materials we had buried. A few used bullets were also put in.

I and Puran Singh asked Abdullah to prepare iron ink-pots of a similar pattern, but bigger. Abdullah purchased a piece of iron sheeting for this purpose. Abdullah asked Ahmad Din, Farrier, to make some ink-pots out of the sheeting. Ahmad Din said he could not.

In April 1915 our regiment was ordered to the front. I and Puran Singh and some others were ordered to remain with the depôt. My luggage consisted of one wooden box and a trunk. I placed the wooden box with other goods to be booked by rail and kept the trunk. The two bombs which were ready were given to Puran Singh. Puran Singh packed one in his wooden box and the other in the trunk, formerly mine. The trunk bore my label. The third tin was left behind.

On 10th May 1914, our depôt left for Nowgong. The small phials brought from Lahore were thrown away before our departure. On 13th May 1915 we arrived at Nowgong. There Puran Singh told me Abdullah had informed him a bomb had exploded at Harpalpur in a box bearing my label. Then I and Puran Singh went to the bazar. Kot-Daffadar Vir Singh arrested us, and we were taken before the Commanding Officer. Sodagar Singh when he brought our bedding that night was told to take out a tin box from Puran Singh's trunk as soon as it arrived, and he was given the key of the trunk. Sodagar Singh came back and told Puran Singh he had thrown away the tin box. On the 14th May 1915, our luggage was searched in the presence of Captain Cameron. Only a small empty phial was taken from my box. I explained this phial was used to measure medicines. On 15th May 1915 I and Puran Singh were sent to Jutogh under Military guard.

At Jutogh I made a statement to Inspector Harkishore Singh and Inspector Abdul Aziz.

I identify Hira Singh in photos. P. 34-35.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 10th November 1915.

P. W. 20, Wasawa Singh, approver.

Cross-examination.—To Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for (28), (51).—I have been to Hira Singh's (28) house three times. Once on a well and twice to his house. The talk lasted about a quarter of an hour at the well and the same at his house. I saw him inside his house.

When Police examined me no pardon was talked about. The Police officer said they had been ordered to examine me, although ordinarily Military officers ask the men of the regiment.

I have never seen Maggar Singh. I heard his name from Puran Singh. The latter praised him much as a competent bomb-maker, &c.

To Mr. Amar Nath for (74).—Before (74) came in the lines I did not know him, nor seen him. Nobody else was present when Balwant Singh brought Sajjan Singh. The latter came at night. I took him to Lachman

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Singh before sunrise. Nobody else saw him at my house during this time. During his stay at my house I put him no questions as to when he became a member of *Ghadr* party. He said he was a school boy coming from Lahore *Ghadr* party, and that his home was in Malwa. He looked very intelligent.

Arjan Singh and Lachman Singh are co-villagers, the latter got the former enlisted. This Arjan Singh, is not accused in this case).

I had no talk with Sajjan at Lachman Singh's house; nor did I hear any talk between them there. No body else except Balwant Singh was present when copies of *Ghader Sandesa* were given to me.

Resaldar Sher Singh knows a little Gurmukhi. I was not present at Balwant Singh's search. Puran Singh informed me all about the search. He told me that the Resaldar was present when *Ghdar Sandesa* was discovered from Balwant Singh's house.

I did not inquire from Balwant Singh the name of men he wanted to tell to go back.

When I bronght bomb chemicals the *Pansari* asked what they were wanted for. I said to treat a horse's skull.

Indur Singh did not question me what I wanted mortar for.

When I identified Sajjan Singh I did not observe whether he had leg irons or not. I identified him before in Central Jail, amidst several persons cannot say how many. Cannot say whether there were in the men lined up any youths of his age.

Ghader Sandesa was in three languages. Cannot say how many in which. I did not distribute any copy myself.

To Beni Pershad.—Puran Singh, approver, is no relative of mine, he is my friend only. I was released aftar the court martial. Am under no security. We never had any talk as to what I and he stated in the Court Martial. Police watches us. We attend in railway police lines. We have no opportunity to talk to each other. Police keeps eye on us.

I don't remember whether I closed doors of my house when bombs were made.

When we experimented the bomb, it was evening. The place was a mile distant from cantonments. The report wat louder than that of a gun. I heard nobody speak about the report.

There was nothing left in Jetha Singh's verandah. What was the good of pointing the place to the Police. I had removed the chemicals on transfer of the Cavalry.

Hindu and Muhammadan quarters in the lines are separate.

I don't know if *Pansaris* sell potash.

I had no relative in *Komagata* passengers. I had no special grievance against Government.

To Mr. Puri.—After court martial trial I was brought to Amritsar, then Jullundur for statement. I was kept in a tent near court at Amritsar for 4 days.

Re-examined.—I was taken to Amritsar, but I cannot say why.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

The 10th November 1915.

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The 11th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

21st Witness.—Surain Singh, of Shahbazpur, late Sowar, XXIII Cavalry, on solemn affirmation :—

Witness on parade identifies accused Nos. (52), (82), (91), (8), (100), (7) (5), by name and village.

I enlisted in the 23rd Cavalry in November 1909 at Kohat. In January 1914 the regiment came to Lahore. I took leave in March 1914 and returned on the 30th June.

On the outbreak of war reservists were called up and Sucha Singh (82) had to rejoin.

About a week after Sucha Singh went on ten days' leave. One day Indar Singh asked me to go with him, and handed me a piece of paper with "come with me." We went into the fields and met (82) who said he had heard from (86) and (100) about the revolutionaries coming from America, and I agreed to help. We returned to lines.

Sucha Singh told me 1,400 or 1,500 men were ready to join. I replied I had already joined. Sucha Singh said Lachman Singh had promised to win over Ganda Singh and asked me to come to Lachman Singh's quarters.

Indar Singh and I went to Lachman Singh's, and there met Lachman Singh, Kesar Singh, Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh. Sucha Singh said he had been to Chola Kalan, where Wasakha Singh (100) and Sundar Singh (86) had told him that 1,000 or 1,500 emigrants had returned from America to create a revolution and required help from our regiment. This he had also told me before when with Indar Singh.

I agreed to join the movement, so did Maharaj Singh (52).

He added they had weapons, and knew how to manufacture bombs Sucha Singh said that parties had been deputed to blow up bridges and destroy railway and telegraph lines, and that a large body of men would meet at the Lahore Rakh on the 15th November to attack Lahore. They wanted the sowars to assist with arms and men. Lachman Singh asked us what we proposed doing. We said we would join. Lachman Singh said he would join after consulting Ganda Singh.

Next day Indar Singh told me to go to the cemetery to meet Lachman Singh and Sucha Singh. I found there :—

L. D. Lachman Singh ;
Maharaj Singh (52) ;
Sowar Lachman Singh ;
Sucha Singh (82).
Ganda Singh, approver ; and
Nand Singh.

Indar Singh did not attend. Lachman Singh told us what Sucha Singh had before told us about the preparations and Sucha Singh supported him, and said the *Ghadr* party were anxious to know the topography of Lahore Fort before attacking it. Lachman Singh said he was ready to tell them provided the *Ghadr* party sent a proper man to him. We decided to join the *Ghadr* party and render assistance. Ganda Singh said he was going on leave and would explain matters to (100) and (86) and bring a *Ghadr* agent.

Ganda Singh proceeded on leave. On his return Indar Singh asked me to attend another meeting at the cemetery. Lachman Singh, Sowar Lachman

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Singh, Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52), Indar Singh, Nand Singh and I went to the graveyard. Lachman Singh told us Ganda Singh had returned from leave and had brought information from the leaders that one of their number would visit us to get plans of the fort. We awaited the arrival of the agent, but no one turned up. The following day Sucha Singh went to his village and returned with the news the date of the rising had been changed from the 15th to the 17th November, as many of the party could not turn up in time for the 15th. Maharaj Singh, L.-D. Lachman Singh, Sowar Lachman Singh and I were present there.

A couple of days after Lachman Singh met me and asked me to call Indar Singh. We went to his quarters at seven and found Lachman Singh, Sowar Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52), Kesar Singh and Buta Singh there. Lachman Singh sent me to Chanan Singh to bring back a stranger, whom I would find there. I went and found a man lying down. He was Prem Singh (67). I took him to Lachman Singh's who asked me to bring Ganda Singh. After informing Ganda Singh I returned and found Buta Singh had left. Ganda Singh and Wadhawa Singh joined us. L.-D. Lachman Singh introduced Prem Singh after which Prem Singh informed us a gathering of revolutionists would take place at Jhar Sahib that day, and that some would come on to Lahore to attack the fort, while others would go to Tarn Taran. He requested us to give him a sword and meet those coming in at Lahore Cantonment Station. Lachman Singh told Maharaj Singh to bring a sword, which he did, and gave P. 18-C to Prem Singh. Prem Singh left for Jhar Sahib. I pointed out the road to him, and returned to Lachman Singh and found all, except Ganda Singh and Wadhawa Singh discussing who should go to the station. It was decided that Sucha Singh (82) and I should do so. After roll-call Lachman Singh told me not to go to the station as he would accompany Sucha Singh. I heard from Lachman and Sucha Singh that nobody came by the night train. I told Ganda Singh the same day.

Two or three days after Lachman Singh and Sucha Singh (82) told me to go about 7 P. M. to the rifle range. I went with Indar Singh and was joined by L. D. Lachman Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh (52) Ganda Singh, Indar Singh, Nand Singh and Wadhawa Singh. Lachman Singh said Ganda Singh had told him the date for the *Ghadr* had again been changed from the 17th to the 23rd November 1914, and that the assembly at Jhar Sahib would divide into two parties, one of which would come to Lahore and the other would attack Tarn Taran and Sarhali. We undertook to collect all men we could, and Sucha Singh and I promised to go home and find how many men would join. Next day Indar Singh, Sucha Singh and I went home for Sunday. The former two returned the same day, but I attended the *Amavas* fair at Tarn Taran and absented myself one day. I did not come across any member of the *Ghadr* party. Sucha Singh had proceeded on six days' leave preparatory to going on service when I got back. I informed Lachman Singh I had not met any member of the party at *Amavas*.

A couple of days after the following assembled at the rifle range—

L. D. Lachman Singh.
Lachman Singh.
Indar Singh.
Maharaj Singh (52).
Kesar Singh.
Wadhawa Singh.
Nand Singh.
Indar Singh.

Lachman Singh asked us who we had won over, and added he had won many.

Four days after Sucha Singh (82) returned and said he had heard the date for the rising had been fixed for the 27th November from Sundar Singh (86) and Wasakha Singh (100). He added Lachman Singh had arranged to hold

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a meeting at the cemetery that day. Indar Singh and I went there and found Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Sowars Lachman Singh, Maharaj Singh and Kesar Singh. Sucha Singh informed the meeting of the date for the mutiny and mentioned his companions who were ready to desert. Lachman Singh told us he was going on two days' leave and would bring back reliable information, and that we should not do anything till a suitable opportunity arose.

At 1-30, on 26th November 1914, Lachman Singh, Indar Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Lachman Singh, Kesar Singh and I assembled at the graveyard and had a discussion as to whether we should go to Jhar Sahib on horse or on foot. It was decided to go mounted. We returned to lines. As I had made up my mind to desert I asked Sucha Singh (82) to take charge of my belongings and those of my father and store them. He made over my things to Kalu, *Tumtumwala*. In the evening Sucha Singh told me to go to the rifle range. I went and found Lachman Singh, Indar Singh, Nand Singh, Sucha Singh (82) and Wadhawa Singh there. Lachman Singh said the next day was the date for the rising and asked if we should desert that night or proceed to Jhar Sahib next day. Lachman Singh and Sucha Singh said we should proceed at once. We arranged to desert that night. We then returned to the lines. Lachman Singh met me after roll-call and told me to wait till next morning that is why none of us deserted on the 26th November. On 27th November Lachman Singh met me about noon and said that he was going on 2 days' leave and would bring back definite news. About 2 P. M. Sucha Singh came to my quarters, and said he had made a mistake in regard to the date and the rising would take place on the 28th. Indar Singh told him Lachman Singh had said he would not return to the regiment if the rising was to take place between the 28th and 30th November 1914. On this Sucha Singh said the *Ghadr* would take place on the 28th, and that Indar Singh and I should be ready to go to Jhar Sahib. I and Sucha Singh went to Maharaj Singh's quarters, whence, with Lachman Singh, Sowar, whom we met on the road we went towards Khalra to discuss what we were to do. We decided to go that night and returned to lines. That night 52 came to my quarters and told us (82) was ready to go and we should go too. Indar Singh told me to warn Chanan Singh. I did so, taking my sword and haversack. He was ready. All deserters (82), (52), Indar Singh, Chanan Singh, Sundar Singh had arrranged to meet at a canal 1½ miles out. (52), (82), Chanan Singh and I set out together; Lachman Singh and Indar Singh did not come. We waited at the canal and then we four went on. This was the night of 27th November.

We passed Khalra andNarlai. We reached Bhore where we came across Kala Singh, approver, whom I identified in Amritsar Jail. He expressed regret that only four men of the Cavalry had turned up instead of the large number he had expected. Sucha Singh replied lots of sowars were following, and enquired about the gathering which was to have taken place that day. Kala Singh promised to tell us after we had something to eat. We had food at a well where we saw two *Sadhus* with Budha Singh and Gujar Singh.

Kala Singh then told us there had been a gathering on a mound at Sarhali the previous night, with the intention of attacking the treasury at Tarn Taran and the Police Station at Sarhali, and he was certain they had done so. He suggested we should go to Tarn Taran and join Natha Singh, the descendant of Bhai Bidhi Chand. We proceeded towards Tarn Taran passing through Gil, and reached Tarn Taran about 4-30 and found that no rising had taken place. We went to a *dharmsala*. There were a good many men there, but none belonging to the revolutionary party. Chanan Singh left for his village and promised to join us at Jhar Sahib next morning. Sucha Singh suggested we should proceed to the mound as it was possible the thana attack had been postponed and that our people might assemble that night. We left for Sarhali and alighted at Kairon and went to the mound where we found no one. We put up for the night at a well, 2 miles from Sarhali.

On the 29th November we proceeded to Sarhali and enquired about returned emigrants, and learned there was one Bishan Singh a *Thekadar* who was not a revolutinonary.

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We then went to Dudher and reached Wasakha Singh's (100). Wasakha Singh (100) joined us later. A lame youth brought us food. Sucha Singh questioned Wasakha Singh as to why no *Ghadr* had taken place on the 27th November. Wasakha Singh replied that *Ghadr* party had assembled at Sarhali, and that he had started for the meeting but had been seized with illness on the way. We told him we would go to Chohla where Sucha Singh lived, and then to Jhar Sahib the following day. Wasakha Singh said he would join us at Jhar Sahib. We left for Chohla and put up at Sucha Singh's house. In the morning of 30th November 1914 we returned to Dudher and called for Wasakha Singh, who was said to have gone to Patti. On our way to Jhar Sahib we came across Kehar Singh (44) who asked us if we were mutineers. On our replying we were, he took us to his house, where he gave us food. We continued to Jhar Sahib, and *en route* Maharaj Singh got a bottle of liquor from Lohka. We reached Jhar Sahib at 5-30 P M., where we saw the *Mahant*, but had no talk with him. We stopped for about 30 minutes more and then left for Bhor, where we met Budha Singh (deceased). There Tora Singh, a servant of the *Mahant*, told us we were wanted at the Jhar Sahib. I thought his name was Tahl Singh, but have learnt otherwise since. As we were exhausted Sucha Singh sent me to find out why we were wanted. I went to Jhar Sahib and found there

Prem Singh (67) ;
Budha Singh (8) ;
Kala Singh Jagatpur, who called himself Narain Singh ;
Teja Singh (91)—who gave another name, Mula Singh of Sugga.
Mahant Bhog Singh (5) ; and
Bishen Singh (7).

Prem Singh asked how many men I had with me. I replied two sowars. —Maharaj Singh and Sucha Singh—and asked where the revolutionists were He said he too was looking for them. Teja Singh (91) left for his village promissing to turn up again with his men next day. I returned to Bhore, where we 3 spent the night.

On the 1st December *Mahant* Bhog Singh informed us we were wanted by some men at the Jhar Sahib. We (82, 51 and I) went with him and found all the men whom I met the previous night, except Teja Singh (91) at the Jhar Sahib. Knowing I had deserted and there was a gathering for *Ghadr* at Jhar Sahib Jhanda Singh came to Jhar Sahib to dissuade him and take me home. I did not go with him as I had sworn not to go home till this work was finished. We asked what they intended to do. Prem Singh and Narain Singh, *i.e.*, Kala Singh said nothing could be done until our numbers increased, and it was necessary therefore to collect more men. They suggested we should remain at the Jhar Sahib for the day, and they would in the meantime consult a *pahlwan* of Mano Chahal, named *Sadhu*, who had a following. Narain Singh and Budha Singh left for Mano Chahal.

At about 8-30 A. M. a returned emigrant came to the *Mahant* and whispered in his ear. He warned us to leave the place at once, as the Police of two Police Stations were after us. On hearing this we dispersed. Prem Singh and Bishen Singh (7) proceeded to Bhore, Maharaj Singh and Sucha Singh to village Shaikh and I followed. We had hardly gone 200 yards when I was arrested by Mahal Singh, Daffadar Khoshal Singh, retired Kot Daffadar, and Lambardar Sawan Singh of my village. They took very sword from me. Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh were arrested by H. C. Hakam Singh. I was tried by court-martial and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for desertion.

Sucha Singh has got 5 years and Maharaj Singh 2 years.

I have received no pardon.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th November 1915.

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Cross-examined. To Mr. Saunders for (8).—I came to know Budha Singh (8) that day for the first time at Jhar Sahib. I sat with him for hour and-a-half, but had no talk with him. I did not ask his name. Prem Singh gave his name. Did not see him after going to Sidhu *Pahlwan.* I identified him at Amritsar. When I saw at Jhar Sahib, it was dark but moon-lit night. When he went to Sidhu *Pahlwan* it was 7 A. M. I have never seen Sidhu *Pahlwan.*

Sucha Singh told me that Sundar Singh (86) and Wasakha Singh (100) were *Ghadr* leaders.

I have never read *Ghadr* papers from America.

To Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for (86), (52), (82).—I know of only one cemetery. Saw him only for the purpose stated. I do not know whether there is any body in charge. It is a Muhammadan grave-yard. There are trees in it and fields around, otherwise it is open. We seated ourselves under a tree. We went there at the suggestion of Lachman Singh who had seen it before and thought it was a safe place. Went to the same cemetery each time and sat under the same tree. It is *kikar* tree. From there we dispersed. I did not know Gujjar Singh before. Learnt his name from Kala Singh.

Ta Bani Parshad (5), (35), (91).—I was arrested on the 1st December at Jhar Sahib outside the *Dera* about 200 yards. We were consulting. I deserted on the night of 27th November 1914.

I am now in Railway lock-up under Police guard since 2 months back. There is nobody with me in the same lock-up.

There is a *pukka dalan,* a *Smadh* and some *kucha* rooms in the Jhar Sahib.

I did not hear any lecture by Bhog Singh (5) or Teja Singh (91). Jhar Sahib is open to the public. The *Langar* can provide food for a couple of travellers. There is accommodation for a lot. I don't know whether Jhar Sahib has any endowment.

First time I stopped only for a couple of hours. I took meal there. I cannot say whether my food was cooked in the Jhar Sahib kitchen or bought from outside. While we were eating no lecture by any. . . . There was talk about *Ghadr.* I offered myself for it. Did not know Teja Singh (91) before.

I had no special grievance. I was prevailed upon by my comrades in the Cavalry to join.

I was convicted on the 9th February. Once Sardar Harkishen Singh saw me in Borstal Jail some three months ago and enquired of me what I knew of the affair. A week after I was taken to Simla and gave my evidence at Dagshai. I mentioned the men I have mentioned to-day to the Police Officer Sardar Harkishen Singh, but not to the court-martial. There I only stated about meetings in the lines. I did not state the account of Jhar Sahib meetings and the story of the wandering.

I have several relations in the army. My father is serving in the front. Muhammadan officers of the Cavalry did not know at the time what we consulted about. They may have come to know later.

To Mr. Puri for (7) *and* (100) *and* (91).—After the Dagshai court-martial, I made no statement to any Police officer. In my statement to Sardar Harkishen Singh, I did not mention Teja Singh (91) by that name. I gave a description of him. I pointed him out. I said I have seen himself, not mentioning Jhar Sahib, because he had given his name as Mula Singh. Nor did I say that he gave his name as Mula Singh. I heard first time his name Teja Singh in the jail identification.

I have no cousin married to Hakam Singh at Sanpoora. Lachman Singh gave the reason for not going, night of 26th, that we were few, if *Ghadr* did not come off we will be stranded. We intended to do anything which emigrants suggested. We intended to overthrow the Government as it was

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represented to us that everything will be ready for the purpose: intended to loot any Government institution.

The messenger from Bhore did not mention names of who wanted us. I knew Bhog Singh and Prem Singh before and not the others. Names of persons present were not noted.

Sucha Singh knew and told me that the *Haveli* was Wasakha Singh's. The gate opens west. Do not know how many rooms. I did not observe any double-storeyd house near it.

At Amritsar jail identification I did not name (100). I pointed him out.

When examined in the lines I stated to Military officers that we were worse for liquor and did not mean to desert or commit *Ghadr*.

To Mr. Bhatia.—I did not satisfy myself beforehand whether 1,500 or 1,600 men were ready to do *Ghadr*.

Re-examined.—The persons I have named with Prem Singh were not ordinary travellers, but members of the *Ghadr* party.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

D. R. Sawhney appears at this stage for accused (61).

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 11th November 1915.

22nd witness. Balwant Singh, *ex*-Sowar, 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation:—

On identification parade witness identifies accused—

No.	*Remarks.*
37	Calls him Rajindar Singh.
51	By name.
45	On board ship with me. Don't know his name. He is of Sur Singh.
22	By name, as fellow-traveller on board ship.
74	Was sent with me to the Risala and was told his name was Sajjan Singh.

My coasin Kirpal Singh and I went to Shanghai 3 years ago. He went with his ship to Japan.

At Shanghai I became acquainted with Mula Singh and Nidhan Singh. They both left for America. I obtained service as a watchman for 2¾ years. An emissary from Gurdit Singh arrived at Shanghai *gurdwara* and told us Gurdit Singh had chartered a ship for Canada taking many men from Hong Kong. He circulated notices and told us to join the ship if any one wished to go to Canada. A fortnight after this Gurdit Singh arrived at Shanghai *gurdwara* and delivered lectures there and asked people to accompany him to Canada. Gurdit Singh had an English-knowing Punjahi Sikh with him who also delivered lectures, and both said they would be able to land. I attended one lecture, and at that lecture 300 men were present. About one hundred men from Shanghai joined the *Komagata Maru*. Three or four months after the

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Shanghai *gurdwara* committee received a letter from Gurdit Singh from Japan. He wrote the passengers were in distress and not allowed to land and appealed for subscriptions. The *gurdwara* committee collected 5 or 6 hundred dollars. As the ship was expected to touch at Shanghai the money was not remitted. The ship did not touch at Shanghai and some 2 weeks after the collection a Sikh arrived at Shanghai *gurdwara* and asked that the money should be remitted to Calcutta where the ship was going. The committee agreed but before the money could be remitted Harnam Singh, absconder and Vir Singh, two passengers of the *Komagata Maru*, arrived. They delivered a lecture in the *gurdwara*. They told us the passengers had been refused a landing by the Canadians and had been treated harshly, and given no rations. They said it was our duty to return to India, incite the islands, raise a revolution and expel the English. These two men individually met Punjabis at Shanghai, and urged them to return to India and join them in raising a revolution. Some money was given to them out of the subscription collected and they left for India. A week or so after Nidhan Singh, Dhyan Singh, F. M. Pala Singh and one or two other men came to Shanghai. Nidhan Singh was the leader. Nidhan Singh told all Punjabis to return home and join in the common cause of expelling the English. He took the balance of the subscription collected to help those without money to return for the *Ghadr*. I was out of employment. Hazara Singh (L. C. C.) and Hari Singh (22) came, urged me to join and took me to Mula Singh, Police Havildar. Vir Singh was his brother. I told Hari Singh and Hazara Singh I was willing to go back to India and join in the cause. Nidhan Singh and Mula Singh were in Mula Singh's house, and Hari Singh told them I was willing to return to India. Nidhan Singh told me that our passage money would be paid from the subscription money, that the ship was ready to start next day, and I should bring with me as many men as I could pursuade to join. Hari Singh (22) was a member of Nidhan Singh's committee and Nidhan Singh's chief helper, and it was due to his persuasions that I joined the cause. Fifty or 60 men from Shanghai returned to India with Nidhan Singh for *Ghadr*. I rembember the following names :—

Hari Singh (22).

Kala Singh.

Uttam Singh, brother of Nidhan Singh.

Pala Singh, not accused.

Dhian Singh, F. M.

Amar Singh, not accused.

Bhola Singh, not accused.

Rajindar Singh (37).

Kesar Singh (45).

Amar Singh not accused.

Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.).

Kesar Singh had been in police employ in Shanghai.

Nidhan Singh forbade us to tell our names, except to the leaders. On board Nidhan Singh and Hari Singh (22) collected all the money we had to buy arms and defray expenses. We reached Hong-Kong where we found about 150 American emigrants with Harnam Singh and Vir Singh. These men delivered inflammatory lectures and appealed to us to return to India, raise a rebellion and expel the English. Vir Singh and Harnam Singh joined our ship.

After we left Hong-Kong, Dhian Singh asked Nidhan Singh what had become of the two boxes of pistols, and Nidhan Singh replied that they had been thrown overboard through fear of police at Hong-Kong. On the voyage Nidhan Singh, Harnam Singh, Hari Singh and Vir Singh delivered seditious lectures, made us take oaths to raise funds by committing dacoities, and seduce Indian soldiers. It was agreed to hold meetings on big fairs like *Amavas* to

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avoid detection. We were told that the date of rising would be fixed by our leaders after we had worked up the people. We landed at Colombo and went to Madras. At Madras we divided into two parties,—one coming to Punjab and the other going to Hazur Sahib. I, Nidhan Singh, Harnam Singh, Vir Singh, Kala Singh Uttam Singh, Dhian Singh F. M., Amar Singh, Amar Singh, II, Rajindar Singh (37) and others, went to Hazur Sahib. We stopped there one day. Harnam Singh and I remained the rest going to Punjab. Harnam Singh's father came after a fortnight. Harnam Singh got down at Delhi and I came to Amritsar in *Maghar*. I learnt at Amritsar returned emigrants were being arrested so I did not go to my village, but went to Wairka and spent a night there. I returned to Amritsar and from there went to a well at my village. I sent Jagu, to fetch Foja Singh, *lambardar*, my brother, Foja Singh came and I told him I had joined the *Ghadr* party. He told me to go away. I returned to Amritsar the following day where I met Puran Singh and Atma Singh of Thikriwala. They told me they had arrived from Shanghai with Mula Sihgh, approver, to raise rebellion. They pointed out Mula Singh talking to Mith Singh.

Mula Singh took me to his *chubara*. He asked me about my party. I told him that I had not met them after Hazur Sahib except Harnam Singh. I saw Banta Singh who later enlisted in 23rd Cavalry, and was turned out, a woman and her son 10 or 12 years of age. Banta Singh had returned with Mula Singh.

Next morning by the Clock Tower Atma Singh, Vir Singh (T), and Puran Singh met me. Vir Singh had returned with Mula Singh's party, but had been detained being drunk. Harnam Singh had told me to put up with Norang Singh *dharzi* in Amritsar. I told Mula Singh when we attended a meeting where several men spoke about the water-supply at the Golden Temple. One of the speakers was Norang Singh, tailor, and on the following day we visited Norang Singh's shop. I told him Harnam Singh had told us to come to him to find a house. Eventually he got a house for us on one rupee per month where Mula Singh and I deposited our luggage.

Mula Singh left for Lahore to see some relations in regiment. He told me he was going to speak about the *Ghadr* to the Infantry at Lahore Cantonment and some men at Lyallpur. I proposed accompanying him as my brother Puran Singh was a sowar in the Cavalry. On the road Kirpal Singh, my cousin, met us and stopped. Kirpal Singh forced me to stop with him for a night. Mula Singh met me next day and told me he had not gone to Lahore. I and Mula Singh decided to go to Mian Mir next day. Near the station Mula Singh's father and brother met him there, and he said he would go to Lahore next day as he had to go to Chedan to attend a marriage. I returned to the city and exchanged turbans with Norang Singh as in my small turban I looked like an emigrant, and his larger turban would save me from arrest.

I reached Mian Mir and put up with my brother Puran Singh. I told him about the *Ghadr* party. Wasawa Singh, a friend of my brother, came and he was told all the facts.

I remained there a week and had frequent conversations with my brother and Wasawa Singh. I came to know Lachman Singh who was a man with seditious ideas. I paid him a visit, but he did not open his mind to me. Banta Singh met me at Mian Mir and told me he had enlisted under pressure from his relations. He said he would remain a member of the *Ghadr* party and would help. After a week at Mian Mir Kirpal Singh came and he and my brother pressed me to enlist. I did so. I enlisted to carry on *Ghadr* work and get employment also. Twelve days after enlisting Amar Singh, approver, came. He told me he had been sent by Mula Singh to ascertain whether any men in the regiment had joined our cause. I told him nothing had been done, and that I would give particulars to Mula Singh. Amar Singh went away.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th November 1915.

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The 12th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

22nd Witness.—Balwant Singh, resumed on solemn affirmation.

At Guru Mangat fair Lachhman Singh introduced me to Madan Singh (L. C. C.) who had come to see me saying Mula Singh had sent him to me. Mula Singh wanted to see me at Amritsar. I said I would go next holiday. Lachhman Singh told me he was satisfied now of my *bonâ fides*. Lachhman Singh told me he knew Norang Singh, also of the *Ghadr* party. He told me to be careful of Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh. Madan Singh and Lachhman Singh then went away. Next day Lachhman Singh met me and told me that 50 or 60 men had intended to raise a rebellion and join the *Ghadr* party, and that some one had told them their action would lead to their ruin. On this they desisted but 3 men deserted, and were arrested at Jhar Sahib. Lachhman Singh said he had *Ghadrs*. Some days afterwards Harnam Singh came to see me and told me he was on his way to Bannu to tamper with the troops there. About 1½ months after Rajindar Singh (37), who had returned in the same ship with me, met me. He had come on a visit to Wadhawa Singh, Sowar. A week or so after Kirpal Singh, came and asked me to introduce him to Mula Singh as he wanted bombs to take revenge on his enemies. I promised to go the following morning, but Resaldar Sher Singh did not give me leave. I told him to see Norang Singh; give him my turban as a sign, and he would introduce him to Mula Singh. Kirpal Singh returned the following day, and told me Norang Singh would not help him, but he had brought a letter to my Colonel. The Colonel gave me six days' leave. I accompanied Kirpal Singh to Amritsar to find Mula Singh through Norang Singh. We met Norang Singh and he told us Mula Singh had gone to see Madan Singh at Mian Mir. Kirpal Singh and I returned to Mian Mir and went to Madan Singh's. He had gone to Lahore. Madan Singh returned at 11 and we told him we would see him in the morning. Madan Singh came in the morning and told us he would take us to Mula Singh at the house rented by the *Ghadr* party. We all 3 went to Lahore and found Amar Singh and a Mona. Amar Singh told us Mula Singh had gone to Amritsar. Kirpal Singh asked Amar Singh if he could give him bombs. Amar Singh said they would be ready in a short time. I, Kirpal Singh and Amar Singh then went to Amritsar and learnt from Norang Singh, Mula Singh had been arrested.

After learning of Mula Singh's arrest, Kirpal Singh and I went to the Rasulpuri *baithak*. In the evening I went to Norang Singh, where we met Amar Singh. Amar Singh told me several of our party had arrived, and took me to a *dharmsala* where I met Nidhan Singh, a man with one arm, and others. They questioned me as to Kirpal Singh, and I told them he was my cousin and reliable. I returned to the *baithak* and told Kirpal Singh, Nidhan Singh and others had arrived and he told me to fetch them next morning. Next morning I brought Nidhan Singh, Amar Singh, the one-armed man, and a Sikh of Dudher. Kirpal Singh suggested a raid on Lopoke thana to seize rifles, and expressed his readiness to join if Nidhan Singh gave men. Nidhan Singh agreed to the proposal and sent off the Dudher man to collect men for the raid, and he told Kirpal Singh he would give him two pistols next day to give to the Dudher men and one man to be shown the meeting place. Next morning the one-armed man came to Kirpal Singh, and Kirpal Singh told me to go back to Mian Mir and he would help the party. I went back to Mian Mir. Two or three days after Amar Singh came and told me the date of rising previously fixed for the 21st had been changed to 19th, and wanted to know how many men of

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the 23rd Cavalry would join. I told him to see Lachhman Singh who had men ready. He asked me to accompany him to Lahore, from where he would send a man to Lachhman Singh. He took me to the same house I had been to with Kirpal Singh and Madan Singh. I found Sajan Singh (74), the clean shaven man, and a small Babu with a *pugree*. The latter gave me 6 or 7 copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* like P. 27 to distribute among the men of my regiment. Amar Singh sent Sajjan Singh with me to see if the men were ready and see Lachhman Singh and tell the latter, the rising was to take place next day the 19th. We reached Mian Mir about 8 P. M. I left the boy and the pamphlets in Wasawa Singh's quarters. Sajjan Singh stayed the night there. Next morning Wasawa Singh took Sajjan Singh to Lachhman Singh. Lachhman Singh told me the rising was to take place that night, and that a number of men would come from the railway in the evening. He said he would depute one man to show them the reservists' rifles in the Quarter-guard, and I was to bring some 7 or 8 men from the road and lead them to the barracks to take away arms while the soldiers were at roll-call. The watch on the Reservists' Quarter-guard was lax and the rifles and ammunition could be easily removed. After taking arms a general assault on the Artillery and a wholesale massacre of European Officers would follow. Lachhman Singh said when the time of the assault came others would join. About 5 P. M, Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh questioned me what had become of Sajjan Singh. They said Lachhman Singh had told them he had threatened and sent away the boy with a message that none of the Cavalry men would join the rising. It said it was false, and that there was going to be a rising that night and the Cavalry men going to join, and told them my of conversation with Lachhman Singh. About 7 P. M. the regiment excepting recruits were ordered to fall in. Lachhman Singh came and told me to go to the railway line and ask the party to disperse as the authorities had got wind of the affair. Wasawa Singh told me to do the same. I asked Tara Singh to take the message in my place. Tara Singh declined, so I went to the graveyard, but being afraid of arrest came back without seeing any one.

I informed Wasawa Singh I had conveyed the message. Eight or ten days latter I met Prem Singh, Sadhu Singh having told me he was in the *gurdwara*. He asked me to accompany him to Lahore and point out the house of the *Ghadr* party. Buta Singh, came in Sadhu Singh's presence and handed a pistol to Prem Singh saying the Mistri had refused to repair it. Prem Singh stopped the night at Wasawa Singh's quarters, where Puran Singh, Gujar Singh and Jetha Singh were. During conversation Prem Singh asked to be shown the Mess to throw a bomb there. Wasawa Singh said he would show him the Mess the following morning. Next morning Wasawa Singh and Prem Singh met me. Wasawa Singh told me he was going to show the Mess to Prem Singh, and asked me to go to the Railway Station and wait for them on the road. Later on they joined me on the road, and I went with Prem Singh to catch the train to Lahore. Prem Singh told me Wasawa Singh had shown the Mess to him. Near the Station Lachman Singh joined us and told me he knew Prem Singh well and had given him a sword on a previous occasion. Lachman Singh left us at the Station, while I and Prem Singh proceeded to the house of the *Ghadr* party. Near the house some police officers stopped me as I was ahead of Prem Singh. As they were questioning me Prem Singh slipped away. I told the police I was a Sowar of 23rd Cavalry on a trip to the city. I was allowed to go away. On my going to Wasawa Singh's quarters I found Prem Singh who spent the night there.

Some 10 or 12 days after the Major sent for me and told me I was dismissed from service. The same day a Sub-Inspector, searched my quarters. One of the copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* in Gurmukhi brought from Lahore was found in my quarters. Lachman Singh told the Sub-Inspector it was a pamphlet on signalling. The Police took me to Lahore. Lachman Singh put the pamphlet in his pocket. The Police kept me for a week. I was then released and went to Barar. About a month after Maghar Singh (51) came and told me Prem Singh wanted me in the *gurdwara*. I went to the *gurdwara*. On his telling me

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he had come to see me, I told him not to do so in furture as I had had enough trouble by associating with men like him. Ishar Singh, Vir Singh and Sharam Singh, father of Maghar Singh, were present at the time. I never saw Prem Singh again. I was arrested on 1st of *Jeth*. I was taken to Jutogh where I gave evidence in Court-martial. Before that Inspector Harkishan Singh recorded my statement in Jutogh. In interval (about 1 month) I was kept in Jutogh.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

12*th November* 1915.

NOTE.—At this stage D. R. Sawhney states he appears for accused (51).

T. P. ELLIS,

12*th November* 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhatia for (74), (25) *and* (22).—Shanghai city has different nations' reserves in it. The *gurdwara* is in the English reserve. About 1,500 Punjabis in Shanghai. Did not know accused (22) in Shanghai. Anyone could hear the lectures in *gurdwara*. The *Jamadar* and police constables were largely Punjabis. There were no notes of lectures. I know of no newspapers in Shanghai, nor saw therein *re* lectures. The gist of the lectures was *not* that, as we Indians had been given trouble by Canadians, we should keep Canadians out of India. I did not accompany Vir Singh and Harnam Singh when they visited Punjabis. The police could attend the lectures. Cannot say from which men accused (22), collected funds on board. I do not know if a list of subscriptions was kept. I stated to Magistrate that accused (22) lectured. At time of my statement to Magistrate I forgot to mention accused 22's name as one of those who lectured on the voyage. Some 50 or 60 passengers in all on the ship of our party—and some 200 or 300 in all. I saw no Europeans (then), I saw some, but had nothing to do with them. I saw some *topiwalas*. Nothing found with accused (22) at search at Colombo; no other search. Did not see accused (22) after separating at Madras. Do not know if accused (22) sued Nidhan Singh at Shanghai Consular Court for 100 dollars. I did not on voyage conceal my money, and appeal for charity; nor did accused (22) expose my act, and shame me. I identified accused (22) on Jail parade. Did not know accused (74) till I saw him at the regiment. He was not at Lahore *Ghadr* house on occasion of my first visit. He was present on second occasion with those I mentioned—about 2 or 3 P.M. I talked with (74) on that occasion. I had not been to that house except on those 2 occasions. Accused (74) said only that Amar Singh had told him to accompany me—so he should do so. Amar Singh was of the *Ghadr* party, like myself. Amar Singh sent him with me. He would know the reason why. (74) and I came Mian Mir in tonga. Don't recollect if I told police this. We got tonga at Delhi Gate and got out at Sadr Bazar. It was night. No one saw us. Only Wasawa Singh saw us when we reached his house. We met no acquaintance on the way. It was about 8 P. M. in February. I went off to roll-call. I twice identified accused (74) in Jail. On first occasion no person of 74's age was among those present. My brother Fouja Singh was not of *Ghadr* party—he used to visit me in regiment as a brother. He is still a *Lambardar*. Kirpal Singh, my cousin, did not belong *Ghadr* party. What he told me was that he wanted to meet Mula Singh. I did not know his object was to get him arrested. Kirpal Singh told me he wished to join *Ghadr* party, so he was called. Accused (25) did come on my boat—I did not recollect him before, because there were so many men, and he was

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not concerned with the part of the case I know about. Prem Singh brought me no letter. I understand Gurmukhi, no English.

Cross-examined by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for (52).—I was in Lahore Police *havilat*. The Police did not question me there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sawnhey for (51).—Don't know if Puran Singh's wife was ill, she lives with her parents. (51) also does *Hakim's* work; don't know if he treated her. Puran Singh's wife was with me in the regiment at the time when I enlisted. He visited father-in-laws' village for a few days after I enlisted; and brought his wife back to the regiment about that time. I know nothing about 51's treatment, nor any question of fees. I heard nothing about a charge of murder against Sohan Singh of Barar; nor about Kirpal Singh giving evidence. I was in China 1½ years ago. Sohan Singh, son of Asa Singh, is also mixed up in cases with all sorts of people. In the murder case of Jai Singh, *Mahant*, Kirpal Singh did give evidence. Kirpal Singh did go to China. After that a case started against him. All the accused in that case including Sohan Singh were acquitted. Do not know if on his return Kirpal Singh got 6 months for perjury. I was some 3 months in my village prior to arrest; don't know whether Sohan Singh was ill. I did not tell accused (51) that as he was treating Sohan Singh, he should put a bomb in his house. I was arrested and released during first conspiracy case. At time of my release, Police did not tell me I should have to give evidence. My statement to Police was made about 3 months after my release. Kirpal Singh never told me what evidence he gave. We did not meet. Accused (51) I knew before—of my village. Don't know if he knew I had enlisted; he knew Puran Singh was in a regiment. Accused (51) said that Prem Singh was same man whom Puran Singh had sent to him to get a pistol repaired. Don't know that (51) was first arrested, and then released by Deputy Commissioner, Mr. King, nor where (51) was arrested. Saw him in jail after his arrest. I used to see Kirpal Singh daily in my village after my first release. We are next-door neighbours. Kirpal Singh did not first warn me against associating with Mula Singh. I did not tell Mula Singh I was going to enlist. I never sent letters to Mula Singh, but never broke off association with him. Amar Singh, Kirpal Singh and I all went to the *darzi's* shop in Amritsar; but Kirpal Singh went off to the Rasulpur *baithak*. I went there alone afterwards, and found him there. It was Naurang Singh who told of Mula Singh's arrest. I asked Amar Singh to go to Amritsar. It was some 5 months ago that (51) told me that Prem Singh wanted me in the *gurdwara* of my village—some 20 days before my second arrest, but I am not certain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beni Pershad.—I am now in Railway Police *havalat*, since some two months. Cannot say if other witnesses are kept there. There are police sentries. We *Ghadr* men had no special secret signs nor symbols to discover each other. Captain of our ship was a Japanese. I had no private grievance against cook, nor relations on *Komagata Maru*. I was at the Hong Kong lecture. I said so. It was open to public. I was present when the pamphlet was found in my house.

Re-examined.—I point out Mula Singh and Amar Singh in court whom I have mentioned in my statement.

By Mr. Bhatia.—I did not see the pair in Court till now.

(NOTE.—They were brought into court during the cross-examination.)

By Commissioners.—Sohan Singh was one of accused in Jai Singh's murder case and was acquitted.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 12th November 1915. *President, Commissioners.*

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23rd Witness —Sadhu Singh, son of Mula Singh, on solemn affirmation.

My father is *Granthi* of the 23rd Cavalry. During his absence I used to carry on his work.

During *Maghar*, I came across three horses tied under trees outside the *gurdwara* and a stranger seated on the wall. I asked him where he had come from and told him strangers were not allowed there. Two companions, came to the *gurdwara* from lines. I identify in court Natha Singh, *Mahant*, and Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru. I spoke to the former first. The three went to *gurdwara*.

Ajit Singh and Sobha Singh visited the men. The third man I have identfied in the L. C. C. court; *viz.* Lal Singh of Bhure. After roll-call Ganda Singh and Buta Singh turned up and had a long talk with the strangers for about half-an-hour which I did not overhear. At about 9 P.M., my father, returned and objected to the strangers being in the *gurdwara*. The strangers left next morning.

In *Magh*, my father went on leave. Prem Singh (67) came to the *gurdwara* He told me, he had come to see Budh Singh. Bhan Singh brought Budh Singh who took Prem Singh into the *gurdwara*. I went inside and Budh Singh asked me to take Prem Singh to the 28th lines. I went with Prem Singh, but near the barracks of the 28th. He asked me to take him to the 27th Infantry *gurdwara*. Prem Singh had an interview with the *Granthi*, and asked the *Granthi* if a large number of men were going to be fed that day. The *Granthi* replied he didn't know. We came to the *gurdwara* of the 28th, Prem Singh put exactly the same question to the *Granthi* there, and received the same reply. Prem Singh asked the *Granthi* if there were any "*Tayar bar Tayar Singh*" there. That means an ever ready Sikh. The *Granthi*, pointed to a Sikh reading the *Granth* and said he was very *Tayar*. Prem Singh replied he was not referring to that kind. He sent me away and sat down with the *Granthi*.

About a week after the regiment was ordered to "fall in" at about 7-30 P.M. An hour or so after, Balwant Singh, witness (22), came from the jungle, and seeing me, he called out: *Aj beganen puton ki maut ai hai.* I asked what he meant, he said he would explain some other time. Some days after Prem Singh again came to the *gurdwara* and asked me to tell Balwant Singh and Buta Singh. I went to the lines, and informed both. Balwant Singh and Buta Singh came up and the latter handed a small revolver to Prem Singh saying he was not able to get it repaired. Both left. Prem Singh asked me to get it repaired as Buta Singh had failed. I took the weapon to Muhammad Jan; he declined. I returned the revolver to Prem Singh. Balwant Singh put Prem Singh up that night.

The following day about 11, I saw Wasawa Singh going towards the Mess with Prem Singh. The same evening Prem Singh came to the *gurdwara* and told me he had been to Lahore with Balwant Singh who had been arrested while he had escaped. Prem Singh asked me to inform Wasawa Singh. I went, but as I found him drunk with others I went to Buta Singh and told him about Prem Singh. Buta Singh accompanied me to the *gurdwara* and took Prem Singh away.

A week or two afterwards, Prem Singh again came and asked me to inform Wasawa Singh. I went to Wasawa Singh. He came with me to the *gurdwara* and joined with Prem Singh. In the *Gurdwara*, I saw Buta Singh, Prem Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh and Wasawa Singh. I saw Prem Singh exhibiting a revolver, a large one and they discussed getting others made like it. Next day, Wasawa Singh gave me Prem Singh's revolver with Rs. 2 to get it repaired. Mohamed Jan refused to repair it. I returned the revolver to Wasawa Singh.

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Wasawa Singh asked me to tell Prem Singh about Yaghistan where I had lived 5 years. There is a *Mistri Khana* close to the road where pistols, etc., could be made and repaired. I gave Prem Singh full written directions.

Some days later Prem Singh again came. A few days later Prem Singh brought a man (said to be 71) and asked me to call Wasawa Singh. I left word with his syce. I informed Budh Singh, and he promised to go to the *gurdwara*. Shortly after Wasawa Singh came and joined Prem Singh and his companion. Budh Singh also came soon after.

I went to my village in *Besakh* to see my father and told him of Prem Singh's visits and his having given me revolvers for repair. I returned to Lahore. Budh Singh told me that Prem Singh was a worthless fellow and had so far done nothing in spite of the fact that Wasawa Singh had shown him the Mess as well as the Colonel's bungalow.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 12th November 1915.

At this stage, accused 21 is brought into Court and in custody and admits his identity under *aliases* of Hari Singh, Uttam Singh and Kesar Singh. He is placed in the dock.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 12th November 1915.

Cross-examination by Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh.—I have never myself been to Yaghistan. I heard about it.

To Mr. Bhatia.—I have never seen the *Mistri Khana*. Wasawa Singh had seen it. Jan Muhammad said that the revolving chamber is broken and could not be set right except in day light and that he could not bring his implements there. On the second occasion he refused saying that the people pass by near him.

No letters were received so far I know from America in the lines.

I do not know any names of the *Komagatu* passengers. I did not see any American emigrants in the lines.

Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Puran Singh did not come to *gurdwara* generally.

I was also in the *Ghadr* party. European Officers' bungalows are 500 or 600 yards distant from native lines. Some are even a mile off. The *gurdwara* is 200 or 300 yards from the Mess. European officers go out on rounds day time as well as in the evening. They never come to the *gurdwara*. I heard that men were expected for raid. Prem Singh first became my acquaintance in the lines.

To Beni Pershad.—At the time of "falling in" I was working for my father who came back in *Besakh*. There were 3 troops of Sikhs of 90 in each. There were 3 troops of Muhammadans and one of Dogras. There was one detachment of Artillery also. There were sentries in day time as well at night. It was their duty to report intruders. Previously relations of sepoys were allowed, after "falling in" strict orders were issued not to permit any body to visit the lines without permission.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 12th November 1915.

24th Witness.—M. Mehr Din, Head-draftsman Public Works Department, on solemn affirmation :—

I prepared map P. 36 on scale 4 miles to the inch from the Survey of India atlas sheets, showing only the towns and villages. I was requested to by the police. The map is correct.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 12th November 1915.

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25th Witness.—Achhar Singh, son of Tehl Singh of Chuslewar, *ex*-Sowar, 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation.

I served as Sowar in the 19th Cavalry and was discharged 2 years ago. Since then I have been engaged in cultivation. On parade witness identifies accused (28) by name and village and on further parade accused (93) by name and village. Chanda Singh of 23rd Cavalry asked me to join 23rd Cavalry. Gurbakhsh Singh of the 22nd Cavalry, came on a recruiting tour and took me to Amritsar to the Recruiting Officer. While awaiting outside Ujagar Singh was sitting with Thakar Singh (93) who had served previously in the 22nd Cavalry, and had come for re-enlistment. He told Ujagar Singh that all returned emigrants including himself had come back to India with the intention of creating a revolution and had taken oaths to work for that cause and that he was enlisting to further the revolution. Thakur Singh was enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry and I went to Lahore to get my old discharge certificate from Chanda Singh. Chanda Singh, however, produced me before the Officer Commanding who enlisted me about a month after.

In February 1915, when sentry at night, I noticed Bhagat Singh, Indar Singh, Ganda Singh and Abdulla together. Whenever I approached them they brought their discussion to a stop. My suspicions were aroused. I stole behind a wall close to where they were seated and listened. The talk related to *Ghadr*. The men lamented the failure of the attempt at rising when they had to unsaddle their horses when they were ready for action. They expressed regret at the failure of the scheme for rushing the Lahore Fort. They spoke of cutting telegraphs and having wire cutters, and of *Ghadr* generally, and getting arms from the magazine.

At the end I rose, went up to them and told them I had overheard. Bhagat Singh asked me to show my sword. I declined and said as they had not trusted me they could not expect me to give my sword.

Some days after Mota Singh asked me to go to Farrier Abdulla's quarters. I went and found Abdulla with Bhagat Singh, Indar Singh, Banta Singh and Mota Singh. Abdulla asked me not to disclose what I had overheard and made me take an oath of secrecy. I was informed that Banta Singh and Balwant Singh, witness, were returned emigrants and had joined the regiment to promote revolution. I learned that about 4 or 5 thousand emigrants had returned to India to spread revolution. I was told a rising would take place on the arrival of Hardyal. I was told a consignment of arms had been sent to India but Government had seized them. The regiment was to join when the rising broke out. We decided to loot Government Treasuries and Police Stations for money and arms. Somebody asked how the rifles were to be taken out of the racks when they were invariably kept locked. Someone remarked the *Ghadr* party had wires with which locks could be cut.

A couple of days after the regiment was suddenly ordered to "fall in." Indar Singh told me I was wanted in Abdulla's quarters. I proceeded there and found Abdulla, Mota Singh, Indar Singh and Bhagat Singh. Mota Singh said the night the regiment was made to "fall in" had been fixed by the *Ghadr* party for the rising, and the sympathisers in the regiment had received notice of the fact. He explained it had been arranged that men of the *Ghadr* party should come quietly into lines at roll-call, take away all swords during the absence of the men. They were then to start the rising in which the troops were to participate. Mota Singh added, after the men were made to "fall in," they had been supplied with ammunition, on which it had been decided that in the event of the men of the *Ghadr* party appearing the troops would not fire at them, but would fire on their European officers.

L.-D. Puran Singh and L.-D. Wasawa Singh were sympathisers.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 12th November 1915.

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The 15th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

25th Witness.—Achar Singh, resumed on solemn affirmation :—

Mota Singh added that they were to break open the magazine and treasuries and slaughter Europeans. Abdulla mentioned having cut telegraph wires on the railway line.

Some days afterwards Abdulla asked me to go to the rifle range. Abdulla, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Budh Singh and two strangers met me there. One of the strangers was Prem Singh and one was called Doctor. *Ghadr* was talked about. Prem Singh said they had come to enquire whether the sowars had been instrumental in the arrests at Lahore. Puran Singh replied the men in the regiment had no hand in the matter, but Kirpal Singh was to blame. It was suggested to kill *Havildar* Sher Singh, Resaldar-Major Hissam-ud-din and Kirpal Singh. Prem Singh said the party had 2 bombs. He added he had a revolver which needed repair. Puran Singh said he could get it repaired by Maghar Singh (51). Puran Singh mentioned they had a quantity of chemicals for bombs. Prem Singh stated one Hira Singh (28) was a man with strong revolutionary views and advised us to get into touch with him. Prem Singh undertook to murder Kirpal Singh. I returned alone and met Lachman Singh, Bhagat Singh and Indar Singh proceeding to the range. I told them the meeting was finished.

I found out where Hira Singh lived then. Budh Singh, Ganda Singh, Wasawa Singh and I went to *Charar* to visit Hira Singh. On arrival at *Charar* I went to Hira Singh. He directed me to wait for him with my companions at a well, because he was watched. Shortly afterwards Hira Singh joined us at the well. We said Prem Singh had told us to make his acquaintance as a leader. Hira Singh told us he had served in Hong Kong and Singapore in the 5th Light Infantry and had succeeded in instigating them to revolt instead of going to the war. The result was, he said, the regiment mutinied and killed many Europeans. He then left Singapore and returned to Hong Kong. He added he was deported from Hong Kong, then got to Burma where he lectured, and then to India. Hira Singh said that on his deportation a lakh of rupees worth of property had been confiscated.

Hira Singh did not tell us where his following lived.

Amongst other matters Hira Singh mentioned he had been to Hyderabad and Nariani and visited a *Beloch* chief who had many followers, and had arranged with the chief to send him a telegram "white wool" which would be a signal for rebellion.

I then went to my village ; the rest returned to lines.

Some days after Lachman Singh came to me and asked me to hand over the *Ghadr Sandesa* given me by Ganda Singh to Bhai Nihal Singh, *Mahant* of Dubli. I gave the packet to Tham Singh, *Chela* of Nihal Singh. Tham Singh kept it.

I was discharged in May as a bad rider. Before I left a party of the 22nd Cavalry came to Lahore with 2 machine guns to be attached to the 23rd Cavalry while on active service. The party consisting of 18 men including Jowand Singh was invited to dinner by Daffadar Chanda Singh. Jowand Singh

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sat with Nand Singh of the 23rd. Jowand Singh told Nand Singh that Thakur Singh (93) from Canada had joined the 22nd Cavalry to win over the men of the regiment to the *Ghadr* cause, but he, Jowand Singh, was the only individual who had been won over. Jowand Singh complained he had not been trained in the use of the machine gun, but had been told off for service out of turn, and he vowed that he would train the gun on the British instead of on the enemy.

I went home and afterwards received a letter from Ganda Singh informing me of the arrest of Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh on account of a bomb explosion and asking me to warn Hira Singh of *Charar*. I did not inform Hira Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 15th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

ORDER.—Such evidence as they have not yet heard will now be read over to the three accused who have been absent during part of the trial. The Government Advocate will have in attendance to-morrow the necessary witnesses, in case these accuseds, or their counsel, wish to cross-examine them.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 15th November 1915. *President, Commissioners.*

Cross-examination, P. W. 25.

To S. Miran Bakhsh for (51), (28).—I did not know Maghar Singh before, nor Hira Singh; did not go to Maghar Singh. I made my statement first time before S. Harkishan Singh at Jutogh and Abdul Aziz. They summoned me and asked what I knew. Am illiterate. No thumb mark on my statement to police. I am summoned by police to give evidence in Court. I am free and not under police surveillance.

To Puri for (93).—Thakur Singh (93) and I were enlisted at the same time; did not know him before. He talked to Ujagar Singh. I was sitting with them. Gurbakhsh Singh was not there; did not know Ujagar Singh before; have not seen him since; cannot say whether he is dead or alive.

We were three or four men to be enlisted. I was not in *Ghadr* party before it. Others got enlisted. I came away to Lahore for a certificate.

When Jwind Singh talked, Daffadar Chanda Singh was at a distance. None else heard the talk; at that I had become a Ghaderite. I had done some things towards *Ghadr*. I knew Nand Singh before.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 15th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 16th November 1915.

Presence as yesterday.

Accused Maharaj Singh, Surjan Singh and Hira Singh state through their counsel and personally that they do not desire to cross-examine any of the preceding witnesses, whose statements have been read out to them.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

16th Witness.—Kala Singh, recalled, on solemn affirmation:—

By Government Advocate.—On parade witness fails to identify Maharaj Singh (52).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 16th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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26th Witness.—Sundar Singh of Asa Majra, on solemn affirmation:—

On identification parade witness identifies the following accused:—

No.	*Remarks.*
3	By name.
89	Saw him with Randhir Singh several times, including Ferozepore, but does not know his name.
41	By name.
69	Ditto.
10	Ditto.
54	Ditto. Says he is of Majri, and thinks name is Mahindar Singh (*correct*).
19	Seen him with (69) going to Ferozepore; does not know name.
68	By name.
58	Ditto.
23	Is of Gujarwal, and seen there by witness; name not know.
98	By name.
59	Ditto.
33	Ditto, but only recount his name at last identification.
42	By name, and of Patiala. Accused says his name is Narain Singh only; witness says that is an *alias*.
38	Seen, but knows nothing against him in his case.
77	By name.

My principal residence is Jhaner.

Can read Gurmukhi. Was in the 12th Cavalry 25 years ago for 3½ years. I resigned and came back to Jhaner. About 5 or 6 years ago I went to Mustuana and joined the *Tat Khalsa* at Basaur.

At Basaur I met Achar Singh of Lotbadi and Randhir Singh (69).

2½ years ago I settled in Asa Majra on land bought.

I, Achhar Singh, Dharm Singh and Lal Singh founded a girls' school in Lohatbadi. Karm Singh (41) was a helper. I gave Rs. 100, Achhar Singh being Treasurer and I President. I came with Dharm Singh to the Sikh Conference at Jullundur, and met Harchand Singh of Lyallpur, who said Government had pulled down the *Rakabganj Gurdwara*. He said he would propose a resolution that the *Gurdwara* should not be pulled down.

Next day Harchand Singh proposed this resolution which was not passed.

I returned to Asa Majra. Karm Singh (41) came to me at Ase Majra. He told me Harchand Singh had come to Basaur and had urged a resolution should be sent to Viceroy on the subject of the *Rakabganj*. Teja Singh refused.

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Karm Singh said he disapproved of Teja Singh's refusal, and suggested the resolution should be passed at the meeting of the *Khalsa Dewan* at Lotbadi.

I and Karm Singh went to Lotbadi.

Achhar Singh of Lotbadi,

Karm Singh (41),

Sadhu Singh,

I and others,

fixed the date of the *Khalsa Dewan* and agreed to pass a resolution as to the *Rakabganj Gurdwara.*

I came to Lotbadi on the date with Karm Singh. At the meeting of some 500 men, of which—

I was President,

Dharm Singh,

Achhar Singh of Lotbadi,

Randhir Singh (69),

Karm Singh (41),

Santa Singh (77),

Dalip Singh (10),

Mahindar Singh (54),

Attar Singh (3),

Ram Singh (68),

were present among others. Harnam Singh (23) was not present. Randhir Singh (69) had 6 or 7 followers there.

Resolutions were passed regarding—

The *Rikabganj Gurdwara,*

The Santok Sar tank at Amritsar,

Darbar Sahib tank,

excommunicating Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, for opposing a resolution about the *Rikabganj*, and Sardar Arur Singh.

Two months later I went to Lotbadi where Dharm Singh and Achhar Singh told me they had arranged with Randhir Singh to meet at Khanna in Inder Singh's house. The meeting was held. I and Karm Singh (41) went there and about 100 men assembled. We passed the same resolutions.

There were present—

I,

Dalip Singh (10),

Randhir Singh (69),

Attar Singh (3),

Santa Singh (77),

Inder Singh, absconder (31),

Karm Singh (41),

Mohindar Singh (54) and Ram Singh (68), and others not accused.

Randhir Singh (69) strongly opposed Government, saying the English *Raj* would soon come to an end, as they were touching religious institutions.

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In *Poh* I went to Chankaur Sahib near Rupar with Karam Singh (41), Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42). Inder Singh and Kartar Singh were *Tat Khalsas*. At Doraha Randhir Singh (69), Santa Singh (77), Attar Singh (3), Dalip Singh (10), Teja Singh, witness, and Ram Singh (68), Mohindar Singh (54), and others joined us and went to Chankaur Sahib on the 7th *Poh*. Randhir Singh told Karam Singh (41) and me a secret committee had been formed in some village of Ludhiana District at which it was decided that if Government pulled down the *Gurdwara* at Rikabganj they would sacrifice themselves as martyrs. Randhir Singh said that the *Granth Sahib* had been consulted. Randhir Singh spoke of the *Ghadr* movement and said two Sikhs of the *Ghadr* party had come to see him with a view to getting his help in revolt by getting men. They said they were expecting arms from Bengal. Randhir Singh told them suitable men would be found at Sirhind. We said we would get assistance at Sirhind. We went to Fatehgarh Sahib, Sirhind, and stayed there 3 days. The *Ghadr* men referred to by (69) failed to turn up.

I went to Lohatbadi and stayed with Achhar Singh in the *Gurdwara*. We talked about the *Ghadr* movement. Achhar Singh said that 4 men of the *Komagata Maru* had come to Latala to a returned emigrant. A report had been sent to the police and the returned emigrant had fled from Latala with them. Achhar Singh said there would be a mutiny. He said Hardyal, Bhagwan Singh and Ajit Singh were making arrangements for a mutiny to eject the English from the country and would provide weapons for all. He asked me to join the movement. I told him what Randhir Singh had told me, and agreed to join.

I returned to Asa Majra and found Karm Singh (41) at my house. We went to Patiala and met Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42). I asked Kartar Singh and Inder Singh if we could get any arms in Patiala for *Ghadr*. They said they knew Kala Singh who could supply arms. We went to Kala Singh. Kala Singh is a *Sikhligarh*. We asked him if he could furnish arms. Kala Singh showed us a sword, which he said we could take for Rs. 5 and he would supply others. Inder Singh said Achhar Singh of Lohatbadi had got a better one from him for Rs. 5. I paid Kala Singh Rs. 5 for the sword, and Kala Singh said he would look out for more. I took the sword home.

Next day Karm Singh went to Kale Jhar. Inder Singh (31) brought me a sword to look after as it would be of use later on in the *Ghadr*.

Three days after Achhar Singh came. He remained the night with me, and talked about the *Ghadr* and told me a man Gandha Singh (17) had escaped from the *Komagata Maru* and come to Lotbadi. He said he had been in the murder of the Zaildar and Thanedar at Moga and was collecting men for revolution, and he (Achhar Singh) had sent men to help. Achhar Singh said that a revolution was coming, and that parties should be found for raiding tahsils, treasuries and thanas to procure arms and money, and that bombs had been prepared and dacoities committed. Achhar Singh said under cover of the school we could help the *Ghadr*, and that he had bought a horse out of the proceeds of a dacoity and was going to buy a gun. Next day I and Achhar Singh went to Patiala and met Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42). Achhar Singh talked about the revolution. He said he wanted to purchase a gun, and that a bomb-making party should be formed. Kartar Singh (42) said he would make cartridges as well as bombs. We went then, all 4, to Patiala and thence to Lotbadi. Dharm Singh wanted the school removed elsewhere, whilst Achhar Singh opposed the removal. Dharm Singh and his party had collected Rs. 400 for the school, and they handed over Rs. 285 to me to keep. Achhar Singh had received Rs. 115 which he had spent. I returned to Asa Majra and Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42) went to Patiala. Two days later Inder Singh and Kartar Singh came to me and gave me three swords and a dagger, 2 feet long, to look after. They said they had bought them through Kala Singh, and that Kala Singh had a gun for sale for Rs. 35. Inder Singh suggested I should buy the gun out of the Rs. 285. I said I would visit Patiala in a few days and bring the money for the gun.

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Before going to Patiala I received a letter from Achhar Singh saying a committee would be held on the 8th *Magh* on the subject of the school. He said Randhir Singh (69), with a party, would attend. I have not got the letter. The day after, I went to Patiala and met Inder Singh and Kartar Singh. They said they had got a similar letter from Achhar Singh. Inder Singh said he was going to attend, and said if I would not work with Achhar Singh he would get some returned emigrants together and make Asa Majra the head-quarters of the *Ghadr* movement instead of Lotbadi. My house was to be called 'Atalgarh.' I agreed. I gave Inder Singh Rs. 35 to purchase the gun and returned to Asa Majra. Next morning Inder Singh and Kartar Singh brought me a Henry-Martini breech-loading rifle. There were no cartridges, but Kartar Singh said he would make some. I had five swords, one dagger and a gun. I hid them under a quantity of grass. They said other guns were available for Rs. 180. I gave Rs. 180 to Inder Singh out of the school funds. They failed to bring the guns. I went to Patiala and met Inder Singh, who told me Kartar Singh had gone to Sangrur to purchase a gun, and Kala Singh would buy the other from some village. I returned to Asa Majra, went again to Patiala two or three days later only to find Inder Singh and Kartar Singh had gone to Lotbadi.

Some days later Inder Singh came to Asa Majra and told me, Randhir Singh (69) and others of his *Ghadr* party had attended a meeting at Lotbadi with Gandha Singh (17), Uttam Singh (98) and Buta Singh (hanged).

He said nothing had been settled, but the 17th *Magh* had been fixed for the next meeting and decided to commit a dacoity in Jhaner. Inder Singh said he had advised them to get me to join in the dacoity. Inder Singh said Randhir Singh had joined the Lotbadi party, also that Uttam Singh (98) and Ganda Singh had collected for a dacoity, and that after the dacoity money would be available for the purchase of arms.

I and Inder Singh returned to Lotbadi and met Uttam Singh (98) and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Jogindar Singh, and Thakar Singh, Master. We proceeded to Achhar Singh's *chobara*, and met Ganda Singh (17). In the evening the following persons met:—

Achhar Singh of Lotbadi,
Gandha Singh (17),
Inder Singh (31),
Uttam Singh (98),
Buta Singh (hanged),
Khem Singh (deceased),
Myself, and
Others.

We discussed committing dacoity. Uttam Singh said Jhaner was too close to Lotbadi. It was decided to send Khem Singh, Gandha Singh and Sewa Singh of Lotbadi to get the arms from Asa Majra from my house.

We remained the night in Achhar Singh's *chobara*. Next morning there assembled—

Achhar,
Ganda Singh (17),
Inder Singh (31),
Uttam Singh (98),
Khem Singh (L. C. C.),
Arjan Singh (L. C. C),

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Buta Singh (hanged),

Sewa Singh (79),

Narain Singh, approver, and

Myself.

Gandha Singh, Sewa Singh, Karam Singh (41), and Gandha Singh came back later with the swords, dagger and gun from my house which they put in a box in the *Gurdwara*. Next day Kartar Singh (42) arrived, and we had a meeting.

Achhar Singh,

Uttam Singh (98),

Arjan Singh (L. C. C.),

Gandha Singh (17),

Inder Singh (31),

Kartar Singh (42),

Buta Singh (hanged),

Karam Singh (41),

Narain Singh (approver),

Sewa Singh (79), and

I were present.

We discussed making cartridges and gun-powder. Gandha Singh said he could make gun-powder. Kartar Singh (42) said he could make cartridges. Achhar Singh gave Indar Singh Rs. 20 to purchase sulphur, saltpetre and brass cartridge cases. Achhar Singh said the money came from a dacoity committed five or six days before.

Inder Singh went and next day brought four seers sulphur and saltpetre and some pieces of brass. We told Kartar Singh to make some cartridges. He said he had his tools at Sangrur. So he and Inder Singh departed. The saltpetre and sulphur were left with Achhar Singh.

On the 17th *Magh* the meeting took place. It was decided to continue the school. I remained in the *Gurdwara* with Karm Singh. In the evening the following arrived:—

Arjan Singh (Markala murderer).

Ram Rakha (L. C. C.).

Hari Singh (L. C. C.).

Nand Singh (L. C. C.).

Udham Singh of Hans (approver).

Amli, who was killed in the Chabba dacoity.

Mastan Singh (58) turned up in the evening. He said he had been sent by Randhir Singh (69) to say the latter could not come to the meeting. The committee was held in the *Gurdwara*. The men mentioned were present. Achhar Singh, Karm Singh (41), Thakur Singh and Gandha Singh and I also. In the committee Achhar Singh said we urgently needed money for arms. Achhar Singh suggested a dacoity in Jhaner. I objected, as I had resided there. Eventually I agreed. We agreed to commit dacoity in the house of Jauhri and Munshi. At 10 P.M. the following set out to commit the dacoity at Jhaner:—

Gandha Sirgh (17), armed with a pistol.

Karm Singh (41), with a sword.

Arjan Singh (hanged), with a pistol.

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Nand Singh (L. C. C.), with a pistol.
Hari Singh (L. C. C.), with a sword.
Ram Rakha (L. C. C.), with a pistol.
Amli, with a sword.
Sewa Singh (79), who had a sword,
Narain Singh, with a *gandasi*,
Arjan Singh (L. C. C.), with a *gandasi*,
} who were sent for and joined us at the *Gurdwara*.
and I, with sword.

We reached Jhaner about 11-30 P.M. We heard sounds of singing, and Sewa Singh and Narain Singh were sent to find out what was happening. They returned, saying the singing had stopped. At midnight we went to Jauhri's house. The door was shut from inside. We rattled the door, and on a voice enquiring who we were, we told him to open the door.

Munshi opened the door. Arjan Singh (A. M.), Ram Rakha, Hari Singh (L. C. C.) and Amli went inside. I remained outside. They ill-treated Munshi and he gave up some ornaments which I heard were dug out of a hole in the ground. The ornaments were handed over to Karm Singh (41), and he went ouside the village to wait for us. The nephews of Munshi were taken by Naraina into a field for fear they should give the alarm. Munshi in fright said he would show us the house of Waziri, his uncle, who had plenty of money. Munshi and Mahia, a Jat, whom we seized, took us to Waziri's shop. Reaching Waziri's shop we found it closed. Hari Singh, Arjan Singh, Ram Rakha and Amli got a log of wood from a carpenter and battered in the door. Arjan Singh and Hari Singh caught Khushia. He was threatened, but denied he had anything but cloth in the shop; his money he said was in his house. We then took him to his and Waziri's house By this time numbers of villagers had awaken, and there was a good deal of noise. Gandha Singh called out money was needed for arms and not for themselves, in order to erase the British Government and to release their brothers. We reached Waziri's house. We opened the door. The same 4 went in, while Gandha Singh remained on the roof and the rest outside. In order to prevent the villagers interfering, Nand Singh wanted to fire a pistol shot, but the pistol failed to act and he handed it to Gandha Singh who fired. Nand Singh called 4 men who were inside as time was passing. After a little time the four came out with a leather *patiari* containing silver ornaments. We left the village and met Narain Singh with the boys, who were released. Karm Singh was not found. We reached the *Gurdwara* at about 4 A.M. There we found Karm Singh who said he was afraid of pursuit and had come on. We collected all the ornaments and handed them to Achhar Singh. None of it was distributed as it was intended for mutiny. I had had a *takwa*, which Arjan Singh took from me to open Khushia's shop and the handle got broken. The pieces of the handle were thrown away. We got no cash. Achhar Singh gave me Rs. 95 for buying the gun mentioned by Karm Singh and suggested I should make up the balance from the money I had given to Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42) previously. Next day I and Karm Singh returned to Asa Majra.

On return to Ase Majra I sent Karm Singh to Sangrur to bring back the Rs. 180 given to Inder Singh and Kartar Singh. Chetan Singh of Gujarwal came up to me with a brass hilted sword (P. 37), and said Achhar Singh had told him to give it to me. Achhar Singh had told me Chetan Singh would bring it to me.

Next day Karm Singh returned to Asa Majra and said Indar Singh and Kartar Singh had met him, and asked him to send me to Patiala as they had made arrangements to purchase cartridges from the State Magazine at Sangrur at Rs. 10 per hundred. I left at once for Patiala and met Inder Singh. He told me he had given Rs. 100 out of Rs. 180 to Bishen Singh, father of Kartar Singh, to buy a gun from the Sardar of Silianwala, and Rs. 20 to Kala Singh, *Sikhligar*, for a gun, and the rest he had spent himself.

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He added that after the Jhaner dacoity Achhar Singh's party had committed a dacoity at Rabbon and secured Rs. 1,900 in cash and ornaments worth Rs. 2,000, that he had been called to Lotbadi by Achhar Singh to melt these ornaments, and that I ought to go to Lotbadi as Uttam Singh (98) and Gandha Singh wanted me. Reached Lotbadi at 4 A.M. I went to Achhar Singh's *chobara*, where Gandha Singh, Uttam Singh, Buta Singh and Inder Singh (31) were. In the *gurdwara* Harbhajan Singh, Jogindar Singh and Thakar Singh, Master, were staying.

Achhar Singh told me that he had got out of the Rabbon dacoity; that he had kept Rs. 400 cash and sent the rest to the *Ghadr* party in Amritsar by Uttam Singh (98). The Rs. 400 was to be used to pay for the camel and other expenses. Inder Singh told me he had melted one seer of ornaments. Buta Singh and Ganda Singh told me some revolutionaries would come to Ase Majra to see about setting up a press to help the *Ghadr*. I returned to Ase Majra.

Next day Uttam Singh (98) and Arjan Singh (hanged) came. They left 2 or 3 days later. I sent Karm Singh to Lotbadi to find out what the police were doing with regard to the Jhaner dacoity. He returned after 2 days and said Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and others were making bomb materials. He offered to help by breaking bottles, when they heard that the police were making enquiries in Lotbadi. Upon this Nidhan Singh and his companions fled, while he, Karm Singh, had gone to one Randhir Singh of Rashin. Thence he had come back to Asa Majra.

Next morning a Sikh from Doaba turned up and said Uttam Singh had sent him to find out if absconders could find shelter in my house. I said I could put up only a few at a time.

Gandha Singh, Harbhajan Singh (not accused), and Inder Singh (31) came to Asa Majra. They told me the ornaments had been melted down into 80 *tolas* deposited with Achhar Singh. They said they had brought 15 *tolas* from Achhar Singh for the *Ghadr* party, and this had been given to Kartar Singh (42). As the Police were on the alert round Lotbadi the *gurdwara* party had dispersed. Inder Singh went to Patiala. Next day Buta Singh and Uttam Singh (98) and the day after Sewa Singh (78) came to my house. Sewa Singh told us the Police had searched Achhar Singh's house, and that we should disperse. Next morning Buta Singh left to see a returned emigrant at Thikriwala who had a pistol, and get it from him. Uttam Singh (98) and Gandha Singh arranged to make bombs, and they wanted something, *lotas*, with a movable screw cover. I, Karm Singh (42) and Uttam Singh (98) went to Patiala and brought *garwas* (P. 38), from a shop pointed out by me to the Police. I paid so far as I remember Rs. 4. We returned to Asa Majra. Next day Teja Singh of Samrala turned up with a letter for me from Randhir Singh, who wrote he was at Gujarwal, and he wanted me, Karm Singh, Gandha Singh, Uttam Singh and any other *desh bhagat* to come. I destroyed the letter. I, Gandha Singh (17), Uttam Singh (98) and Karm Singh (41), went by train. We met Kartar Singh and Inder Singh at Patiala. We had the 3 *garwas* with us, as Gandha Singh said we could make bombs. Inder Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42) had four similar white *garwas*. We went to the house of Ram Singh, brother of accused 33.

(33) was present there, and also—

Randhir Singh (69),

Attar Singh (3),

Harnam Singh (43),

Dalip Singh (10),

Ram Singh (68),

Mohindar Singh (51),

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Lal Singh (50),

Mastan Singh (58),

and others, about 100 in all, were there. After *Akhand pat* a secret meeting about *Ghadr* matters was held by Randhir Singh on the roof.

Randhir Singh (69),

Lal Singh (50),

Attar Singh of Rawalpindi, who accompanied Randhir Singh (3),

Inder Singh (31),

Karm Singh (41),

Gandha Singh (17).

Uttam Singh (98),

Mastan Singh (58),

Myself and one or two others were present.

Randhir Singh said that the time had come to move, and that the *Ghadr* party had done much work in the regiments and they were ready to rise. Two men were being sent to the regiments in Lucknow and Rawalpindi to be ready for a mutiny and money was wanted for their expenses. I gave him Rs. 24. He said the day would be soon announced for a mutiny. He asked us to persuade as many as possible to join the movement. Randhir Singh left for Dhandari with his following.

Uttam Singh (98) told us Nihang Singh, who lived near Gujarwal, could provide weapons for 100 men. Harnam Singh (23) and Jaggat Singh (33), ~~Uttam Singh (98) were present.~~

We talked about the *Ghadr*, and they said they were ready to join in rising. (33) said he would let them know the time.

All but I went to a Nihang Sikh. They returned, and Uttam Singh told me the Nihang Sikh would supply arms in 15 days. Arjan Singh (L. C. C.) and Sewa Singh (79) came to Gujarwal the same evening and said the police had arrested Achhar Singh and Narain Singh, and that they (Arjan Singh and Sewa Singh) had escaped. We thought of attacking the police at the canal and rescuing Achhar Singh and Narain Singh, but we considered that as the date of the *ghadr* was near it would be better not to.

Uttam Singh (98) and Karm Singh (41) said they would go on making bombs either at Lilli in the house of Chuhar Singh (L. C. C.), or Kaila in the house of Nand Singh (L. C. C.). They took the 7 *garwas*.

I went to Patiala afterwards and saw Indar Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42). They told me the 15 *tolas* gold had been sold, but they had not yet been paid. I asked about the Rs. 180 given them for guns, and they put me off by saying Rs. 100 had been given to Bishan Singh and Rs. 20 to Kala Singh, but neither had brought guns or refunded the money. I said I needed money badly, and Indar Singh then gave me Rs. 50. I told them they ought to arrange to buy arms. I returned to Asa Majra. Next day—

Gandha Singh (17),

Arjan Singh (hanged),

Banta Singh (hanged),

Buta Singh (hanged), and

Harnam Singh (Sialkot) came to me.

They said the date for the mutiny would be fixed shortly, and that work was being done in Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundur, and th Bengal was ready.

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Next morning Inder Singh and Kartar Singh came with three swords, including P. 40 A-B, and revolver, P. 39, from Kala Singh. The third sword was taken by Ganda Singh (17). The revolver had cost Rs. 25, and the swords Rs. 15, Rs. 7 and Rs. 7, respectively. They said that as they left Patiala, a man dogged their footsteps and they hid the belts by the road near Patiala. Kartar Singh and Harnam Singh (Sialkot) went to Patiala and found the belts, P. 41. I passed them over to Khem Singh, with the revolver and swords. When revolutionaries came to me, I used to put them in a *kothri*, in which I stalked hay. In the day I hid them in a *dák* jungle.

Uttam Singh (98) came one morning and the same day Karm Singh (41) and Udham Singh (approver). Karm Singh told me the police had been in the village and he had gone to 69 at Dhandari. Karm Singh said a date, the 19th February, had been fixed for the mutiny and been communicated by Kartar Singh of Saraba, to Randhir Singh at Dandari. Kartar Singh had come on a bicycle. The rising was to be in Lahore, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and all over India and the native regiments would join in. He said Randhir Singh had sent—

Indar Singh of Khanna, to go to the Bar and collect men.

Santa Singh (77), to give news in his village.

Teja Singh of Samrala, to give news to Majri villagers.

I had seen Santa Singh at Gujarwal before at the *Akhand pat*.

All were warned to assemble at Ferozepore Cantonment at 10 P.M. on the 19th February. The *Ghadr* was to commence at 12.

Karm Singh said the native regiments would supply arms, and there was no need to bring any, and a midnight attack was to be made on the fort. Randhir Singh, he said, with his party from Dhandari would reach Ferozepore Cantonment at 10 P.M. The idea was to get arms and ammunition in Ferozepore Fort, and expel the British thereafter. As a matter of fact 69 started from Mullanpur.

In the evening Ganda Singh, Udham Singh (approver), Arjan Singh, A. M. Banta Singh, Harnam Singh (Sialkot) and another Sikh in the L. C. C. case came out of the *dák* jungle to my *baithak*. Udham Singh said he would proceed to Ludhiana, and collecting his men there go on to Ferozepore to take part. Uttam Singh and Buta Singh left. Karm Singh came to me on the 17th or 18th and said they would bring men from Amritsar, &c., to Ferozepore.

Next morning Ganda Singh, Arjan Singh, Banta Singh and two Sikhs left my house to go to Ferozepore *viâ* Ludhiana. All of them had pistols. We were to go to Ferozepore in small parties under 69's orders. Banta Singh gave me a five-chambered revolver.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 16th November 1915.

The 22nd November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Lala Amar Nath for accused (77) contests the jurisdiction of the court in regard to him on ground his client was arrested outside British India.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

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26th Witness.—Sundar Singh resumed on solemn affirmation :—

I said I would come to Ferozepore *vid* Rajpura. With me went Khem Singh, accused (41), Ram Singh and others, not accused. We went to Patiala and there went to Indar Singh's house. He is not in court (absconder). We went to take Indar Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42) with us. They were not at home. Left Patiala for Khanna, where we met Teja Singh (witness) accused (77).

A *Chumar* with Santa Singh (accused 101), (accused 54), Indar Singh witness' wife, Man Singh and others.

Indar Singh's wife said she was going to follow her husband and die with him if he was going to die.

We found they too were bound for Ferozepore for *ghadr*. At Ludhiana we changed trains for Ferozepore. We were joined at Ludhiana by the following :—

Buta Singh (hanged).

Uttam Singh (98) either there or at Mulanpur.

Ganda Singh (17).

Arjan Singh (hanged),

Banta Singh (hanged), and two Sikhs, one of whom I have identified since, *viz.*, Harnam Singh (Sialkote) and 4 or 5 others whom I don't know.

At Mullanpur we found Randhir Singh (69) with 20 men. We welcomed them with *Wah Guru ji ka fateh*. Randhir Singh had a *takua* and a harmonium. With him were :—

Atar Singh (3).

Dalip Singh (10).

Lal Singh (not accused).

Harnam Singh (23).

Jagat Singh (33).

Harnam Singh, Lalton (not accused).

Ram Singh (68).

Surjan Singh (89).

Indar Singh (31).

Kartar Singh (42).

Nahar Singh (59).

Lal Singh (50).

Mastan Singh (58), I saw him at Ferozepore.

Udham Singh of Hans, approver.

It is sometime since I saw (50), that is why I failed to identify him on parade.

Others may have got in *en-route*, but it was too dark for me to recognize them. The train reached Ferozepore Cantonment at 10 P.M. As we left the platform we met Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) and two soldiers, not wearing uniform. The two soldiers led the way along a pacca road to some bushes by the Rifle Range. There were about 50 or 60 revolutionaries present. The 2 sowars went away saying they would return when they had prepared their regiment. We asked Indar Singh's wife who came up a little later with some men why they had lagged behind and she said they were detained by some soldiers who found the harmonium which 2 men were bringing, and they were let go as they thought they were a singing party. No arms other than *takuas* were brought as we were

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to be supplied by the native troops. Buta Singh, Uttam Singh, Ganda Singh, Banta Singh, Arjan Singh and other returned emigrants had pistols with them. We waited till about 2 A.M., but the 2 sowars did not return, so we sent Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Uttam Singh (98), Arjan Singh (hanged), Buta Singh and Ganda Singh to the Lines. They returned and said arrangements were being made in the Lines. Karm Singh (41), I and Attar Singh (3) then went to Randhir Singh, and asked him why there was delay. He replied that if all the regiment had been preparing they would have been ready by now, but as there were only some preparing for the rising a delay had occurred. He asked us to send other men to find out what was happening. Arjan Singh, Kartar Singh, Uttam Singh and Buta Singh went to the Lines. They returned and reported the authorities had got information about it and had turned 6 or 7 soldiers out of Cantonments and that the sympathisers in the regiment said nothing could be done that night, but that if we would wait till next day they would arrange for a rising. We discussed the situation and dispersed. Randhir Singh by then had left with his party. My party had dispersed except Ganda Singh (17), Khem Singh, Buta Singh, Uttam Singh (98), Lal Singh and Karm Singh (42). I, Gandha Singh (17), Khem Singh and Karm Singh (12) went together to Goliana and Bhatinda. Buta Singh, accused 98, and Lal Singh, not accused, went together. We arranged no other day for a mutiny. At Bhatinda Karm Singh, I and Khem Singh took tickets for Dhablan, and Ganda Singh for Dhuri, to go to Raipur. Ganda Singh got out at Dhuri, Karm Singh, I and Khem Singh came on to Dhablan for Ase Majra.

The next day but one Banta Singh, hanged, came to my house. He said that he, Arjan Singh, Harnam Singh, Sialkot, and another men had gone to Lahore from Ferozepore to find out what the *Ghadr* party were doing there, and that in the bazar they had been stopped by a Thanadar and Sergeant and that Arjan Singh had killed both of them and been arrested but the others including himself had escaped. At his request I returned his revolver to him.

Next day Kartar Singh (42) came and said Indar Singh's house was being searched by the Police. Accordingly, I and Khem Singh, Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Karm Singh (41), went to the jungle and remained there all day. Towards evening I sent Karm Singh to find out if the police had come. He returned and said he had seen Mangal, *Chamar*, who told him that an Inspector had visited my house, but had found nothing. The Inspector had taken my two sons, Kartar Singh and Jagat Singh, to Kalian.

Next day I sent Kartar Singh (42) to Randhir Singh (69) to find out what was happening. I went to Channa. Karm Singh remained at Ase Majra.

I returned to Ase Majra from Channa.

Kartar Singh (42) had not returned, so I sent Karm Singh (41) to Randhir Singh. Karm Singh returned and said he had seen Randhir Singh who said we were to keep things quiet and avoid arrest.

Next day Ganda Singh came to Ase Majra. Karm Singh and Khem Singh were with me. Ganda Singh said his pistol had been borrowed by Arjan Singh and Sewa Singh of Lotbadi. He wanted to borrow a weapon from me. I gave him a sword out of those burried by Khem Singh. He told me bombs had been made and buried by the Doraha Bridge, and the remainder of the material was with Nand Singh (L. C. C.).

Next day I went to Randhir Singh, who I found at Nabha with Dalip Singh (10). I asked him what we should do now. He advised me to look after myself, and said he had joined the movement under a misapprehension as to its strength and organization. I returned to Ase Majra.

A day or two after, Bishen Singh, my brother-in-law, came to me from Alipur.

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Khem Singh told me a day or two later that Ganda Singh (17) had given him 40 rounds of rifle ammunition which he had buried. Next day I gave myself up to the police on the advice of Bishan Singh. I told them Khem Singh had buried 3 swords, a pistol, ammunition and belt in Ase Majra. Khem Singh gave up the weapons afterwards. Khem Singh is dead.

I gave myself up on the 30th *Phagan*. I told Sub-Inspector of Police Ahmad Jan at once all I knew in presence of Hassan Muhammad, Superintendent of Police and other officials. Was kept in Maler Kotla a month then brought to Lahore as an accused, whence I was sent back to Maler Kotla. From Maler Kotla I was taken to Simla about 2 months ago, where I made a statement to Abdul Aziz, and on receiving a pardon made a statement to the Magistrate.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examined P. W. 26.

To Mr. Rauf Ali (41), (33), (23), (54).—A Vakil, a policeman, Munshi of the Magistrate, were present when I was examined by the Magistrate. My statement was in a narrative form, the Vakil explained my statement to the Magistrate. Vakil did not put any question to me when stating to the Magistrate about Achra Singh talk as to party going to Doraha. I do not remember whether I mentioned Banta Singh's name or not. Cannot say if question put to me about Banta Singh. Know a little Gurmukhi, have no memo. of my statement to police.

Do not remember if Karm Singh was on School Committee. Karm Singh was on social terms with me, he is younger to me, he agreed to do what he approved of.

Hari Singh had a sword in the Janer dacoity.

At the *Akhund Path* at Gujarwal there were *Pathees* (reciters) but it was dark. Cannot say who they were nor how many. No *takht posh*, all on one level, the last prayer by *Pathi* was done standing. Cannot say who said it. He was audible to me. Cannot say if the health of Sikh soldiers on the front was subject of prayer. The *Akhund Path* was in a one-storeyed house.

Never went to Gujarwal to raise subscription for defence of my son. Harnam Singh of Gujarwal (23) was not an old acquaintance of mine.

To Sheikh Miran Bakhsh (*general questions*).—No memo. of office bearers arranged on the spot. Memorial was subsequently sent to the Viceroy. Cannot say in which pointing press it was printed.

To Mr. Saunders (98).—I saw *Ghadr ki Gunj* at Lotbadi, did not read it myself, did not hear of Jhar Sahib assembly at all. Stated the name of Uttam Singh (82) in jail identification, did not identify any body of Benares at jail identification, did point out a Narain Singh, the same man as (42).

Cannot say how much money was taken for purchase of *Gurwas*.

I may have omitted a name in the list or stated a name additionally which I recalled.

To Dr. Allum (3), (10), (42), (50), (58), (59), (68), (69).—I remained a couple of days in the first conspiracy case with the accused of that case. Never released since my arrest. My statement before police of the State took one or two days.

My son had been released before I was arrested (statement before Magistrate shown). When Bishen Singh came my son had been released. What I stated before Magistrate is true.

I may have made a mistake as to when I went to Mustuana. Cannot say how long after I went to Basaur.

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555

~~165~~

Punj Khalsa Dewan at Lotbadi is a relegious body. Did not hear any public seditious lecture there.

Notices were printed, cannot say whether sent out. At annual meetings at Lotbadi I did not see any police officers. Thana is half mile from *Gurdwara*. Dalip Singh (10) was at the annual meeting for some years he remains with (69). I forgot his name at the next meeting.

The *Khana Julsa* was a religious one not seditious.

The resolutions passed (*Gurmatha*) sent to the Viceroy, there were lots of men there in addition to accused mentioned by me. Don't remember if it was stated there that the proscription of an Arya work should be thanked for.

Lotbadi Committee has a register, did not see Attar Singh cooking Randhir Singh's food in jail, Ludhiana, do not know who did it.

Was never shown photo of Kartar Singh (42). He is also known as Narain Singh. He is my acquaintance for about a year.

There were others also in the boat to Doraha.

Akhund Path means reading the whole *Granth*. Before we went to Patiala for arms I knew Kartar Singh (42) previously.

There is rule of license for keeping arms in Patiala.

Kartar Singh's girls were not pupils in Lotbadi School, the meeting on 8th *Magh* at Lotbadi was about Girl School.

The gun given by Kartar Singh was kept by me in my house was taken to Lotbadi, did not inquire who took it from Lotbadi. Mastan Singh brought no letter, he said he had been sent.

The *Akhund Path* at Gujarwal was got up by Jaggat Singh, cannot say with what object, did not inquire.

Randhir Singh's letter was addressed to 4 or 5 persons, I saw it had no envelope, was in Gurmukhi.

The secret meeting at Gujarwal on the roof of the house. I fully remember that Mastan Singh (58) was there. I may have for gotton his name before the Magistrate.

At the time of Uttam Singh's talk with me on his return, Karm Singh (41), Uttam Singh (98), Indar Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42) were present.

Re sale of gold at Patiala, did not inquire price or other particulars.

Cannot say how long train stops at Mullanpore. We got out of the train and saw the men.

(Asked by Counsel to rename the men at Mullanpore.) Does not mention (10).

I had seen (50) before at Gujarwal before I saw him at Mullanpore.

When saw Randhir Singh at Nabha did not see his father there.

Cross-examination by Beni Pershad for (64).—Chamkaur Fair takes place in *Poh*. I do not know Pala Singh (64). The house at Gujarwal, where meeting held, is a little distant from the village. There is a well in it. Sikh ladies were present.

Cross-examination by Mr. Bhattia for 77.—The men at the Khana Railway Station were there before us.

It was the 19th February. In my compartment were Inder Singh's wife, Mahan Singh, Santa Singh (77) and a *Chamar* Sikh, &c.

Chamkaur is a religious place in commemoration of Guru Gobind Singh's sons. Bir Singh issues notes for the fair, he does not belong to *Ghadr* party and the fair lasts three days. No seditious preachings there.

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We reached Gujarwal the day of the *bhog*. Uttam Singh, Ganda Singh and Karm Singh joined me at my village on our way to Gujarwal, asked to give names again, leaves out (58) and adds (89) as the men present at Gujarwal *Akhand Path*, there were some there who were not ghaderites. Attar Singh read the *bhog*. The *bhajans* were sung by (60) with harmonium. So did Santa Singh (77). Cannot say who distributed the *Karah Parshad*.

I sent for Santa Singh (77) to my house to give *Amrit* to my grandson and my son. There was to be a *bhog* for warming my newly-built house. Indar Singh of Khuna and Mohendar Singh of Majre (54) accompanied Santa Singh. I never asked (77) to join *ghadr* in the matter of Rikabgunj, nor of course he declined. Santa Singh did not return without initiating my boys. At *Amrit* Indar Singh of Patiala and Indar Singh of Khuna, Karam Singh (41), Bala Singh (not accused and non-ghaderite), Mohinder Singh (54) were present, but no villagers of my village. The above were *Punj Piaras*, they need not be relatives. Cannot say if 77 is a regular Singer and generally called to sing, he was called as he was a good Sikh, had not been to my house before. Saw him on many occasion previously. Teja Singh of Samrala lived with me for some months. Cannot say if he was turned out by his father.

Was never accused of embezzting *Lotbadi* School funds.

Khuna meeting in *Asoj*, date not known.

To Randhir Singh, accused.—The *Gurmatta* resolutions were translated by Chetan Singh and (69).

I was befooled to preside. I do not remember words of the 4th resolution at Lotbadi.

Secretary of School gave me Rs. 285 with no directions. I was responsible for the amount, the money was not earmarked. I was not reproached for the use of the amount by any one.

All genuine *Gurmattas* are resolved in the presence of the *Granth*. Special selected men were in the secret meeting.

At Chamkaur I stopped with others in the same place. Cannot say what time boat left Doraha and what time it reach Chamkaur, we reached there, in the evening.

Tat Khalsa means *Tiar-bar-Tiar* Sikh (true followers of the *Guru*), *i.e*, orthodox. *Atalghar* was not a new name. By the words Randhir's party I mean his companions and associates, he is not *Guru* but leads them.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

27th witness, Indar Singh of Khanna on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade witness identifies—

69 by name.
3 do.
10 do.
19 do.
89 do.
68 do.
41 do.
54 do.
77 do.
50 do.

Last year remember Diwan at Khanna.

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Accused (69), (3), (6[illegible]), (19), (10), (77), (54), (89), were present. Three resolutions were passed, including one *re* Rikabgang and one *re* Santokh Sar Singh tank. (*Note.*—These are not alleged to be seditious.)

Remember going to Dhudari to a *path* held by Gurbachan Singh in connection with his son going on service. At that gathering all ten men identified in court were present. After that *path* was over, a man came and called Randhir Singh (69) out, what he said I don't know.

Then there was *bhog* and when *bhog* was over, the gathering dispersed with the exception of the ten accused and myself.

The door was closed and accused (69) said "A *desh bhagat* had come" and named perhaps Kartar Singh, the day before, and wanted us all to go to Ferozepore in two days' time. The *desh bhagat* wanted all *Singhs* to be ready to attack the fort.

Randhir Singh (69) said they would have many men to help including emigrants and men from regiments. I asked Randhir Singh how they were going to attack such a tiger, and he replied that I knew nothing about the matter. Surjan Singh (89) also asked a similar question and Randhir Singh said Government was interfering with our religion and it was time for *Zhadi*. Ram Singh also protested; and when Randhir Singh urged religion was being interfered with all except myself agreed to attack the fort at Ferozepore. Randhir Singh told all to collect *Singhs*. Santa Singh was sent out first to get men from the Bar, and in order to get out of the business and made a pretence of offering to get men, I went to 361 *Chak*. Each man was sent to collect men.

Surjan Singh (89) came with me to Ludhiana and there (89) gave me Rs. 8 to pass expenses for going to the Bar.

(89) got the money in the bazar. I went to the *Chak*, saw Jaimal Singh, Wariam Singh and Nand Singh told them of the *Sangat* at Dhudari, and the proposal of going to Ferozepore, but I did not approve of it. They asked me why I wanted to ask them if I did not join in myself.

Surjan Singh was sent with me from the *Sangat* to get money for me.

From the *Chak* I went straight home. When I got home my wife was absent.

Met Randhir Singh (69) again at a *bhog* at Malewal. He reproached me for not turning up at Ferozepore.

On question of Commissioners.—I identified Karm Singh (41) and Mohindar Singh (54) in jail. I wouldn't identify others as my *aql* advised me not to.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 22nd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Witness No. 1 for defence of Hari Singh, accused 22, called by Court at request of accused at this stage :—

Nidhan Singh, convict in Lahore Conspiracy Case, on solemn affirmation.

Knew Thakur Singh in Shanghai. He kept a *kharas*. I bought it from him, and Thakur Singh remained as servant. Hari Singh was owed 200 dollars by Thakur Singh. I took the responsibility of paying it. I paid 100 dollars in cash and 100 dollars in instalments paid into the Court of the British Consul after decree.

Don't remember Balwant Singh of Barar. I know Hira Singh. He came with me on *Mashima Maru*. I never had anything to do with *ghadr* in Shanghai. I went to America. There was no talk of *ghadr* on the *Mashima*

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Maru. Balwant Singh, Sowar, asked for money on board to go home. It was dishonest. Ship was searched at Colombo and Rameshwar. We got to Madras thence Hazur Sahib. (22) did not go with me. I never saw accused (22) after landing in Madras.

Cross-examination.—Hari Singh is neither a friend nor foe. Thakur Singh owed several people money. Instalments were fixed by court. I took over the *kharas* with all liabilities. I paid *Mashima Maru* passages out of the Rs. 500 got from Shanghai *Gurdwara, e.g.*, Jawala Singh's, Balwant Singh's not of Hari Singh's.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 22nd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 23rd November 1915.

Presence as before.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examination of P. W. 27, Indar Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

By Mr. Rauf Ali for 41 and 19.—Police arrested me on 24th or 25th October 1915. Not know why, I suppose as a witness. My wife present when I identified at Ludhiana; I spent previous night at thana, as did my wife. I did not hear her complain to Mr. Scott that Police beat me. She was allowed to go free. I was not ill-treated in thana. My wife was not arrested. I was handcuffed.

By Dr. Alam (for 9, 10, 68, 69 and 89).—After identification I remained under arrest ever since. I made a statement to Police before the identification. I stated same as now. Police asked why I identified no one; and I said, out of my feeling for the accused. The Thanadar and Inspector were annoyed. Asked why I had resiled. Did not abuse me. Only the men I identified in Court were present at secret meeting at Dhandari; I went to hear the *path.* Dhandari is 17 *kos* from Khanna. It started 10 days or 12 before I got there. 69 told us the name of the man who came with the message. Told us at the end of the *bhog.* It was on 18th or 19th that we took tickets for Toba Tek Singh. Got there at 10 A.M. I knew Jaimal Singh, etc., before whom I met in the *Bar.* I had not been there before. They were men of village near mine, who had settled in the *Bar.* It was suggested to me by the *sangat* that I should visit those particular persons. Two resolutions were passed at Dhandari. No resolution about Bishambar Dat's books; but one about blessings of British Government, and freedom of religion. We all present were unanimous, There was no special President. I called the 5 or 7 men with accused 69 his *jatha.* Cannot say when 10 and 89 arrived. I only got to the *path* myself the last day. Men kept coming and going. My wife returned the night after the day I reached home. I did ask where she had been; and she said that 77 had told her that I was going to the *Bar,* and would come on to Ferozepore; and that she had said that she would go and search me out. Said she had been to Ferozepore; and not seen me there; and returned home. My father is Lambardar I did not tell him. Police did not arrest me. My father did not come to *havilat.*

By Mr. Amar Nath for 77.—Gurbhajan Singh's *Akandpath* was for his son's safe return from war. Baba Jawahir Singh, Teja Singh and others also were at the *bhog*—, some 40 or 50. I remained after *bhog* because I wished to. I had previously not talk *ghadr* with 69 or anyone. I was only once asked to identify at Ludhiana. I was present when *amrit* ceremony took place of Sundar Singh of Asa Majri's son and grandson. Dharm Singh, Indar Singh (31), Karm Singh (41) and two others were the "five friend." At Dhandari secret meeting we were told to start for Ferozepore on *parson,* and I was to bring men there from the *Bar.*

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

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28th Witness.—Jaimal Singh of Chak 361, Lyallpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Real home in Daulpura, Ludhiana, have land in Lyallpur. Know Indar Singh (witness 27). Remember him coming in *Phagan* to Chak 361 alone to me. He said Randhir Singh (69) and other *Singhs* had sent him to raise *Singhs* to fight against Government as the latter had demolished the Rekab-ganj *Gurdwara*.

I asked him what his intentions were, he said he had no intention of joining, so I told him I was not going to join and he had no business to come to me. Wariam Singh was with me. Witness told me he had come only to save his own life. He then went away.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam for 3, 10, 68, 69, 89, 50.—Village 3 miles from Khanna. Indar Singh never came to me before in the Chak. Nand Singh is Sardar of my village. Didn't ask how the fight against Government was to be organized. Came in afternoon. Toba Tek Singh is my railway station. Knew Randhir Singh by name only.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali for 41.—Was at my *belna* when Indar Singh came.

Wariam Singh was there at the time working with me.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 23rd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

29th Witness.—Wariam Singh of Chak 361, on solemn affirmation :—

Corroborates last witness as to Indar Singh's visit to Chak 361, and as to what he said.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Knew Randhir Singh before, seen him in *Sangats*. Was at *belna* when Indar Singh came.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath, Bhatia.—Did not give information to police.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 23rd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

30th Witness.—Bhagat Singh of Ballewal, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

No.	*Remarks.*
21 ...	... Does not know his name, but thinks he has seen him somewhere.
3 ...	... As Lal Singh, accused, said then he was Attar Singh whereon witness said yes, of Narangwal.
14 ...	... Doesn't know name, but thinks he may have seen him somewhere.
69 ...	... By name.
10 ...	... Ditto.
19 ...	... As Kartar Singh *alias* Harbhajan Singh.
15 ...	... Identified as Uttam Singh.
73 ...	... As Uttam Singh.
38 ...	... By name.
30 ...	... After asking to see his hands to make certain (accused has 2 fingers missing on left hand), by name.

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No.			Remarks.
50	...	...	By name and village.
2	...	...	Ditto.
68	...	...	Ditto.
23	...	...	Ditto.
65	...	...	Ditto.
33	...	...	Ditto.

Am literate, taught at Gujarwal School, and then Ahmadgarh. My father used to preach, and I accompained him on his tours. Randhir Singh met me and advised me to become a preacher. I began to preach. When the Rikabganj affair happened Randhir Singh told me to preach sedition. He described the affair as great *zulam* and told me to induce people to turn against the Government, and to drive the British out of India. I consented and began to tell people the English were dismantling our temples and that we should in revenge destroy churches, raid Police Stations, collect arms and commit dacoities. When the *Komagata Maru* incident took place, Randhir Singh told me our countrymen had been shot and killed and that oppression was daily on the increase. When war broke out, Randhir Singh told me Indian troops were kept in front and the British in the rear, though a native soldier got only Rs. 8 per mensem and a British soldier got Rs. 60 per mensem. He said we should await the emigrants who were bringing arms and then rise. In those days I was at Ahmadgarh, and a Lieutenant of the 33rd Infantry came for recruiting. It occurred to me that if I could get a letter from him I could preach sedition in safety. I went to the Lieutenant and promised recruits, and I produced one Gurmukh Singh of Saraba. His eye-sight was defective and I knew he would be rejected, and he was rejected. I also produced one Indar Singh, *badmash* No. 10 of Gill, and he was rejected. I did this to impress the *Sahib* with my sincerity and so get a good letter from him. I was given a letter (P. 42) by him and a form for railway tickets (P. 43). (P. 44) was also given me—list of Recruiting Officer's tour. After receiving the letter I began to preach sedition at Rampur, Malaud, Raipur, Gujarwal and Narangwal, on the matters told me by 69. My name was struck off the School rolls but I rejoined Uttam Singh and Randhir Singh were our leaders. I came to know Ichhra Singh of Lohatbaddi was arrested. He was a recognised leader. I went to Lotbadi to find out why he had been arrested.

I am not certain when I learnt of the return of Harnam Singh (23). I went to his house and asked him about America. He said that it was a free country. Upon this I said that we should make India a free country, destroy churches and expel the English and repeated the grievances narrated by Randhir Singh. He said we were powerless against Government, and we required a large number of men. I asked him to join with us. At first he declined as he didn't trust me. I met him frequently, and when he was satisfied I was against Government, he admitted he was of my views, and he gave me a Gurmukhi *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* (P. 45). I do not know Gurmukhi. Harnam Singh taught me inflammatory verses (verses repeated from memory Ex. *Ghadr-di-Gunj*).

After this I visited Randhir Singh and there saw Mastan Singh (58), and Chanan Singh, returned emigrants. I can't say why I failed to identify 58. They were disaffected. After this I went to Lotbadi. P. 15 A is my diary. P. 15 B is translation. I got the diary on 26th February and began to make entries from recollection beginning on 12th February and thereafter whenever I returned home I was away 2 or 3 days at a time and sometimes I took the diary with me. I bought and kept the diary as I had to report my doings to Randhir Singh (69). My diary shows I went to Lotbadi on the 16th of February but I may have gone on the 17th. I went to Achhra Singh's wife and enquired from her about the arrest. On my way back I met Harjindar Singh with twenty or thirty bottles of liquor. He told me that his men were in the jungles between Andiu and Halwara and required liquor. He said his men were doing national service, I asked him to let me join his party. From there I went to Gujarwal and met Harnam Singh (23). He told me to join him at Ferozepore next

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day when a raid on the cantonments would take place. I consented. I was directed to meet his party at Mullanpur. From Gujarwal I went to Rahdhir Singh. He said we need not be anxious about Ichhra Singh, and that next day we would raid the Ferozepore Cantonments and he asked me to join at Mullanpur. I went to my village and next day left for Mullanpur. On my way I met Harjindar Singh. I told him that we were going to attack Ferozepore. He said that he could not go. I reached Mullanpur in the evening and there found :—

Randhir Singh of Narangwal (69).

Lal Singh of Narangwal (50).

Attar Singh (3).

Nahar Singh (59).

Surjan Singh (89).

Two Sikh boys of Gujarwal.

Ram Singh (68).

Dalip Singh (10).

Harbhajan Singh (19).

Harnam Singh (23).

Sarwan Singh (78).

Jagat Singh (33).

Uttam Singh (98).

Udham Singh of Hans, approver.

Randhir Singh's party has a harmonium and all were dressed in black. When the train arrived there were already other men in black in the train. At Mullanpur Harnam Singh (23) and I got into one compartment, Randhir Singh's party into others. In the train I heard Randhir Singh's party playing on the harmonium and singing. The train reached Ferozepore at about 10 P.M., and there about 50 or 60 men of our party got down. When we went out of the station, Mastan Singh (58), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Buta Singh, hanged, Ganda Singh (17) and four or five others met us. Harnam Singh asked Mastan Singh how many people had collected. He said about 100 or 150. When all had collected we formed into parties of 20 or 25 and went to some reeds. Mastan Singh was the guide of my party. While passing through cantonments we saw of a guard of 10 European soldiers. When we reached the reeds, we found assembled about 150 men. Mastan Singh told Kartar Singh of our meeting the Guard. Kartar Singh took us to a place with thicker reeds. Randhir Singh asked which of us armed. Kartar Singh and Ganda Singh said they had bombs and would repel attacks by throwing them. From there we saw several lights moving in cantonments, and Randhir Singh asked Ganda Singh about orders. Ganda Singh said our object could not be accomplished, and advised us to disperse. I learnt from Harnam Singh that Ganda Singh had told him a Sirdar of the Sikh army, who was on their side, had been suspended and so there was none to help.

Of the men assembled in the reeds I know the names of the following :—

Ishar Singh (32).

Uttam Singh (98).

Udham Singh of Hans, approver.

Harnam Singh (23).

Sarwan Singh (78).

Mastan Singh (58).

Lal Singh (50).

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Randhir Singh (69).

Attar Singh (3).

Dalip Singh (10).

Ram Singh (68).

Har Bhajan Singh (19).

Surjan Singh (89).

Nahar Singh (59).

Indar Singh (30).

Ganda Singh (17).

Kartar Singh (L. C. C.).

Jagat Singh (33).

Buta Singh (hanged).

I went off with the party of Randhir Singh to Phimi-ki-Khai. We slept near a pond. In the morning we went to the Station. Surjan Singh (89) and Nahar Singh (59) went to purchase tickets. The Ticket Collector said that they could buy their own tickets or give the names and residence of all. So they bought their own tickets, came back, and told Randhir Singh. Randhir Singh said we should buy our tickets separately which we did. We were 20 or 25 in number. There was a woman also. Randhir Singh's party consisted of Randhir Singh (69), Lal Singh (50), Attar Singh (3), Surjan Singh (89), Nanar Singh (59), Ram Singh (68), Har Bhajan Singh (19), Dalip Singh (10) and myself. We travelled to Ferozepore Cantonment, and then to Mullanpur. I think we purchased tickets for Mullanpur. When we reached Jagraon, we saw Harnam Singh (23), Mastan Singh (58), Boota Singh (hanged) in the train. At Mullanpur the party of Randhir Singh, including myself, alighted. From Mullanpur we went to Mohi. On the way Randhir Singh told Harnam Singh (23) and Mastan Singh (58) to go in front, as they were emigrants. They and I went ahead. On the way Mastan Singh (58) told Randhir Singh he (*i.e.*, 69) had been put to much inconvenience, whereon Randhir Singh said that if the object had been accomplished he would not have minded but added he had been deceived by Mastan Singh's promise of 1,000 men and arms and that in future he would not help them. We went to Narangwal. Then we left for Duraha, and on the way I was told by Harnam Singh (23) we were to raid the Railway Bridge Duraha and seize arms. Near Gurthali Bridge we found Nand Singh (L. C. C.), and Ganda Singh (17). They had six bombs. They pointed out a place to assemble at in the evening. 23 and I went to the place about 8 P.M. Nand Singh and Ganda Singh were already present. Ganda Singh said that Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) and one other boy had not reached. After a short while Gurmukh Singh and his companion arrived. Then Ganda Singh said two boys, who had been deputed to bring acid from accused Wiara, had not yet come. In a short while they also arrived. The names of the boys were Sewa Singh and Arjan Singh. This was on the 21st February according to my diary. The bombs were similar to P. 38. After a while Banta Singh (hanged) also came. We went to sleep, and Nand Singh stood watch over us. About midnight Nand Singh woke us and Ganda Singh told Sewa Singh and Arjan Singh to see if the acid and gunpowder were alright. One of them took a little gunpowder out of the bomb, and threw a little acid over it. This set the gunpowder on fire and Ganda Singh said they were alright. Ganda Singh took six small phials out of his turban, and filled them with acid, and then took up the bombs and the phials separately and we left for the Duraha bridge. When we got near Ganda Singh told us to leave our clothes there and load our pistols. Ganda Singh, Nand Singh (L. C. C.), Gurmukh Singh (L.C.C.) and one of the boys had pistols and perhaps Banta Singh. I took one of the 6 bombs. I forget who took the others. Ganda Singh told us that when throwing the bombs we should put the phials in the bombs, screw the lids on and then throw the bombs at the intended victims. When we approached the guard,

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Nand Singh and I said we were too few, because the guard consisted of 12 men. So we all sat down and Gandha Singh went forward asking us to follow. After walking round the post Gandha Singh came and told us if we were not prepared to do the job, we had better depart. As we were afraid, we came back. Gurmukh Singh said we should bury the bombs in the jungle and that on the 26th or the 27th he would bring other men. The bombs were buried. Gurmukh Singh had four wire-clippers and three files, which he gave to Harnam Singh (23). Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) went to Duraha Station together with his companion, and the remaining seven returned to the Gurthali bridge. Gandha Singh asked Harnam Singh and myself to go on to Lil Bungalow and said he would follow in the evening with other men and go on from there to commit a dacoity. Harnam Singh and I reached there in the evening. No one joined us. Next morning Harnam Singh went to Gujarwal. He gave me the wire-clippers and files, and I went to Jagraon. I gave the wire cutter (P. 45) to Arjan Singh (2) and asked him to bury it. I stayed with him in Jagraon from 23rd to 25th of February, and on the 26th I left for Duraha as already arranged. During my stay at Jagraon I won Arjan Singh (2) over to my views. Arjan Singh gave me Rs. 3 as travelling expenses. I told him the object of my journey to Duraha. I went to Ludhiana by train, and then by ekka to Duraha. I reached Duraha in the evening, got down and went to the Gurthali bridge. I also went to the place where the bombs had been buried and to Duraha Railway Station, but did not find Gurmukh Singh or any of his party. I passed the night in the jungle. On the 27th I went to Sanehwal, and from there to Gujarwal to Harnam Singh (23). I asked him why he had not gone to Duraha on the 26th. He said that he had business and could not go. From there I went to Halwara to see Nawab Khan, because Gandha Singh and Nand Singh had told me to refer to him if I wanted any information about them. I did not find Nawab Khan. I then went to Kaila and met Nand Singh. He said Gurmukh Singh had been arrested, hence he could not go to Duraha. After that I left for Jagraon and between Jagraon and Hans, one Ishar Singh met me. I spoke sedition to him. I went to the house of Arjan Singh (2) in Jagraon. On the 24th of March I went to see Ishar Singh. I asked him to see me on the 9th of March at noon on the bridge between Jagraon and Kaunke, and I would give him some work to do. On the 6th Kapur Singh, discharged, and I went to Gurusar Kaunke, because Arjan Singh told me that Arjan Singh of Daudhar, approver, would introduce me to other men of the party. This Arjan Singh is a returned emigrant from China. On the 7th I went to Daudhar to see Arjan Singh, approver. Arjan Singh introduced me to Chanda Singh (9), whose name is entered in my diary and Thamman Singh. The same evening Arjan Singh took me to Dhuddike, where he introduced me to Phera Singh (65) and Gajinder Singh. I made a mistake in saying Mahinder Singh to the Magistrate—the name given me—but it was not the man's real name. I told Arjan Singh of Dhaudhar I had been sent by Arjan Singh of Jagraon. The man calling himself Mahindar Singh, said that Ishar Singh, Sundar Singh and Jogindar Singh were members of the *Ghadr* movement, but as they were not in the village, they told me to return after 8 or 9 days to be introduced to them. I asked Mahindar Singh (53), whom I then met at the School with Phera Singh (65), to teach me how to make a bomb. Mahindar Singh gave me Rs. 10 to buy sulphur, potash, mansel, saltpetre, and told me to come back in eight or nine days. Arjan Singh of Dhaudhar and I left for Daudhar on the 7th. On the 9th I went to meet Ishar Singh; he did not come. Arjan Singh of Jagraon and Kapur Singh were present. I had told them of the intended meeting. We three went to Jagraon. Arjan Singh (2) told me Nand Singh had been arrested, and feared he might get the Duraha bombs unearthed. On the 10th I left Jagraon. I reached Duraha and found the bombs had been taken out from where they had been buried. On the 11th I went to Mastan Singh (58) and enquired about the arrest of Nand Singh. He said he knew nothing about it, and told me to ascertain from Harnam Singh (23). He warned me not to go to the house of Harnam Singh as it was situated inside the village, but told me to go to Jagat Singh (33), to call Harnam Singh as his house was outside the village. I went to Jagat Singh and sent for Harnam Singh and asked him if he knew about the arrest of Nand

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Singh. He replied he knew nothing about the arrest or the bombs and referred me to Nawab Khan of Halwara. I stayed at Jagat Singh's and on the 12th went to Halwara and met Nawab Khan. He told me Nand Singh had been arrested, had caused the bombs to be unearthed and was disclosing the names of the accomplices, and told me to make my own *bandobast*. I asked him if he knew anything about Gandha Singh, and he said that Gandha Singh had recently been to him. I also told him I had joined the party of Dhuddike and gave the name of Ishar Singh as a credential. I told him I had taken part in the Mansuran dacoity, in order to get some weapon from him, but he gave me none. I returned to Harnam Singh's. On the 13th of March I went to Mastan Singh and told him. There I found Narain Singh of Hans, at the house of Mastan Singh. Madan Singh told me to inform Harnam Singh (23), that a meeting of the party would be held near Mour Railway Station, and from there they would go to attack some place. I informed Harnam Singh. Then I retuned to Narangwal, and on the way met Bir Singh. I asked him to make me a *chhavi*, but he said that he could not. Then I came to Narangwal, and went to Mastan Singh. On the 14th I left for Ahmadgarh to buy the chemicals wanted by Mahindar Singh (53). I met one Chanan Singh who asked me to admit him into the party. I told him if he wanted to join he should be present on the 21st at Jitwal and I promised to introduce him to Phera Singh, Mahindar Singh, Gojindar Singh, Sundar Singh and Ishar Singh of Dhuddike, where we were to assemble to commit a dacoity at Ghalib, which Arjan Singh (2) had told me of. The dacoity was to be committed at the house of a son of Bhagwan Singh. This dacoity was not committed. At Ahmadgarh I stayed with Khazan Singh, deceased. From him I bought potash, sulphur mansel and saltpetre, P. 47, for Rs. 7. I returned to Jagraon and gave the chemicals to Arjan Singh (2) to bury somewhere. On the 17th Arjan Singh and I went to Rumi, and took the chemicals with us. On the 18th Arjan Singh went back to Jagraon and I went to Daudhar with the bomb chemicals. Arjan Singh went with me to Rumi to introduce me to Bhola Singh so that I might put up at his house, when necessary. Bhola Singh was not in the conspiracy. Near Daudhar I buried the chemicals because Arjan Singh of Daudhar being a returned emigrant was a suspect and liable to be searched. From Daudhar I went to Gurusar Kaunke. On the 19th Arjan Singh (2), came there with the clippers and files I had left with him. He also brought with him a sword handle and a dagger (P. 48 and 49) originally given to me by *Mahant* Bir Singh. From Gurusar I went to Killi. At a Singh Sabha Arjan Singh and I delivered lectures. Phera Singh (65) was present. Arjan Singh (2), recited verses—*Gusse ai Kalka hath sajje lai talwar ko.* The subject of the lecture was the English were oppressing us, their churches should be burnt and we should destroy them and turn them out. I gave a long lecture against Government and I exhorted the people to oppose the English, and drive them out of India. I recited verses taught me by Harnam Singh (23), and some of my own verses.

The Secretary stopped my lecture.

After that Arjan Singh (2) and I left for Talwandi.

We stayed at Talwandi with Bir Singh. On the 20th we went to Ghalib to preach sedition. Arjan Singh gave a seditious speech. From Ghalib we went to Dhuddike and met Phera Singh and Mahindar Singh (accused) and I asked them to teach me how to make a bomb as I had purchased the materials. Mahindar Singh said that I had only recently delivered a seditious lecture openly at Killi, and I might be arrested and he refused. They asked me to go after 8 or 9 days and promised to teach me then at that time. From there we went to Daudhar. At Daudhar we went to Arjan Singh, approver, and he introduced us to Nand Singh, approver. On the 21st I went to Ajitwal and Arjan Singh (2) went to Kaunke. Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh joined me but no one else appeard, and so the projected dacoity was abandoned. From there we went to Killi to the house of Harnam Singh, Secretary of the Singh Sabha. Next morning we went to Kaleron. Bhola Singh of Rumi was there and others at a "path." After the *Bhog* Arjan Singh stood up to preach sedition, but he was stopped. From there we went to the Pona. Next morning Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh returned to

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Jagraon, and I went to Mandyani. I told Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh to meet me at Gurusar Kaunke on the 25th. I did not go to Gurusar on the 25th. On the 26th I went to Gure. From there I went to Dhat. On the 27th I left for Gujarwal and on the way met Nand Singh of Dhat. I asked him to join the movement. At Gujarwal I went to Narain Singh, and he informed my father of my arrival and my father came and took me to Ballowal. On the 8th of April Kapur Singh came to me with two wire-clippers and two files, and I buried them in the jungle. Two wire-clippers, one file and one dagger were still with Arjan Singh or Kapur Singh. Kapur Singh again came to me on the 18th and told me I was wanted by Phera Singh (65) and Mahindar Singh (53). I said I could not go. On the 22nd Ishar Singh, S.I.P., took me to Dehlon Police Station. He said that Nand Singh (L. C. C.) was implicating me in his statement. I replied he was telling a lie, and I did not know him. Mastan Singh (58) was present. Next day Mastan Singh who had also been called by the police and I left for our village. On the 24th I went to Nabha and warned Randhir Singh telling him about the Police investigation, and that he had been implicated. Next day I went to Patiala. Then I went to Meerut to enlist in the 12th Cavalry in which regiment my brother was serving. I reached Meerut the day four men of the army were hanged for rebellion, and so I did not enlist because I was a man of rebellious ideas. On the 28th I came back to my village. On the 12th May I was called by the S. I. P. to Dehlon, I admitted a little about going to Duraha, but denied knowledge of others' raid. On the 13th I went to Ahmadgarh to rejoin school. I came back to my village and went to Ahmadgarh on the 15th with my bedding. On the 16th a constable told me I was wanted by the Sub-Inspector at Ludhiana. I went with the Constable to Ludhiana Kotwali. I did not find the Sub-Inspector, and so went to Dehlon. The S. I. P. said he would take me to the Superintendent of Police. Then I went to my village. On the 19th the Sub-Inspector took me to Jagraon to the Superintendent of Police, and I told him about the Duraha affair and the Ferozepore raid. He told me to assist in the arrest of Ishar Singh (32) Uttam Singh (98), Ganda Singh (17), and Buta Singh, hanged. I promised to do so. On the 20th I went to Dhudhike and met Phera Singh (65) and Mahindar Singh, (53), and told them the Police was after me, and asked them to enable me to join Ishar Singh (32). I wanted to find out the whereabouts of Ishar Singh and get him arrested. They told me to go on the 24th of May when I could meet Ishar Singh. I left for Daudhar and took out the chemicals buried in the jungle and went straight to Jagraon then to my village, and on the 22nd to Dehlon Police Station. I told the S. I. P. Phera Singh and Mahindar Singh had promised to arrange my meeting with Ishar Singh on the 24th. On the 24th I left for Dhuddike. I met Phera Singh at the School and he sent for Mahindar Singh who brought Pakhar Singh (62) with him, and they took me to the jungle to see Ishar Singh. Two men of Chuhar Chak, *viz.*, Bachan Singh and Pala Singh, also came. We went to a place near the canal. Pakhar Singh had a *chhavi*. We did not see Ishar Singh Mahindar Singh said arms had been buried, but did not tell me the place. I asked Mahindar Singh to give me a pistol alleging the Police were after me. They said I should again go on the 31st when they would decide whether I should be given a pistol or not. In the morning I went to Bhola Singh of Rumi. From Rumi I went to Jagraon *serai* and found Udham Singh of Hans. Kahan Singh (38) was expected. We had been deputed by the S. P. to assist in the arrest of the *Ghadr* party. In the evening Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh came. On the 27th Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh again came to me, and told me Kapur Singh wanted to join Ishar Singh to serve his country. So Kapur Singh remained with me and Arjan Singh went back to Jagraon. On the 28th Kapur Singh went to Kaunke to bring the chemicals, etc., in his possession, and I went to Arjan Singh (2), but did not find him. He was at the threshing floor, so I went there, and he gave me three papers containing seditious verses in Gurmukhi (P. 50). Udham Singh Hans came to the *serai*. Kapur Singh also came with P. 48, 49, 46, 47, fifty or sixty small phials (P. 52), half a *chattak* of sulpha, one bottle of acid (P. 57), *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* (P. 53), and one copy of *Sachi Pukar* in Urdu, (P. 54). He said the *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* and the *Sachi Pukar* had been given him by Arjan Singh,

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approver, and that the leaflet was in the handwriting of Arjan Singh. He also brought the bag of Arjan Singh (2). Then Udham Singh, Kapur Singh and I left for Bopa Rai. One wire-clipper and one file and one towel were still with Kapur Singh. At Bopa Rai I went to Santa Singh. At night Udham Singh went away and Kapur Singh gave him a rupee. Kapur Singh and I buried the articles. In the morning we took those things to Ahmadgarh. We went to Ludhiana and Jagraon. On the 31st we left for Dhuddike, and to meet Ishar Singh, Kapur Singh went to the village, and shortly after some Police Constables, one European Police Officer, and one Sub-Inspector in uniform and one Lambardar or Zaildar were seen by me going to Dhuddike. Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh met me, and told me Kapur Singh and I should make ourselves scarce as the Police had arrived. Kapur Singh came after a short while, and told me he had sent Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh. At 3 P. M. we went to a well. Arjan Singh (2) came there, and told us I was suspected by Mahindar Singh and his party of having brought the Police there, and that they would murder me, and that he had been brought there for the purpose by Pala Singh (64). He advised me to leave. I went to Ajitwal. At Jagraon Station I saw Udham Singh of Hans on the platform, and he got into the train. I told all that had occurred at Dhuddike to Udham Singh. At night we slept at Man. Then we went to Rurka. At Raipur Railway Station I saw Sheikh Haidar Ali, Sub-Inspector, and he told me to accompany him to Ludhiana. He brought me to the Police Station there and asked whether I really had the 50 or 60 small phials, one bottle of acid, half a *chhatak* of sulphur, one dagger, one copy of the book *Ghadr-ki-Gunj*, one leaflet called *Sachi Pukar*, one hilt of a sword, one bag and one wire-clipper. I said, I had but I told him nothing about the materials purchased from Khazan Singh. After that I came to know Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh had been arrested. The news of their arrest the frightened me, and I made up my mind to give over the chemicals, etc., to Police. I brought the mand buried them near my village.

Shortly after I gave them whatever I had.

My diary was found in the sandhills by the Police.

P. 56 is a memo kept by me when away from home, which I entered up in my diary on return.

P. 57 is a written manuscript also belonging to me, 3 pages of which are seditious.

The wire-clippers and files were removed by some one after I buried them, and have not been found.

T. P. ELLIS,

23rd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation of entries in the note book of Bhagat Singh.

Note on the piece of paper forming a cover to the title page of the note-book—

Owner—Sardar Bhagat Singh,

Bhagat Singh 'V. B. L.'

(In English characters).

Note on page 11—

To Harnam Singh, Secretary Singh Sabha, Kili Chahlan, Tahsil and Post Office Moga, District Ferozepore.

Note on page 17, bearing date 1st January 1915—

The Namdharia Sikh goldsmith went to Bishen Singh at Bhindar, on the 19th. This became known on the 20th.

Kili 16th March.

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Note on page 30, bearing the date 14th January 1915—

Veterinary Inspector Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Jogon, Basti Insan, Burma.

Note on page 31, bearing the date 15th January 1915—

Devindar Singh

'V. B. L.'

Devindar Singh (in English characters).

Note on page 59, bearing date 12th February 1915—

Village 'V. B. L.'

Note on page 60, bearing date 13th February 1915—

Ahmadgarh

'a. h.'

Note on page 61, bearing date 14th February 1915—

Ahmadgarh

'a. h.'

Note on page 52, bearing the date 15th February 1915—

Ahmadgarh

'a. h.'

Note on page 63, bearing the date 16th February 1915—

Ahmadgarh.

Bhaini Darera.

Dharm Singh, Chanan Singh.

Nau-nihal Singh, Bakhshi Singh.

'a. h.'

Note on page 64, bearing the date 17th February 1915—

On this date, from Lohatbaddi to village, from Narangwal to village.

'D. R. O.'

'N. R. O.'

Note on page 55, bearing the date 18th February 1915—

On this date, from Mullanpur to Ferozepore by 7 o'clock train.

11½ (effaced).

Note on page 66, bearing the date 19th February 1915—

On this date, went to Phimi-ki-khai from Fattowala *vid* Sappanwali. Left Phimi-ki-khai Railway Station at 9 A. M. Left the Cantonment Railway Station at 11½ o'clock, with Mastan Singh, Harnam Singh, Buta Singh of Wasirwali Chhannan.

Note on page 67, bearing the date 20th February 1915—

19th evening, Daulon. Took meals there, Narangwal.

Left for Doraha on 20th.

19th, took Rs. 1-8-0 from Randhir Singh. Total Rs. 2-8-0.

Note on page 68, bearing the date 21st February 1915—

Doraha.

'N. a. B.'

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Note on page 69, bearing the date 22nd February 1915—

A meeting near Lil.

Absent.

With Harnam Singh of Gujarwal.

Note on page 70, bearing the date 23rd February 1915—

Jagraon.

Took one rupee from Harnam Singh of Gujarwal.

Total Rs. 3-8-0.

Note on page 71, bearing the date 24th February 1915—

Jagraon.

'g. B.'

Note on page 72, bearing the date 25th February 1915—

Jagraon.

'g. n.'

Note on page 73, bearing the date 26th February 1915—

Came to Doraha on this date from Jagraon at 1-30 o'clock. Took Rs. 3 from Arjan Singh of Jagraon. Total Rs. 6-8-0.

Note on page 70, bearing the date 27th February 1915—

Left Sahnewal by 9-30 P.M. train on this date.

Note on page 75, bearing the date 28th February 1915—

Left Rajpur for Gujarwal by 4 A.M. train.

Harnam Singh.

Left immediately. Went from Halwara to Kaile.

Took rest.

Note on page 76, bearing the date 1st March 1915—

Left for Jagraon on this date from the house of Nand Singh at Kaile.

Nand Singh's uncle Hira Singh.

In the way I met with Ishar Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh of Sohian, between Hans and Jagraon.

Note on page 77, bearing the date 2nd March 1915—

From Jagraon to Guru Sar Kaunke.

Back, the same evening.

'g. n.'

Note on page 78, bearing the date 3rd March 1915—

Jagraon.

'g. n.'

Note on page 79, bearing the date 4th March 1915—

Went to Sohian, and met Ishar Singh and Bhagat Singh, and fixed with them the 9th of March as the date. The names of the servants of Guru Sar Kaunke are Bir Singh, Sahib Singh and Lakhnetra Singh. Bir Singh is a spy of the *thanedar* (or Bir Singh, son of the *thanedar* is a spy).

Kapur Singh, student, 2nd Middle, Jagraon, Government (effaced) Arya.

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Note on page 80, bearing the date 5th March 1915—

Jagraon.

'g. R.'

Note on page 81, bearing the date 6th March 1915—

Guru Sar Kaunke.

'K. n. K.'

Note on page 82, bearing the date 7th March 1915—

Started for Daudhar from Guru Sar Kaunke, Post Office Guru Sar Kaunke, Tahsil Jagroan, District Ludhiana.

Arjan Singh, brother of Ishar Singh, Dewa Singh, China, tailor. Chanda Singh. Thaman Singh brother of Dewa Singh, son of (illegible).

Note on page 83, bearing the date 8th March 1915—

On the 7th March left for Dhudike, Post Office Chuhar Chak Tahsil Moga, District Ferozepore.

Ishar Singh, Sundar Singh, Mahindar Singh, Jagindar Singh, Master Sewa Singh, Phera Singh.

On 8th left for Jagraon from (*vtá ?*) Guru Sar Kaunke.

Note on page 84, bearing the date 9th March 1915—

Owing to rain Ishar Singh and Bhagat Singh of Sohian did not arrive at the bridge of the *nala*.

On the 10th of March, Paritam Singh (effaced).

Note on page 85, bearing tbe date 10th March 1915—

Left Jagraon for Ludhiana by 9 o'clock train. Left Ludhiana at 1-30, Ambala line. Found the place at Doraha vacant.

Went towards Dhulon.

Harnam Singh (effaced).

Bhan Singh, Mihan Singh (effaced).

Arjan Singh (illegible).

Total Rs. 8-8-0.

Note on page 86, bearing the date 11th March 1915—

Started at 12 noon, after taking meals. Much rain. Narangwal.

Mastan Singh, Gujjarwal, at 4 P.M. Jagat Singh, Kala Siagh. Rain the whole day.

Note on page 87, bearing the date 12th March 1915—

Clear day. Started at 8 A. M. for Kaile and Halwara.

Nand Singh, arrested, gave over all property, and disclosed the names of others.

Inayat Khan, Nawab Khan, Sardar Ali or Khan, Raja. Went in the evening to Harnam Singh at Gujarwal.

Note on page 88, bearing the date 13th Match 1915—

From Gujarwal to Narangwal.

From Narangwal to Gujarwal.

From Gujarwal to Narangwal.

From Narangwal to Ballowal.

From Ballowal to Narangwal.

Narain Singh, brother of Uttam Singh, of Hans, came and said that . . . , (effaced), at the Maur Station. On . . . . (effaced), Bir Singh, artizan of Nangal, met me.

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Note on page 89, bearing the date 14th March 1915—

From Narangwal to Gujarwal.

From Gujarwal to Ahmadgarh.

Met Channan Singh of Narangwal between Ahmadgarh and Dhurkot.

Arranged with Harnam Singh and Sarwan Singh of Gujarwal and Channan Singh of Narangwal to meet at the Jitwal Railway Station on the 21st March, day .... (effaced).

Note on page 90, bearing the date 15th March 1915—

On this date left for Jagraon. Fair of Pabbian Sohian. 'K.'

Harnam Singh or Baryam Singh, son of Dhian Singh of Tusa village, near Pabbian. Roshiari or Hoshiara Singh of Kular village near Rattowal.

Note on page 91, bearing the date 16th March 1915—

Jagraon.

'g. p.'

Note on page 92, bearing the date 17th March 1915—

Left Jagraon for Rumi.

Bhola Singh, Fatteh Singh.

'g. R.'

'R. m.'

Note on page 93, bearing the date 18th March 1915—

From Rumi to Daudhar.

From Daudhar to Guru Sar Kaunke.

'r. m. F. L. a.'

Note on page 94, bearing the date 19th March 1915—

From Guru Sar Kaunke to Kili Diwal.

Time 3-45 to 4-30.

Thakra Singh of Kaler.

Note on page 95, bearing the date 20th March 1915—

From Talwandi to Ghalib.

Kartar Singh's house.

Daudhar.

Dhudke.....(effaced).

Note on page 96, bearing the date 21st March 1915—

Had to arrive at Jitwal Railway Station at the time of the arrival of the 7 P.M. train on this date.

From Daudhar to Dudike, from there Jitwal Railway Station, and from there to Killi.

Note on page 97, bearing the date 22nd March 1915—

Thakra Singh ....(effaced).

Bhola Singh .... (effaced).

Katar Sirgh, of Jagraon.

Killi .... (effaced).

Note on page 98, bearing the date 23rd March 1915—

From Pona to Mandiani *vid* Sidham.

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Note on page 99, bearing the date 24th March 1915—

Mandiani.

Ishar Singh, son of Badan Singh. Narain Singh's brother Ishar Singh. Hazura Singh, *Hamdharia*. Nand Singh (*darzi*).

Note on page 100, bearing the date 25th March 1915—

It is necessary to go to Guru Sar (illegible). Arjan Singh must be present. Went to Baryam Singh, *Granthi Akali* in the *Gurdwara* of Rakba. From Rakba to Mandiani.

Note on page 101, bearing the date 26th March 1915—

From Mandiani to Garha, from there to Morgarina. Pala Singh lately a Sowar in the 6th Cavalry, has four brothers.

Bir Singh, 'K.'

Then arrived at Dhat or Dhath near (Sheikhupura). Came to know of Nand Singh, 'K.'.

Note on page 102, bearing the date 27th March 1915—

At Dhat or Dhath near Sheikhupura, I came to knew of Nand Singh, *Khatri Sehgal* 'K.'.

From Dhath to Gujarwal.

Came to know from Bishna, barber of Daulon Kalan, that Nikka Singh, Bhan Singh (illegible), Harnam Singh, brother of Mihan Singh (both No. X register), had been arrested (illegible).

Note on page 103, bearing the date 28th March 1915—

Village.

'V. B. L.'.

Note on page 104, bearing the date 29th March 1915—

From village to Naya Gaon.

From Naya Gaon to village . . . . (illegible).

'V. B. L.'.

'A. n. m. v.'.

Note on page 105, bearing the date 30th March 1915—

Village.

'V. B. L. O.'.

Note on page 106, bearing the date 31st March 1915—

Village.

'V. B. L. O.'.

Mansuran Post Office and back.

Note on page 107, bearing the date 1st April 1915—

'V. B. L.'.

Note on page 108, bearing the date 2nd April 1915—

'V. B. L.'.

'D. L.'.

'P. D. L.'.

Note on page 109, bearing the date 3rd April 1915—

'V. B. L.'.

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Note on page 110, bearing the date 4th April 1915—

'V. B. L.'

Note on page 111, bearing the date 5th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 112, bearing the date 6th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 113, bearing the date 7th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

My father went to Ahmadgarh. He went with (illegible).

Note on page 114, bearing the date 8th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Ghuman, Kapur Singh, brother of Rur Singh, and son of Chanda Singh, *Tarkhan* (Carpenter), village Kaunke Kalan, Post Office Kaunke Kalan, Tahsil Jagraon, District Ludhiana, came to my house.

Note on page 115, bearing the date 9th April 1915—

Went to Ghuman.

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 116, bearing the date 10th April 1915—

'v B. L.'

Note on page 117, bearing the date 11th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Sucha Singh, Shanghai.

Note on page 118, bearing the date 12th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 119, bearing the date 13th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 120, bearing the date 14th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 121, bearing the date 15th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Went to Raipur Telegraph Office at noon. Returned to village *vid* Nayagaon—

'v. B. L.'

(The notes in ink are illegible except the words 'fourth class.')

Note on page 122, bearing the date 16th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 123, bearing the date 17th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 124, bearing the date 18th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Kapur Singh came.

Note on page 125, bearing the date 19th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

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Note on page 126, bearing the date 20th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 127, bearing the date 21st April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 128, bearing the date 22nd April 1915—

Went to Dihlon.

From Gujarwal to Narangwal, and from there to Dihlon.

Ishar Singh, Sub-Inspector, and Munshi, Policeman.

Note on page 129, bearing the date 23rd April 1915—

From Dihlon to village in the evening.

Note on page 130, bearing the date 24th April 1915—

Arrived at Nabha at 12 noon by the goods train leaving at 9 o'clock. *Tawela of Mai Ji.* Natha Singh, Judge. Left train at Nagli.

Note on page 131, bearing the date 25th April 1915—

Left for Patiala by 7 A.M. train. Went to my maternal grandfather, Sundar Singh, *Deorhiwala* at 8 A.M. Left at 7 P.M. for Meerut. Took train at Rajoura at 1·30 P.M.....(effaced.)

Note on page 132, bearing the date 26th April 1915—

Arrived at Meerut on the evening of 26th from Delhi side.

Left for Ludhiana at 11 P.M.....(effaced).

Note on page 133, bearing the date 27th April 1915—

Came from Meerut to my village. First Nayagaon then my village.

Mahabbat Singh, sepoy, No. 813, Company No. 3, Regiment No. 12, Patiala State

'about'

To Mahabbat Singh, village Baggewal, Post Office Mohand, Tahsil Rurkee, District Saharanpur.

Note on page 134, bearing the date 28th April 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Fifteen miles from Saharanpur. Name of road—Dera Kalaspur, Fatehpur, Obhiarigarh.

Kacha road through Tilpura, Bilori and Baggewal.

2. Atar Singh, brother of Mukhtiar Singh, son of Prithvi, Company No. 3, Regiment No. 2, Patiala.

Note on page 135, bearing the date 29th April 1915—

Pili No. 1. 'v. B. L.'

'about'. Punjab Singh came.

To Prithvi, Mukhtiar Singh, and Atar Singh. Beyond Saharanpur.

No. 2 (unintelligible). Nagal, than Panyai.

Note on page 136, bearing the date 30th April 1915—

No. 1. 'v. B. L.'

No. 3. Nabha. Judge Sahib.

Tawela of Mai Ji.

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Note on page 137, bearing the date 1st May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

2 car . . . . . (word left incomplete).

Note on page 138, bearing the date 2nd May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

2 cards written.

Spent 1½.

Note on page 139, bearing the date 3rd May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Received a letter from Hira Singh. Two written to companies.

Note on page 140, bearing the date 4th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

City, *Shahr*. Cantonment, *Chhaoni*.

Note on page 141, bearing the date 5th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 142, bearing the date 6th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on page 143, bearing the date 7th May 1915—

No. 5 wrong. 'v. B. L.'

Closed.

Note on page 144, bearing the date 8th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

To Ahmadgarh.

'v. B. L.'

Right.

Note on page 145, bearing the date 9th May 1915—

'v. B. L.

Narangwal. Evening, 'about,' 'v. B. L.'

Note on page 146, bearing the date 10th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

X Chanda Singh, Contractor, Mohalla Kaithan, Saharanpur.

Note on page 147, bearing the date 11th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Received books on this date. One kept, the other 'about' Santa Singh's letter.

Note on page 148, bearing the date 12th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Dihlon, 'about.'

Note on page 149, bearing the date 13th May 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Ahmadgarh.

Note on page 150, bearing the date 14th May 1915—

Ahmadgarh.

'v. B. L.'

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Note on page 151, bearing the date 15th May 1915—
'v. B. L.'
Ahmadgarh.
Shop near Rulia Mal.

Note on page 152, bearing the date 16th May 1915—
From Ahmadgarh to Ludhiana at 7 A.M.
Dihlon at 1 P.M.
'v. B. L.'

Note on page 153, bearing the date 17th May 1915—
'v. B. L.'
Ahmadgarh.

Note on page 154, bearing the date 18th May 1915—
Ahmadgarh (two words illegible).
Dihlon ditto.

Note on page 155, bearing the date 19th May 1915—
Dihlon, Jagraon.
Rs. 4.

Note on page 156, bearing the date 20th May 1915—
Jagraon, Dhudike.
'About', 'Jagraon'.
Rs. 4.

Note on page 157, bearing the date 21st May 1915—
'v. B. L. O.'
All spent.
19th, 20th, 21st, May.

Note on page 158, bearing the date 22nd May 1915—
'Do.'

Note on page 159, bearing the date 23rd May 1915—
'About' 'v. B. L.'

Note on page 160, bearing the date 24th May 1915—
Dhudike.
Niranjan Singh, Regiment No. 14, Company No. 4, Multan Cantonment, Talwandi Kalan.

Note on page 161, bearing the date 25th May 1915—
Rumi. Jagraon.
Rs. 7. Udham Singh.

Note on page 162, bearing the date 26th May 1915—
Jagraon.
Rs. 7. Udham Singh.

Note on page 163, bearing the date 27th May 1915—
Karta Ram, V. High, Arya School.
'g. o.' Rs. 7. Udham Singh.

Note on page 164, bearing the date 28th May 1915—
Jagraon.
Bopa Rai.
The whole of the sum Rs. 7 spent.
24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th May, Udham Singh 2.

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Note on page 165, bearing the date 29th May 1915—

Ahmadgarh.

Mansur.

110		

Daulan Kalan.

8 annas.

One rupee, Kapur Singh. Given to Udham Singh.

Udham Singh, Rs. 2.

Note on page 166, bearing the date 30th May 1915—

Ahmadgarh, Jagraon, 'about'.

Devindar Singh of Gujarwal met. Rahgaon.

Rs. 7-8-0. Spent Rs. 4. Eight annas lost at Ahmadgarh.

Note on page 167, bearing the date 31st May 1915—

Harnam Singh, Lambardar of Shaikhupura, on 3rd May, 5 o'clock, Ferozepore.

He took a *garwa* from Narain Singh or Nainun of Dhudike.

The *garwa* was nice.

Note on page 168, bearing the date 1st June 1915—

Date 1st.

From Nan to Rurka.

From Rurka to Daulon.

Took rest outside Asi.

Note on page 169, bearing the date 2nd June 1915—

Left Asi 'D'.

'About' to Dihlon.

Ahmadgarh.

Note on page 170, bearing the date 3rd June 1915—

From Ludhiana to Hasanpur.

Ahmadgarh.

Note on page 171, bearing the date 4th June 1915—

Must be present at Rurka.

'v. B. L.'

From Hasanpur.

Note on page 172, bearing the date 5th June 1915—

'v. B. L.'

Note on the unprinted piece of paper at the end of the note-book—

Sardar Sahib Bhagat Singh.

Bhagat Singh (in English characters).

'v. B. L.'

T. P. ELLIS,

The 23rd November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The 24th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

13th Witness.—Bhagat Singh, resumed on solemn affirmation.

I see my diary.

The letters V. B. L. mean village Balowal.

On page 31—
V. B. L. means my village, not Davendar Singh's.

On page 60—
a. h. means Ahmadgarh, there was no point in writing the letters.

On page 63—
The names are of men unconnected with the *Ghadr*.

On page 64—
The letters D. R. O. I cannot remember the meaning of.
N. R. O. equals Narangwal village.

On page 65—
11½ means time of arrival at Ferozepore and is followed by the words "na muafiq" *i.e.*, nothing could be done. The page has been rubbed by accident.

On page 66—
Mastan Singh=(58)
Harnam Singh=(23)
Buta Singh=man hanged.

On page 67—
Randhir Singh=accused (69). Total 2/8 includes Re. 1 previously received from him.

On page 68—
D. a.=Doraha.

On page 71—
G. r.=Jagraon.

On page 79—
After Government, the word effaced is probably "school" and is followed by Arya, as I did not know which school he was in.

On page 82—
Chanda Singh=accused (9) came from China.—(Note. Counsel states Chanda Singh is a tailor).

On page 84—
"Pretam Singh" is followed by "Mohe" his village. He was not of our party.

On page 85—
Harnam Singh is followed by K *i.e.*, Canada returned, not of our party.
Bhan Singh, Mohan Singh (brothers of Harnam Singh) is followed by words I cannot read.
Arjan Singh is followed by Jagraon, *i.e.*, accused (3).

On page 86—
Kala Singh is brother of Jaggat Singh (33). He was not a revolutionist.

On page 88—
"and said" is followed by words I cannot decipher. The meaning of it was "a meeting will be held at"

On page 90—
K. Canada returned and applies to Harnam Singh or Wariam Singh whom I don't know. I never met him. I was told there was such a person available.

On page 92—
R. m.=Rumi.

On page 93—
Letters are R. m. d r. a.=Rumi Daudhar.

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On page 95—
Kartar Singh is relative of Arjan Singh of Jagraon.
After Dhudeke the words are Arjan Singh.
On page 97, the effeced words are—
After Thakar Singh—Kaler *jane lazima hai.* (Thakar Singh is not of party).
Bhola Singh—Rumi.
Kartar Singh—of Jagraon.
Kili—Kaler Kona.
On page 99—
Ishar Singh is not accused.
Nand Singh is a friend and it is followed by dharzi.
On page 100—
The illegible words are "*Guru sar jane lazmi hai,* Arjan Singh. . . .
On page 101—
Bir Singh, K. is a Canada-returned man of Gure, whom I don't know.
Pala Singh is not accused.
After near the illegible word is Sheikhpura.
Nand Singh K. is a Canada-returned man—I heard of him there.
On page 102—
After Nikka Singh read Harnam Singh, baradar.
Mahan Singh, *do bhai,* No. 10, *pakar gaya.*
On page 104—
read "after village" insert Punjab Singh, he was of Nayagaon and not connected with the movement.
On page 108—
D. L. } —I cannot remember meaning of.
P. D. L. }
On page 117—
Name is "Kaim mai" *i.e.,* my mother went to Kaim.
On page 121—
The illegible words in ink I cannot now explain.
On page 130—
Natha Singh, Judge, is 69's father. I had gone that day to meet Randhir Singh.
On page 133—
"about"="wapasi."
On page 135—
Cannot explain "about."
After No. 2 insert "Station."
On page 136—
Can't explain No. 1, No. 3.
On page 139—
Hira Singh is my "mama," the companies are book companies.
On page 143—
No. 5 wrong,—I cannot explain "Band" means page closed.
On page 144—
"Right" means entry is right—I don't remember.
On page 145 } about equals returned.
" 147 }
On page 154—
Cannot decipher illegible words.
On page 158—
D means Dehlon.
On pages 161-62—
7/ Udham Singh means 7/ spent by Udham Singh and myself.
On page 165—
The plan is plan of a nala between Mansuran and Daulan where I buried stuff brought by Kapur Singh under a *kikar* tree.
On page 167—
There are no words "garwa changa."

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 24th November 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The witness states he is not feeling well, he has had fever, and we postpone cross-examination till to-morrow.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 24th November 1915.

31st Witness.—Bachan Singh of Dhudeke, approver, on solemn affirmation.

On identification parade identifies—

Accused.	*Remarks*
64	By name; men of army.
63	Do. and village.
32	*Alias* Puran Singh.
26	Calls him Bir Singh (wrong identification.)
80	By name.
53	Ditto.
70	*Alias* Roda Singh, knows him by that name and by name of Ranga Singh.
62	By name.
72	Ditto.
98	Ditto.
2	Ditto.
6	Ditto.
65	Ditto.

Baddan Singh is my brother. He went to Hong Kong. I also went to Hong Kong and worked as a watchman. I returned from Hong Kong 5 or 6 years ago. Pakhar Singh (62), my relative went to America 3 or 4 years ago. He returned last *Maggar* or *Poh*. He used to visit me and read, recite from a manuscript copy of the *Ghadr-di-Ganj*. Remenbers some stanzas.

Pakhar Singh (62) said the English were oppressing people and should be turned out of Hindustan, that the *Ghadr* party numbered over 1,000 and possessed many arms. On hearing this I turned against Government.

He told me he would give me arms when I did something. Ishar Singh (32) returned with Pakhar Singh. He induced me to join the *Ghadr* party. In *Phagan* or *Chait* Ishar Singh told me he had gone with 70 or 80 others of the *Ghadr* party to Ferozepore to attack the fort and get arms but the attempt had failed as the man who had promised to assist did not turn up. In *Chait* I went to Killi *mela*. I met there—

Phera Singh (65),
Bhagat Singh (approver), and
Arjan Singh (2).

Bhagat Singh and Arjan Singh were giving *Ghadr* lectures and recited poems from the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. They said the English should be expelled from India, as they had dismantled the *gurdwara* at Rakabganj and had pulled down mosques and on account of other grievances. Bhagat Singh said those in need of arms should go to him. Bhagat Singh and Arjan Singh heard the police had arrived so they went away. I did not know Bhagat Singh and Arjan Singh. Phera Singh said they were preaching sedition, and gave me their names.

In *Baisakh* plague broke out in the village and the villagers evacuated their homes and went to their wells. The following returned emigrants used to visit Pakkar Singh (62) who was living with me at the same well:—

Roda Singh (70);
Uttam Singh (98);
Banta Singh of Doaba (hanged);

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lachman Singh *alias* Jawand Singh (36);

Buta Singh (hanged);

Mahindar Singh (53);

Pakhar Singh (62);

Roda Singh (70); and

were of the *Ghadr* party and constantly l discussing *Ghadr* at the well. Ishar Singh was of the *Ghadr* party also.

In *Chait* Ishar Singh abcsonded as the police were after him. He used to come to the village at night, sometimes to Pakhar Singh. Men from outside used to go to Phera Singh and he used to inform us and then they came to Pakhar Singh and me. Phera Singh had the same views as ourselves. At these meetings we used to discuss expelling the British from India. Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh used to visit Pakhar Singh and me. Bhagat Singh, approver, also came. One night in *Jeth* Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh called me and Pala Singh (63) and told us to come to a culvert near Dangyan. He belonged to our party, and had a *dhao*—P. 58—which he brought from Burmah. Mahindar Singh (53) had a *chhavi*. Pala Singh and I went and met Pakhar Singh (62), Mahindar Singh (53) and Bhagat Singh, approver, there. Bhagat Singh wanted to be introduced to Ishar Singh and Banta Singh. We waited for Ishar Singh, but he did not come. Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh went to search for him, but they returned saying Ishar Singh had not come. Bhagat Singh was told to come in 8 or 9 days, and Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh told him that the arms which had been buried would be given when Ishar Singh came. No arms had been buried but Bhagat Singh was told this so that he should join us. Bhagat Singh went off and we returned to our village. After 8 or 9 days Pakhar Singh (63) told me and Rur Singh (72) to be ready to accompany him in a few days. He said Ishar Singh and Banta Singh had been to him and wanted some work done at Kapurthala. On Friday Pakhar Singh told Rur Singh and me to be ready to leave next day. Pakhar Singh said he could not go as he was ill and on security. He told us to go to Kapurthala to loot the magazine and to seize arms. On Saturday Rur Singh (72), Pala Singh (63), Pala Singh (64) and I met at a well to talk things over. Pakhar Singh told Pala Singh (64) to bring his uncle Arjan Singh to Jitwal. Pakhar Singh said he was unable to come himself but said Ishar Singh would meet us at the Kapurthala Station. Rur Singh and I went to Ajitwal and took train to Kapurthala. At the station we met Ishar Singh, who had a *Havildar* with him, also Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh. We walked along the Kartarpur Road and Ishar Singh took us to a jungle where he and the *Havildar* left us to look after other companions. After a little while Ishar Singh returned and took us behind the garden, where the following assembled :—

Ishar Singh (32).

Kapur Singh.

Arjan Singh (2).

Rur Singh (72).

Buta Singh (hanged).

Uttam Singh (98).

Bir Singh (6).

Banta Singh (hanged).

Roda Singh (70).

Lachhman Singh *alias* Jawand Singh (36).

A Salotri of Doaba.

Prem Singh (67).

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Chanan Singh (hanged).

Kala Singh (hanged) and three others, two of whom were on security of Rs. 6,000.

Altogether there were 18 or 19 of us.

We talked about looting the magazine at Kapurthala. The *Havildar* said he would show us the road. We decided our numbers were too few. It was decided to postpone the attack to the following Saturday and in the meantime collect extra men required. Channan Singh and Kala Singh suggested we should attack the guard on a railway bridge near Amritsar and take their arms, so as to use them in our attack on the magazine. It was also decided after looting the magazine to attack the jails at Lahore and Montgomery, release all prisoners, get them to join us and loot tahsils and police stations. Eight men were selected to attack the canal bridge, *viz*:—

Chanan Singh (hanged),

Kala Singh (hanged),

Prem Singh (67),

Banta Singh (hanged),

Roda Singh (70).

Lachman Singh (36),

Rur Singh (72), and

Myself.

In the gathering Kala Singh, Chanan Singh and Prem Singh had *chhavis*.

The eight selected for the attack on the canal bridge went for two miles up the Kapurthala Road and then separated into two parties of four men each :—

Prem Singh, Rur Singh (72), Jawand Singh and I was in one party.

Banta Singh (hanged), Roda Singh (70), Kala Singh (hanged) and Chanan Singh (hanged) formed the other party.

We started by different routes. My party went by Gondwal ferry and arrived at Tarn Taran on Sunday night. We spent a night in the jungle. We left Tarn Taran for Khara. Prem Singh took us to the house of a relative where we drank *lassi*. Prem Singh sent Lachhman Singh to the *gurdwara* to find out the whereabouts of Harnam Singh (hanged) and Atma Singh (hanged). Shortly after Prem Singh left. He returned and took Rur Singh and me to the *gurdwara*. We were introduced to Harnam Singh and Atma Singh and all of us had food at Harnam Singh's. Then we went to the *gurdwara* near Khara. Atma Singh and Harnam Singh joined us there. Prem Singh told them to get others to assist us. They went off and returned in the evening with Ujagar Singh. Prem Singh asked Ujagar Singh to join in raiding the bridge near Amritsar, but he refused, saying he had no faith in Prem Singh and our party was too small for the enterprise. We returned to Khara that night. After food we left for the rendezvous. On the road Prem Singh said he had left a small bottle of acid at Harnam Singh's. He sent Rur Singh back to get the bottle and told him to remain with Harnam Singh and Atma Singh at Khara. Rur Singh (72) returned to Khara and the rest of us went on to the canal bridge 5 or 7 *kos* from Khara, where we spent the night. The other four men did not meet us. Prem Singh, Lachman Singh, and I on Tuesday went to Chubal, then to a well outside Malwal owned by Dyal Singh, a returned emigrant. Prem Singh asked Dyal Singh to join us in the raid. He said he could not. Dyal Singh sent a boy to get us some sugar. Jawand Singh was sent to Khara. Prem Singh took Jawand Singh's pistol and

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in return gave him his *chhavi*. Prem Singh and I started for the bridge. On the road we stopped at a dera where there were 3 or 4 *Sadhus*. We asked the *Guru* if we would succeed. He said God knows. We did not tell him what our enterprise was. We spent the night at the canal bridge. Next morning Prem Singh went to Amritsar to look for the other four men, Banta Singh, Kala Singh, Roda Singh (70) and Chanan Singh. I went to Khara to the *gurdwara*. There I met Lachman Singh (36), Rur Siugh (72), Atma Singh and Harnam Singh. They told me Banta Singh and his three companions were at the *gurdwara*. Harnam Singh took us to his *haveli*. There we were joined by Kala Singh, Banta Singh, Chanan Singh and Roda Singh. Atma Singh was also there. It was decided to attack the guard on the bridge that night. Banta Singh and Kala Singh told Atma Singh and Harnam Singh to bring some more men. They went off for that purpose. Rur Singh (72) and I went first and were followed by the others, and we all, *i.e.*, Banta Singh, Lachman Singh, Roda Singh (70), Kala Singh, Chanan Singh, Atma Singh, Harnam Singh, and another tall stout man, I believe of Khara, met at the bridge. We walked along the canal to the bridge where a guard was posted, on the opposite bank to that on which the guard was. On the road the tall man disappeared. We crossed a railway bridge over the canal and then crossed the bridge on the Grand Trunk Road. We got close to the bridge we had to attack. We advanced close to where the tents were pitched. We intended rushing the guard when a train approached. We were waiting for an opportunity but the sentries were on the alert and as day was dawning we withdrew. We retraced our steps and sat down near the bridge. We repented not attacking the guard. Roda Singh reproached us. Chanan Singh and Kala Singh suggested we should murder Kapur Singh of Padri. We agreed. Lachman Singh and Banta Singh were sent to Padri to find out if Kapur Singh was in the village. They told us to meet at a well of a *fakir* near Sur Singh. When Lachman Singh and Banta Singh left Roda Singh parted in anger as we had done nothing and said he would join us later, but he never did. The rest of us, Kala Singh, Chanan Singh, Atma Singh, Harnam Singh, Rur Singh and I started along the canal bank. On the road Kala Singh and Atma Singh parted from us saying they would bring men and arms. They stopped at a village in the way. The remaining four resumed our journey. Chanan Singh stopped in the fields, while Rur Singh, Harnam Singh and I went to a *gurdwara* near Chubal for food. We had food there and brought some for Chanan Singh. About noon we got to the well of the *fakir* where we had arranged to meet Banta Singh and Lachman Singh. We took a mat from the *fakir* and sat on it. After a while Kala Singh, Atma Singh, Lachman Singh and Banta Singh arrived. The latter said Kapur Singh of Padri always carried a pistol, and it would be difficult to murder him. Chanan Singh and Kala Singh again separated from us. The remaining six went to a *serai*.

In the morning it was settled to attack the guard on the bridge that night. Banta Singh and Lachman Singh left and said they would meet us at the canal bridge. Harnam Singh, Atma Singh, Rur Singh and I went to the *dera* of Jata Dhari, *Sadhu*. We asked the *Sadhu* for utensils to cook. He said he had none but that the *Chela* would get us food from the village. After a little while a Lambardar came on a mare. He had some land revenue with him which he was going to deposit in the Tarn Taran Treasury. The Lambardar took the *Sadhu* to Tarn Taran. After a little a *Chela* brought us food from the village. We then left. We arrived at the bridge where it had been proposed to meet Banta Singh and his party. Atma Singh and Harnam Singh went up along the canal bank. Rur Singh and I remained sitting on the bridge. After about an hour Rur Singh and I also walked along the canal bank. When we had gone about 2 miles we came across Harnam Singh and Atma Singh asleep on the embankment. Rur Singh and I continued our journey. Atma Singh and Harnam Singh joined us soon. They were armed with *chhavis*. We four got to an old outlet at 6 or 7 P.M. At 9 or 10 P.M. Banta Singh, Jawand Singh, Chanan Singh and Kala Singh joined us. They brought food and said prayers for success. We got to a small culvert about a mile from the guard. We took off our clothes and shoes and left them near the culvert. We then went to the

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Walla Bridge. We crossed the bridge on the eastern side to about 300 yards from the tents. We sat down there. Banta Singh and Lachman Singh were sent to see if the sentries were asleep. They returned saying the sepoys were awake and eating melons. We waited about 1½ hours. Between 1 and 2 A.M. we heared a train approaching from Ludhiana. We decided as the train got on to the bridge to rush the guard. We told Banta Singh and Jawand Singh to attack the sentry while the rest rushed the guard. The train arrived on the bridge. Lachman Singh and Banta Singh rushed the sentry. Banta Singh had a pistol and Lachman Singh a *chhavi*. Banta Singh fired two or three shots at the sentry and he fell and Lachman Singh struck him with a *chhavi*. The rest of us attacked the remaining guard and knocked them down. Three sepoys took shelter under some iron sheets. We attacked them, but could not hurt them as they were protected. Two jumped into the canal. The third escaped down the canal embankment. The sentry on duty who had fallen on being shot by Banta Singh was shot dead by Kala Singh with his own rifle. One of the guard caught hold of Kala Singh. Harnam Singh and Atma Singh struck the man with *chhavis* and I struck him with a stick. He fell and Kala Singh shot him dead and threw his body into the canal. The body of the sentry on duty was thrown into the canal. Rur Singh was with us when the attack was made but when we were making up the rifles, we saw he was not by us. He was with us when we started the rush forward and during the struggle. Chanan Singh had a *chhavi* and a bomb. We entered the tents and got 6 rifles, bayonets, cartridges and haversacks. Banta Singh and Kala Singh put on turbans and Banta Singh a khaki *kurta* belonging to the sepoys. Rur Singh met us where we had left our clothes. Banta Singh, Lachman Singh, Atma Singh, Chanan Singh, Kala Singh and Harnam Singh took a rifle each with ammunition. They took what clothes they wanted and making the rest up into bundles made them over to Rur Singh and me. Chanan Singh made over the bomb to me and I was given some glass bottles which I put into my bag. We all left together. Rur Singh and I were told to go to Kapurthala where the others would meet us. Rur Singh and I started off. I threw away the 5 or 6 small bottles into the jungle.

At dawn we got to the Grand Trunk Road. I threw away the phial of acid some where as the acid had burnt a hole in my *chaddar*. I threw away the bomb into some borrow-pits. On the road side we came to a deserted well. I threw my haversack into the well. My haversack was of drill and had a piece of *nawar* attached with a small *buckle*—P. 59. The *chaddar* P. 60 is mine. It has two large and two small holes caused by the acid. It has been washed since. We went on to Jhandiala and had food at a shop, then to Butari, Kartarpur and Kapurthala. On the road we met Prem Singh. He took us to the jungle where we had formerly collected. Two men were there. After a little while the *Havildar* and the Salotri (71) came. I told them all about the attack. The *Havildar* said the State authorities had heard of the previous meeting of 5th June, and had arrested Boota Singh, hanged, Bir Singh, Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh (Note—The arrest was on 6th June 1915). For this reason nobody else would come. As there were not sufficient men to do anything it was decided to return. The Salotri told us to give the bundles of clothes to the *Havildar* to make over to the owners. We gave the clothes to the *Havildar* except one *chaddar*, P. 61, belonging to Atma Singh which I kept as my own *chaddar* had got burnt by acid. Rur Singh (72) exchanged his turban with Lachman Singh somewhere on the road. P. 62 is Lachman Singh's turban, it is made of a kind of silk. The *Havildar* said Pala Singh (64) had arrived at Kapurthala and was putting up in a temple. The *Havildar* left. Prem Singh also left saying he was going to meet Banta Singh and his party. Rur Singh (72) and I slept in the jungle and in the morning started for Dhudeke. Pala Singh (64) met us outside Kapurthala. He said he had been sent by Pakhar Singh (62) and asked where he should go. I told him to go to Mallewal and see Dyal Singh for orders. Pala Singh left for Mallewal. Rur Singh and I went to Uqqi Chithi and had food at the *dera* of Sant Hira Das. Hira Das knew me. In the afternoon we got to Gandhran. We met a man with a buffallo near pond. He gave us food

Note—June 12th.

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as there was no *dera* near. We remained there the night. Next morning we got to Sohal. We had food at Mussammat Karmo's and then resumed our journey. We arrived at Janatpur where we had a drink at the house of Kala Singh. In the evening we got to Sheikh Daulat and stopped at the house of my uncle Nagahya. In the morning we got to Dhudeke. After a few days Pala Singh (63) told me Ishar Singh (32) wanted to see me next night. Next morning Lachman Singh (36) came and said that after the raid on the bridge they had crossed the Beas near Gondwal and had buried the rifles, that the police had come and arrested Atma Singh, Kala Singh, Harnam Singh and Channan Singh, and that Banta Singh had got away. He said he himself had had a narrow escape and had fled to Rupar and then came on to Dhudeke. I gave him food and told him Isher Singh was coming that night. I took Lachman Singh to Galib. We spent the day there. After sunset we went to Kirwala field. Ishar Singh did not turn up. I left Lachman Singh in the field and came home and then went to Pala Singh to find out why Ishar Singh had not come. Pala Singh (63) was not at home. His wife said he had gone to Kirwala field. I went back to the Kirwala field where I met Ishar Singh (32), Sajjan Sirgh, Sham Singh (80) and Pala Singh (63). These men were with Lachman Singh (35). Ishar Singh said he wanted Rs. 100 to escape to some State. His father gave him Rs. 30 and said he would borrow Rs. 60 from Sham Singh (80) and send it to him through Pala Singh (63). Ishar Singh told Pala Singh to bring the money to a tree near Galib. Ishar Singh and Lachman Singh left together and Pala Singh, Sajjan Singh and I went home. Early the third morning Lachman Singh came and said Pala Singh had not taken the money to Ishar Singh as promised. Lachman Singh and I went to Pala Singh's where we met Nanu, his younger brother. We told him to go and bring Rs. 60 from Pala Singh, which he did, He gave the money to Lachman Singh. I have never again seen Ishar Singh or Lachman Singh. Mohindar Singh (53) and Pakhar Singh (62) were arrested by the police in *Har*. In *Sawan* I was arrested. I gave over the *Kirpan* (P. 63) to the police. It had been given to me by Pakhar Singh (62), who said he had got it from Ishar Singh. After my arrest I pointed out the well into which I had thrown my haversack.

I began to tell my story to Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq 2 or 3 days after arrest. Have received pardon by Magistrate in Lahore.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 24th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination of P. W. 31.

By Mr. Bhatia for (72).—At Khila fair approver Bhagat Singh (*then says*) Arjan Singh, read out *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. The lectures concerned memorialising Government; but also concerned *Ghadr* matters. Police were at the fair. I saw an Inspector. I only heard Bhagat Singh and Arjan Singh and a man of Bhindar lecture. The last of the m only lectured on religious matters. Pakhar Singh had visitors at the well. I did not know them till he told me who they were. Men used to come at night. I myself heard the revolutionary discussions. Uttam Singh and Banta Singh were the only ones who came by day. Usually, 2 or 3 people came at a time. Accused (72) visited Pakhar Singh in my presence frequently. He was living in the village. Mahindar Singh (53), was there, and I, when (72) came. In *Chetr* we were in village—had not gone out to the well. The revolutionary discussions with Pakhar Singh commenced when Pakhar Singh returned from America—from *Maghar* or *Poh*. The men commenced to visit Pakhar Singh's well in *Bisakh*. (72) and I did discuss *Ghadr* together. He used to visit the well in *Bisakh*. (72) lives in my village, but cultivates no land there; lived there some years with a relation. Bhagat Singh came to our village to visit Pheera Singh, to find Ishar Singh. The discussion about going to Kapurthala took place at a well near Nathu's *Jatti*—in *Jeth*—in afternoon. The well is practically on the roadside. Prem Singh was not present when suggestion of attack on Military guard was made. No one was left in charge of the clothes before the attack. I cannot remember whether it was

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dark or moonlight on night of attack. It was the *masya* night. (72) was actually with us when we commenced the attack. He and I reached our village together afterwards. I never saw (72) come to my house; nor did we even have a quarrel. I never saw him coming out of my house; nor beat him. I have no children.

By Mr. Beni Parshad for (3), (62), (63), (64), (80).—Accused (53) is my collateral. Pakhar Singh is also a distant collateral. I had a case with (53). I can't say about a boundary case in 1897. My father may have had one. Kala Singh is my cousin; and Mussammat Jai Kaur is his widow. The widow's land is in 53's brother's possession. The complaint of my embezzling Government revenue. There was a case and (53) helped her—he is against me. (53's) father died 1½ years ago, and (53) returned from abroad soon after. His brother Rattan Singh died last summer quite young—*Jeth* or *Har*. (53) was restricted to his village by Government order. He had been restricted prior to the revolutionary talks. Likewise, Pakhar Singh was restricted. I stood security for Pakhar Singh. Lambardars are informed of such orders, and lambardars were present when security was taken. Eight lambardars in my village, can't say about chaukidars. Pakhar Singh's and (53's) houses are near the lambardars' houses. Same with regard to accused (80). They have to appear when officials visit the village. Have had no quarrel with accused (80) about produce. He was arrested after I was. Was taken with me to Ludhiana. Can't say if his house searched. I was handcuffed; he was not. He was not taken with me to Amritsar.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—Mr. Puri appears for (74) and (40).

A. A. IRVINE,

The 24th November 1915. *President, Commissioners.*

The 25th November 1915.

Presence as before.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examination of P. W. 31 Bachan Singh, on solemn affirmation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beni Parshad for (53), (62), (63), (64) *and* (80).—My father not punished for theft of a mare, so far as I know. Accused 53's father got my father put on security. Cannot say if 62's *kirpan* is one as he is allowed to have. Sikhs do keep such things. Badan Singh is my own brother. I don't know that (64) deposited money with him. Mangal Singh and Santa Singh are my collaterals. Both died of plague some 8 or 10 years ago. They had cattle which did die in my house. I was away at my father-in-law's. Accused (53) is nearer in relationship than I and my father. (53) did not demand the cattle; (62) is even nearer in relationship. (63) and I never quarrelled about the burning of a threshing-floor—but it was burnt some 2 years ago. I had no special grievance against Government. Had no *Komagata Maru* relations. My and 62's well is some 400 *karms* from village. We spent about a month at the well, with my and 62's families. 62 cultivates the 2 or 4 *marlas* on that well. The well is on a side-path. Revolutionary talk did go on there. (72) and (53) used to be sometimes there. (62) had been put on security at that time. I am not certain if (53) had been at that time. Never knew that (62), (53) or (80) committed any thefts, nor dacoities. (62) has land; he went abroad. (62) is able to read Gurmukhi a little. I have seen him read different papers. I made statement to police after arrest; and mentioned names of (53), (62), (80), etc. I don't know who the Rani was. (32) did not tell us name of the man who did not arrive. (72) is a one-eyed. I know the *safa* by its cloth. I have not seen such a one with any one else.

By Mr. Saunders for (70) *and* (98).—I knew (70) because he used to visit the well—not before. I identified (70) and (98) at Ludhiana. Did not see either in *havilat*.

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By Dr. Alam for (65).—When I went to Khila *mela* I had feelings against Government on account of Pakhar Singh's *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. Plague made us leave the village in *Bisakh*; the village school remained open. (65) is the school-master; and, I think, his brother sometimes teaches. I am member of the school committee, also Mokand Singh, Rulya Singh, Natha Singh and Harnam Singh. The school was started by the villagers themselves. (65) was not the first master. Afterwards Government gave a grant and (65) became master. He applied for the grant; I can't say if there was a meeting for thanks to Government. I used to contribute before the grant; and my brother contributed from China through me. We contributed even after the grant—I did not tell (65) and the others that we should now cease to contribute. Nor did I tell (65) nor other members to remove the Royal portraits and mottoes before I would contribute. I know Sarup Singh, *Zaildar* of Modo; and Kala Singh, *lambardar*, and Jitha Singh and Kaku Singh. I was not angry when (65) had 2 *Bhogs* read in their presence *re* the War. Don't remember if there were *Bhogs*. Don't know that anything was entered in the school books of proceedings. In the school (65) used to get the *Samachar Akhbar*. I heard it read there sometimes. (65) remained on in the school when we went out to the well.

By Mr. Rauf Ali for (2 and 32)—Pur village has 6 *Pattis*; (32) belongs different *Patti*. Don't know if his *Patti* at enmity with mine. There are individual quarrels. (32) came from abroad with (62) last *Poh* or *Maghar*. 32's field does not adjoin mine. He and I did not fight, nor did I cut his crop. (32) first suggested to me about Ferozepore—he used to visit 62, and I was present when revolution was discussed.

At Khili *mela* Bhagat Singh was not stopped from lecturing that I know of. Accused (2) stammers slightly when he speaks. Did not notice (2) in Ludhiana *havilat*. Bhagat Singh was in our party which went to Dangyan. I met (2) twice only—no, 3 times at Kapurthala also.

By Shaikh Miran Bakhsh for accused (6).—Don't know Kapurthala *Havildar's* name. He was a State official. Accused (6) was not there at time when *Havildar* told us of his arrest.

Re-examined by Government Advocate.—My aunt's land is in possession of 53's brother. The case was with my father—not me. A case has been started against Jiwa Singh, *lambardar*, for not reporting *re* certain persons.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

32nd Witness.—Udham Singh of Hans, approver, on solemn affirmation.

On identifiation parade identifies—

Accused No.	*Remarks.*
69	By name and village.
30	Ditto.
10	Ditto.
19	Ditto.
74	Ditto.
32	Ditto.
38	Ditto.
98	Ditto.
23	Ditto.
50	Ditto.
2	Ditto.
83	Ditto.
68	Ditto.

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Accused No.				*Remarks.*
41	...	...	...	By name and village.
3	...	...	...	Ditto.
89	...	...	...	Ditto.
78	...	...	...	Ditto.
59	...	...	...	Ditto.
33	...	...	...	Ditto.

My father owns 100 *bighas*. Left Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, in August 1913 to go to America to study medicine. Sailed on the 10th of March. Was turned back at Naples as I had some disease of the eye. Arrived at Bombay on 17th of July. I went to Hazur Sahib. I returned to my village in August 1914, and remained there till December 1914. Then went to Ludhiana to see my brother Udeh Singh. At Ludhiana met Mastan Singh (not accused). He had been to America. He told me that Uttam Singh (98) had returned from America. I returned to Hans and saw Uttam Singh. I heard Uttam Singh ask those with whom he was talking who I was. They said I had returned from abroad. Uttam Singh called me and asked where I had gone. I told him. Uttam Singh began to complain about the treatment of Indian students. He said students lost their health and after passing examinations were unable to secure employment, and when they did the pay was small, and all big posts were reserved for Europeans. He said if Indians desired to go to foreign countries for their education they were not allowed to do so. He said the returned emigrants would assist poor Indians, get *izhadi* and rid the country of Europeans. I went home. I again met Uttam Singh and he always complained against Government. In January 1915 I went to Ludhiana to enquire about a money order for Rs. 600 my father had sent me at Naples and which had not been delivered. At Ludhiana I met Sajjan Singh (74), Anokh Singh, approver, students of the Khalsa High School. They enquired if there were any returned emigrants in my village. I gave the names of Uttam Singh and Hari Singh. Sajjan Singh said he knew Uttam Singh who had been to his village at *Khand Path*. Sajjan Singh was in a hurry so he left. About an hour later Sajjan Singh met me and took me to the Islamia Boarding House. There I saw Dr. Mathra Singh (L. C. C.), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Jawand Singh (36), Arjan Singh (hanged), Sucha Singh, Surti Singh, Sher Muhammad and two or three others. Sucha Singh, Surti Singh and Sher Muhammad were students and known to me. Kartar Singh enquired who I was. Sajjan Singh said I belonged to Uttam Singh's village and was his friend. (74) told me the men were of the *Ghadr* party. I returned to my village and learnt Hari Singh had been arrested. I asked Uttam Singh why Hari Singh had been arrested, and he said Government was throwing obstacles in the way, but they would continue their propaganda. He said he had attended a Singh Sabha at Raikote where members of the *Ghadr* party told him they were doing work. I asked if he had attended the *Khand Path* at Narangwal, and he said he had. I asked who were there and he said Randhir Singh (69), Mastan Singh (68), and Sajjan Singh (74). He said he had told Sajjan Singh to take me into the *Ghadr* party, also that some revolutionists were committing dacoities and collecting materials for a rising and others seducing the troops and collecting arms. He further said that when all preparations were complete a date would be fixed for mutiny in every place. I suggested we should first petition Government. He replied men like Gandhy had tried their best, but had failed, and until we claimed our rights by force nobody would listen. He took me to Kaili where I was introduced to Nand Singh (L. C. C.). Nand Singh and Uttam Singh had a conversation. Then Nand Singh whom I have identified in cells told me not to fear, whatever the *Ghadr* party were doing was for the good of the country. Uttam Singh and I went to Lohatbadi to Achra Singh. Achra Singh was with Indar Singh whom he told to prepare cartridges quickly. Uttam Singh and Achra Singh had a talk. I returned to Hans leaving Uttam Singh there. When leaving Uttam Singh said that if I wished to see him I should enquire from Achra Singh as to

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his whereabouts. After four or five days, I went to Lohatbadi to see Uttam Singh. Achra Singh said Uttam Singh had gone to Amtitsar. In the evening there was a meeting at the *gurdwara* where a proposal was made to commit dacoity at Jhuyer. Amongst others present, Arjan Singh (hanged,) Ganda Singh (17), Ram Rakha (L.C.C.), Hari Singh (L.C.C.), Amli, Sundar Singh, Asa Majre and Karm Singh (41). We were at first seated outside the *gurdwara* and later entered the *gurdwara* where Nand Singh also joined. Mastan Singh (58) brought a letter from Randhir Singh expressing his regret at not being able to attend. I heard it decided to commit a dacoity at Jhaner. Nand Singh, Gandha Sirgh, Hari Singh, Ram Rakha, Amli, Arjan Singh, Karam Singh (41) and Sundar Singh, Asa Majre, set off for the dacoity and possibly Ram Rakha. I, Mastan Singh, Achra Singh and Joginder Singh remained in the *gurdwara*. About midnight Ganda Singh, Sunder Singh, Karam Singh and Nand Singh returned to the *gurdwara* and handed over gold and silver ornaments to Achra Singh saying they had got these things in the dacoity. Nand Singh gave me a revolver and asked me to hand it over to Achra Singh. Achra Singh was at the time busy in examining the proceeds. The four men left and then Hari Singh and Amli came. They also brought some ornaments and handed them over to Achra Singh and left. I gave the revolver to Achra Singh. The following morning I left for Ludhiana where I went to Sajjan Singh and Anokh Singh. I told them about the dacoity at Jhner. I stayed one day and returned to Lohatbaddi to meet Uttam Singh. Achra Singh told me to wait till Uttam Singh returned. Ishwar Singh (32) came there also Nidhan Singh who brought bomb materials. The next day Uttam Singh arrived with Buta Singh Uttam Singh and Buta Singh asked whether Nidhan Singh had come or not. Uttam Singh told me to obtain Rs. 1,000 from Ganda Singh, go to Kaile and meet him with Nidhan Singh. Ganda Singh came back and said Uttam Singh, Buta Singh and he had committed a dacoity at Rabbon. I mentioned Rs. 1,000 was to be given to Nadhan Singh. The money was handed over to Ishar Singh and Nadhan Singh in my presence. Then Ishar Singh and I went to Kaile. On the way near Litter Uttam Singh met us at a *Sadhu's* hut. Uttam Singh and I went on to Kaile and told Ishar Singh and Nidhan Singh to meet us the next day on the canal bridge and to bring the money along with them. At Kaile Uttam Singh and I put up with Nand Singh. The next morning Nand Singh, Uttam Singh and I went to the canal bridge to meet Ishar Singh and Nadhan Singh. There we meet Ishar Singh and Nadhan Singh. Uttam Singh told Nadhan Singh to take the morey to the Amritsar committee as they needed the money badly. Nadhan Singh and Ishar Singh left for Mulapur to take train for Amritsar. Nand Singh returned to Kaile and I and Uttam Singh started for Ludhiara. That night we put up in the Khalsa Boarding House. Next morning Uttam Singh and I went on foot to Sri Shankar to see Partab Singh, a returned emigrant. Partab Singh was not at home. His brother told us Partab Singh had been taken away by the police. Next morning we went to Jullundur. On the way on his enquiries I told Uttam Singh of Narbhai Singh, student. I took Uttam Singh to Narbhai Singh. Uttam Singh preached sedition to the lad. Narbhai Singh would not listen. From Jullundur Uttam Singh and I returned to Ludhiana. I got down at Ludhiana and Uttam Singh went to Patiala telling me to meet him at Ase Majra at the house of Sundar Singh. I remained for 2 or 3 days at Ludhiana and then left for Ase Majra. At Patiala I met Karam Singh (41). I enquired where he had come from, and he said that he had gone to Dhandari where he attended a meeting, also attended by Randhir Singh and others. He said that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had also attended the meeting and given flags to Randhir Singh. He said many of the persons assembled were opposed to rebellion through fear but were eventually persuaded to join by Randhir Singh, and that the following day, *i.e.*, the 19th of February, had been fixed for the mutiny. He also said Indian troops were ready to join. Then I and Kuram Singh (41) went on to Ase Majra to the house of Sundar Singh. Sundar Singh told me Uttam Singh had gone to Narangwal to Randhir Singh as the next day was the day for *Ghadr*. Arjan Singh, since hanged, Balwant Singh, hanged, Ganda Singh (17) and two or three others, were with Sundar Singh.

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Ganda Singh said Achra Singh was under arrest at Maler Kotla and in trouble and should be released. Then Arjan Singh replied next day had been fixed for mutiny, and Achra Singh would be released. That night I returned to Ludhiana. At Ludhiana Station I met Uttam Singh. He said that day was fixed for mutiny and asked me to go to Narangwal to Randhir Singh. We went to Narangwal. There we found Randhir Singh (69), Attar Singh (3), Surjan Singh (89), Har Bhajan Singh (19), Dalip Singh (10), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Kartar Singh (43), Mastan Singh (58), and two others. All the above were at the house of Randhir Singh. Uttam Singh told Randhir Singh he should reach Ferozepore that evening with as many men as he could get together. Randhir Singh said that those present would go with him and he would try and get more to join. I don't think the others heard Randhir Singh say so. Uttam Singh, I and Surjan Singh (89) went to Gujarwal. Uttam Singh told Surjan Singh to call Sarwan Singh (78). Surjan Singh went and fetched Sarwan Singh and Jagat Singh (33). Uttam Singh told them that that day was fixed for the mutiny, and that they should reach Ferozepore by evening. Sarwan Singh and Jagat Singh agreed. Uttam Singh and I went to Kaile to see Nand Singh who was not there. Then we went to Mullanpur to train for Ferozepore. At Mullanpur we met Randhir Singh, Attar Singh (3), Sarwan Singh (78), Jagat Singh (33), Surjan Singh (89), Nahar Singh (59), Har Bhajan Singh (19), Bhagat Singh, approver, Harnam Singh (23), Kartar Singh, Dalip Singh (10) and several others. We took train for Ferozepore. Randhir Singh and his party had a harmonium. Randhir Singh's party were dressed in black. At Ferozepore 50 or 60 men of the *Ghadr* party alighted about 10 P.M. There we met Mastan Singh (55), and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) They suggested we should break up into small parties of 10 and 15 men in order to avoid suspicion and go to cantonments. Mastan Singh took us to a *sarkanda* jungle. On the way we met some European soldiers. In the *sarkanda* jungle about 100 or 125 men were gathered amongst them I knew :—

Uttam Singh (68), Indar Singh (30), Ishar Singh (32), Channan Singh, Ganda Singh (17), Arjan Singh, hanged, Sundar Singh, Ase Majra, Buta Singh, hanged, Mastan Singh (58), Nahar Singh (9), Surjan Singh (89), Sarwan Singh, (78), Jagat Singh (33), Ram Singh (68), Dalip Singh (10), Kartar Singh (43), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Lal Singh (50), Anokh Singh, approver, Atter Singh (3), Bhagat Singh, approver, Harnam Singh (23), Karm Singh (41), Banta Singh, hanged, and several others. I had seen Ram Singh at Narangwal and again at Mullanpur on both occasions with Randhir Singh. We sent Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) to find out whether the Indian troops, who were to join us, were ready and when they would attack. On his return Kartar Singh informed us the secret had been found out, that some men had been expelled and some other date would be fixed for the mutiny. Several were armed with revolvers. Anokh Singh had in a towel wire-cutters and revolvers. It was arranged that on the 21st February an attack should be made on the guard at the bridge near Doraha, and their rifles stolen. We heard footsteps and saw lanterns. We thought it was a military search party looking for us. Accordingly we dispersed. Uttam Singh, Indar Singh (30), Channan Singh, Ishar Singh (32) and I went to Ferozepore Cantonment Station and left for Ajitwal. From Ajitwal I, Indar Singh and Uttam Singh went to Kokri, and Ishar Singh and Channan Singh went to Dadoki. We put up with one Sawan Singh, not accused. Indar Singh left there. On the following day I and Uttam Singh went to Churchak where we met Sudh Singh (83). Uttam Singh asked Sudh Singh why he had not gone to Ferozepore to take part in the mutiny, and Sudh Singh replied he had work to do. Ishar Singh (32) and Channan Singh turned up and that night we stopped with Arur Singh (L. C. C.). On the 21st of February, I, Arur Singh, Ishar Singh and Channan Singh left for Doraha. Uttam Singh said he was ill and would follow. We reached Doraha about 1 P. M. In the evening Buta Singh met us saying he had met no other members of the party. We did not venture to attack the guard. Buta Singh went to Sirhind, and we four returned to Ludhiana. Rur Singh (L. C. C.) remained at the Ludhiana Station, and the rest of us went to the Khalsa Boarding-House. On the road we ment Uttam Singh and

told him of the failure to attack the guard at Doraha, Channan Singh, Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh went to Kaile. When leaving Uttam Singh told me to enquire as to his whereabouts from Channan Singh at Kaile. I remained at Ludhiana two or four days and then went to Kaile in search of Uttam Singh.

I did not find Uttam Singh at Kaile. I went to Basour where I me Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) and Kahan Singh (38) who advised me to give up the *ghadr* as the police were already on my track. They told me they would take me to the S. P., at Ludhiana and obtain a pardon for me. They told me not to mention too many names nor Randhir Singh and his men going to Ferozepore, and all I need do was to mention one or two names. I remained at Basour and then went to Hasanpur. Kahan Singh took me to Sajjan Singh, lambardar, then to Haidar Ali Sub-Inspector, Dehlon. I told him a little of what I knew, but I did not mention Randhir Singh and his party and others who assembled at Ferozepore.

Haidar Ali took me to the S. P., Ludhiana. I undertook, on being promised pardon, to keep the Police informed of the movements of the party. One day I met Bhagat Singh, approver, Kapur Singh and Arjan Singh (3) at Jagraon Station. Bhagat Singh had a bag with him like P. 55. I, Kapur Singh and Bhagat Singh went to Bhoparai. On the way I asked Bhagat Singh what he had in the bag, and he showed me the contents, a sword belt like P. 49, a big knife, P. 48, some bomb materials, pliers and cutters P. 46 and 47. Next day I went to Haider Ali of Dhelon and informed him about Bhagat Singh and Kapur Singh. This was after I gave evidence in the Lahore Conspiracy case. I went home and was arrested on 7th of July and I made a full statement about 13th or 14th July.

I have received pardon from Magistrate at Naulakha.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Uttam Singh (98) wishes to put certain indecent questions to the witness which his Counsel declines himself to put.

Permission to put them is refused.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 25th November 1915.

33rd witness Arjan Singh, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

No.				*Remarks.*
3	...	...	...	As Pala Singh wrongly.
32	...	...	...	By name.
64	...	...	...	Do.
9	...	...	...	Do.
63	...	...	...	Do.
80		...		Do.
2		...	...	Do.
53				Do.
62		...		Do.
98		...	...	Do.
65	...		...	Do;

I went to Kola Lampur in 1907, with Channan Singh. I took up service. Then I went to Penang, where I served as watchman until July 1911 when I returned home. I again returned to Penang on 29th September and took up service with Behan Mayor Company as watchman. I came home in October 1913 and returned to Penang in April 1914 with accused (9) and my brother. In

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July Nand Singh, approver, arrived there. There were some 300 Punjabis in Penang. On 1st August 1914 I went to a meeting of Khalsa Diwan at Tapping, 60 miles from Penang. I met Harnam Singh, not accused, there. He asked me if I had read any *Ghadr* pamphlets. I said I had never heard of one. He said its object was to teach love for one's country. I asked if they could be easily got. He said no; the Government does not permit their circulation. I asked why, to which he replied because they are against the British Government. I asked him how he got them and he told me that they were received in post offices and he managed to conceal some copies before they were destroyed. In the end he promised to send me some copies. I returned to Penang on 4th August and some two or three weeks later received a Gurmukhi *Ghadr*. I read it. One article in issue of 3rd March 1914, P.—64, was about white leeches and black leeches. There was another article saying England took 50 crore rupees yearly from India, and that by creating disunion between Hindus and Muhammadans Englishmen served their own purpose. After reading the pamphlet I destroyed it. Two or three weeks later I received a *Ghadr* in Urdu in which Lord Kitchener was described as Lord Kanjar and it was mentioned that it was proposed to send him to India as Viceroy, but even his being Viceroy could not save British rule in India. After reading the *Ghadr* my feelings got embittered and I began to hate the English. In September a ship arrived from America and Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) came in it. One day a Punjabi met me. He saluted me by the words *Bande Matram* and told me watchmen's duties were the work of a dog, and it was our duty to return home, raise a rebellion and expel the English. Shortly afterwards Sohan Singh (L. C. C.) met me.

In October 1914 the *Tosha Maru* arrived at Penang from America. Chanda Singh (9) and Nand Singh, approver, were living with me. Nand Singh brought 10 or 15 passengers to our place. One of them was Nawab Khan of Halwara and one was Kesar Singh (L. C. C.). Kesar Singh told us about the Budge Budge riot. I showed them the *Khalsa Sewak* from Amritsar about a Sikh meeting in Amritsar. The report excited us. Kesar Singh said now that England was at war with Germany and could send no help to India, there being few Englishmen in the country, it was the best opportunity for Indians to throw off the foreign yoke. They also said the English had demolished a mosque at Cawnpore and Rakabgunj *Gurdwara*. They asked us to render service to our country. I asked the date of their departure. They said the Governor had stopped their ship through fear of the *Emden*: they would go to him to-morrow and if he persisted in stopping them they would raise a rebellion there.

Tosha Maru left next day. At the meeting at our house Ishar Singh, Chanda Singh (9), Nand Singh, Jamal Din, Saif Ali and myself were present. In November I received a letter from one Ram Singh asking me to return to India. I replied I would return after 1½ years. In December I received another lerter. I returned in a ship of the Jardine Company and reached home in January 1915. Ishar Singh, Chanda Singh (9) and Indar Singh returned with me. On arrival I found Arjan Singh (2) in the house of Thaman Singh. Arjan Singh told me that he had been to see Kahan Singh of Nabha and asked him as to what the Sikhs were going to do to restore the Rakabgunj *Gurdwara* and he could give no satisfactory reply. I told Arjan Singh that men were returning from Canada and they would restore Rakabgunj to its original condition. Ten or twelve days days later Ishar Singh 32 and Rur Singh (L. C. C.) came to my house. They told me they were about to leave their villages to do national work, *viz.*, commit dacoities, collect funds, purchase arms and raise a revolution. They invited me to join. I told them that I would not commit dacoities but was quite ready to fight the English. Isher Singh told me to go to Harnam Singh, not accused, and get a pistol for him, the price of which would be paid from the *Ghadr* funds. He said Harnam Singh had supplied pistols to revolutionists. Ishar Singh also asked me to get to a *safa jung* made by Narain Singh. I did not go to Harnama. Narain Singh promised to make a *safa jung* but I got no opportunity to go and fetch it. Ten or twelve days later Mahinder Singh (53) told me Ishar Singh (32) wanted me to join in committing a dacoity in the house of a wealthy *sahukar*. I refused to join.

On 26th February 1915 I received an order restricting me to my village. Some days after Bhagat Singh, approver, came to me from Arjan Singh (2) with a message that Arjan Singh wanted to make a party of his own and invited me to join. Bhagat Singh told me that he had tools to cut telegraph wires and railway lines. Bhagat Singh asked me if there were others returned emigrants in my village. I told him of Chanda Singh (9) and others at Dhudhike. I introduced Chanda Singh to Bhagat Singh and the former agreed to join the party. I took Bhagat Singh to Dhudhike to Phera Singh (65). I found they knew each other well. Phera Singh called Sundar Singh, interned, who gave his name as Mahindar Singh. Sundar Singh did not trust Bhagat Singh.

Bhagat Singh went to Jagraon and I returned home. Phera Singh (65) and Mahindar Singh (53) came and saw me and talked about the aims of the *Ghadr* party.

Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh came to me after the Kili fair. Bhagat Singh told me he, Arjan Singh and Phera Singh (65) had a preached sedition at Kili fair. Bhagat Singh asked me to join in a dacoity at Ghalah. I told them I would not commit dacoity. Then they went away. Three or four days later Uttam Singh of Hans and Ishar Singh (32) came and told me the rising was about to take place. Uttam Singh had a revolver so had Ishar Singh. A few days before *Bisakhi* Arjan Singh (2) and Kapoor Singh came and said that they intended to leave their village and join the *Ghadr* party for good. I told them to see Phera Singh (65) and they went to Dhudhike.

Kapoor Singh came to me again and told me Arjan Singh had hurt himself and asked me to arrange for his board. Fifteen days after *Bisakhi* Ishar Singh (32) and Puran Singh, *i.e.*, Banta Singh (hanged) came to me. They gave me a *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* in Gurmukhi, four brass ink-pots, a *garwa*, about three *chitaks* potash, one phial, containing acid, and some small glass phials and told me to keep them safely as they were used to make bombs. Both had revolvers and Puran Singh had a *kukri*. P. 45 is a *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. He got a sash and cover made for the *kukri* by Chanda Singh (9). They asked me to send for Kapoor Singh. I sent Meher Singh, and Kehar Singh, boys to fetch him and they brought him Kapoor Singh went away with them. Banta Singh said they wanted Kapoor Singh to find out who had caused the arrest of Rur Singh and Nidhan Singh so as to kill them. Kapoor Singh asked me to give him the copy of the *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* P 50 which Ishar Singh and Banta Singh had left with me and I gave it to him. A week after Kapoor Singh came and asked if Ishar Singh had come. He told me Ishar Singh (32) and Banta Singh had asked him to buy a seer of potash and he had arranged to get potash from Ludhiana through Basawa Singh. In May Arjan Singh (2) met me on his way to Duhdhike and told me he was going to see Phera Singh and join 32's gang. On the and June Pala Singh (64), my sister's son, and Nand Singh came and told me Ishar Singh wanted me at the canal bridge. I accompained them to the canal bridge and I found there Ishar Singh (32), Pakhar Singh (62), Mahindar Singh (53), Kapoor Singh, Arjan Singh, (2), Banta Singh, Pala Singh (63) and Sham Singh (80). We joined them. Banta Singh recited poems of a seditious nature.

After this a committee was appointed, *viz.*—

Ishar Singh (32),

Arjan Singh (3),

Pakhar Singh (62),

Banta Singh (hanged), and
myself.

We five went apart and Ichar Singh told us that on 5th June a large number of our party would collect at Kapurthala to rob the magazine and a Havaldar had promised help by showing them the magazine if we brought 100 men. He asked me to join. We called the remaining men and Kapoor Singh told us Bhagat Singh had given him implements for cutting telegraph wires and

railway lines and he would take them to Kapurthala. Pakhar Singh gave 10 rupees to Ishar Singh (32) and the latter gave 1 rupee each to Arjan Singh and Kapoor Singh. Nand Singh and I did not go to Kapurthala as we were restricted. Nand Singh had to appear on 5th before Deputy Commissioner. On 9th Ishar Singh came and upbraided me for not coming to Kapurthala on 5th June and asked me to meet him at Kapurthala on 12th June. I refused. He got angry and asked me to deliver up the bomb materials which I gave him and he took away.

Pala Singh (64) was seduced by Ishar Singh (32).

I was arrested on 18th June 1915. Some 10 or 15 days after I made a statement to Inspector Ikram-ul-haqq.

I have received pardon from a Magistrate in Ferozepore.

The 25th November 1915. T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examination of P. W. 33 Arjan Singh.

By Mr. Saunders.—Ishar Singh introduced to me Uttam Singh. I did not know the latter before.

By Beni Pershad for (53), (62), (63), (64), (80).—Sham Singh (80) did not keep cotton seeds with my father for sale. The latter died in 1911. Do not know if Sham Singh has a brother's wife. Mussammat Harnamo, Mohinder Singh (53), Paker Singh (62) were entrained at Moga after arrest in the same compartment. Did not apply for teacher's post in Dhudhike School. Do not know if (53) was Secretary of that School. My village is 3 miles from Dhudhike. Lived in Amritsar *Havilat* together a night or two with (53) and (62). Do not know if (53) restricted to his village.

Had no special grievance against Government. Have never been to Rakabgunj. Made no inquiry as to compensation for the wall said to be demolished. All I knew was from the *Ghadr* and what I learnt from *Ghadr* party. Harnam Singh sent me a copy of the *Ghadr*.

At conversation none but ghadrities were present. I knew Pali and Shama by appearance before. On arrest I came to know their names.

I came to know Nawab Khan and Kesar Singh *Tosha Maru* passengers' names after arrest, did not know other passengers' names.

The 25th November 1915. SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examination of Sunder Singh P. W. 26.

By Dr. Alam.—I never went to Kartar Singh's house. Saw him at his shop. It was below Sirkari Killa. He left that and took another in some *mohalla*. Do not know name.

I gave Inder Singh and Kartar Singh Rs. 35 once and Rs. 180 another time.

Met Kartar Singh several times. Went to Lohatbadi 2 or 3 days after receipt of Ichhra Singh's letter.

SHEO NARAIN.

The 25th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 26th November 1915.

Counsel as before.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Cross-examination of P. W. 33 resumed.

To Mr. Rauf Ali for (2) *and* (32).—Know Ishar Singh for 9 years past. On his return from America he did not put up with me at Penang. Do not know if he lost £4 or suspected me of stealing them. No report against me.

Know Arjan Singh for a year or two. Was not together with him in Amritsar *havilat*. He does not stammer.

My sister married at Dhudeke. Isher Singh has no enmity with her husband's family.

Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh came to me a few days before *Besakhi*, they desired to join *Ghadr* party.

To Dr. Alam for (65).—I was examined only once at Amritsar. Finished in one day, so stated later. Some things missed by me. I forgot something about Kapur Singh which I added afterwards. Not about sending Kapur Singh and (2) to Dhudeke. Arjan Singh only mentioned Isher Singh's name when met on way to Dhudeke.

It was from their demeanour that I concluded that Bhagat Singh and Phera Singh were known to each other.

I observed 2 culverts on the minor (canal). The culvert I talked about was, perhaps a brick one, it was not in the *ilaqa* of Daudhar, probably in Dhudeke. On Dhudeke side not Lopoke side.

Live in Railway Police Lines in these days. Do not know if Sunder Singh of Ase Majra also there. The *moga* at the bridge is 4 or 5 *karms* off.

To Shaikh Miran Bakhsh for (9).—Know (9) for 10 years back. We stopped at Ludhiana *Serai*. Did not borrow from him. Know Phuman Singh and Ram Singh of my village. No quarrel with (9) in the presence as to any loan. Never borrowed any money.

Re-examined.—My sister married in Dhudhi is (64)'s mother.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 26th November 1915.

Cross-examination of P. W. 30, Bhagat Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

To Dr. Alam for (69), (3), (50), (59), (89), (68), (10), (58) *and* (65).—I noted many private matters in the diary. Some names in it of those who were not ghadrites. I had not then buried the diary when I was taken away by the Sub-Inspector to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Cannot say exactly how many days after I buried it. First buried it with the articles Kapur Singh brought, second time in a mound where I had buried some other articles. The interval was about a week (sees the diary). Buried first time on 29th May.

My first statement was without diary and a short one. When diary found I thought I should give full statement. At the second do not remember referring to diary, then says I think I was given the diary to refer for dates before the Superintendent of Police. Cannot say whether the Thanadar gave the diary to me. Statement before Superintendent took one day and part of another.

Did not forward any letters *re* my doings to (69). Sikh religious literature is in Gurmukhi. Do not know it. My father knows it. I held no credentials for preachership from any *Sabha*. I preached at a *Singh Sabha* at

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Mari fair at Chhappar village. Cannot give any names of the bearers. Do not know its Secretary's name, nor of President or other office-bearer. I was a student at Ahmadghar School and in off-time I preached in some villages. Rampur is 5 miles off. Malland is 6 miles, Chamindra is 5 miles Raipur and Googarwal are also 5 miles from Ahmadghar.

The first time I saw (69) was in different *Singh Sabhas*. Cannot say which. Saw him at his residence also. Randhir Singh (69) did not ask me to preach memoralizing Government *re* Rakabganj.

I was absent from School some months. Bhaini is on the way to Lotbadi from Ahmadghar. It is one of the routes to Lotbadi. All are I hear about the same distance.

I met Mustan Singh (58). Lotbadi is a mile from Bhaini. Stopped in the home of Achhar Singh only a short while.

Reached Mallanpur a little before 6 P.M. A little time say half hour before arrival of train waited at station apart from the party only. (23) was sitting with me, talked with Randhir Singh, but not with his men, they were sitting with him.

I did not notice any passenger of *Ghadr* party get out at Mallanpur. Did not meet any men from the army at Ferozepore. I could not distinguish them. In half an hour's time I reached the jungle; stayed there an hour or so.

I have not seen Attar Singh cooking (69)'s food at Ludhiana.

(89), (50), (3), (10) not shown me for identification. Knew some names already and came to know some names of the assembly in the jungle. Sunder Singh, approver (A. M.), lives in Anarkali with me in the *Havilat*. Also Udham Singh, approver (P. W. 32).

On return from Ferozepore no talk as to failure of the undertaking in the way. I saw Mustan Singh at Jagraon. He was in the same train but cannot say from what station he got on.

It was on the 24th April that I first saw (69) at Nabha. There is nothing wrong in my noting the address of (69), on the 30th April through Mustan Singh had told this to me some days before. I enquired it from him on the day I returned from Dehlon when I and Mustan Singh were taken there by the Police. I think there are no *ante* or *post* datings, except above, in my diary.

Bombs were buried near Doraha Railway Bridge some 200 yards. Articles were buried in different spots. It was my first acquaintance with Phera Singh when I was introduced to him by Arjan Singh of Daudhar. Do not know what is his village (Phera Singh's). He was released by police at Ludhiana, when I stated I knew nothing about him, two three others were similarly released.

(58's) name is entered in my diary with reference to 11th March.

Narangwal is a mile from my village.

When I met Chaman Singh between Dhulkote and Ahmadghar I promised to introduce him to (32), (53), (65), and Sunder Singh, Joginder Singh. The two latter names were omitted by oversight by me before the Magistrate.

The *Sabha* at *Kili* was religious, recruiting others also at the place where I lectured. Do not know their names. The *Sabha* meeting was in the centre of the *mela*. Harnam Singh was Secretary.

In my diary I simply noted Kapur Singh's arrival on 18th April, but no other details.

I took 3rd class ticket when I went to Nabha to (69). Went up to Dhuri in goods train. Did not go to (69's) father for employment. Went to see (69).

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Cannot say where (2) and Kapur Singh were arrested by the police I thought the latter may give me away, so I buried the articles.

I talked with Kahan Singh and Udham but not about *Ghadr*, Talked in general. I was questioned by the police about men I mentioned or brought before me.

I had not buried the diary when I went to Randhir Singh in Nabha.

To Mr. Rauf Ali for (2), (19), (23), (30), (32), (33), (78).—I told police about (33) that I only once took meals at his. He was not a *ghadrite*. Not in our party. He was released. Similarly Sarwan Singh was also released. Not related, or friend of either. At my examination before Magistrate Public Prosecutor attended. There I stated in a narrative form occassionally a question or so to elicit particulars about village or names was put by him. He had probably my statement before police in his hand. I have not taken *Pahul* yet. There is rule against *Tat Khalsa* people mixing with those who had not taken *Pahul*.

Komagata Maru affair took place after the war. Don't know what month war began. Randhir Singh said some fortnight or a month after the war that Indian soldiers are kept in front and European soldiers in the background in the field.

Know Harnam Singh (23) after his return from abroad. Some body (name unknown) of Gujarwal told me of his return. Harnam Singh afterwards told me he came *Komagata Maru*. He was restricted to his village. I had met him more than once when he expressed his willingness to join *Ghadr*. Do not know if he knows Gurmukhi. He never asked me if I knew it.

At identification at Ludhiana I said Harnam Singh (23) was not in the lot. He himself spoke out that he was there.

My village is 6 miles from Mallanpur. Nearest Railway Station is Raipur. Saw some men sitting with Randhir Singh on the platform. Some *Ghadr* people were in the *mussafarkhana* also. Saw Kartar Singh, Saraba (hanged), close to *mussafarkhana*.

19th February was a moonlight night. Can describe Banta Singh.

I took no bomb in my hand on the Doraha night.

Know Arjan Singh (2) long before this case. His village is 10 miles from my village. I was not put to any test before being taken in the party. Also none for Arjan Singh (2).

(Refers to diary) the Kili fair was 19th March. Cannot give names of persons at the *Singh Sabha* in the fair. We did not give particulars of names, &c., our villages except to trusted men. The *Sabha* was under a *Shamiana* with a *Kanat* round, people outside could hear. (2) spoke about half-an-hour. I too for the same time. (2) stammers. I had not heard him speak anywhere else before. Did not see Bachan Singh, approver, in those days. I did not know him. He did not complain of illness, then says he complained once of a disease—debility.

At Kalara (2) spoke for a minute or two when he was stopped. Cannot give any names of audience.

My statement before the Magistrate that I denied all knowledge about Doraha bombs and Ferozepore expedition is incorrect.

Gujarwal is a mile from my village. Jaggat Singh (33)'s house is 200 yards from the *abadi* of the village. A road run along it. He was in his house when I went to him. Saw him sitting. Don't remember who else was there. Do not know if he is restricted. Know Kalla Singh his brother, he was in the house. I went to (33)'s house on 11th March. Do not know if he got up *Akhand Path*, there is a well in it, another house is close by, partly kutcha, partly pucka.

Bullowal and Chamanda are practically one village. (19) was in the same school with me. Don't know if my father owes him any money. Never saw him demanding any money from my father. Do not know his uncle, Hakam Singh.

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Cannot say I identified (30) on the 24th October at Ludhiana. I asked every one of lot to open their hands. Identified him both by appearance and the cut in his hand. Some other abused me and chaffed me to identify him. I replied don't be angry it was *Guru's* doing. You should not mind if one man is saved.

(78) has turned approver in a dacoity case. He told me himself.

Kahan Singh (38) did not join *Ghadr* so far as I know. I stopped with Harnam Singh and his brother's as their guest and wanted to see to the rescue of Nikka and Bhana his brothers, who had been arrested by the police, that is why I noted Harnam Singh's name in my diary.

To Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh for (9).—Except the one here I did not keep any other diary—buried to avert arrest. I did not tear or burn as I was not sure of my arrest. Hoped I may not be arrested.

To Mr. Beni Parshad for (62), (53).—Did not note Mohinder Singh giving me money. I noted such items as I was to return. What he gave was to buy material. The wire to my brother did not relate to *Ghadr*. No mention of lecture in my diary. In some places noted time only.

To Mr. Puri.—I am in *havilat* since my arrest (17th or 18th June). Never released after arrest. My full statement was made in *havilat*. Not present at the *bhog* by Phera Singh, if any do not remember it. Never read in Budala or Nungul Schools.

At Ludhiana *kotwali* I first did not identify (3). I did so later in jail.

To Mr. Saunders for (98).—I never went to Hans. Do not know the distance.

I asked Udham Singh and Uttam Singh's names from Harnam Singh of Gujarwal. (23) in the evening at Mullanpore.

To Mr. Bhatia.—I was not paid for keeping a diary. (2), (32) and Nand Singh, approver, suspected me as police spy. I did not learn bomb making.

Re-examined.—Entries 29th May to 6th June in the diary were made after I unearthed it. When I visited (69) at Nabha I showed him the diary, this is the only time I showed him. I did not give him any information prior to that.

I came to Anarkali Thana after identification at Ludhiana, had no communication with Udham Singh and Sunder Singh, approver, of Ase Majra, before by statement to Magistrate at Ludhiana.

The train I travelled was a goods train with some third class carriages with it.

I wanted to save some men that is why I stated I knew nothing against (23), (78), (65). Later in my full statement I included them.

I cannot say when I did not spot out Attar Singh whether he was actually present in the lot or not.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination of P. W. 32—Udham Singh.

To Mr. Puri for 74.—Knew 74 as a student. No special friend, or relation. Did not mention (74) and Anokh Singh to the police before the L. C. C. Did not know about Narangwal *Akhund Path*. Heard from (74) about it, did not ask him any particulars. I can identify Kartar Singh of Saraba and Dr. Mathra Singh. I did it in cell in Jail. In L. C. C. I did not identify Kartar Singh of Saraba (hanged). I did not identify him intentionally in L. C. C. as I thought it is no good identifying too many people.

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Stopped with Sajjan Singh (74) only once. Uttam Singh said he had to see a friend at Lotbadi. I just accompanied him. The second time I went there to see Uttam Singh, went from there to Ludhiana for no special work. Lotbadi is 18 miles from Ludhiana. Got into train at Ahmadgarh which is about three miles. I casually mentioned Jhaner dacoity to Anokh Singh, approver, he did not ask me.

I became a Ghadrite about the 19th February the date of the Ferozepore raid.

I was arrested on 7th July, and I gave my statement in Urdu in my own hand about the 5th July. Ikram-ul-haq examined me 16th to 17th July in English. In the interval of arrest and Urdu statement I have been questioned from time to time by the police. I was also questioned about Ludhiana visits and about Randhir Singh. (69) Since 7th July I am in *Havilat.* I was called in the end of October to identify in Jail. Here I identified (74) and (38). Others I had identified at Ludhiana. Sajjan Singh (74), Kahan Singh (38) were in one lot, there were two other lots. In the lot where I identified (74)and (38) I did not see any other whom I knew. In the second lot I saw Sudh Singh (83), the third lot not shown to me Bhagat Singh, Sunder Singh, A. M., Anokh Singh, approver, whom I knew were in the gateway. Also Sucha Singh, approver. I know no Mangal Singh. (74) never complained of me to the teacher. My brother did not break 74's chimney of his lamp.

To *Dr. Alam for* (99), (3), (50), (59), (10), (89), 68, (58), (65), (83).—Since my last statement I have some times been at my village, and not continuosly under police surveilance. No policemen in this interval came to summon me. Did not meet Ikram-ul-Huq do not know if *thana* people complained of me as exercising undue influence on account of constantly seeing Ikram-ul-huq. Deputy Superintendent of Police did not examine me in regard to this complaint.

Police did not inquire from me with regard to each of the present accused.

The same day that I alighted at Ludhiana, I got into the train at Mullanpore from Ferozepore. Walked on foot to visit some persons prior getting into train. Narangwal is 7 or 8 miles from Ludhiana. Gujarwal is about half-a-mile from Narangwal. Kailai is 3 or 4 miles from Gujarwal. Mullanpore is 4 miles from Gujarwal.

When Uttam Singh took me to Narangwal, it was to inform (69) of the date of the rising. Stayed there for about 3 hours. Stayed at Gujarwal half-an-hour. At Kailai short while learnt that Nand Singh not there. We fed with 89 at Gujarwal.

Akhund Path is said in the *gurdwara* attached to boarding-house of the Khalsa School, Ludhiana, once or twice in the year not necessarily on occasion of any one taking *pahul.* Saw Randhir Singh at *Akhund Path* at the above place. Don't remember about (68). The former used to be accompanied by some others, *e. g.*, (3), (68), (69) but not Lal Singh (50), (89), (58), (65), (19).

Dalip Singh (10) was my fellow student. Also (59). Don't know if 59 complained about me, never asked about it by teachers. I got my *pahul* in the above *Gurdwara* from Randhir Singh (69) and his men, and the five *piaras.*

I was not sent back for misbehavior from Italy, came back for weak sight. Doctor said some desease in the eye. I cut off my hair, do not know if Randhir Singh's party imposed any penalty, nor whether I was ex-communicated.

Uttam Singh did not give me any particulars of what happened in the *Singh Sabha* of Rai Kote. Nor who attended.

Reached Mallanpore at four or half past four in the evening. Got into train at 6 P.M. The men I have named were already there.

I was not in quest of service after my return. Do not know if (83) is Secretary of School at Chuhar Chak, did not request employment to him.

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To Mr. Rauf for (38), (19), (23), (33), (73), (2), (32).—Don't remember date when Nadhan Singh bought bomb materials. Perhaps I had come there the same day. (32) was present when bomb materials bought. Dacoity had been committed before. Two days before. I reached Lohatbadi the day in the night of which dacoity was committed. Did not stay the next day. Went to Ludhiana, came again to Lohatbadi the very next day. (Shown statement in L.C.C. about this.) Says that when I stated that I returned to Lohatbadi after a week I was wrong, my statement to-day is correct. The Rs. 1,000 affair took place one day after I returned to Lohatbadi. Bomb materials brought by Nadhan Singh the same day as the Rs. 1,000 affair, the money was made over directly to Nadhan Singh in person, it was entrusted to Ishar Singh and Nadhan Singh conjointly.

To be continued.

26th November 1915.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 29th November 1915.

Presence as before.

The Government Advocate asks the court to grant pardon to Teja Singh (accused 92) whom he desires to tender as an approver.

Amar Nath Bhattia for his clients objects. Order under section 338 C. C. P. passed and annexed to record.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

34th Witness.—Jamadar Buta Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Of 26th Punjab Infantry now at Bannu. Regiment was in Hong Kong in 1912. In 1913-14 lectures were given in *gurdwara*, which resulted in general order prohibiting men going there. Lectures were mutinous in character. Several men took no notice of the prohibition including Kirpa Singh (46), Khushal Singh, Ishar Singh, Phumman Singh (66), Harnam Singh (26), Labh Singh, Teja Singh (92) and Maghar Singh.

Harnam Singh is of my village. His brother is named Lachman Singh Kirpa Singh is of district Hoshiarpur. These and others made strenuous efforts to have their names cut, and they were eventually returned to India.

The object of the Colonel was to turn them out of the regiment to prevent them further tampering with the troops. Phumman Singh and Kirpa Singh came to India a month later. The others on 16th June 1914. I came with batch to depôt at Karachi, whence I was sent on recruiting duty. When war broke out depôt was at Karachi. The men referred to were in the depôt. Depôt removed to Ferozepore where I joined on 5th November 1914.

In beginning of 1915 Lieutenant-Governor was to visit Ferozepore. Saw doubtful character in lines. He would answer no questions. Told Captain Cargill and double sentries were placed on magazines. Thought possibly he was out to kill Lieutenant-Governor. Captain Cargill also gave me orders to enquire about returned emigrants, whom he had heard were frequenting lines. Enquired from Bhan Singh and Harnam Singh (26). Bhan Singh told me Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had been in Teja Singh's house and thence he had taken men, whose names have been given above, behind the rifle range. Harnam Singh (26) told me some 10 men of the regiment were ready for mutiny. He gave the same names as already mentioned. That the party was very large including army men and Bengalis, mentioning Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) as one.

Harnam Singh said he had a pistol, which would not take army cartridges. I asked him for it to alter it, intending to take it from him.

He did not show me the pistol.

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Told Captain Cargill whereon I was taken by him to General. I said I could not be responsible for such men, and as a result the names of all were cut. (26) and (92) were in depôt. These two were first sent off on forced leave. Ishar Singh had been discharged on medical certificate and remaining 5 were discharged 2 or 3 days later being turned out of Cantonment limits.

Jamadar Mawaz Khan was given orders to take them to station. He did so.

Next day Labh Singh (48) was found in lines. Bhan Singh was Captain Cargill's orderly, and he recognized him. Labh Singh was arrested by me. He had had a *chavi* taken from him by a pathan, who had hold of it when I arrived. Labh Singh had the handle. The pathan sepoy has gone across the frontier.

Patrols were sent out to arrest others who were said to be in lines, and we were ordered to shoot if they tried to bolt. None were found. The handle Labh Singh (48) had fitted the *chhavi* blade, which had been recently sharpened.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examined for (26).—The Police authorities and we *Sirdars* informed our Officers of seditious lectures in Hong Kong *Gurdwara*. (26) had asked there to be discharged, not permitted. It was after those reports had been made. I reported against (26) in Ferozepore—I saw no suspicious person visit him myself. Bhan Singh, sepoy, informed us that 3 other discharged men had returned with Labh Singh. The parentage of all persons enlisted is recorded. Accused (26) never deposited any money with me; nor demanded it at Hong Kong; now did a *panchayat* on my return. I know one Partapa of my village. Partapa borrowed from me $ 7 to go to America; not from accused (26), Waryam and Kabul Singh. The money was repaid by Postal Order to a relative of mine whilst I was at Hong Kong. No *panchayat* even demanded the money from me in my village.

Cross-examined for (46) and (48).—(46) and (48) were in my Company in Hong Kong, but were not my friends. Revolutionary papers in quantities reached us *Sirdars* there. We made them over to Adjutant. I was sent to the Depôt, as I quarrelled with Subadar Mal Singh. There were confidential reports from Hong Kong and also mine which led to the discharges from Ferozepore depôt.

Accused Labh Singh, after arrest, was put for 2 hours in Joint Quarter Guard and then sent Police. Jamadar Mawaz Khan made over the chair to the Captain Sahib. Don't know that (48) owns a phonograph—there was one in *gurdwara*, not in (48)'s special charge.

Cross-examined for (66).—Can't say whether (66) was enlisted in 1909. Know of no complaints against him before he went Hong Kong. Can't say if his eyes are weak. He did ordinary sepoy's work; not odd jobs, such as postal work, because of weak eye-sight. Regiment went Hong Kong in 1912. Orders *re* sepoys not going *gurdwara* were not issued till end 1913 and beginning 1914. It was also ordered that an officer must accompany sepoys going to *bazar*; and men had to get permission from us officers. No order that purchases must be from special *bazar*. Visitors were not allowed in lines—even relations. A visitor of (66) was not allowed into lines, I remember. Such a matter was reported to the officer for the day. I made the report about that occurrence. The mail used to be censored by Subadar-Major. I did receive a *Ghadr* newspaper, like all the other *Sirdars*, and I made mine over to the Adjutant. All leave was stopped from Hong Kong—men had been given short leave to arrange affairs before going there. Some few applications were made there; but were refused—and many men then asked to cut their names. Some 40 men returned with me to Depôt—not all with intention of discharging them. At Karachi I was told to go recruiting, and then to take furlough; but was recalled on account of War. I was not to take furlough in order to get rid of me. All persons after foreign service are entitled to leave.

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I spent two years in Hong Kong. All the 40 men were given leave from Karachi. I applied for leave in 1912 at Hong Kong on account of my son's marriage, but was refused. Made no further application. I was ill in Hospital few days before boat sailed. I did not ask to be excused returning with those men. The 5th and 9th Depôts were in Ferozepore. (66) was sent Lahore in order to bring in Reservists, along with a Havildar, from Ferozepore. Don't remember that the Havildar was sent back. (66) used to come to Lahore, stay few days on that work, then return to Depôt; and go again, and so on. He may have spent 10 or 20 days in Lahore. He returned on last occasion to Ferozepore. Two or three days before those men were discharged—bringing back service-fit and depôt-fit men. The patrols found no one. My talk with Harnam Singh (26) was about end of January. I did tell him I would assist him, and then he told me all. This was the only occasion on which we talked of the matter. I reported verbally about it. Harnam Singh (26) was in "B" Company, not mine.

Re-examined.—I told (26) I would not give him away. He was of my village. Accused (46) was on duty at Hospital at time of his discharge on 19th February 1915.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 29th November 1915.

ORDER.—Whereas there is reason to believe that offences triable by this Court have been committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, namely, offences punishable under the sections specified in the complaint; and whereas there is reason to believe that accused (92), Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh, now present before us, has been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the said offences which are at present under enquiry, we do hereby tender a pardon to the said accused (92), Teja Singh, son of Lal Singh, on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offences aforesaid. This tender of pardon is made under the provisions of section 338, Criminal Procedure Code.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 29th November 1915.

35th Witness.—Captain Cargill on oath.

Of 26th Punjab Infantry. Regiment went to Hong Kong in January 1912. I joined Depôt in Karachi in March 1914 from leave. While at Karachi several men returned from Hong Kong, and in July 1914 a draft came, and I received a letter from Commanding Officer that certain men in that batch would apply for discharge, and if they failed to do so voluntarily they were to be compulsorily discharged by the General Officer Commanding. Kirpa Singh (46), Harnam Singh (26), Teja Singh (92), Phumman Singh (66) and Labh Singh (48) were the men mentioned who had to go. All on return went on leave, the question of discharge coming up on expiry of leave. They were recalled when war broke out in August, and I applied to General Officer Commanding, Karachi Brigade, to be allowed to discharge them, and he replied that owing to the war they could not be discharged and also the evidence I had was insufficient. The Depôt went to Ferozepore in November. Buta Singh, Jamadar, who had been recruiting rejoined in Ferozepore.

While in Ferozepore about 1st February 1915 I received information from Madho Singh, Clerk, that some men were being got at by seditionists and were holding meetings inside and outside lines. He said he thought they had met in Teja Singh 92's house. I reported the information to General Officer Commanding, Ferozepore, and he told me to report to police and ask for detectives.

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A week after I got an anonymous letter corroborating my previous information and I again saw the General Officer Commanding. After that I called up Jamadar Buta Singh and gave him 2 days to find out the truth. In 2 days he reported at least one stranger had visited lines and he gave me a list of men who had listened and he told me weapons had been collected. The list included accused (46), (26), (92), (66), (48), Ishar Singh, Khushal Singh and Maghar Singh. Both Ishar Singh and Maghar Singh had been returned from Hong Kong. He also told me accused (26) had owned to having a revolver and rounds, procured in Karachi, that the rounds did not fit and he had offered to get rounds for it, but Harnam Singh declined to show the revolver. He also told me they had collected *chhavi* heads.

I gathered from him (26) and (92) were the ring-leaders. I saw the General Officer Commanding again. I proposed sending (26) and (92) on 15 day's leave immediately and asked him to get permission from General Officer Commanding, Lahore, to have all discharged.

(26) and (92) were sent on leave on 11th February, and the General Officer Commanding, Lahore, ordered on 18th discharge of all these men.

They were discharged by me on 10th February; and reported to police beforehead, asking them to take charge of them at the station and see they went home. The police said they could not do so. On 19th, I had them marched to station by Subedar Mawaz Khan with orders to see them off by train. He reported he had done so. Ordinarily we do not take tickets for discharged men.

On 20th morning when going to lines I heard shouts and discovered Labh Singh (48) had been captured in lines. I had him searched. All he had was a weighted stick. I asked if any one had spoken to him before arrest and was told an Afridi had. The Afridi gave me a *chhavi* head, which he had got from Labh Singh in an excited state. The *chhavi* head fitted the stick. The *chhavi* head had been newly sharpened. The Afridi has left the regiment and is across the frontier—he took his discharge in April last.

Was told others discharged the day before were in lines by Bhan Singh so I turned out a number of men to scour the country. Bhan Singh mentioned he had seen (46) but was not definitely certain owing to distance. None were secured.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Miran Bakhsh.—I did not tell the men the reason for their discharge. Gave no discharge certificates. Entered them in Discharge Book. I think simply as "Discharged by order of General Officer Commanding."

Cross-examined for (46) and (48).—When sent from Hong Kong, an account was sent of disturbance; but no particular report against individuals. There was a certain amount of suspicion about Jamadar Buta Singh—not as regards sedition, but with regard to his relations with other officers. So he was sent to Depôt. I told Jemadar Mawaz Khan also to find out—not special instructions. I don't think he gave me any names. I did not suggest to Jamadar Buta Singh that he also was under suspicion. I took his list of names as correct. Accused (48) admitted the stick was his in my presence. I saw it. It was weighted at thick end.

Cross-examined for (26).—(26) applied for discharge at Karachi. I told him apply again on return from leave. I relied at Ferozepore on Buta Singh's report of him entirely. I did not call on 26 to explain. Did not think the report could have been made out of enemity.

Cross-examination for (66).—Don't remember if (66) arrived after the draft nor date when he arrived Karachi. His arrival could be found from Regimental Orders. In August all leave was stopped. No complaint against (66) between August and November. Can't remember if he was selected to go

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lahore to look after Reservists. It could be ascertained from Reserve Depôt, Lahore Cantonment. Did not call on any of the discharged sepoys to explain. Depôt left Ferozepore early in March. Fort is practically in Cantonments.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 29th November 1915.

36th Witness.—Subedar Mawaz Khan, 26th Punjab Infantry, on solemn affirmation.

When depôt was in Ferozepore Captain Cargill gave orders on 19th February to me to take Phuman Singh (66), Labh Singh (48), Khushal Singh, Kirpa Singh (46) and Maghar Singh to the Railway Station in the early morning, and see them off. I took these men as ordered under guard and they demanded railway warrants. I told Captain Cargill, and he told me to buy tickets for them. Warrants would have required at least 1 hour to prepare and the train would have gone by then. I took them to the station and saw them off. Kirpa Singh to Ludhiana direction, the others to Kasur direction. I reported to Captain Cargill. Kirpa Singh's train left about 11 A.M., the others about 9 or 10.

On 20th heard they had returned to lines, and on search Labh Singh was caught.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Cross-examined for (48).—Don't know why (48) returned. I had no conversation with him, nor heard that he had returned to fetch a *baja*.

Cross-examined for (66).—I was officer in charge of Reservists in Ferozepore. On February 17th accused (66) brought in service-fit and depôt-fit men to Depôt. He applied to me for a pass to be given next morning to return to duty in Lahore by train. I enquired about sametime, and learnt that he was to be discharged. Once *Havildar* Mehr Khan brought Reservists from Lahore; and on the only occasion I saw (66) on that work he brought in some 4 Reservists by himself. However, I had been away recruiting (66) and others in a draft arrived Karachi 24th July, and Mehr Bakhsh, *Naik*, told me that 3 regimental prisoners had also been brought, and placed in Jail near Calcutta. When sent away from Ferozepore, accused (48) did say his clothes were at Lahore, and he wanted to get them; but my orders were to taket him a ticket for his home. I never took him a ticket for Lahore.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 29th November 1915.

37th Witness.—Bhan Singh, Sepoy, 26th Punjab Infantry, on solemn affirmation.

Was told to make enquiries by Jamadar Buta Singh *re* returned emigrants tampering with men. Asked Labh Singh (48). He told me Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) had been and there were several in the regiment ready to start mutiny, and he told me, Maghar Singh, Harnam Singh (26), (92), Khushal Singh (66), (46) were in it. Told Jamadar Buta Singh.

(48) said Kartar Singh had been one night into lines and would come again and meet his friends in the jungle.

After discharge of men on 19th I was at Mr. Murphy's bungalow as orderly, coming to lines saw Labh Singh in one of the lanes in lines. Told me he had come to murder Captain Cargill and Jamadar Buta Singh that night. I went and warned Buta Singh. Labh Singh said Khushal Singh (66) and (46) were with him in this enterprise. Buta Singh had guard turned out who arrested (48). (48) had a *chhavi lathi* with him when I saw him, but not a *chhavi* head. (48) pointed out the men who were too far out for me to recognize them. There were 3 in all.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined for (46) *and* (48).—Known Buta Singh, Jamadar, since I enlisted in 1904, have no special friendship with him. (48) is not related to me. I did not see (46) myself on 20th February.

Cross-examined for (66).—I never joined *Ghadr* party. I was once Lance-Naik. (48) not of my village.

Cross-examined for (26).—(26) was discharged whilst at his village. I was 10 or 15 times in hospital in Hong Kong. Never with (26). He did not tell the doctor I had been taking food, and was malingering. I had been reduced prior to going into hospital, some three years ago—only because I was illiterate. I had been told to educate myself, but did not. Know nothing personally against (48).

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

38th Witness.—Mahan Singh, Mistri, 26th Punjabis, on solemn affirmation.

In February 1912 the regiment went to Hong Kong. I remained with Depôt at Karachi.

Harnam Singh (26),
Khushal Singh,
Isher Singh,
Kirpa Singh (46),
Teja Singh (92),
Labh Singh (48),
Phuman Singh 66,
Maghar Singh.

returned to the Depôt. About 100 came back. I don't know what they did in Karachi.

The Depôt came to Ferezepore.

One day in February two men came to lines and met me. They asked where Harnam Singh (26) was. I told them in lines. They were *Monas* one of whom had gold-filled teeth. I went to my work in the General's compound. My son came, and informed me Harnam Singh was cooking food for these men in my quarters. I came, saw Harnam Singh and the 2 men mentioned and turned them out and I went back to my work. I turned them out as there were regimental orders against strangers being in lines.

Cross-examined for accused (26).—Guards won't allow strangers in lines at all. Didn't ask names. Had no suspicions.

When I told Harnam Singh the men and he went off together. Didn't report to any one.

Have 2 sons, one did not take "*pal*" in Karachi. Accused (26) had nothing to do with a demand for Rs. 2-8-0 there; one Havaldar Harnam Singh had.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 29th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination of Udham Singh, P. W. 32, resumed :—

To Mr. Ruaf Ali.—On the 4th June in Lahore Conspiracy Case I did not mention Isher Singh (32) because as I said my former statement was not full. I deliberatley left out some names then, that is why I omitted 32's name in connection with Rs. 1,000.

I have more men's names here than I gave in Lahore Conspiracy Case, *re* assembly reed jungle, Ferozepore. It is not correct that when I stated I knew Buta Singh (hanged), Sunder Singh (Patiala) and Ghanda Singh (17) only.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

I was in Dehlon *thana* and not in *havilat* in Ludhiana. I was alone. Jagat Singh (33) and (68) were not with me. Did not see them there. In parade at jail do not remember if I recognized (33) on the first or second or third round.

Never met (38) at Balaspur. (38) presented me to Sujjan Singh, Lambardar at Basaur.

Ikram-ul-Haq wrote my statement at 11 A.M. when examined by Superintendent of Police. Cannot say (38) was present in the *kotwali*.

(19) lived in Khalsa Boarding. Came to know him there. One Manga Singh, not accused, lived with me there. (19) and I never fined.

Was not present when (78) and (33) brought *thana* Ludhiana. Never accompanied Hyder Ali in searches. Was present when (78) was called at Dehlon through Hazara Singh, Zaildar. Cannot say from Gujarwal.

Cannot say whether Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) and (38) lived together.

I heard from Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) that (33) was police spy. (38) was with me when I worked for police.

I know (2) since May last. He stammers.

Bhaggat Singh was not in black at Ferozepore.

Have no memo. of my statement to the police.

Before Magistrate my statement was not not a narrative but answers to questions.

To Uttam Singh (98).—Cannot say whether Hans is divided into *pattis*. Gujar Singh is my lambardar. Do not know who is Attroo, son of Majjoo. Again says he was once my neighbour. Do not know Toti.

Can go to Ase Majra both *viâ* Dhurri and Patiala. I travelled *viâ* Patiala only to hunt out (98). I enquired about (98) and was told he had not come. Sundar Singh, approver, told me so. Returned on Dhuri line *viâ* Dublan Station. Cannot say what I paid for ticket. Never went to Ase Majra again. In January last that (98) left Hans. Police were there to apprehend him. Cannot say where he went to. Have met him in other places. Met Lohatbadi once or twice. Cannot give dates, but in January. I was asked by him to come to Kailey. Litron is in the way. There are two or three villages in the way. Do not know names. Distance five or six *kos*. First visit to Kailey in January about second week. Saw (98) at Kailey twice. In fact I accompanied him.

Visit to Shanker in February from Ludhiana on foot. Talwan Ferry has to be crossed to reach Sarih Shanker. River was not fordable. Had to go by boat. First came to Pawadhra thence to Nur Mahal, then to Sarih Shanker. Ferry is six miles from Ludhiana.

(98) did not lecture sedition. I went by train to Khyala in search for (98). First I took ticket at Ajitwall for Ferozepore, and from Ferozepore to Mansa on way to Khyala. I started from Ludhiana to hunt (98) by train. Got down at Ajitwall railway station. It was February last week. Cannot give date. I went to Khyala Khurd. (98) only said Khyala. First searched in vain in Khyala Kalan, not finding Chanan Singh went to Khyala Khurd—is in Patiala State.

I started for America with Rs. 1,000 from my father. Cannot say if he borrowed. I intended to see England on the way. Arjan Singh of Dehlon (not accused) was with me. I returned with £8. British Consul secured me passage on Government cost for both of us. My father repaid it on return to the Tahsildar. Cannot say whether (98) in village in those days. Did not ask (98) to lend any money to repay Government demand on account of passage.

From Ajitwall went to Kokri and stopped night in Sawan Singh's house on 20th February. He kad grizzled beard. No *Ghadr* business with him.

No dispute between my and 98's *Pattis* as to *Kussi*.

Don't know any case between Kanboo and (98) or Sundar.

Re-examined.—After my return from Lohatbadi the time when men started for dacoity I remained at Ludhiana only one day, and again went to Lohatbadi. The day after I arrived I heard at Lohatbadi of Rabbon dacoity.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 29th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 30th November 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

39th Witness.—Mussammat Nihal Kaur, widow of Indar Singh, of Khanna, on solemn affirmation.

Remember husband going to Dhandari. Went alone to house of Gurbachan Singh for *Akhandpat*. Santa Singh (77) came to me, and told me Indar Singh had gone to Ludhiana he returned to his village, and came again to me next day. My husband had not returned and Santa Singh (77) told me he had gone to the Bar to get some Singhs to go to Ferozepore to attack the fort there. He told me he was also going and I concluded Indar Singh was going there. I went off to Ludhiana to meet Indar Singh and prevent him going. I went with Santa Singh and Mahindar Singh (54) from Khanna Station. At Ludhiana saw Karm Singh (41) and asked him if he knew where Indar Singh was. I went on to Ferozepore. Santa Singh and Mahindar Singh (54) going on with me, also Karm Singh (41) and Dharm Singh (13).

At Mullanpur Randhir Singh (69), Ram Singh (68), Surjan Singh (89), Dalip Singh (10), Harbhagan Singh (19), Attar Singh (3) and others got into the train. They were in white clothes and had a harmonium.

We reached Ferozepore about 10 or 11 P. M., and alighted there. I looked for my husband among the people. Two men took most of the gang away, and I went along with Mahindar Singh (54), and was taken into the jungle where I sat down for about an hour or so.

Was told by two men who had gone off and come back that my husband had not come, and I asked to be taken back to the station.

I saw all the people I have mentioned in the jungle.

In the morning went with 69's party to Khimi-ke-kai Station. Surjan Singh (89) took Rs. 2 from me for a ticket to Khanna. He bocked to Ferozepore and there got me another one to Khanna. I went home accompanied by (54) and (77). My husband had then reached home, and he asked me where I had gone.

I told him. He told me he had not wanted to go to Ferozepore, so had gone off to the Bar instead.

On identification parade witness identifies—

Accused No.	*Remarks.*
69	By name.
10	do.
19	do.
3	do.
41	do.
77	do.
68	do.
89	do.
54	do.
13	do.
59	was at Ferozepore, but dosen't know his name.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined for (3), (10), (50), (58), (59), (68), (69), (89).—Police first called me to Khanna *Thana*. I was not put in *havalat*. Was not called on to identify there; but was at Ludhiana Jail. I was alone, not with husband. I was kept at gateway. My husband was taken inside. I was not scolded there for not identifying; my husband was not. Was asked why he had not identified. The Police were angry with him; he was not beaten. He was not put in the *havalat*. Next day after night in *Thana*, I was taken to identify. Spent night in verandah. I identified no one; because I was frightened, so could not identify. Police were not angry with me. I did complain to Captain Sahib that they were angry; and I did tell him that Police had beaten me and my husband, but it was false. I said they had pulled his beard in my presence. I made no second complaint. My complaint was made at the time of identification in the Jail. The Superintendent had arrived day before. My *saura* is *lambardar* of Khanna. I did not tell him about the Ferozepore matter. His house is far from *Thana*. The *Akhandpat* was because Gurbhajan Singh had heard from his son from the war. I have only named to-day as at Ferozepore men I knew. At Chamkhor Sahib or Fatehgarh, I had seen all. (NOTE.—Counsel does not ask her accused 19's name). I had seen them at religious fairs, and so on. Not at Mallewal *Akhandpat*. Some of the men had black clothes; some white. Can't remember where in particular I had seen (68)—with the others. We had a *Diwan ceremony* at our house some 6 months before; not an *Akhandpat* which (68) and (69) attended. Don't remember 89's coming; (3) and (10) did. I made statement to Khanna Police. Only one statement some 2 or 2½ months ago.

Cross-examined for (54).—Know Basant Singh of Majri. Don't know if his and 54's father have had case.

Cross-examined for (77).—(77) wore black clothes when he went Ferozepore. I did not go to Gurbhajan Singh's *Akhandpat*. (54) and (77) travelled in carriage with me; not Sundar Singh of Ase Majri. I don't know him. Reached home at midnight. I told my husband no names. Bishan Singh of Jauanpur is my *Kurm* 3 *kos* from my village. 77's niece was first married to Bishan Singh's son; she died. Know of no dispute as to her ornaments between Bishan Singh and (77). Did not know (77) before Ferozepore journey.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 30th November 1915. *President, Commissioners.*

40th Witness.—Teja Singh of Samrala, on solemn affirmation.—

On identification parade witness identifies—

Accused No.	*Remarks.*
10	By name.
19	Do.
69	Do.
89	Do.
77	Do.
3	Do.
41	Do.
68	Do.
54	Do.
50	Do.
13	Do.

Went to Lohatbadi about 1½ years ago for a *salha* to petition Government about Rikabgang *gurdwara*. Among others accused (69), (3), (77), (54), (10), (19) were there.

Sometime after my wife committed an offence against caste rules by wearing jewellery and plaiting her hair, and she was excommunicated. I went to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

accused (69), to Gujarwal to adjust matters. He told me there would be an *Akhandpat* at Dhandari at Gurbachan Singh's where the remission of penalty would be considered. I went to Dhandari. I was produced before the caste committee, and my case considered. I was then turned out of the room, and the door closed. Inside were (69), (3), (10), (19). Inder Singh of Khanna (witness 27), (77), (68), (54), (50), (41). After this meeting I was told to present myself at Khanna when *amrit* would be given.

I went to Khanna with (77), (41), (54), and stayed at Kahn Singh, lambardar's father of Inder Singh. I don't know where (69), and his followers went. Accused (77) left meat Khanna to go somewhere next morning. He returned next day with accused (13) and Sawan Singh (101). They were made Sikhs there; but I was not re-admitted. Santa Singh (77) told me I was to stay with him till he considered me fit for re-admission. He took me to Ludhiana with (54), (13), (101), one Sunder Singh of Patiala. Santa Singh bought my ticket. At Ludhiana met no one when we got out of the train. Sunder Singh, Ase Majra and accused (41), got into the train at Ludhiana. Nihal Kaur also left Khanna with us and told us she was going to seek her husband.

Santa Singh (77) told me they were all going to Ferozepore to attack the Fort. He did not say why. Santa Singh told me I was to go with them. I slipped away to the bazar, and then home to Samrala.

I met Santa Singh (77) again at Majri where I used to teach Gurmukhi to boys. He called me *Nikara*.

I went to Gujarwal to Ram Singh's house (*i. e.*, brother of 33) before going to Dhundari.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross examined by Dr. Alam for (3), (10), (50), (58) (59) (8) (69) and (89).—Summoned by police in July first time one day at Samarala thana. Was questioned if I went to Dhudari, said yes. Again summoned in *Bhadon*. Detained me one day. Questioned again. This was last summons.

At Lohatbadi did not hear of any resolution to thank Government for religious liberty.

My case first presented before Committee then I was turned out. At my case doors were open. Did not fix any day for my attendance at Khanna.

I was told by (77) to go about in *Sungats* with him.

Nehal Kaur got in train at Khanna. Knew her before. I was not at Malewal *Akhundpat*.

To Rauf Ali for (41), (13), (54).—I Sometimes visited Kala Jhar for *Path* I owed (41) three rupees. He did not mean to lend. Wanted the money back immediately. I repaid. Matter came up before *Sungat*.

I used to teach Basant Singh of Majri's son gratis. I know him therefore. Don't know of litigation between him and 54's father.

Lived two years in 464 chak. Was not turned out of *Gurdwara* there. I myself left it. (13) and Punjab Singh did not turn me out. (13) remained against me for sometime. Had no row with Girja Singh and (13). I left because there was factions. Dharm Singh was in the faction and opposed to me.

To Mr. Bhatia for (77).—I am only on *salaming* terms with approver. Sunder Singh, Ase Majra lived once with him. My father did not turn me out. Was present at Sunder Singh's son and grandson's *amrit* ceremony. Bulla Singh (41), Indur Singh (P. W. 27), Santa Singh (77) and I were the five *piaras* (dear ones), the sixth man was a *granthi*.

(54) accompanied us also. Goorbachan Singh was also turned out after *bhog* like myself.

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Santa Singh (77) is a bit of a singer. He is sometimes called on some religious ceremonies.

The 30th November 1915.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Mr. C. N. Datta appears at this stage for accused (87) and (80).

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commssioner.

41st Witness.—Gurachhan Singh of Dhundari on solemn affirmation.

Had 2 sons in army. Went with 36th Cavalry to the front. They wrote to me asking me to hold *Akhandpat* for their safety and victory for the King. Held *Akhandpat* in *Phagan.*

Randhir Singh (69) and a lot of his followers came for it. After it was over some of the men there closed the door. I don't know what they discussed. I attended to my own work. I don't know who convened the meeting.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Thanadar has taken the first letter, *viz.*, Rafiq Shah Inspector. Had no *Akhandpat* before my sons went.

Told (69) I had had a letter, but not the contents. Don't remember reading any message to (69). (69) did not tell me he had received letter.

Was at *Akhandpat* at Gujarwal before mine at Dhandari. Ram Singh my brother-in-law was at Dhandari *Akhandpat* and his son. Went at time of Indar Singh's *Akhandpat* to Khanna. Was there for condolence. Didn't attend *pat.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—At Gujarwal only stayed a few minutes. Randbhir Singh is a famous reader.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th November 1915.

42nd Witness.—Gonda Das on solemn affirmation.

Present at *Akhandpat* of Gurbachan Singh. His relative.

After *bhog* doors of room closed and I was turned out by some Sikhs there. Don't know what they did inside. Knew (69), (3), (10), (19) among those present. They were the men who turned me out. Identified them in jail.

Cross examined by Dr. Alam.—Don't know names of others turned out. Ram Singh, my father, is not in secret police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—I can't remember whether (19) was one of those who actually turned me out.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 30th November 1915.

43rd Witness.—Channan Singh of Gujarwal on solemn affirmation.

Knows accused (33). House adjoins. Saw *Akhandpat* there last *Baisakh* on completion of a house. Among others saw accused (78), (69), an old man from Palewal (23), (59), and others. Was turned out after *bhog.*

After *bhog* (69) said to me Government was oppressing Sikhs and he asked me to help in stirring up opposition against Government and get men to use the opportunity of the war with Germany and fight the English.

The asked me to help as I employ labour in brick-kilns.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Reported to the police by letter anonymously. Also told Channan Singh of Saraba, mentioning Sarwan Singh (33) 23's names. Channan Singh entered the name in his note-book to tell the police.

Several Singhs including (78), (23), Kehr Singh (59), (89), an old man of Palewal said to be (68) visited (33). Don't know what they talked about.

Identified (33), (78), (69), (59), a boy (19), on jail parade, also (23).

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Acquitted on charge of affray. Kishen Kaur is my uncle's wife, she has become *faqirni*. She went to a *Sadh's dhera* near Narangwal.

Don't know if any petition and case about it. No knowledge of making statement to Tahsildar about it, or if any petition being discussed, or if any collection for case about her.

Kishen Kaur did not live in my house, but in her own house.

Ram Singh often has *Akhandpats*.

Reported to police a few days before *Akhandpat* in *Jeth* that 23 was going round talking seditiously.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—(78) was approver in a dacoity case. Nidhan Singh is not a near relative but a distant collateral. He may have got 14 years in it. My father was witness for defence.

Have been twice convicted and acquitted on appeal. Did not give evidence in Baggu's case.

Sardara Singh is not nephew of Jaggat Singh. Gave evidence in case for Mota Singh's widow against Sardara Singh.

Was in the *Akhandpat*. Don't know who recited *Granth*. Randhir Singh concluded ceremony and performed *bhog*.

Baggu's case was against Borias *re* land.

Knew Ami Chand. Died 20 years ago. His widow is not living with me, nor have I rented house for her.

Have no suspicions against Jaggat Singh. Gulzar Singh is my uncle, he never absconded.

Never arrested for perjury. 23's father never gave evidence against him to my knowledge.

Cross-examined for (59).—Was dispute in village about appointment of a *Mahant*. I supported one candidate Hira Das. Don't know if Thakar Singh, 59's father, supported another one.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

44th Witness.—Bagga Singh of Gujarwal on solemn affirmation.

Remember *Akhandpat* at 33's house. Was present. After *bhog* people went on roof, 15 or 16 including (78), (33), (69), (59) and I went on Channan Singh's roof whence could hear. Heard (69) say that he wanted to know if those present would help him against the English who had destroyed their *Gurdwara*. At the *Akhandpat* lots of strangers from other villages present.

The men on roof were all in black except my own villagers.

Have identified men mentioned in jail.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Knows nothing of Kishen Kaur. Did not have hand in report by Channan Singh. Channan Singh was on the roof with me. Dosen't remember all details of who officiated at *Akhandpat* which stopped about 10 A. M. (69) visited village before for *Akhandpat*.

Nothing said against Government in *Akhandpat*. Have attended *pats* in village.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Channan Singh doesn't visit our house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—We on Channan Singh's roof could be seen by those on Ram Singh's. Channan Singh never gave evidence for me in land or adoption cases.

Know Ram Singh. Was not called as witness by Boria in suit against us.

Know Sardara Singh. He did not give evidence against us.

I may have given evidence for Channan Singh. I did once a year ago. Mota Singh's widow does not live in Channan Singh's house.

Know accused (23). He is not a friend of mine. Don't know if he is a friend of Bawaria. His brother did not go to give evidence in Bawaria's case.

Re-examined.—I won the case with Bawaria.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

45th Witness.—Channan Singh of Saraba, on solemn affirmation

Know witness (43). Met him at Raipur Station in February-March last year while going to Ludhiana. He told me he was going to Superintendent of Police. I went with him in the train. On way he mentioned some names which I wrote down in a note-book to tell officers. I had assisted Government by information against Nawab Khan and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.). My note-book is P. W. 45. The names are—

Kehr Singh, son of Nur Singh.

Sarwan Singh, son of Manna Singh (78).

Jaggat Singh, son of Dewa Singh (33).

Bhola Singh.

Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh (23).

Gurdit Singh, who came by *Komagata Maru* and was released on security.

Sardara Singh, son of Kawal Singh of Narangwal.

Jaggat Singh said he could make "*goli*,—bombs."

The note is dated *Chet*.

Channan Singh told me these men were against Government and wished to restore Sikh rule.

I made oral report to police as to what I had heard, but it was not recorded. I was later called by the Inspector, the Assistant Plague Officer and Assessor.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Gave note-book to police two or three months ago. No page is written on after page with note.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali.—Channan Singh told me these men had discussed action against Government ten days before.

T. P. ELLIS,

30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

46th Witness.—Kishan Singh, Zaildar, Mohi, on solemn affirmation.

Was in Ludhiana for case on 18th or 19th February. *Peshi* was possibly on 18th. I returned home on 19th and got out of train at Mullanpur. As I alighted I saw accused (69), (19) and some 10 or 12 other men, who got into the train. They were in black clothes. They had a *bajja* with them and *takwas*. Knew Harbhajan Singh before. He was not present at any jail identification.

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Cross-examinde by Dr. Alam for (69).—Case was one under Arms Act. I was a witness. Knew (69) before. He and his brother were once deputed on plague-duty in Ludhiana about 1901 or 1902. I was then Sarbarah *Zaildar*. Have certificates from all medical officers. Never heard of Dr. Fisher.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali for (19).—Did not notice anything suspicious about the party.

Know Bir Singh, *lambardar* of Mohi; and a friend of his.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

47th Witness.—Sub-Inspector Haidr Ali on solemn affirmation.

Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, ordered me to go with Bhagat Singh, approver, to bring in whatever he discovered. Bhagat Singh took me on 17th June 1915 to Ballowal, and in a sand-hill produced sulphur, potash, masel, saltpetre P. 47, glass phials P. 52, bottle of acid P. 51, 2 *Ghadr-di-Gunj* P. 45-53, a note-book P. 15 and a *Kabza Talwar* P. 49, also one piece sandpaper, one pair pliers P. 46, 1 bag P. 55, 3 sheets of *Gurmukhi* writing P. 50.

P. 66 is the *Fard baramdgi.*

The same day he produced a dagger P. 48 from near the canal bank and from a third place, *viz* Santa Singh's field, P. 54.

On 29th June 1915, he produced from his house (*fard baramdgi* P. 67) P. 56, and P. 57. Some exhibits (P. 47 and 51) were sent to Chemical Examiner whose report is P. 68.

Discoveries were made in presence of Hazara Singh (*Zaildar*), Khushia Singh, *Safidposh*, Kishen Singh, *sahukar* and Hazura Singh, *lambardar* who have signed *fards.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—Know Kala Singh (38). He never made any reports to me himself. Once or twice he sent some information through Sajjan Singh. Was not present when (33) and (78) were released. I don't remember telling them to go home with a letter for Hazara Singh.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Remember no photos coming to me for arrest of accused, I did not record Bhagat Singh's statement. Don't remember ever seeing (42's) photo. I don't remember ever calling accused (50), to the *thana*. Called Ram Singh (68) to Chaman Singh's house at Gujarwal. Did not send for him to Dehlon.

Called (23) to Dehlon in connection with L. C. C. 68's statement not taken at Gujarwal. (50) not brought to Lahore to identify as a witness so far I remember.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad for (5), (11), *etc.*—Did not take Bhagat Singh's statement before the search. Had questioned him in investigation in L. C. C., but he denied all knowledge.

The L. C. C. had not been *challaned* then.

Don't know if Bhagat Singh had given Superintendent of Police a list before search.

No sketch of the sandhill prepared.

Re-examined.—Bhagat Singh's name had been mentioned in the Lahore Conspiracy Case in Nand Singh's confession.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioners.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

48th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Ishar Singh of Dehlon on solemn affirmation.

I searhced 69's house through Hazara Singh, *Zaildar*, Wariam Singh, *Lambardar*, Nand Singh, *Lambardar*, Khushia Singh, *sufedposh* on 22nd June 1915, at Narangwal.

P. 69 is the *fard baramadgi*. P. 70 was found there (advertisement of books by Ajit Singh, Sufi Amba Parshad, published by the Bharat Mata Agency, Lahore. Supplement to *Rajput Gazette* printed at *Hindustan Steam Press* in 1909).

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—I have signed P. 70 and dated it 22nd June 1915. 69 was not present at search. Hazara Singh's village is 1 mile from Narangwal. I believe he is *Zaildar* of Narangwal. Don't remember if Surjan Singh, Pensioner, was present. Gurmukhi books found also. 69's mother and maternal uncle present.

Latter not resident of Narangwal. He has signed P. 69. It was found in a box. Can't remember which room it was in.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 30th November 1915.

49th Witness.—Hazara Singh, Zaildar, on solemn affirmation.

Corroborates witness 47 and 48 as to discoveries testified to by them on 17th June 1915, and 22nd June 1915.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam for (69).—Narangwal is in Mal Singh's *Zail.*

Jaimal Singh also at search. Possibly Chanda Singh and Surjan Singh.

69's father has issued notice of ejectment on me. Gave him notice of suit.

Don't remember if Gurmukhi papers found. Nand Singh and 69's mother present at search also maternal uncle.

Don't know exact spot where P. 70 found. Thanadar showed me bundle of things found. Signed in *vehra.*

Our Singh Sabha in Gujarwal has stopped since last 2 or 3 years. Have had no row about it. Never any dispute with Natha Singh about *Zaildari.* Had dispute with Natha Singh about Rs. 900 mortgage money.

Not in Jaggat Singh widow's *akhandpat* where (69) officiated. Was never asked why I did not go.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali.—Don't know if my brother ever gave evidence against (78) in an Arms Act case.

(78) was arrested by me in a dacoity case. Sewa Singh and Pir Bakhsh were hanged. They are not related to witness 43. Are related to Nidhan Singh.

Accused (33) and (78) were released in Ludhiana. I remember receiving no letter from Sub-Inspector of Police.

Don't remember telling police Canada returned men had never left village.

Never had any talk with (33) about Rs. 100. Know accused 59's father. Never had any dispute with him, wasn't got fined by him in *panchayat.*

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 30th November 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

50th Witness.—Bir Singh of Mandi Ahmadgarh on solemn affirmation.

Testifies to sale in March last to Bhagat Singh, approver, by his father, deceased, of mansel, potash, saltpetre and sulphur for fireworks.

Cross-examined.—Can't mention other persons names who purchased. No accounts. Know Bhagat Singh as he was in school with me in same school.

Bhagat Singh gave police information and I was called to *thana*.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 30th November 1915.

51st Witness.—Bir Singh, son of Rana Singh, of Nangal Khurd, on solemn affirmation.

Used to sell books in Ballowal. Saw Bhagat Singh, approver, between Gujarwal and Naurangwal. Asked me to make *chhavi*. Said I couldn't. He thought I was a smith, but I am not. Am really a tailor. Identifies Bhagat Singh.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali.—Didn't know him before.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

52nd Witness.—Nand Singh on solemn affirmation.

Corroborates Bhagat Singh, approver. Has been in Canada, Manilla, China and United States of America. Returned home in January 1915. Bhagat Singh came and asked me if I was returned emigrant and if I was Desh Bhagat. Said I was poor and I refused to join. Identifies Bhagat Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

53rd Witness:—Ishar Singh of Sohian on solemn affirmation.

Seen Bhagat Singh on road near Jagraon, some 8 or 9 months ago. Asked me to help Sikhs against Government and to murder the English. Said I wouldn't. Again saw him in my own village. I sent him away. Identifies Bhagat Singh. Didn't know him before. Heard his name at identification.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 30th November 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 1st December 1915.

Presence as before.

Mr. W. C. Asquith for accused (85).

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

54th Witness.—Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, on solemn affirmation.

I remember on 6th June Sundar and Harnama, Bauries, told me they had arrested Buta Singh, Bur Singh (6), Kapur Singh and Arjan Singh (2). I went and saw these men. They were in *mauza* Chitti.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ascertained there had been a Committee on 5th June 1915. They had been followed from near Kapurthala. I heard of the Walla Bridge murder on 12th June 1915. On the 13th March the gang had come into Kapurthala, and made arrangements to help. Deputy Inspector of Police to seize them. Atma Singh, Chanan Singh, Harnam Singh and Kala Singh were arrested on 13th June 1915. Atma Singh gave up 5 rifles and ammunition and Channan Singh 1 rifle belt and ammunition on 16th June 1915 after searching for place where arrested. I produced articles in the Walla Bridge murder case. They were army rifles, etc.

I suspected Kapurthala people were in it on information of Ikram-ul-Haqq. Bachan Singh, approver, said a Havaldar of the State was concerned in a proposal to attack the State treasury. We could trace no such Havaldar. We were told that the clothes of the murdered men had been deposited with him by Bachan Singh and Rur Singh.

On 28th September 1915 we heard the Havaldar was really Bhagwan Singh, a sepoy. I went to the Chief Secretary Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid and Bhagwan Singh was called and he admitted also having the clothes and took Nawab Khan, me, Chief Secretary and Ikram-ul-Haqq to the military barracks and Rur Singh, Deputy Commissioner, was called. In barracks Bhagwan Singh produced from his box a *safa* and other clothes. P. 71 is the *fard baramadgi*., Identify P. 72 as *safa*. Next day noticed there was a number on the *safa*. There were 5 articles given up. Number is 3166. There was a corresponding number on one of the rifles and belts.

Bhagwan Singh said that on day following the Walla Bridge murder, Rur Singh and another man gave him these things, and that there had been another meeting.

Cross-examined for (6) *by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh.*—Had never seen accused (6) before 7th June.

Cross-examined for (42) *by Dr. Alam.*—Never received any photos from Patiala or Maler Kotla. I have no recollection of getting any photo of (42) from any source. Got photos of other men from Government to search for them.

Cross-examined for (2) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—Never saw Arjan Singh before arrest. He spoke to me at Chitti. He did not appear to stammer. He was hesitating in speech.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

55th Witness.—M. Nawab Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Kapurthala, on solemn affirmation.

Corroborates discovery of P. 72, and *fard baramdagi* P. 71, on 28th September 1915 on indication of Bhagwan Singh, sepoy, from latter's box.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

56th Witness.—Harnam Singh of Killi on solemn affirmation.

Testifies to seditious speech at *Killi* fair by Arjan Singh (2) (seen once before) and a companion, and heard later his companion was Bhagat Singh.

Speech of accused (2) referred to heavy revenue, Rikabganj, pay of sepoys and much more to the same effect. A song was recited about killing Europeans.

We stopped them by threatening them with the police.

A few days later saw same two and a boy in the village. They left next morning.

Identified (2) in Ludhiana Jail. Identifies Bhagat Singh in court.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined for (2) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—Knew Bhagat Singh first at *Killi* fair. Remember Ladda Singh, Nihal Singh and lots of others at the fair. Can't remember if Arjan Singh spoke first. Others lectured at the *Singh Sabha*. (2) spoke 15 or 16 minutes. Didn't hear Arjan Singh say anything about petitioning Government to restore Rikabganj. He spoke with haste lest he be turned out. Lots of people stopped him. I did too.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

At this stage Prem Singh (67) is placed in the dock, and Mr. Saunders is appointed his Counsel.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

57th Witness.—Nihal Singh on solemn affirmation.

Similar evidence to last witness as to *Singh Sabha* at *Killi* in *Chet* last and seditious lectures by Arjan Singh (2) and a companion Bhagat Singh. Knew (2) before. Burden of speech was *maro farangi*. Reference to poor pay of Government servants, revenue, cow-killing and Rikabganj. Recommended *bandobast* by airing grievances. People stopped him.

Cross-examined for (2) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—No one else spoke. Arjan Singh (2), said we should have Khalsa to restore *Gurdwara* and asked our help. I said the method was not good. There was no reference to petitioning the Viceroy. He said he was wandering about to make a *bandobast*. I don't know what *bandobast* he was going to make.

Arjan Singh first spoke for ¼ or ½ hour.

Lots at the fair, *e.g.*, Ladda Singh, Bir Singh, Narain Singh of Ajitwal, Nand Singh.

Arjan Singh spoke standing. He had a paper in his hand. All of us stopped him, *e.g.*, Harnam Singh, Secretary forbade him.

My sister Khemo is married in Jagraon. Know nothing of row between her *dewar* and Lal Singh. Santokha and Gobinda are her *dewars*. I don't know if they were taken to *thana* on complaint of Arjan Singh's father. Am a cultivator and village proprietor of 16 *ghamaos*.

Cross-examined for (65) *by D. Alam.*—Fair is annual. Singh Sabha not annual. No collections at Sabha. Never before any lecture against Government.

Re-examined.—Am lambardar.

1st December 1915. T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

58th Witness.—Santa Singh of Bhoparai on solemn affirmation :—

Was in America. Returned 1 year ago (November 1914). At Hong Kong met (53). Asked me to work for my *qaum*. Said the English had caused us lots of trouble in India and asked me to join in *Ghadr*. I refused. Said I was going home for marriage. I sailed alone. He stayed in Hong Kong 6 or 7 months after. Bhagat Singh came asking for me in village. He asked me to join in *Ghadr*, and told me (53) had told him of me. I declined to join. Identifies Bhagat Singh.

Had never seen (53) before seeing him in Hong Kong. Never saw him in India. Was myself restricted.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad for (53).—(53) did not sail with me from San Francisco to Hong Kong. Sailed on *Manchuria*. Don't know when (53) got to Hong Kong. Met (53) on road in Hong Kong. He spoke to me as I had come from America. Was alone at time. Reached India in November.

In Hong Kong 2 days. Did not steal 53's *kurta*.

T. P. ELLIS,

1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

59th Witness.—Bhola Singh of *Mauza* Rumi on solemn affirmation.—

Know Fatteh Singh of Rumi. At *bhog* of his Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh, approver, came 6 months or more ago. Spoke against Government, both of them, and asked for help to create disturbances. I stopped them. Fatteh Singh is dead.

Cross-examined for accused (69).—Am *Nihang* Sikh! *Nihangs* wear black. *Nihangs* do not wander about in gangs. We occasionally attend *melas*, but not in gangs. I don't know if groups of elders do go about together. I never do. Never got into train at Mullanpur a year ago.

Cross-examined for accused (2) *by Rauf Ali.*—Didn't know Bhagat Singh. Arjan Singh told me his name. Never saw Bhagat Singh again up till now. Both of them spoke. Arjan Singh first. Both sitting when speaking. Arjan Singh never my *shahgird*! Can't say if he speaks with a stammer, noticed none.

Only Fatteh Singh and I were there by the *Granth*.

Re-examined.—Identified Arjan Singh on jail parade in Ludhiana. Also picks him out in Court.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

60th Witness.—Nirbhai Singh, student of Khalsa School, Jullundur, on solemn affirmation.—

Of *mauza* Lalton. Knows Udham Singh of Hans, fellow pupil, identifies him. Came to me in February 1915 on return home with Uttam Singh (98). Both spoke against Government saying Government was oppressive, paid Indians small wages and levied heavy revenue, punished unequally. Said should make people *bagi* and by rebellion alter things.

I turned them out. Never saw (98) before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders for (98).—Knew Udham Singh well. Not an athlete. Before I got to Udham Singh, he and (98) were talking to other boys. Udham Singh called me. Uttam Singh was talking to the boys about *Ghadr* when I sat with them. Can't remember exact words used. Failed to identify (98) in jail. Had only seen him for 15 minutes. Might do so now.

On question of Commissioners.—Udham Singh told me 98's name.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali for Group VII.—Udham Singh had not been to me before about *Ghadr*, nor has he been again.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

61st Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Kishan Singh, Faridkot, on solemn affirmation.

On 19th September 1915 Head Constable Gurdit Singh told me 2 suspicious Sikhs were at Mana Bhagwana. Superintendent of Police sent the Head Constable and me to arrest them. Took Mir Muhammad, Police Constable, and some zamindars with me to Mana Bhagwana. Heard the 2 men were in a *kotha* outside village. We surrounded *kotha* which was locked up

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and empty. Searched in jungle for them. Met them on road coming home and arrested them. They were (98) and (32). (32) had a key which opened *kotha*. When arrested both began singing seditious songs (from *Ghadr-di. Gunj*) and said they had been got by chance without arms, and had they had arms, they would have resisted and killed arresters (objection made by Mr. Saunders). I went and opened *kotha* with 32's key, and inside found one automatic pistol with 6 cartridges in it (P. 73 A. B.), 1 revolver with 5 cartridges (P. 74), and 14 loose cartridges in small bag (P. 75), papers and other ordinary things. P. 76 is *fard baramadgi*, dated 19th September 1915.

Arrested (98) and (32) and took them to Faridkot.

Cross-examined for accused (98) *by Mr. Saunders.*—Remember some of exact words sung. Arrested a distance off *kotha* in fields near canal. When arrested took them straight to *kotha*. Were arrested just before sunset. Sun was setting when *kotha* searched. Whole business over in 20 minutes. Automatic pistol on a shelf, revolver on another shelf, clothes, etc., in room. Cartridges were near revolver.

Cross-examined for accused (32) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—I entered house first. Lambardars Anokh Singh, Sham Singh, Man Singh and others searched me first and felt I had nothing on me.

Key in 32's waistcoat pocket. Both put in handcuffs at once. Sham Singh and Anokh Singh told me the men were living in the *kotha*.

I alone went in, lambardars stood by door.

Accused didn't try to bolt. (32) did not try to throw away key.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

62nd Witness.—Sham Singh, lambardar, Mana Bhagwana, on solemn affirmation.

Remember 2 men coming to village. Began to stop in *kotha* of Surjan Das, *Sadh*, outside the village with the *Sadh's* permission. *Sadh* fed them. Men were (98) and (32). *Sadh* told me their names. Later Kishna, *Sadh*, came to village begging. He used to go to the *kotha*, and he told my father the 2 men would not come into the village. I was suspicious and had information given in the *thana*. Then corroborates last witness as to arrest, and search and discoveries, and accused's remarks when arrested.

Before reaching *kotha*, both accused said their pistols were in the *kotha*. Uttam Singh (98) told us the automatic pistol was his.

Cross-examined for accused (98) *by Mr. Saunders.*—Thanadar came in late afternoon. When first seen accused were standing. Thanadar brought out and showed us the pistols. We searched the Thanadar before he went in. Whole village was out.

Cross-examined for accused (32) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—I arrested accused about 400 *karms* from where the Thanadar was standing. Nathi and another man were with me. Others in a circle surrounding. Accused ran about 100 *karms* when they saw we were after them.

Surjan Das, *Sadh*, who was by *kotha* when we arrived was not asked where the key was. He said the Sikhs were out. We and accused both searched the Thanadar and felt his pockets before he went in. Accused were taken after search to Maimi *en route* to the *thana*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

63rd Witness.—Anokh Singh, Lambardar, on solemn affirmation.

Tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders for accused (98).—When arrested Sub-Inspector of Police was near *kothri*—100 *karms* from us. Thanadar handcuffed them, took them to *kothri*.

Nothing elicited to show differences in story.

Cross-examined for accused (32) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—Nothing elicited to show any discrepancy in statements. Accused ran off when they saw us. Accused had been in village 10 or 15 days before arrest. Surjan Das, *Sadh*, not present at search.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

64th Witness.—Gurdit Singh, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation.

Tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders for (98).—Gives identically same story as to search as prior witnesses. No discrepancy elicited.

Cross-examined for (32) *by Mr. Rauf Ali.*—Nothing elicited. Roof of house height of man. Got information from Hari Singh and Kapur Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

65th Witness.—Sunder Singh, Bawaria, on solemn affirmation.

Remember finding tracks in *Jeth* last behind military barrracks at Kapurthala. Had had orders to find whereabouts of patridges. Harnama and myself found tracks of 4 men, followed them, saw 3 more men had joined, a little further some 18 men. Had passed through thorns.

Marks in sand of *chavvis*. Got suspicious and retraced the tracks. Followed up tracks of 4 men to *mauza* Kala Sangian where constable joined us, then to *mauza* Chitti. Joined there by lambardar and arrested 4 men in *gurdwara* while cooking. One of the men Bir Singh, had a *chhavi*.

Cross-examined by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh for accused (6).—Never seen Bir Singh before or since.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali.—Possibly can identify.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

66th Witness.—Harnama, Bawaria, on solemn affirmation.

Tendered in corroboration of witness 65.

Cross-examined by Sheikh Miran Bakhsh.—Never saw (6) before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—Got to *gurdwara* by following tracks. No road or way. Followed 4 tracks from the place where 14 or 15 men had assembled together. Seven men had gone to Kartarpur, 3 to Cantonments. Didn't follow Kartarpur men as there is a pakka road there where tracks would be lost.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

67th Witness.—Police Constable Mahan Singh of Kapurthala Police on solemn affirmation.

Was picked up at Kala Sangian by witnesses 65 and 66 and asked me to help follow up foot-prints of 4 doubtful men. Followed to Chitti and in *dharmsala* arrested Bir Singh, Buta Singh, Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh. *Chhavi* found with Bir Singh. Handed men over to *Thanadar*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by accused (6).—Sent *rukka* to *thana* when left Chitti.

Cross-examined by Arjan Singh (2).—In *dharmsala* there was a *Sadh* and a weaver besides when we arrived.

No suspicions against the weaver. The 4 men were arrested as the Bawarias said they were the men whose foot-prints they had followed up.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

68th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Husain of Sadr Jullundur on solemn affirmation.

Testifies to accused (2), (6), Kapur Singh and Buta Singh being arrested at Chitti. Went there on receipt of *rukka* (P. 77). *Chhavi* head (P. 78) said to have been taken from Bir Singh (6). Took men arrested to Jullundur.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

69th Witness.—Mohan Singh, lambardar of Chitti, on solemn affirmation.

Tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—Joined Bawarias in village at my house. In *dharmsala* 4 strangers, a weaver and his wife, and another man of our village. Bir Singh (6) tried to bolt. Some 10 or 12 men came from village after.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

70th Witness.—Mehr Singh, aged about 7, of Daudher not sworn.

Know Arjan Singh, approver. Came and wanted me to call Kapur Singh. I did so.

Cross-examined.—The son of Chanda Singh, accused.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

71st Witness.—Inspector Nand Singh, on solemn affirmation.

Of Moga. Remember under orders of Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, searching house of Phera Singh (65) on 22nd June 1915, when found Gurmukhi book *Naujawan Utho*, P. 80. Phera Singh was not present. Indar Singh, Kaku Singh and Jewa Singh, Patwari Asu Ram present. List P. 79. Also searched house of Sudh Singh (83) on 10th October 1915. Subscription list, P. 82, found there, *fard baramadgi*, P. 81. P. 82 is subscription list made in Vancouver in Gurmukhi. Accused (83) admitted P. 82 was in his own hand.

Cross-examined for accused (65) *and* (83) *by M. L. Puri.*—Search of (65) was in his quarters at the school. All his luggage was there. Kaku Singh had the key.

There were lots of papers in accused 83's house which we did not take possession of. P. 82 was taken as it seemed to have something to do with the case.

D. 1 was found in the same box as P. 82. Accused (83) said P. 82 was a collection list for a Khalsa School.

Can't say if D. 1 and P. 82 were in one envelope.

Was told (65) had gone to his own home in Sialkot.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

72nd Witness.—Kaku Singh of Dhudiki on solemn affirmation.

Corroborates search at quarters of accused (65).

Cross-examined for accused (65).—Was at a *bhog* for prayers for victory of British at 65's. Bhai Isher Singh got the school recognized by British Government. When grant given by Government (65) was master. I was treasurer of school. (65) had boys in school recite *Japti* 125 times for victory of British. It took place 5 or 6 months after Isher Singh went away.

Re-examined.—It was Bhai Isher Singh, Doctor, who on leaving gave orders for the *Japti*. He has gone on military service.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

73rd Witness.—Sher Singh of Chur Chak on solemn affirmation.

(83) is of my village. He came from America 1½ years ago; then Rur Singh (L. C. C.) came. (83) was a constant companion of Rur Singh.

Cross-examined for accused (83).—My house is some way from 83's. Been at his house often. Saw Rur Singh on road often with (83) and on *chauk*, but not at his house. Saw them together shortly before Rur Singh's arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

74th Witness.—Narain Singh of Dhudiki on solemn affirmation.

Know accused (65). He was visited at his school by (53), (62), (63), (32) of Dhudiki, Rur Singh (L. C. C.), Arjan Singh, approver, Nand Singh, approver, and (83) and others.

Cross-examined for accused (65).—Prem Singh is my brother. He sent money from America for the school. I did not give it to the school as the school was *bemane*.

(65) never asked me for the money. Kaku Singh did. He was treasurer.

Have never been asked to identify in jail. Not been in school since (65's) arrest. Went there last when there was a collection of returned emigrants with (65) at the school 3 or 4 months before 65's arrest.

Had seen returned emigrants there at other times. Did not speak then to (65). Am not on speaking terms with (65). Can easily identify (65). Was present at his arrest. He tried to escape.

Knew some visitors from other villages. Made statement to police early in *Har*.

Cross-examined for (32) *by M. Rauf Ali.*—(32) is not of my *patti*. Last saw him in *Phagan*. Also saw him when he returned. No *adawat* between *pattis* to my knowledge. Know of no cases. Know (32) before he went to America.

Saw Rur Singh frequently in village.

Cross-examined for (53), (63), (62) *by Beni Pershad.*—Have built house in my garden ½ mile from village. No police officer ever stopped there. Attend in *taftish* like other villagers. Don't know if (53) has been talking about my not paying the Rs. 300 to the school.

Can't say where my brother is in America. (63) never had criminal case with me. Never heard of a complaint filed by him. Never heard he got my father fined. I was fined, but accused's father was not complainant. One Ishar and Pokhar were complainants.

Was not fined 3 years ago in theft case brought by (53). Did not 8 years ago have dispute with (53) about a *chhapar*. (53) was in America when my nephew was married.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Re-examined.—Know the people mentioned were against Government from what they said in the village on return from America.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

75th Witness.—Jhanda Singh of Manewala, Assessor, on solemn affirmation.

On 8th August 1915 police came and asked for a diver. Buchan Singh (approver) was with the police and said he had thrown his beg into a *toba*.

Bachan Singh showed diver well between 5 and 6 mile stones. Diver recovered P. 59 from the well.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

76th Witness.—Ilahi, diver, on solemn affirmation.

Testifies to recovery of P. 59.

T. P. ELLIS,

1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

77th Witness.—Narain Singh of Dhudiki, on solemn affirmation.

Knows (65). Following visited him:—(62), (63), (32), (80), Nand Singh, approver, Arjan Singh, approver, of Daudher, a stout man from Chur Chak. Used to go to him separately and sometimes altogether. Saw them 3 or 4 times in a group.

Cross-examined by M. Rauf Ali.—Other villagers also visited (65). Can't remember names. Am of different *patti* to (32). I heard nothing at time which would have made me go to police.

Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—No *makiat*; am old soldier. Not on Register X. My father transferred land in my wife's name. Not opposed to the school.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—Sundar Singh is not a relative of me. He is a *pattidar* distantly connected. (80) got decree against him. Sometimes visited school. Never in a gathering of accused. Did not borrow Rs. 5 from accused (80).

T. P. ELLIS,

1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

78th Witness.—Naraina on solemn affirmation.

Chaukidar of Dhudiki. Police visited village last *Bhadon*. Went to (53) and (62).

Went to *dharmsala*, then to 62's. Searched his house. Mother got *chhavi* found in manure heap. Police asked her to give up 62's *chhavi*. She took police to manure heap, and on her direction I dug (P. 83) thereout.

The heap was 62's just outside village in *shamilat*.

Know (65). Prior to his arrest all sorts of people visited him including candidates for admission to Sikhism. Also (53), (62), Bachan Singh, Rur Singh, (83). The latter went occasionally alone. Sometimes with others.

Cross-examined for (65).—(65) had *bhog* for victory. I cooked for occasion.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—*Gurdwara* and school are quite alone together. No *larais* between the *pattis*.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

79th Witness.—Jiwan Singh, Lambardar, Dhudiki, on solemn affirmation.

Know (32). He returned from America last *Poh*. He was restricted on arrival. He absconded on 24th *Phagan* when ordered at Moga to give security and never appeared in village.

Rur Singh (72) gave police *safa* like (P. 62) in my pre ence, and said at time he had exchanged it with one Tola Singh or Lachman Singh (objection taken).

Cross-examined.—Don't know of what material (P. 62) is. Thanadar Rulia Singh present. Didn't say why exchanged. Volunteered information himself. Said got mixed up.

There is well in village school. Only boys draw from it, not villagers.

Know nothing about school. Now know (55) is a bad character. Can't say if (32) left village with Zaildar's permission to fetch his wife.

T. P. ELLIS,

1st December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 2nd December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

80th Witness.—Rulia Singh of Dhudiki, Lambardar, on solemn affirmation :—

Was in village when (72) was arrested. He gave a *safa* to police. Said he had got it in exchange from one Lachman Singh, *sipahi*.

A *chhavi* was also found in manure heap. Pointed out by Atri, mother of (62). Identifies P. 83.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath for (72).—*Safa* found 20th *Sawan*. (72) was not in village. He was brought back by Lambardar. (72) produced it of own accord in my presence. He went alone into house. *Safa* was silkish. (72) not in handcuffs when *safa* produced. Didn't say when or where exchanged.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad for (62).—*Chhavi* found in *Bhadon* (62) had been arrested and was not in village. Manure heap outside village.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

81st Witness.—Pakhar Singh, Lambardar, of Dhudiki, on solemn affirmation :—

Testifies to Pala Singh (63) giving up *dhao* (P. 58) to police, discovered outside village, distance off in bank of canal. Was buried.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad for (63).—Never had fight with (63) about water. Bachan Singh, approver, not present at discovery. Mentions Daudhar people present.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

82nd Witness.—Ranjit Singh, Zaildar, of Daudhar, on solemn affirmation :—

Corrobrates discovery of P. 58.

Also to discovery by Bachan Singh (approver) of one *kirpan* (P. 63) and two *chadars* (P. 61, 60).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad.—My brother wrestles, not a professional. Never had match with (62), or despute with him. Didn't see Arjan Singh there.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

83rd Witness.—Dev Raj, shopkeeper, on solemn affirmation :—

Knew Malang, who was killed. Remembers Bachan Singh, approver, bringing police to his shop. Saw him before in *Har*. Four men came to my shop and drank *lassi*, and went away. Was month before Malang killed.

One man blind in one eye.

Cross-examined for (72).—Bachan Singh came for *lassi*. Others stood two or three shops off. Have failed to identify in jail.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

84th Witness.—Mussammat Ind Khara, of Thatthi Khara, on solemn affirmation :—

Atma Singh and Harnam Singh (Walla Bridge murderers) were of my village. Three men came to my house shortly before their arrest. Don't know who two drank *lassi*. Identified one in Ludhiana jail *i.e.*, (72), and one the day before yesterday in Lahore jail, *i e.*, (67).

The man identified in Ludhiana had one eye. One man afterwards brought police and pointed out house.

Cross-examined for (72).—Was in *Jeth*. Didn't know them before. Prem Singh asked for *lassi*. He told me his name then. Not witness in Walla Bridge murder case.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

85th Witness.—Sahib Singh, of Thatthi Kara, on solemn affirmation :—

Granthi of *gurdwara*. Bachan Singh, approver, brought police to *gurdwara*. Had seen him in *Jeth* 2 or 3 days before *Massia* with 2 others, one a one-eyed man (*i.e.*, 72) whom I identified in Ludhiana and one identified in Lahore Jail *i.e.*, (67).

Atma Singh and Harnam Singh gave them food. None returned afterwards.

Cross examined for (72).—Came twice. Second time 2 days after first visit. All came together. Conversed with Harnam Singh not with (72). Bachan Singh came with police 2 or 3 months ago.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

86th Witness.—Ujagar Singh, of Thatthi Kara, on solemn affirmation :—

Returned from Shanghai 10 or 11 months ago. Was restricted. Remember Walla Bridge murder. Four men, Prem Singh, Bachan Singh (identified) and 2 others came to me just before. Went with Atma Singh and Harnam Singh to tank with them. Identified (72) as one of the 4. Prem Singh asked me to join us against Government and go with him to commit dacoities and fight. Refused to do so.

Cross-examined for (72).—No place for dacoity mentioned. Didn't know (72) before. Never saw him again till identified him in Ludhiana Jail. Stopped 2 or 3 minutes with them. Others in *gurdwara* when I went out.

Bachan Singh brought police and pointed out my place. Said I had refused to go on with them.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

87th Witness.—Uttam Singh of Thatthi Kara on solemn affirmation:—

Two or 3 days before *Massia* saw suspicious man at a well. Reported to Sodhi Jawand Singh. The suspicious men want off.

I identified him in jail (72).

Cross-examined for (72).—Told Sodhi man had one eye.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

88th Witness.—Mussammat Partabi of Thatthi Kara on solemn affirmation:—

See *chadar* (P. 61). It belonged to Atma Singh, my son, hanged.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

89th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Bodh Raj of Tarn Taran, on solemn affirmation :—

Sodhi Jawand Singh sent me report *re* suspicious man had been at *gurdwara*. Atma Singh and Harnam Singh restricted had been absent. So told him to report if any suspicious persons came to village.

He did so. So I made report (P. 84) on 11th June 1915. I suspected he was connected with Atma Singh and Harnam Singh.

(Note.—Report is concerned with (72)).

Cross-examined.—Sodhi Jawand Singh did not sign my report.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

90th Witness.—Kirpa Ram, Baker of Jandiala on solemn affirmation:—

Last *Massia* 2 men came to me; one I identified in Ludhiana (72), one is Bachan Singh. They bought bread of me. It was the *Massia* day. Heard later that day of the Walla murder.

Cross-examined for (72).—Bachan Singh brought police to my shop; that's how police got to know of me, then told police other man was one-eyed. They were first to come on *Massia* day.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

91st Witness.—Arjan Das of Sakhdu Nangal on solemn affirmation :—

Live at Chitthi. Remembers 2 men coming to *dharmsala*; one of whom identifies as Bachan Singh, other (72) was identified in Ludhiana Jail. Had food. It was in *Jeth*. Had told police his *hulia* before identification.

Cross-examined for (72).—Stayed short time for food. No one else came for food at same time. Never saw them again till identification.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

92nd Witness.—Nihal Singh of Gandhra on solemn affirmation :—

Remember Bachan Singh bringing police to me. Had seen him before after *Massia*, 2 or 3 days, with another man. Told me had been for bath at *Massia*. Identified the other (72) at Ludhiana. Asked to stay night with me being travellers.

Cross-examined.—Am hospitable enough to shelter strangers. Told police man with Bachan Singh was one-eyed. He was blind in left eye.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

93rd Witness.—Dial Singh of Sohal on solemn affirmation :—

Bachan Singh is my *pupar*. He came to me in *Jeth* from Tarn Taran after bath with a one-eyed man. I identified him in jail (72). Next morning both went away.

Cross-examined.—My wife cooked for them. Didn't talk with (72). Was called to *thana* in *Badon*; then told Inspector of visit. (72) not in *thana*. At parade no other one-eyed men present.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

94th Witness.—Kala Singh of Janetpura, on solemn affirmation :—

Bachan Singh's father and grandfather used to live in Janetpura. In *Jeth* last he and another man came there. Identified other man (72) in Ludhiana Jail. Said had come from Sohal. Stayed for a drink and went on.

Cross-examined.—No talk with them. *Sipahi* came and called me to *thana*. Was sent to Ludhiana next day to identify. Didn't give police *hulia*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

95th Witness.—Nigaya of Shaikh Daulat on solemn affirmation :—

Bachan Singh, approver, is my sister's son. Came to me with a one-eyed man, whom I identified in Ludhiana Jail (72). This was in *Jeth*. Said had come after bathing from Tarn Taran *vid* Janetpura. The companion came from Dhudeke. Stayed night.

Cross-examined for (72).—No one else saw them. Talked to them. Gave police *hulia* before identification which they noted down. Never saw (72) besides except at Ludhiana.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

96th Witness.—Makhan Singh of Gondwal on solemn affirmation :—

Knows 64. Brought police to me, 2 or 3 months ago. (64) had been to me end of *Jeth* at noon on day after Malang died (*i.e.*, 13-6-15). (64) was sent by *Langri* to me, and asked me for some food which I gave.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad.—Told Police same statement. Not produced for identification. *Langri* is Ami Chand.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

97th Witness.—Ami Chand, *Langri*, on solemn affirmation :—

Corroborates W. 96 as to 64 coming to Gondwal on 13th June 1915, and having meal.

Cross-examined—Nothing.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

98th Witness.—Abdulla of Patti on solemn affirmation :—

Dharzi. Made P. 85 for Pala Singh (64). (64) pointed out shop to Police. Made *kurta* 5 or 6 months ago. Was alone.

Cross-examined for (64).—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

99th Witness.—Ralla Ram, Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation :—

Accused (64) made a statement to me and mentioned going to Gondwal, then Patti on his way back from Kapurthala. Told me had shirt made in Patti. Took him to Peshawar to his regiment to get shirt. Got 2; then took him to Gondwal, and he pointed out Makhan Singh and Ami Chand. Recorded statements; then to Patti. He pointed out Abdulla's shop, and Abdulla who said could not pick out shirt as machine made, but said he had made one.

Cross-examined for (64).—Can't remember dates. Accused arrested 4th September, taken to Peshawar, 7th September 1915. After Patti confession recorded, then sent to jail. Was with me about 8 days. Was kept in *havalat*. Never beaten. Never tied accused's legs.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd December 1915.

100th Witness.—Nand Singh of *Mauza* Daudher, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade, identifies—

Accused No.				*Remarks.*
53	...	...	...	By name and village.
62	...	...	...	Ditto.
64	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	...	...	...	Ditto.
80	...	...	...	Ditto.
32	...	...	...	Ditto.
2	...	...	...	Ditto.
65	...	...	...	Ditto.

I joined 6th Cavalry as a bugler in 1909. In April 1914 I resigned.

Arjan Singh, approver, advised me to go to China. I left for Penang in July 1914.

I met Arjan Singh there and Chanda Singh (9). Arjan Singh was in in the employ of Ben Meyer and Co. Chanda Singh was working as a tailor. I stayed with Arjan Singh. I got employment as a watchman.

SS. *Tosha Maru* arrived at Penang with Indian passengers. They had no caste restrictions. They never gave their names and villages; said they were Indians. They used "Bande Matram" when meeting. Day after arrival Arjan Singh and Chanda Singh went to a lecture in the *Gurdwara*. On their return Arjan Singh and Chanda Singh told me of the lecture, the purport of which was that the English were oppressive, making heavy revenue demands even on grass and fodder, and that it was an opportune time to go to India to spread sedition as the Germans were fighting with the English and would help Indians. Arjan Singh told me to fetch all the men to the *Gurdwara*.

Near Ben Meyer Co's. premises I saw 10 to 12 of them reciting a Punjabi poem.

I brought them to Arjan Singh. The emigrants began to talk in the same strain against Government.

Their talk impressed me, Chanda Singh and Arjan Singh. They told us that Germans would provide arms and ammunition. So we agreed to join the *Ghadr* party.

The *Tosha Maru* ship sailed from Penang after 2 or 4 days. After its departure we talked about *Ghadr*.

In January Chanda Singh and Arjan Singh left Penang by a Jardine Coy's ship possibly for *Ghadr*; so they told me.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

I used to go to *Gurdwara* and read *Khalsa Samachar*. After reading I concluded the *Ghadr* was no good.

I was baptized a Sikh in Penang. I made up my mind to join the Vidyala at Tarn Taran. I sailed for India on 27th or 28th February. This ship was going to Calcutta after taking a Military detachment to Singapore. Many Indians from Malay States were returning by this ship. I got to Calcutta and we were sent to Ludhiana, and told to go to our villages. I reached Daudhar on 11th March. On the following day I went to Arjan Singh's, approver. Chanda Singh (9) came there. Arjan Singh said Chanda Singh had joined the *Ghadr* and asked me my intentions. I replied I was with them as I was Arjan Singh's friend.

They said Arjan Singh (2) had openly preached sedition at Kili Fair, and was not afraid of Government. I was told Isher Singh (32) was an important member. A few days after Bhagat Singh (approver) came to Arjan Singh's house. Arjan Singh took him aside when Bhagat Singh left. Arjan Singh came to me and told me Bhagat Singh was a messenger, and had told him Rur Singh (L. C. C.), had planned a daccity in Ghalib and had asked Arjan Singh to get men ready.

As we did not hear further from Rur Singh we did not go for the dacoity.

A few days after Arjan Singh (2) and Bhagat Singh came to Arjan Singh, approver's. Arjan Singh, approver, told me Arjan Singh (2) was an *Updeshak*.

Chanda Singh and Thaman Singh, came to Arjan Singh's. Arjan Singh (2) said it was proposed to commit a dacoity in Ghalib to get money for the *Ghadr* party.

He also said men from Dhudeke and Chuhar Chak would take part in the dacoity and assemble at the *Gurdwara* of Kaonke on 21st March. Arjan Singh, approver, told me he had a *gandasa*, that Bhagat Singh knew how to prepare bombs and one bomb would be enough. We promised to reach Kaonke on the date fixed.

None, however, went to Kaonke as we were afraid. A few days after 21st March, Arjan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh came to our village. He was told why we did no go to Kaonke. In April Mahinder Singh (53) and Phera Singh (65) came to Arjan Singh. Arjan Singh summoned me through Kehru. I went but found they had left for Dhudeke. I followed and overtook them. On the way Phera Singh (65) and Mahinder Singh remarked Sikh rule would be established and the English turned out. They said Guru Gobind Singh had given his life for religion and we should sacrifice our life for liberty. Phera Singh informed us a meeting of the revolutionaries would be held soon and we should attend. Phera Singh also told us he had to do all the clerical work of the Committee of *Ghadr* party. Phera Singh and Mahinder Singh went on to Dhudeke. Arjan Singh and I returned half way.

Arjan Singh told me these two men had come to him in search of Isher Singh (32).

A few days later Isher Singh (32) came with Banta Singh to Dhudeke. Prior to this Arjan Singh told me Isher Singh had been to him. A short time after that Arjan Singh (2) and Kapoor Singh came to our village. Arjan Singh (2) was lame.

Later on Isher Singh (32) and Banta Singh came to Arjan Singh, approver.

Chanda Singh and I were introduced to Isher Singh and Banta Singh by Arjan Singh who said they were members of the *Ghadr* party.

Isher Singh had a revolver. Isher Singh and Banta Singh told Arjan Singh they had come about a Committee at Chuhar Chak and to find out who had caused the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh as they wanted to kill the informer to stop anybody turning informer in future.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We decided to send for Kapoor Singh to help in finding out. Chanda Singh (9) sent Kehru and Mehru to bring Kapoor Singh who came. Banta Singh spoke in English to Kapoor Singh.

Kapoor Singh, Isher Singh and Banta Singh left. Isher Singh had a kind of *khukhri*. Subsequent to this Pala Singh (64) came to Daudhar at night. I accompanied him to Arjan Singh. Pala Singh informed Arjan Singh a meeting of the *Ghadr* party was to be held at Chuhar Chak that night.

I believe it was 2nd June. I, Pala Singh and Arjan Singh, approver, went to the meeting place. We saw the following there :—

Kapoor Singh,

Arjan Singh (2),

Mahinder Singh (53),

Pakhar Singh (62),

Ishar Singh (32),

Banta Singh (hanged),

and two more, one of whom I have since identified as (80.) Ishar Singh, Banta Singh, Pakhar Singh, Arjan Singh (2) and Arjan Singh, approver, conversed together at some distance and then called the rest of us. Kapoor Singh asked for money to go to Balowal for *masala* for making bombs for the 5th June for an attack at Kapurthala. The *masala* had been buried by Bhagat Singh. Ishar Singh told us Bhagat Singh had become a Government spy and the bomb material should be brought without his knowledge.

Arjan Singh (2) expressed a wish to accompany Kapoor Singh. Isher Singh gave each a rupee. On the way back Arjan Singh, approver, told me it was decided to assemble on 5th June at Kapurthala to attack and seize the Kapurthala fort, fire-arms, fight the English and turn them out. On the 4th June orders requiring me to furnish security were received. On 5th June, Narain Singh and Zaildar Ranjit Singh took me to the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, where I was ordered to furnish security for Rs. 500 and restricted. On the next day Arjan Singh, approver, told me his family had stopped him going to Kapurthala.

On 18th June, I and Arjan Singh were arrested. We found Pakhar Singh and Mahinder Singh in the *havalat*. They told us if we did not mention the Chuhar Chak incident we would be alright, as there was nothing else against us.

I started my statement 6 or 7 days after to Inspector Fazl Imam at Amritsar. Got pardon by Magistrate.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd December 1915.

Cross-examined for accused (9).—Jiwan Singh, son of Atra, lives in my village; also Hira Singh, son of Dal Singh. I had no quarrel with accused (9) over a loan of money. Accused was my friend; and we had money transactions; but I repaid whatever I borrowed. The dagger sheath was of *khadr* cloth, supplied by approver Arjan Singh. My statement to police was concluded in one day.

Cross-examined for (65).—Don't know when approver Arjan Singh made statement to police. I made no additions to my first statement. Police did not get my statement on questions. I do not know English. Phera Singh said nothing about petitioning Viceroy. My sister is married in Dhudeke; and so is approver Arjan Singh's sister. I sometimes go there. (65) is School-Master there. I did not know him before occasion I mentioned; nor met him since that day. He was not brought to me in *havalat*. He did not specify date of meeting. Said "after few days." Nor, where it would be. I did not ask him names of big men of *Ghadr* party, nor what actual writing work he had to do.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined for (51) (61) (26) (46).—Approver Arjan Singh and (9) told me they were sailing to join the *Ghadr*. I did not go to study Gurmukhi further, as I was restricted. I did not tell Deputy Commissioner of my intention and ask permission. I was produced before some European, and said I wanted to study; but was told I was restricted. Approver Arjan Singh told me no details of the management of the Hazur Sahib—that is, the *Ghadr* men there. He said nothing about sending my name to Hazur Sahib, but said I should told myself ready for *Ghadr*. He said that there was a big office at the Hazur Sahib; and that when I was prepared my name would be sent in by (32). He did not name the big officers of that office. At the Chuhar Chak bridge there were two men whom I could not rocognize in dark, because it was dark. I was not told what the English conversation was.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined for (62), (63), (64), (80), (53).—Had no quarrel with (53). From Moga we were taken to Amritsar, and I was sent to Ferozepore. (64) did not remain ill in my uncle's house. My uncle is Tara Singh, *Subedar*. He did not get me a pardon. Did not mention 80's name to Magistrate. Cannot name the men on *Tosha Maru*. Not mention (80) to Police; mentioned name of (64). Not the name of (63). Approver Arjan Singh is my friend. Can't say if police took my statement before his. I had no private grudge against Government, nor America returned relations. Never heard that (62), (63), (64), (80), and (53) had been in thefts, dacoities or similar offences. Other people's houses are near that of Arjan Singh, approver. Altogether 11 persons at Daudhar assembly. It was dark. Approver Bhagat Singh is not my friend. I did state to Magistrate about 62's giving money. I did not know him till that day I mentioned.

Cross-examined (*for* (32) *and* (2).—The men on ship said they were coming to fight to free the country—to "fight" and "free" *ek; matlab hai*. As soon as I went to approver Arjan Singh, after reaching my village, my feelings changed, because he was a friend of mine. The mention about Kili fair was a few days later, perhaps 5 days later. At that time I did not know accused (2). The mention about sending my name to Hazur Sahib was prior to that. My statement to Magistrate was correct. I asked approver Arjan Singh where my name would be sent, and he said to "Hazur Sahib." I was not told, so far as I remember, that some special person's sanction would be required. I once saw Rur Singh (L. C. C.) in Daudhar, once only. I don't know if he was accused in last case. I heard he was transported—the rumour reached his village, near mine. I do not know what *Tat Khalsa* means, the Magistrate asked me that question. Accused (2) stammers slightly. (2) spent one night at my village when he came about 2 weeks after 21st March. It was before June that (2) came having a bad foot. He came on foot. I was in *havalat* of *Sadr thana* at Amritsar. Accused (2) was there for a minute with me when he was put in and I was taken out. 32's pistol was six-chambered. He told me to clean it, but eventually did it himself. It was before June, in May, about middle, I think.

Never knew (32) till that day. Sundar Singh is my *bahnohi*. Approver Arjan Singh has one shop near his house and people often sit there.

Re-examined.—What goods I bought from accused (9) I paid for—I had no actual monetary dealings with him. I bought *gur* and such things.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 2nd December 1915.

101st Witness.—Bishen Singh, lambardar of Mianpur, on solemn affirmation:—

Remember one day before *Massia* was taking Rs. 381-11-3, Government revenue to Tarn Taran. Reached Thattha. Stopped at Arjan Das, *Sadh's*. A one-eyed man was there with another man. Identified 72 in jail and also identify Bachan Singh, approver.

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The Sant left with me for *Massia*.

Paid revenue in that day. Produce receipt (shown dated 11th June 1915).

Cross-examined for accused (72).—Men outside the *jugi*; saw no others. Sant has 1 *chela*, he was present. Stayed 2-3 minutes. Knew Sant slighty before. Didn't ask the man's name. Lambardar of Malanwal took me to there to say what I knew.

Bachan Singh alone, but not (72) was in *thana*. Bachan Singh said I was the man, and I said I could identify the one-eyed man. Lots of men out for identification.

T. P. ELLIS.

The 2nd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

102nd Witness.—Amar Singh, approver, of Samandpur, on solemn affirmation: —

On identification parade, identifies—

Accused.			*Remarks.*
99	...	...	Calls him Prem Singh (67) incorrectly.
26	...	...	Calls him Uttam Singh (98) incorrectly.
67	...	...	By name correctly.
6	...	...	Ditto.
98	...	...	Ditto.
2	...	...	Ditto.
70	...	...	Ditto.
72	...	...	Saw him in Kapurthala in *Jeth*, but does not know his name.
7	...	...	Saw him in Kapurthala, and calls him Puran Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 2nd December 1915.

Special Commissioner.

The 3rd December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

102nd Witness.—Amar Singh of Usmanpur, resumed on solemn affirmation :—

I enlisted in the 124th Baluchis in 1900.

I and Natha Singh, deceased, went to Canada in 1906.

We went to Vancouver then to San Francisco where I spent 5 years.

I returned in January 1912. Neither in America nor on board ship did I hear anything seditious.

Natha Singh remained in America. He returned 2 years after me.

In December 1914 Jawand Singh (36) came to Natha Singh. Natha Singh brought him to my house. Jowand Singh asked if I knew *Ghadr* was going to take place shortly. I replied not. Jawand Singh then said persons are returning from Canada for *Ghadr*. I asked why Jowand Singh replied Gurdit Singh had taken several men in the *Komagata Maru* but Government did not allow them to land, but shot some of them and imprisoned others at Calcutta.

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He also said Canada-returned people were committing dacoities and collecing money to purchase arms. I and Natha Singh replied we were not prepared to join in dacoities.

In *Jeth*, Jowand Singh came again and said the *Ghadr* was about to commence, that infantry, cavalry and artillery were ready to join. I asked who was leader. He replied Har Dyal was. I asked what Hardyal could do alone. Jowand Singh said there were hundreds of others and asked me to join. I said we had no arms. He replied there are plenty of arms in Bengal and down country and some would soon reach the Punjab. I agreed to join then.

Eighteen or 19 days after Buta Singh (hanged) and Bir Singh (6) came to my village.

Bir Singh and Buta Singh said Jowand Singh had sent them to me. I took them to the *dharmsala*. They said the *Ghadr* was about to take place. I asked how many men were prepared to take part in it. Buta Singh replied thousands. Buta Singh also said one Native State would give us 9 guns. I then asked where we were to get arms, Buta Singh replied that a Havildar in Kapurthala in charge of the magazine would supply us with all he had. Buta Singh did not tell me the name of this Havildar. Buta Singh said that having obtained arms, etc., from the Havildar, we would raid thanas and tahsils. He asked me to reach Kapurthala on the following Saturday *vid* Kartarpur and said one Hardit Singh (20) would meet me. I was to ask him whether he belonged to the same *jatha*.

On the following Saturday I went *vid* Nawanshahr, Phagwara and Kartarpur to Kapurthala. I met on the way Hardit Singh and we went together to Kapurthala.

About a mile from Kapurthala Roda Singh (70) met us. He asked if we belonged to the *jatha*. We said " yes," and he told us to go on.

At a bridge near the town we met Bir Singh. Bir Singh asked us if we belonged to the *jatha*. We said yes. He took us back away from the road, where four men or so were sitting in a field. Bir Singh then went and brought other men. In all 19 men assembled there, *viz.*:—

Buta Singh.

Bir Singh (6).

Jowand Singh (36).

Hardit Singh (20).

Banta Singh (hanged).

Prem Singh (67).

Uttam Singh (98).

Puran Singh (32).

Roda Singh (70).

Arjan Singh (2).

A Doctor (71).

Two persons of Majha. (Said by Government Advocate to be Chanan Singh and Kala Singh.)

A one-eyed man identified as (72) and his companion now known to be Bachan Singh, approver.

A boy [said by Government Advocate to be (39)].

The havildar, another person and myself.

Puran Singh (32), Banta Singh (hanged), Hardit Singh (20) and Jowand Singh (36) carried revolvers.

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Bir Singh and two men of Majha had *chhavis*. When the two men of Majha came they said they had killed the Sardar. Jowand Singh said they had also avenged the arrest of Piara Singh by murdering Chanda Singh, Zaildar.

We consulted how to get arms. One Majha man advised us to raid the magazine. Bir Singh, the Doctor, and Banta Singh approved.

I said we were too few. All agreed.

The Havildar then said what he had was ready, and we could have it then or afterwards and said if we went with him we would find the barracks empty, the sepoys gone home and the sentries sleeping.

It was agreed finally to go the next Sturday.

Bir Singh then said those who had promised to come and had not ought to be murdered. Banta Singh advised we should post notices on their houses to the effect that they had been assisting dacoits so that the Police might arrest them. Buta Singh disapproved of the proposal.

Banta Singh then said we ought to break open the Lahore Jail and free the men of our party imprisoned there. Prem Singh said a raid should be made on the guard at the Canal Bridge near Amritsar and after securing arms the raiders should join the assembly fixed for the following Saturday. For the purpose of a raid at the bridge the following offered themselves: —

Prem Singh (67), the two Majha men.

Banta Singh (hanged).

Jowand Singh (36).

Roda Singh (70). The one-eyed man (72) and his companion, *i.e.*, Bachan Singh, the latter joining at 32's request. (20) said he was on Rs. 6,000 security so he could not join.

I and Hardit Singh left.

Jowand Singh accompained us 10 or 15 *karams* and asked us about his brother Hira Singh who had been arrested. We told him he was in custody. Hardit Singh and I went to Sura Nassi Station, then to Jullundur along the line and got into the train there I got down at Phagwara. Hardit Singh got a ticket for Phillaur. From Phagwara I went to Usmanpur.

I did not go the next Saturday to Kapurthala, as I knew it was a hopeless thing and I dropped the *Ghadr*.

One-and-half months ago, Hardit Singh came to me. He said 2 or 3 days after he returned from Kapurthala, the Police came to arrest him and he had sought refuge in Majha then had gone to Hoti Mardan with 3 or 4 others. He said one had been caught so they had gone to Peshawar to cross the frontier but had returned to Majha. There some others he said had joined to murder Kapur Singh and (11), or (12) had met for this purpose. One day four, *i.e.*, Puran Singh, Uttam Singh, himself and one other went to Kapur Singh's house, while the rest remained behind. Kapur Singh was bathing at the well. He, *i.e.* (20) said he fired a revolver at him. Eight other men behind came up. One severed his head with a *chhavi* blow and threw it into a pond close by. Then they went to Kapur Singh's house to rob him. They heard the sound of a gun in the village and ran in various directions. He stayed two days with me and then left. I did not see him again.

When Hardit Singh mentioned the names of Puran Singh and Uttam Singh I did not enquire if they were the same as had assembled at Kapurthala.

Ten or 12 days after this I went to Hedon. In my absence my house was searched. No arms or incriminating papers were found. I returned after two nights and learnt of the search.

On 5th October I was arrested.

I told the police what I knew the day I was arrested. Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq recorded my statement on 7th October.

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Got pardon in Amritsar. Had made statement also before in Ludhiana (*i.e.*, confession P. (86) on 8th October without pardon).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 3rd December 1915.

Cross-examination of P. W. Amar Signh, 102, approver :—

To Mr. Saunders for (98), (26), (67).—Did not know the 19 men had not seen (67), (98) before. Ages given in magisterial statement were approximate. Saw them at night.

I used the word revolver before Magistrate. Did not see the revolver with (98) myself. Some body then says Buta Singh asked if any had arms. (98) said he had a revolver.

Party did not start for assault on bridge in my presence, it was planned in my presence. I left before they started.

[Counsel objects to evidence of the conversation with Hardit Singh (20) at page 5, bottom, and on top of page 6 of the magisterial statement.]

Did not see (98) since. Did not feed together with him in the *havilat*, Ludhiana.

To Mr. Meeran Bux for (6).—Police took me to Rahon *Thana*. Nothing recorded there. Next day taken to Jullundur, thence to Ludhiana. No talk with Police on the way. At Jullundur taken to Magistrate. Nothing recorded there. The same Police took me to Ludhiana. Stated what I stated here, returned to Amritsar. Magistrate examined me in *thana*.

Did not meet (6) in America.

To Mr. Bhatia for (72).—My village 4 *kos* from Nawashahr. Walked on foot. Do not know *ekkawala's* name. Reached Kartarpur in the evening. Remained at Kapurthala for 3 hours. Did not know one-eyed man before. No special talk with him. Six offered themselves. Not selected. Have not seen (72) since, nor Bachan Singh, approver. Did not see him at my statement. Saw him at identification at Ludhiana. (72) has left eye missing.

To Mr. Rauf Ali for (2).—Did not know (20) before. It was on 23rd of *Jeth* that Kapurthala meeting took place. Jail and Police officers present at identification in Jail. Did not have look at his leg. Don't know if he has any mark. Never talked to him nor heard him talk. (20) did not mention his other expeditions. In *Jeth* I joined *Ghadr* party in Kapurthala assembly. Severed my connexion within 8 or 10 days. Hardit Singh (20) related the story after I ceased to be a ghaderite.

To Court at suggestion of Mr. Saunders.—Was two days in Ludhiana *havilat* from 7th October to about 10th October.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

103rd Witness.—Anokh Singh, Student, approver, on solemn affirmation.

On identification parade identifies—

No.			*Remarks.*
74	...	...	By name.
10	...	...	Do.
19	...	...	As Bakhtawar Singh (*alias*).
59	...	...	By name.
69	...	...	Do.
33	...	...	Do.
41	...	...	Do.
6	...	...	Do.
58	...	...	Do.

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Was student at Khalsa High School, Ludhiana. I lived in a hired house with Sajjan Singh (74), and had meals at the shop of Kashi Ram. Other students had meals there, *e.g.*, Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.). In the end of December or beginning of January 1915 Kirpal Singh showed me the *Ghadr-ki-Gunj*. I took the book home and Sajjan Singh and I read it. After reading it Sajjan Singh and I became opposed to the British Government. Sajjan Singh and I often kept away from school on pretence of illness. Kirpal Singh said that he knew men of the *Ghadr* party from America and brought Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) Nidhan Singh told us 500 or 600 persons had returned from America with the express purpose of bringing about a *Ghadr*. He said many more were expected from America, that men had been sent to the Indian Army to preach revolution, that the *Ghadr* would take place on a fixed date, when telegraph lines, railway bridges, &c., would be blown up with bombs and dynamite which they could manufacture. He said they had revolvers, wire-cutting instruments and iron saws, that the *Ghadr* would start simultaneously in India, Burma, Malay, Penang and Singapore. Nidhan Singh said those who helped would be given high offices. He assured us *Ghadr* was not difficult as the Indian Army sided with the movement. He explained that young men like me would not be called on to fight but to deliver messages and that once the rising took place the leaders in foreign countries would come to India in aeroplanes and Hardial be crowned King. He said we should drop our studies as they only taught slavery. After this Nidhan Singh left. About 10 or 12 days after Nidhan Singh came back with Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.), Jaswant Singh (36) and Ram Rakha (L. C. C.), absconder.

Nidhan Singh said these men were leading members of the *Ghadr* party. They put up at our house and in the morning Nidhan Singh left. Kirpal Singh took Ram Rakha away. Jaswant Singh and Jaggat Singh remained with us four or five days. During the day they remained indoors and at night they went out. One day Jaggat Singh took me and Sajjan Singh to Sucha Singh, student, in the Islamia Boarding-house. We met Kartar Singh (L. C. C.). Jaggat Singh described Kartar Singh as the chief of the *Ghadr* party who had edited the *Ghadr* in America. Kartar Singh advised us to leave school and join the *Ghadr*. There were at Sucha Singh's—

Bir Singh (6).

Jaswant Singh (36).

Mathra Singh.

Balwant Singh (L. C. C.), not identified.

Sucha Singh.

Surti Singh.

Abdul Halim.

Kartar Singh sent Jaggat Singh to collect all members of the party in the city. Kirpal Singh, Ram Rakha, Harnam Singh (L. C. C., Sialkote), and Jaggat Singh came. Then all, but I, Sajjan Singh, Surti Singh and Abdul Halim went away in couples.

After this Sajjan Singh and I returned to our house. Next morning Jaggat Singh and Jaswant Singh came. Both passed the day at our house. In the evening when Sajjan Singh and I went to have our food we heard there had been a dacoity at Sahnewal the night before. The next day Jaggat Singh, Sajjan Singh, Jaswant Singh and I went to Sucha Singh's. We met there Kartar Singh, Sucha Singh and Dalip Singh, deceased. Kartar Singh told Dalip Singh to take as many of the party as he could find to Mansuran. Dalip Singh left Kartar Singh and Sucha Singh also left telling Sajjan Singh and me to show Jaggat Singh and Jaswant Singh the road to Mansuran. We were to return after showing the road. This we did. Next morning Jaggat Singh and Kirpal Singh came and said they had seen a great *mela* at Mansuran, then they had committed a dacoity at Mansuran, the proceeds of which they had sent by Jaswant to Amritsar. Jaggat Singh

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On arrival at Lahore, *i.e.*, on 18th February 1915, Kartar Singh gave me two 10-rupee notes to cash. He said he was going to see Amar Singh. I met Kartar Singh at the station and we left for Ferozepore. Kartar Singh gave me 3 or 4 files and wire-cutters and some copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa*. At Ferozepore we went to the hospital where Kirpa Singh (46) was a patient. Kartar Singh told Kirpa Singh he had come on the business which he talked to him about in Hong Kong. Kirpa Singh said he was ready. Kirpa Singh was not really ill, and he went and brought two companions, Labh Singh (48) and Phuman Singh (66). Kartar Singh told me Kirpa Singh's name, the other's names I heard in conversation. Then witness gives *hulia* of (46) (48) and (65).

Kirpa Singh explained Kartar Singh and I had come. Kartar Singh said the 19th had been fixed for mutiny that men had been sent to all cantonments and that many men would come to Ferozepore next day. Labh Singh said he would bring the key of the armoury. Phuman Singh said he would take us to the British Cavalry lines. Kartar Singh gave these men some copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute in the regiment. After this Labh Singh and Phuman Singh left. We stayed the night in Kirpa Singh's room. In the morning a Military guard came and told Kirpa Singh to pack up as he and six others had been dismissed and were to leave the cantonment at once and that if he returned to cantonments he would be sent to jail.

Kirpa Singh told us all that had taken place. He told us to say we were related to him. He promised to meet us at the station that night. We went to the Railway Station. We saw Labh Singh, Phuman Singh, Kirpa Singh and other sepoys on the platform in charge of a guard under a Havildar. Kartar Singh gave me a platform ticket and asked me to tell Kirpa Singh to meet them that night as promised. I conveyed the message. Kirpa Singh was sent towards Ludhiana and the other sepoys towards Lahore. After this Kartar Singh and I went to the Rifle Range and returned to the Railway Station about 3 or 4 P.M. On the road we met some wounded sepoys returning from hospital to Lines. Kartar Singh gave them copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa*. We met Kirpa Singh near the station. He told us he had got out at the next station, booked his luggage to Phagwara and returned. We three went to the station and waited for the 9 P.M. train by which we expected men from Ludhiana. By this train between 60 or 65 men of the *Ghadr* party arrived headed by (69). They were in blue clothes and had a *dholak* and harmonium. Of the party I knew—

Uttam Singh (98).

Udham Singh, Hans, approver, who told me (98)'s name.

Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.).

Jaswant Singh, really Banta Singh (L. C. C.).

Arjan Singh, Anarkali murderer.

Harnam Singh, Sialkoti, (L. C. C.). indentified in cells.

Randhir Singh (69).

Lal Singh (50).

Dhian Singh *alias* Mastan Singh (58). I met him in Naurangwal.

Sarwan Singh (78).

Harnam Singh (23).

Nahar Singh (59).

Kartar Singh, absconder (43).

Bhagat Singh, approver, identified.

Santa Singh *alias* Dalip Singh (10).

Bakhtawar Singh (19).

Ganda Singh (17).

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explainad the object of committing dacoity was to collect money for arms. Kirpal Singh left for his village. Jaggat Singh told us he wanted to go to Amritsar, but was afraid to carry the pistol for fear of arrest. He asked us to go to Amritsar and carry the pistol. I took the pistol and we three started for Amritsar. We reached Amritsar and went to *gurdwara* near a tank. The *gurdwara* was Sant Gulab Singh's. Jaggat Singh lit a candle. I noticed a turban with blood-stains on the floor and recognized it as Ram Rakha's. Jaggat Singh placed it in a cupboard. Jaggat Singh asked the *Bhai ji* where the others were. He was told they were in the lower storey. We went down and I saw Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C). I knew him before. He had returned by the *Komagata Maru*. Gurmukh Singh said Ram Rakha and his companions had gone to the bazar to drink. Jaggat Singh, Sajjan Singh and I went upstairs and slept. Next morning Nidhan Singh came and Gurmukh Singh. Nidhan Singh gave Sajjan Singh and myself Rs. 5 to return to Ludhiana. Nidhan Singh told Jaggat Singh he had been to Hoti Mardan and had met Parmanand of Jhansi (L. C. C.), at Lahore Station who said he had completed the work entrusted to him. Sajjan Singh and I returned to Ludhiana after making over the pistol to Jaggat Singh. I continued to attend school. In the 2nd or 3rd week of February Jaggat Singh came and said that we were boys and might be won over to inform and he had been sent to take us with him. I told him I would go after getting money. I went and got Rs. 40 from my father. On my way back I met Jaggat Singh at Ludhiana. He said he had sent Sajjan Singh and I must go with him. I went to the same *gurdwara* in Amritsar. We met Nidhan Singh, Permanand, Jhansi, Kehar Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh, Sialkot, and Harnam Singh, *Tunda*. We learnt that Mula Singh had been arrested that day. Nidhan Singh said as members of the party were being arrested we should go to Lahore and fix a date for the *Ghadr*.

I did not see Sajjan Singh (74) in Amritsar.

I, Nidhan Singh and Jaggat Singh went together to Lahore. Nidhan Singh took us to a house near Mochi Gate. We met Amar Singh, approver (1), Kartar Singh, Mathra Singh, Kirpal Singh and Gurmukh Singh, all L. C. C. There was another man called *Maratha*. Kartar Singh was making flags—red, yellow and blue. Kartar Singh gave me two sovereigns and told me to go to Ludhiana and bring news of Uttam Singh (98), from Randhir Singh of Dhandari where *Akhand Path* was being celebrated. Kartar Singh told me to give Uttam Singh one sovereign and to keep the other for my expenses. I knew Randhir Singh before. I went to Ludhiana where I found another Sajjan Singh who told me Uttam Singh had already left for Amritsar. I returned to Lahore to the house near Mochi Gate. I found Kartar Singh and Amar Singh there. Kartar Singh said Uttam Singh had not arrived and that others had been sent to different cantonments and he and I were to go to Ferozepore. We went to Ludhiana. On leaving Lahore Kartar Singh gave me two bundles of flags and some *Ghadr Sandesa* to give to Dalip Singh and Sucha Singh to take on to Ambala and Meerut. At Ludhiana we went to Dalip Singh. I made over the flags to Kartar Singh. Next day Kartar Singh and I left for Dhandari. Dalip Singh showed us the road. At Dhandari Kartar Singh stayed near the Railway Line, and I went to the *Akhand Path*. There I met Sajjan Singh not accused. I told him to inform Randhir Singh that Kartar Singh was waiting for him. Sajjan Singh went to Randhir Singh and the latter said that Kartar Singh should come to him so I went and brought him. After a meal Kartar Singh, Randhir Singh and I went outside the village to the Railway Line. Kartar Singh told Randhir Singh the date for the *Ghadr* had been fixed, and he should come with his lot on 19th to Ferozepore also, that men had been sent to different cantonments. Kartar Singh said he would meet (69)'s party in Ferozepore. Kartar Singh added he knew seven sepoys in Ferozepore who had been to Hong Kong. Randhir Singh promised to go to Ferozepore with his party. Kartar Singh and I returned to Ludhiana. I think it was the 17th, we went to Dhandara. When we got to Ludhiana Kartar Singh sent me to Gujarwal to inform Sarwan Singh (78) of the date fixed. I went and informed him. Sarwan Singh and I met Harnam Singh (23) with Sarwan Singh. Gives *hulia* of (23) and of (78), whom he has not identified in Court. Next morning Kartar Singh and I left for Lahore.

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Uttam Singh (98).

Udham Singh, Hans, approver, who told me (98)'s name.

Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.).

Jaswant Singh, really Banta Singh (L. C. C.),

Arjan Singh, Anarkali murderer.

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Ganda Singh (17).

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Kartar Singh, Kirpa Singh and I split the party into 3 groups. One party under Kartar Singh went to the Rifle Range, the second under Kirpa Singh and the third under me to the same spot. We hid in the reeds. Then Kartar Singh sent Kirpa Singh to the station to meet the sepoys who had been dismissed. Kirpa Singh did not return. After midnight Kartar Singh went to the hospital and told us on his return he had met a sick Pathan sepoy whom he asked to join. The Pathan replied he was sick but he would come after 2 or 3 days. Uttam Singh (98) and Gandha Singh (17) suggested we should attack the guard at the bridge at Doraha and then attack cantonments. This was agreed to. Kartar Singh, Jaswant Singh, Harnam Singh, Arjan Singh, Gurmukh Singh and I went to the Station. On the road we met Kirpa Singh (46). He told us he had been arrested by the Military guard and taken before an officer and charged for tress-passing in cantonment limits after being ordered out. He explained to the officer he had been detained to settle up accounts, so he was kept for the night and discharged in the morning. A little further on we met Labh Singh (48) who complained about Kirpa Singh not meeting them at the station. Kirpa Singh explained. Arjan Singh and Kartar Singh left for Lahore by the mail and directed the rest to follow by passenger. Labh Singh and Kirpa Singh went to the bazar saying they would join us next day at Lahore. Gurmukh Singh, Harnam Singh, Jaswant Singh and I left for Lahore by the 10 train. At Lahore my companions said they would meet me at the station and go to Ludhiana in the evening. Gurmukh Singh alone returned in the evening. He told me Arjan Singh, Jaswant Singh and Harnam Singh would meet us at Lahore Cantonment. When I questioned him further he told me Arjan Singh had shot a Police Officer in Anarkali and been arrested, that Jaswant Singh and Harnam Singh who were with him had escaped and would meet us later. Gurmukh Singh and I left for Ludhiana. We met Jaswant Singh and Harnam Singh at Lahore Cantonment and all went to Ludhiana. At Ludhiana Jaswant Singh and Harnam Singh purchased tickets for Dhablan. We left for Dhablan by the night train. The night of 21st-22nd February had been fixed for attacking the guard at Doraha bridge.

Near Dabhlan Jaswant Singh left us and told us to fetch a revolver from the *Granthi* of Atalgarh. He returned with the revolver in a bag. From Dhablan we went to Rajpura and there changed for Doraha. We reached Doraha on 21st evening. We went to the canal bridge and met Harnam Singh (23) and Bhagat Singh, approver. They told us men had arrived and after dark we were to meet. When it was dark we did so. I remember Jaswant Singh (L. C. C.), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Bhagat Singh, approver, Harnam Singh (23), Gandha Singh (17) and Mastan Singh (58). There were in all about 20 men. Gandha Singh had 5 or 6 bombs like aluminium. He also had a bottle of acid and phials. Gandha Singh remarked on the absence of Uttam Singh. It was decided to attack the bridge. At about midnight we started for the bridge. Gandha Singh (17), Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.), and Jaswant Singh (L. C. C.), each took 2 bombs. Before starting some of the contents of a bomb were tested. On getting near the bridge acid was put into phials which were placed in the *gadwis*. The bombs were like P. 38.

Ganda Singh went ahead and said he would throw the first bomb and that after the explosion others should throw theirs. Ganda Singh went close came back and said the guard was awake and we were too few to attack. The attack was postponed to 26th February and it was decided to get more men. Ganda Singh proposed to bury the bombs in the canal bank. Gurmukh Singh and I set out for Lahore to bring others on the 26th. We went to Doraha and engaged an ekka for Ludhiana. Before leaving Doraha I made over the files and wire-cutters to Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), similar to P. 46.

At Ludhiana we went to Puran Singh (L. C. C). He mentioned a bomb had exploded in his house the day before and the Police were in search of Sajjan Singh and me. I decided to abscond. I told Gurmukh Singh to go to Lahore and I would follow by the night train. From Ludhiana I went to Jhakhal. I had some 60 or 70 rupees with me. From Jhakhal I

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walked to Delhi. After leaving Delhi I dyed my clothes and went as a *Sadhu* to Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Cawnpore and Calcutta. From Calcutta I went to Rangoon, Mandalay and Tangoo where I served as a cook. As I could not work I returned to Ludhiana and went to my village. Then my father made me over to the Police at Ambala. That very day I made my statement to the Police. Then I made my statement to a Magistrate getting pardon.

When Sajjan Singh (74) and I were reading the *Ghadr-ki-Guni*, Nidhan Singh told us Sucha Singh had put up some seditious notices and we should do the same.

Sajjan Singh and I copied out some parts of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and posted them on the wall of Khalsa High School.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examination.

To Mr. Saunders (48), (98).—In the Lahore bazar bought one red undervert, do not know shop-keeper, shop beyond Rang Mahal, changed a note to pay price.

Saw Labh Singh (48) once at night again in the day; when he promised to bring the key it was night time.

Re Ferozepore raid (59), (19), (10) knew well before, had seen (78), (93) at Gujarwal.

To S. Miran Bukhsh for (6).—Cannot say if wounded sepoys from France were Hindus or Muhammadans, they could walk. Did not see Lahore except in connexion with the matter I have spoken of.

Mochi Gate house is 200 *karams* from the gate. Did not point out the house to the police. The house is within the gate. No religious place near the gate, do not know what particular thing is made at the entrance.

To Rauf Ali for (19).—Read nearly half of *Ghadr-ki-Gunj*, when my ideas turned. The first verse commences with ..... (It is correct). Do not remember at what stanza I left off.

Kartar Singh gave the articles on the railway platform so far I remember.

Amr Singh approver, in (L. C. C.) and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) were in on 15th or 16th February in Mochi Gate house when I saw them there.

I reached Ludhiana on the morning of the 22nd February. I joined *Ghadr* party in February about the latter part when I left the house I lived in. No body said my name was to be sent for approval anywhere before I am taken in the body. No tests for becoming a ghadrite, nor any other qualifications knew a student Desraj, in the Khalsa School and another Kashmir Singh, the latter's clothes stolen (19), was also student there. I was not accused by (19) of stealing them.

To Mr. Puri (66), (74).—Sajjan Singh (74) was there. Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) came to me. We had adjoining rooms with a verandah, he was present also on the second occasion when 3 men were brought.

No question to me why Mansuran route required.

I had Jaggat Singh (L. C. C.)'s pistol, had no other business but to take it to Amritsar, he thereatened us with death if any disclosure made. (74) accompanied me to Amritsar when I carried the pistol.

I have not seen (74) after Jaggat Singh made me leave Ludhiana. I left him at Ludhiana when I went to my village to get money for fees and clothes of my brother. I started from Railway Station without going into the city when Jaggat Singh took me to Amritsar.

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Perhaps we stopped one day at Amritsar after we heard of Mula Singh's arrest. Then I went to Lahore, slept at the Mochi Gate house, also on the second occasion slept there.

I walked up to Dhandhari. Kartar Singh, mentioning 7 sepoys, said he had seduced them at Hong Kong, did not mention names. Gujarwal is 3 miles from Raipur, returned by night train and went to Dalip Singh's house. Kartar Singh was there, reaching 12 o'clock, left at 4 P. M.

The sepoy who undertook to take us to Cavalry Lines did not mention what cavalry.

I returned from my journeys in September. A Muhammadan Police Officer wrote my statement one day after arrest. No second statement to the police. Statement not read out to me. I have not read my magisterial statement before giving evidence here.

I was brought to Lahore on the 28th October, am living in Anarkali *Thana* apart from other approvers, do not know Teja Singh, don't owe (74) Rs. 15.

To Dr. Alam for (3), (10), (50), (59), (58), (69).—Did not receive father's letter at Tangoo, he did not tell me on return that several men are accused in a conspiracy case, he did not say I will get pardon if I disclose the whole thing. Nor that he had insured my release with police on his handing me over to the police.

Randhir (69) used to visit my school on certain occasions, *e.g.*, *Singh Sabha* and *pahul* occasions, have seen men with him, cannot say whether they used to come with him. My brother got *pahul* from him. I was not present at the time. Never saw (58) or (68) with (69) on any religious occasions. My brother Nirmal Singh did not suggest my taking *pahul* from (69's) party. I cut off my hair when left home, not punished for this, cannot be because had never received *pahul*.

(59) is my school fellow, do not know if my brother borrowed some books from him. No quarreled so far as I know.

Was sent by Kartar Singh to seek Uttam (98) on February 14th or 15th, did not know (98), nor his village then, no date of *Akhund Path* told to me.

At Dhudheri lots of people. I told (74) to tell (6) that Kartar Singh was waiting out and wants (69).

Cannot say who of the men at Ferozepore belong to (69's) party.

The same day in course of magisterial statement I remembered Mastan Singh (58), as the other name of Dhian Singh.

To Mr. Sawhney (26), (46).—In January cannot say what part of the month Jaggat Singh took me to Sucha Singh, approver; it was evening; about 4 P. M. don't know of any meeting at his house. Saw Sucha Singh a second time in the same month some days after. Not on any third occasion.

Jaswant Singh lived with him, cannot give exact date.

Saw (46) one night and the next day only he has been 5 hours altogether with me.

To Court.—I never gave my name as Sujjan Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Gandha Singh (17), absconders is brought in and placed in the dock. Mr. Miran Bukhsh undertakes to represent him.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd December 1915.

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The 9th December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

104th Witness.—Corporal Waller, 14th Devons, on oath :—

On 19th February 1915 received orders to go to Mess for orders after alarm at 10 A.M., with 6 men. While awaiting orders at Mess saw 30 or 40 men passing along road led by men with army boots on in the direction of Rifle Range. I ordered my men to load, and the noise of loading made party hurry on. On return to Adjutant saw on bridge about 6 men, further on under a culvert 4 men, but while returning they had disappeared. The men were crouching in ditch.

T. P. ELLIS,
Sepcial Commissioner.

9th December 1915.

105th Witness.—Shib Lal, Ticket Collector, Ferozepore Cantonments, on solemn affirmation :—

On Ticket Collector's report dated 19th February 1915, see 19, 3rd class tickets were issued from Mullanpur to Ferozepore Cantonments and 42 from Ludhiana. I can't tell train.

On 20th February 1915, 28 3rd class tickets taken from Phenu-ki-Khai to Ferozepore Cantonment and from Ferozepore to Mullanpur by 11 A.M. 12.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

106th Witness.—R. I. Landry, 4th Devons, on oath :—

On 19th February 1915, at Ferozepore about 10 P.M., Color-Sergeant turned us out and we patrolled. Corroborates W. 104 as to men passing along road by Mess. States some men in indigo clothes like robes. Keeps diary, entered note to effect of patrol being out and served with ball cartridge.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

107th Witness.—Hari Ram, Station Master, Phenu-ki-Khai, on solemn affirmation :—

Brought cash-book. On 20th February 28 3rd class tickets issued by 9-15 morning train from Khai to Ferozepore Cantonment,—usually 4-5 per day.

Cross-examined.—Average for 4 or 5 days before is between 4 and 5.

108th Witness.—L. Jagannath, Station Master, Mullanpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Took charge at Mullanpur on 9th March 1915. Per daily cash-book. 15 tickets issued by 6 P.M., train to Ferozepore Cantonment on 19th February 1915, 4 by other trains that day.

From 13th to 18th February average is 3 per day.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

109th Witness.—S. B. Subedar Kishen Singh of 36th Sikhs, on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers Police coming with (64) and taking 2 shirts of accused (64) on 7th September 1915. Identifies signature on page 85.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

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110th Witness.—Havildar Bir Singh, of 36th Sikhs, on solemn affirmation :—

Accused (64) in my Company. He took leave on for 1 month in May 1915. He was due back on 6th June 1915, really returned on 26th June 1915. Evidence given from regimental papers.

Cross-examined.—Got letters from his *lambardar* and Subedar (Tara Singh) of Dandher stating he was ill (certified copies D. 2 on 27th June 1915).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

111th Witness.—Randhir Singh, Sepoy, 42nd Deolis, on solemn affirmation :—

Identifies (P. 72) from No. 3166 on it as his. Lost it at Walla bridge on night of murder there, 11th June 1915. Was wounded by *chhavis*; left hand still useless. Pistols, *chhavis*, etc., used. Guard 6 sepoys 1 Havildar. Sentry and Havildar murdered, rest wounded, 6 rifles 7 bayonets taken, belts and cartridges also ; 1 rifle left.

Can't identify attackers.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

112th Witness.—Isa of Khai, Station Pointsman, on solemn affirmation :—

In last *Phagan*, remembers large number of men, 20 or more coming 9 A.M., wearing Khaki, like village *chaukidars*, white and some bleak. Had *chakkars* (quoits), and putting clothes down by sleepers, walked about waiting train. Remembers also some musical instrument with them—cymbols. There was also a woman with them. Wanted to buy one lot of tickets together; Babu made them buy separately.

Cross-examined.—Khaki is dust-coloured. Didn't play the instruments. Was of brass.

[On Jail parade identified (69), (3), (68)].

Counsel for accused challenges fresh identification. On parade in Court identifies as among the 20 men. (13), (52) (probably) (28) (wrongly), (69).

Cross-examined by Dr. Alaw.—Never saw any of them before.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

113th Witness.—H. C. Maula Bakhsh, on solemn affirmation :—

(394) in L. C. C.)

Went Ludhiana on 19th February 1915, returning to Ferozepore about 9 P.M., saw rush of men at station, which divided into two. Suspected and reported to Superintendent, Police, and Inspector Lamacroft.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

114th Witness.—Ahmad Baksh, on solemn affirmation :—

Pointsman at Khai. At Ludhiana Jail identified 2 men (3 and 69) as seen at Khai. Were at Khai 8 A.M. with 28 or 29 men. One man asked for tickets for lot; Babu said each man must buy his own.

This was in February.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

115th Witness.—Sub-Inspector, Police, Feroz Din, Tarn Taran, on solemn affirmation :—

Jhar Sahib in my *ilaqua*. Reported on 1st December 1914 to Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent, Police, of *Ghadr* meeting there, statement recorded by Inspector-General, Lahore.

I arrested Kala Singh, approver, on 14th September 1915, ascertained that *chavis* and *talwars* had been left with (35). Went on 15th September 1915 and (35) gave me a *chavi* (P. 25 A. B.), and *fard baramadgi* (P. 87). (35) told me (5) knew of the swords, and (5) on being asked produced two swords (P. 89 A.B.), and knife (P. 26) from well and *chappar*; *fard baramadgi*, dated 17th September 1915 (P. 88 A. B.). (5) told me he himself had thrown swords in well, and the knife in the *chappar*.

(35) said he had buried the two *chavis* in the *ruri*.

Cross-examined.—For (5) and (35).

Never searched the Jhar Sahib. Police enquiries made in December 1914, but no search, *re* meeting, enquiries from (5) and (35) but both denied.

Enquiries also in May or June 1915 with Inspector. *Lambardars* on enquiry in December told me there had been gathering.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Kala Singh in my charge 2 days only—told me (5 35). Lal Singh (L.C.C.) (4), (61), Natha Singh, approver (67), (11), and others whom I can't remember were in it. Natha Singh in those days did not tell me who were in it.

Cross-examined by L. Hakumat Rai for (61).—Have known (61) for a year. Never gave evidence against him under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure—possibly I have some form of suspicion against him. Have heard he has been often challaned—he is a well-known *badmash*. I recorded Kala Singh's statement first. No C. I. D. officer then present, except possibly Bhag Singh who was Head Constable at Garinda. Don't know if Bhag Singh had recenty challaned him. Kala Singh was under arrest when statement made.

Cross-examined.—Kala Singh made his statement an hour or so after arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

116th witness, Ganga Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

Lambardar, Padri Kalan. Signed (88 A). Corroborates discovery on (5's) *neshan dai* of (P 26).

Cross-examined.—Jhar Sahib meeting reported at time. I gave evidence *re* the meeting when Lal Singh (*Bhura*) put on security.

Nothing else elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

At particular request of counsel for (69) Ahmad Bakhsh (W. 114) recalled for identification.

He identifies on parade as present at *Khai*—accused (28).

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

117th witness, Tek Singh, *Lambardar* of Mianpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (61). Called Nathu and Natha Singh. Corroborates discovery of (P. 25) A. B. and signed (P. 87).

Cross-examined for (61).—Knew (61) as *tekadar* in village. Famous man, often challaned.

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Cross-examined.—Khaki is dust-coloured. Didn't play the instruments. Was of brass.

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T. P. ELLIS,

9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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T. P. ELLIS,

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T. P. ELLIS,

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He identifies on parade as present at *Khai*—accused (28).

T. P. ELLIS,

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Cross-examined for (61).—Knew (61) as *tekadar* in village. Famous man, often challaned.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad and D. R. Sawhney.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

118th witness, Kapur Singh, *Zaildar*, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (61). He is known as Nathu and Natha Singh, a well known *badmash*.

Cross-examined by Lala Hakumat Rai.—Children are known by short names, so are *badmashes*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

119th witness, Natha Singh, *Safedposh* of Khair, on solemn affirmation :—

As. W. (118).

Cross-examined.—Have given evidence against (61) in murder case, and in an assault case on Bhag Singh. He was ultimately acquitted.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

120th Witness.—Sardul Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Lal Singh (L.C.C.). Kala Singh, approver, came to me in *Magher* on his behalf asking me to attend a meeting at Jhar Sahib about meeting and looting *thanas* and *tahsil*

I turned him out.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—Did n't report.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

121st Witness—Subedar-Major Sangat Singh (pensioner) on solemn affirmation:—

Identifies entry in P 1 as in hand of Sundar Singh W. G. had opportunities of seeing his letters before (objected to).

Sees P. (17).—Parts marked red are in his hand also.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath and Hakumat Rai.—Nothing elicited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Doesn't know in whose hand page 1 of P. 1 is in, it is not Sundar Singh, W. G.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

122nd Witness.—Kalu, Tum-tum driver, Lahore Cantonment on solemn affirmation :—

Knew Succha Singh (82); remember him bringing his kit to me in bag, another man being with him. Told me he was going on leave. 5 or 6 days later heard he had deserted, and I made over his kit to Risaldar Chogatta Singh. Last saw (82) in Court-Martial, when (82) tried as deserter.

Cross-examined.—Didn't see contents of bag.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

123rd Witness.—Ganda Mal, of Lahore Cantonment, on solemn affirmation :—

Sold saltpetre to men, afterwards brought by Police. Men pointed out my shop. Identifies approvers Wasawa Singh and Puran Singh in court as purchasers.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

124th Witness.—Mahan Singh, of Lahore Cantonment, on solemn affirmation :—

Sold sulphur, mansal, for horse medicine. Also glass phials like (P. 89).

Purchasers pointed out my shop to police, *viz.*, Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh, identified. Later bought some coffee and sugar, I think.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

125th Witness.—Sub-Inspector, Police, Habibullah, of Beas, on solemn affirmation :—

Searched house of (85). Three lead bullets (P. 90) found dated 12th September 1915.

Cross-examined —Inside dwelling house. Can't remember exact spot. Police Constable searched in my house.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

126th Witness.—Sant Singh, Zaildar, on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered to corroborate W (125).

Cross-examined.—Police Constable brought bullets from inside house. Don't know exact spot of discovery.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

127th Witness.—Gulam Mohai-ud-din, Police Muharrir, on solemn affirmation :—

Testifies to recording report No. 3 (P. 91 A) at Sarhali on 30th November 1914. translation (P. 91 B).

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

128th Witness.—Buland Ikbal, Sub-Inspector, Police, of Patti, on solemn affirmation :—

Got orders to enquire about accused (91), having either a saw or revolver. Accused (91) told me he had a hack-saw given him by Lal Singh (L. C. C.). He took me to his *haveli* and gave me a burried hack-saw wrapped up (P. 92 B.) *fard*, dated 24th September 1915 (P. 92 A.), Witnesses present.

In February last I reported *re* M. Sur Singh being implicated in muting. Nathu (61) and Gandha Singh were living then in Sur Singh, which had become centre of returned emigrants. Both were placed on Rs. 20,000 security each (Record P. 93 of security proceedings put in).

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Cross-examined by L. Hakumat Rai.—Known (61) 1¼ year. Myself saw (61) with returned emigrants, *e.g.*, with Kala Singh and Jawand Singh, arrested in Lahore on 19th February 1915. Did not hear their conversation. The emigrants wanted recruits from the *badmashes* of the neighbourhood. Had myself received complaints of thefts by Nathu from Amritsar Police.

Met Bhag Singh, Head Constable, for first time during this investigation. Nathu (61) is a No. X *badmash*. I have n't tried the hack-saw; it is rusted.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner

The 9th December 1915.

129th Witness.—Hussain Beg, Zaildar, on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered to corroborate discorvery of (P. 92 B.).

No questions.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

130th Witness.—Circle Inspector Dhanpat Rai, on solemn affirmation :—

Got orders from C. I. D., Simla, to search house of (51). Did so on 28th May 1915, *fard* of articles found is (P. 94 A.), articles found in his house—miscellaneous lot of empty cartridge cases of various bores (94 B), and small glass phials like (P. 29). In adjoining house (said to be a relative) I found (94 C.) rifle cartridge guage.

I arrested Sundar Singh, W. G. took him to Superintendent Police's Lahore, on 17th July 1915; where he identified men I don't know. Then took him to Amritsar where on 18th July 1915, recorded his statement. Then sent it to Superintendent, Police, Lahore.

Cross-examined by Lala Hakumat Rai.—Sunder Singh, W. G., arrested near *thana*, on bridge probably on 16th July 1915, on orders of S. Kishen Singh. Never heard of Natha Singh, approver's arrest or statement. Took no other part in present investigation. Didn't know of (61). I never challaned him. I remember being in a *taftish* in Loko; but don't remember if (61) was accused.

Was not in *taftish* in the Bhakna murder case; did not direct *chalan*.

Have no recollection of sending special reports to Lahore Police about (61).

Know Bhag Singh. Know nothing about his complaining against Natha Singh, Dhun. Was not present when I recorded Sunder Singh's statement. Don't know what name Sunder Singh W. G. gave. (61) at time I recorded statement. (61) is known as Nathu and Natha Singh. I have heard so.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney.—Challaned (51) under Arms Act. (51) discharged with oral warning. Fauja Singh, a co-accused, is related to Kirpal Singh, spy.

Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—Did not offer Sunder Singh W. G. pardon. Don't know if any prior statement of his is in Lahore. Can't remember names of persons he gave.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath, Bhattia.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

131st Witness.—Thakur Singh, *Lambardar,* **of Barar, on solemn affirmation :—**

Corroborates search of (51's) house.

On arrest of Fauja Singh (51) left village. He was twice arrested ; after second arrest in *Bhadon* never saw (51) again.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney.—Known (51) long time ; 51 acquitted under Arms Act case. Don't know whose the cartridges were. Kirpal Singh's pistol was found, don't know if they fited it. (51) does village *Hakimi* to small extent.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

132nd Witness.—Kishen Singh, of M. Rae, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Natha Singh, approver, his *guru.* Last saw him with 8, or 9 others in *Poh* last at our village ; stayed 10 or 15 days.

Identified one man (*i.e.,* 8) as being with Natha Singh on that occaaion.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

133rd Witness.—*Mahant* **Kirpa Singh, of Guru Sar Sutlani, on solemn affirmation :—**

Knows Natha Singh, approver. Nearly a year ago he came to my *dharmsala* with 2 men. I had got home at 11-30 A.M. and Natha Singh asked me for a pistol. I said as the license was in my name I could not part with it. Then he asked for cartridges for his pistols ; I told him if he had a license he could buy them.

He then began to speak sediciously. I spoke sharply to him and told him mutiny was opposed to Sikh religion.

That afternoon Deputy Commissioner was in camp and I went to see him, on return Natha Singh had gone. Identifies Natha Singh, also Sunder Singh, W. G., as a companion of his.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

134th Witness.—Ram Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

Servant of last witness, formerly in Guru Sar Sutlani. Remembers visit of Natha Singh, approver, and 2 others asking to see W (133) who returned that day from Lahore. Asked W. (133) for pistol. *Mahant* refused. Also seditious remarks made, stopped by *Mahant,* who went to see Deputy Commissioner at Atari.

After he had gone, they left 3 swords and a *chavi* with me saying they would fetch them in a day or two. Didn't, and as I was afraid of Mahant, hid them in a kiln.

At *Baisakhi mela.* Natha Singh took them away.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath and Lala Hakumat Rai.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

135th Witness.—Ram Dhan, Assistant Station Master, formerly of Mullanpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Remember some 10 or 12 men wearing black coming last February and looking to Ferozepore Cantonments. Had quoits in their turbans. Can't identify. Lots of other passengers on platform.

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Cross-examined.—Perhaps 50 passengers got into train for various stations.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

136th Witness.—Malik Muzaffar Khan, Inspector, Mardan, on solemn affirmation :—

On night of 26-27th June last, about 1 P. M., I arrested Ranga Singh (70) at Becketganj. I found he had had 3 other Sikhs with him who had left that evening at 9 P. M.

Got information of (70) from Captain Brett, Assistant Commissioner, who had heard of him from the Commanding Officer of the Guides. Don't think then (70's) name was known. (70) on arrest said name was Roda Singh, then Ranga Singh.

Cross-examined.—Arrested at soda water shop asleep. Suspected (70) when he told me he was a Budge Budge man and had wandered about everywhere. Captain Brett told me the man wanted had a brother in Guides and was stopping at a soda water shop. (70) came to Mardan on 25th June 1915.

Nothing found on accused, no money so far as I know, only ordinary *chadar* and clothes. Said had come to Mardan from Nowshera.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

137th Witness.—Bir Singh of Barar, on solemn affirmation :—

Known (51) since childhood, his house adjoins mine. He returned in *Phagan* last after absence from village. In *Chet* he came at night to me alone and asked me to open the door. Did so, saw him with another man (*hulia* given) whom after heard, from (51) that night was (67). Both came inside. (51) asked me to put (67) up for the night. Did so, (51) went home. (67) told me he had come to murder Kirpal Singh, (51) came some time after. I told (51) not to commit such a deed. He said they were not going to do and then as there was no chance went next day. Met (67) again at *gurdwara* some 10 days after. Asked me to tell Fauja Singh he had come; did so. Saw (67) 2 or 4 days after talking to Balwant Singh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—(67) as greyish beard; gives further account, can identify him.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney.—(51) came about 9, can't give day or part of month. (67) on later visit told me he knew Fauja Singh. (51) does a little *hakimi*, heard he treated Puran Singh's wife and there was a dispute about fees. Here had a dispute with Sohan Singh, (51) attended him when ill. (51) is *tarkhan*, not *lohar*. Sohan Singh on very bad terms with Fauja Singh's family, and would like to see each such other dead.

(51) never said to me Puran Singh was giving him worry. Would be glad to see Sohan Singh dead. (67) came a month before Fauja Singh's arrest in *Har*. Maghar Singh left village after Fauja Singh's arrest and release.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 9th December 1015. *Special Commissioner.*

138th Witness.—Ala Singh, *lambardar*, on solemn affirmation :—

Of Bhakna Kalan. Knows (18); on return from East stayed for 1 or 1½ months in village. Frequently going out, more often out than in village.

Cross-examined.—The *lambardar* of other *patti* saw him often going out. Didn't myself report absence. No *adawat* with (18); gave evidence against Labh Singh who has been imprisoned.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(61) was challaned for murder in my village with others; was not asked to give evidence. No one of my village gave evidence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

139th Witness.—Kundan Singh, of Jagatpur, on solemn affirmation :—

My father was S. Achra Singh.

Kala Singh (hanged) was of my village. Saw Sundar Singh, W. G., in our village about a year ago, to look for Kala Singh, spoke against Government. Told Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, in *Poh*, but didn't know name. Deputy Commissioner said efforts should be made to arrest him. Saw him again near Hardit Singh's shops in Amritsar with 2 others. Told a Police Constable closely, who refused to act without a warrant.

My father was killed on 4th June 1915, as he was a well-wisher of Government.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th December 1915.

140th Witness.—Dip Chand, of M. Bhunobhari, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Karm Chand, Kohali; knew him in Shanghai. Was Night Station Inspector, and I was travelling Ticket Inspector. I was in Shanghai 6 or 7 years.

(40) used to receive the *ghadr*, and he used to give the paper to others; he got the *ghadr* in bundles. He also used to recite the *ghadr* to others. He was dismissed on a complaint by the Police.

Cross-examined by accused (40.)

(D 3) is certificate by Mr. Pepe General Manager. Saw the *Ghadr* with (40) once a week. Saw him with it in office 2 or 3 times. Delivered at office. Was delivering up to 9-10 P. M. (40) distributed next day, *e.g.*, to Brij Kishore Lal. The *chaukidar* Naurang Singh and others gave free. Once received *ghadr* and tore it up. Got it from the *chaukidar*. (40) read the *ghadr* like ordinary newspaper.

My brother did not advise me to go home. Have never had *dushmani* with (40.)

There was report against my brother for *badfeli* on a Chinese boy. It was false. Accused was on duty at time report was made and was instrumental in having report made.

Knew Mula Singh in Shanghai, was once in Nankin for 1 year, last year. Did not see *Ghadr* in Nankin. Went to Nankin May—June 1913. I took one week's leave after to come to Shanghai. Can't I remember if I saw the paper after that leave. (40) used to keep a diary. I didn't know if he used to enter my name in it.

I see last entry in (D. 44) service book of accused (40). It is written by Mr. Morris. Don't know if (40) sent his diary to the Police.

On Q. of Commissioners.—I was restricted under Ordinance, and Police questioned me as to what I knew.

Cross-examined.—I returned to India on 18th May 1915. (40) reported against my brother to the General Manager. I saw the *Ghadr* with (40) in Shanghai in December 1914.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner,

The 9th December 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

~~156~~ G.

The 10th December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS.

Special Commissioner.

141st Witness.—S. Chogat Singh, Rasaldar, 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation :—

Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52) and Surain Singh, approver, were of my troop. They deserted on 27th November 1914 at night, taking with them three cavalry swords.

They were caught on 3rd December 1914 at Jhar Sahib, and Court martialled. (82) got five years, (52) and Surain Singh two years, each.

Remember Natha Singh, approver, coming to me one evening with Ajit Singh, asking permission to remain in lines that evening. I refused. This was after the desertion.

When the three men deserted, Commanding Officer gave orders for stock-taking of arms. Four swords were missing. P. 18 C. is a sword of our regiment; it belongs to Banta Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

142nd Witness.—Diwan Chand, Assistant Jailor, on solemn affirmation :—

Formerly of Amritsar Jail, when Karm Chand (40) was there. Had talked with him on 29th September 1915. P. 95 A. is a note I then made of my conversation with him. I recorded what he said to me.

He also spoke to me on 19th October 1915. There is a small note on P. 95 A. recording the up shot. Translation P. 95 B.

Cross-examined for (40).—P. 95 A. was written by me on 20th October 1915, from a previous pencil note prepared immediately after the conversations. P. 95 A. is a copy of those notes. I have not got the notes now.

Had notes of conversations with others. Was told by S. Harkishen Singh to make notes of any conversations I had with prisoners. Sent no other written account to him told him verbally. He was in Amritsar on 20th October 1915. Can't say if he was on 29th September 1915. I visited (40) every day and questioned him, also other prisoners. Never gave him any promise of improved rations if he gave information.

Recollect (40) telling Superintendent of Jail, Devi Dial he did not get milk. Was not reduced on transfer to Amritsar. Did not assist police in identification parades. Was present. Never stood in front of any accused, never told any accused I was doing so to prevent them being identified.

Was not in C. I. D. Office, Lahore, in September, nor met any C. I. D. Officer. My transfer to District Jail, Multan, was not on promotion.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad.—Don't remember by name if Channan Singh, Natha Singh and Lal Singh were in jail in September. There was an Ijaib Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

143rd Witness.—Lieutenant P. R. Watson, 28th Panjabis, on oath :—

I see the correspondence P. 96.

Ijaib Singh (29) was reservist. I sent letter on 23rd October 1914, to Superintendent of Police, Amritsar. Notice had previously issued on (29) to rerurn, and he had refused to take delivery. Rest of correspondence related to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

our efforts to get him back. He rejoined on 14th January 1915 of his own accord. I don't remember if he gave any explanation for his non-return before.

Cross-examined.—I can't say how long (29) was with me after 14th January 1915, before his despatch to his regiment.

I see from files he was returned to his regimental depôt on 20th January 1915 from the reserve depôt.

Have no knowlenge of any letter of (29's) refusing to return.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

144th Witness.—Jamadar Usman Khan, of 23rd Cavalry, on solemn affirmation :—

I accompanied depôt to Kamptee, *i.e.*, it detrained at Harpalpur on 13th May 1915. Bomb exploded in luggage, being unloaded. Box was marked Wasawa Singh, but things in were Puran Singh's.

Six men injured.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

145th Witness.—Bhagwan Singh, lambardar, on solemn affirmation :—

M. Rasulpur. (24) returned home a few days before *Diwali* 1914. Was frequently absent from village as often as at home.

Cross-examined.—Heard he went to Jhar Sahib. Never any case against me. In challan under Arms Act I was witness for (24's) defence, and said accused was sometimes in village sometimes away.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

146th Witness.—Saudagar Singh, of Lauke, on solemn affirmation :—

When 23rd went to Nowgong. Went as recruit. Puran Singh and Wasawa Singh were arrested. Puran Singh gave me key of box, and asked me to take out a *dabba* and throw it away. Did so, and threw it into well. Pointed out well to Inspector Abdul Aziz Din. (P. 30) was found in well.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

147th Witness.—Shankar Lal, Sub-Inspector, Telegraphs, Ferozepore, on solemn affirmation :—

Received report, telegraph wire was cut between Kot Lakhpat and Moga in December 1914.

Repaired it. Had been cut with a sharp iron implement. The insulators were also broken.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

148th Witness.—Sayad Ahmad Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, formerly of Lopoke, on solemn affirmation :—

Was at Lopoke in November 1914. Sadhu Singh and Kishan Singh gave me report on 11th. They are *lambardars* of Kakar. I passed on report (P. 97 A) translation (P. 97 B.). (Accused mentioned are 16 and 22.) I made efforts to arrest (16) and (22) but could not find them. Got Sadhu Singh, Sub-Registrar, to arrest them eventually. They were arrested soon after (24th November 1914). They were proceeded against under 109, Code of Criminal

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Procedure, and Deputy Commissioner cancelled proceedings and interned them under the Ordinance.

On 31st May 1915 a pistol was found (P. 98) in a *chappar* 8 yards behind the house where (16) and (22) lived. Resaldar Sant Singh found it and gave it to me. Sant Singh died 2 or 3 days ago.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Didn't search for (22) in Lyallpur; ascertained he lived in Amritsar only. (16's) *susral* live in Amritsar District. (16) and (22) are a related by marriage. Sadhu Singh and Kishen Singh have received rewards, but not for this arrest. Have ascertained no *adawat* with accused. Have not seen *chappar* since discovery of page 98. Recorded statement of Fauja Singh and another after 24th November 1914 in Kakar after getting orders from head-quarters.

I did not ascertain (22) had come to buy land in village. Sadhu Singh, Sub-Registrar, resides in Kakar; know nothing about his being a reversioner of land bought by (22).

Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—My report is a literal Urdu translation of the *lambardar's* Punjabi information, probably took their statements in 109 enquiry.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

149th Witness.—Fauja Singh of Kakar, on solemn affirmation:—

Knows (22), but not 15 before he came to Kakar. Remembers seeing them in village 13 or 14 months ago. They were talking at the shop of Jagan Nath, and I overheard their conversation. They said the German *Raj* was coming, it was an excellent *Raj*, and Sikhs should get ready for it. A Deputy (Revenue Officer) was in camp. I went and told Kishen Singh and Sadhu Singh who were there, the accused said Sikhs should be ready at *Massia*, when the fight would begin, they said they were going there, and there would be a big gathering. Baggan Singh, Kala Singh, Dalip Singh, Teja Singh and others were there.

(16) and (22) are related by marriage.

Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—It was (22) who spoke not (16). (22) and (16) came when we were sitting at the shop.

Narain Singh, *Saura*, of (16) did give evidence against me in a cursary vestigation. I went to Kishen Singh and Sadhu Singh alone; didn't tell R. O. Never wanted to marry Lachmi by *chadar*, she was taken away by a relative of mine, not of accused's.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Don't know if Lachmi is living now with Ishar Singh. I never suspected (22) had taken her away.

(22) bought land in my village last *Poh* from Sant Singh. Whole village had rights in it. All village annoyed at an outsider coming in.

My share was at most 1 *marla*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Couldn't identify (16) now.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

150th witness.—Teja Singh of Kakar, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (22). Saw (16) in village when he gave lecture. (22) and (16) are related. Lecture was 12 or 13 months ago. (22) chiefly lectured. (16) was also talking. (22) said German *Raj* was a good one. That lots had come from abroad, others were coming, and all would meet at *Massia* to attack Government, and we should also get ready. (16) chipped in every now and again.

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Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—Fauja Singh was present. Was at Jaganath's shop. He could hear. Kala Singh, Dipu, and others there. Don't recollect if Bachan Singh was.

Possibly can identify (16). Don't know if Bup Singh my father had cases with Narain Singh, *Saura* of (16). Bhan Singh and Prem Singh are my uncles. Don't know if Narain Singh brought criminal case for assault against them and Bup Singh 10 years ago. Don't know if Sham Singh, brother of Narain Singh, gave evidence against Gulab Singh, my cousin.

Don't know if Kala Singh, son of Narain Singh, gave evidence against Gulab Singh. I did not report, made statement to *Thanadar*, when they were arrested. (22) and (16) were sitting together when arrested. Don't know if (16's) brother died, 6 months ago, in Sur Singh. Can't say if (16) had come to get his wife. Don't know if Narain Singh has been looking after (16's) property in Sur Singh.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Have no knowledge of cases between my father, and (22's) father, in Atari.

Don't know if in Mr. Lang's time any arsen case.

(22) may have bought land in village. Don't know. Whole village is not annoyed.

When constables came for (22) I was with them. My statement to police made in village. Never went with *patwari* to measure land bought by (22).

Can't identify (16).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

151st Witness.—Santa Singh, lambardar, of Wirpal, on solemn affirmation:—

Accused (1) and (29) are of my village. Went abroad. (7) returned about last *Diwali*; stayed 2 or 3 days in village, then was away for 4 months. (29) never came to the village at all; 2 constables came enquiring for him.

Cross-examined.—Khemi is not *Masi* of (29). 2¾ years ago 29 was charged. I, as *Lambardar*, was called by the *Tahsildar*. Both (29) and I live in Wirpal Kalan, but in different *pattis*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

152nd Witness.—Dula Singh, Lambardar of Wirpal, on solemn affirmation:—

As W. 151.

Cross-examined.—(29's) father got decree month or two ago against me; took no timber against my consent.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

153rd Witness.—Arjan Das, *Sadh*, on solemn affirmation:—

Remember last year at Bhure seeing Sikhs, 4 or 5 in number, with swords. We *sadhs* were near well, and the Sikhs came and sat down. Had food given by Kala Singh, approver. About 3 or 4 months ago, don't remember if it was cold or not. Then said was in winter.

Indentifies Bachan Singh (approver) as having come to Thatta with another man, whom I can't remember, at a tank I was staying at.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

154th Witness.—Beli Ram, Head Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Arrested (25) and Inder Singh (L. C. C.), in front of house 1, Lahore on 20th February 1915, after orders. They were trying to enter the house, and bolted when they saw me.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

155th Witness.—Police Constable Sher Khan, on solemn affirmation :—

As W. 154. One entered *phatak* and tried to open door.

T. P ELLIS,

The 10th December 19.5. *Special Commissioner.*

156th Witness.—Lal Singh, of Gulabpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Jhar Sahib 1½ miles away. Go to Jhar Sahib sometimes for prayers.

In *Katak* (middle) went in afternoon. Heard (5) reading a "copy" against Government, urging rebellion. Kala Singh, approver, Lal Singh (L. C. C.) (35) and 2 others were listening. I told (5) not to read it, as it was an evil thing.

On jail identification in Amritsar I identified another man (8) as at the recitation.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—Gave police information that is to Harkishen Singh in Ase. The "copy" contained mention of German War, and we should fight Government.

Don't know how Harkishen Singh heard of my being there. (*Note.*—Apparently on Kala Singh's information.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—3 P. M., there few minutes only ; left others there. Can identify, not describe (8).

On parade to see if he can identify accused 8 being challenged. Witness identifies (8).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Mr. M. L. Puri informs us he has been engaged privately for accused (16).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

157th Witness.—Gujar Singh, of Chamba, on solemn affirmation :—

Saw mob of about 18-20 men about 11-12th *Maghar* last year, about sunrise close to Dhur (Amritsar). Had *dangs* and *chhavis*. Didn't speak to them. Further on met my brother Resaldar Chet Singh, told him.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

158th Witness.—Resaldar Chet Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Heard from last witness of the mob. Mob had 2 horses. Said would find out who they were. Went to Dhur. Heard from a *Chura* they had gone on to Chamba. Could see from the high grounds a crowd moving on. Followed. The gang passed by Chamba. Some of gang came into Chamba for food that evening.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Told Hakim Singh to make further enquiries. Said probably a gang of dacoits.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

159th Witness.—Hakim Singh, of M. Ratto, on solemn affirmation:—

W. 158 called me a year ago. Told me of wandering armed gang, and asked me to find out who they were. Went to Dhund. Sawan Singh told me they had been there and had food with Khanda Singh, and had been to Kesar Singh's, then had passed on to lowlying river lands. I enquired in several villages and gave information in Chamba. Went home, heard from Sawan Singh of Chamba. Three men had been to him—one a descendant of Bidhi Chand, Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and another, with *chhavis* and belts, and that they had said they were going on to Bhuslewarh, then to Lahore Cantonments, whence they would get 23rd to revolt at roll-call, and come out to Karmon to fight Government.

Thakur Singh also told me a gang had passed the village.

Went following day to Sarhali Thana to report. Moharrir said he would send wire. Partab Singh, Zaildar, also came in to report similar news. (Report P. 91 F).

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Bhail is 5 or 6 *kos* from Dhun (Amritsar). All the villages I went to are near river. There is a Nathu of Bhail, a *badmash*, everybody knows him. He is not Natha Singh, *Mahant.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

160th Witness.—Kanda Singh of Dhun (Amritsar), on solemn affirmation:—

Knows Natha Singh, approver. Last came to me in *Maghar* with 10 or 15 men and 2 horses. The men had 2 swords, and also *gandasas.* Natha Singh and a Sikh of Waltoa stopped in my *haveli*, others went to *dharmsala.* I prepared food for them, and Kesar Singh and Ghasita helped to serve them. They left 2 *sharis* after their meals. Natha Singh said they were out for *shikar.* Police came, also Cavalry. Ten days or so after told police my *guru* had been and gone on for *shikar.*

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Natha Singh has not many *sewaks* in the villages round mine; has *sewaks* in Sarhali, Dhudhir, Bhail, not in Bhure. Don't know Nathu, *badmash* of Bhail.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

161st Witness.—Kesar Singh, of Dhun (Amritsar), on solemn affirmation:—

Corroborates (W. 160) as to preparing food for Natha Singh and his party in *Maghar.* Helped to serve them.

Identified one man (15) in jail as of the mob.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Knew (15 Came from Hong Kong with me. Didn't see him in India except when he came in *Maghar.*

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner,*

162nd Witness.—Ghasita, on solemn affirmation:—

Corroborates serving same mob. Identified one man (15) in jail as of mob. Witness challenged to identify (15). On parada points him out, saying this appears to be the man.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

163rd Witness.—Natha Singh, of Bhura, on solemn affirmation :—

Remember seeing men coming to Lal Singh's a year ago and going on to Jhar Sahib. Spoke to Lal Singh. He asked me to make *gandasas*. As their *raj* was coming and wanted *gandasas* to fight with. I refused, but on being threatened made (8) which Kala Singh, approver, took away with Mangtu to Lal Singh. They were biggist *gandasas*. Never went inside Jhar Sahib.

Cross-examined by M. L. Puri.—Statement recorded before release from lock-up. Was in custody 25-26 days.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

164th Witness.—Dasondhi, of Nalowal, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Mangl Singh (not accused), went with him to Jhar Sahib. There Balwant Singh (4) and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) and 3 or 4 *Nihangs* were gathered, also a *Sant*, whom I can't identify. They were talking and (1) was reading a book out loud. Lal Singh was bragging. Balwant Singh was lecturing, saying the *raj* was going to be charged. When I objected they said I had no beard and turned me out. I went home.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad.—In custody 20-25 days. Don't know with whom.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

165th Witness.— Ishar Singh, of Waltoha, on solemn affirmation :—

A year ago met Mangl Singh (56) with Jammu (34), Lal Singh (4?), Ijaib Singh (not accused), Sawan, *Chuhra* (not accused), Thakur Singh (94) and Suja Singh (88) as I was going home. Didn't tell me where they were going. Don't know were they were going. They were going out of village.

Cross-examined.—They were quite close to the village. Lal Singh is my cousin. Got 2½ year. (88's) father gave evidence against him.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

166th Witness.—Jhanda, of Waltoha, on solemn affirmation :—

Never went to Kalsia. Have relatives there, then said went there. Returning met Sujja Singh (88), Thakur Singh (94), Labh Singh (49), Jammu (34) Mangl Singh (56) coming through the fields. This was 1 year ago. Didn't say where they were going. All were on foot, except Mangl Singh, who was on a white mare.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Was half mile from village. They were going home. Had fight with Labh Singh last year. During case Labh Singh was arrested. Was suspected of stealing (34's) mare. Sardar Harkishan Singh did not ask me to give evidence, and I did not at first refuse. Harkishan Singh abused me for refusing to give evidence. Took me to Thana at 9 and threatened me to give evidence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

167th Witness.—Ijaib Singh, of Waltoha, on solemn affirmation :—

Last *Maghar* was in fields with (49) and (56). Had no talk. Met (94), (34), (88). No talk.

Cross-examined.—In *havalat* 1 or 1¼ months.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 10th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

168th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Teja Singh, of Waltoha, on solemn affirmation :—

Sardar Harkishan Singh enquired from me who the people in P. 1 were. There are names of Mangl Singh, Jammu, Labh Singh, Sujja Singh and Thakur Singh. On investigation I found the accused of Waltoha of these names had gone to Jhar Sahib together.

Ishar Singh, Ijaib Singh and Jhanda had seen them going. Ijaib Singh being of the party going. Mangl Singh and Sujja Singh were first arrested and on their information Thakur Singh, Labh Singh, Ijaib Singh, Sawan Singh and Jammu were arrested.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Arrested Mangl Singh and Sujja Singh on orders of Harkishan Singh. The proximity of the names of the Waltoha men in P. 1 led me to believe they were Waltoha men. I had reasons to know these men. Jhanda and Labh Singh had a case. Thakur Singh was a witness for Jhanda. Did not force him to give witness.

Have 2 or 3 times had (34) arrested on suspicion of theft. In last case he was suspected, there was insufficient proof. Ijaib Singh, Thakur Singh and others not in *havalat* together.

The accused in court were each in *havalat* 1 or 2 days.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—As soon as Inspector showed me P. 1 I told him the names were probably those of Waltoha men. At that time had no other information.

(88's) house searched, nothing found.

Harkishan Singh told me to question Jhanda and Ishar Singh. Don't know if (56) and (88) are enemies.

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—I got orders from Sardar Harkishan Singh about 6-7th September. No (34) is not a No. X *badmash*. (34) never escaped from my custody.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 10th December 1915.

169th Witness.—Head Constable Ashgar Ali, of Amritsar, on solemn affirmation :—

Searched (75's) house on 20th March 1915. P. 99 A is *fard baramadgi*. P. 99 B his suit case was found, also P. 99 C (picture), P. 99 D (photo group), P. 99 E (3 pieces of saw of hack-saw), P. 99 F (iron punch), P. 99 G (picture).

Cross-examined.—(15) was not present at search ; his brother was found in house of (15) and his brother. Box opened there and list prepared, 99 A not signed by the brother.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 10th December 1915.

170th Witness Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sadr Amritsar, on solemn affirmation :—

Searched house of (24) on 4th December 1914, found sword-stick P. 101 A (Chinese made), also one copy of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (P. 17), *fard*, P. 100 B, made out on 5th December 1914. Accused got 7 years under Arms Act.

Cross-examined.—Was once in Sarhali, there is no N. Bhail in that Thana. Know of Nathu, *badmash* of Bhail, he was an associate of Lal Singh (L. C. C.).

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 10th December 1915.

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The 11th December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

171st Witness.—Inspector Lamacroft on oath :—

On 19th February 1915, Head Constable Maula Bakhsh reported to me that on train from Ludhiana number of suspicious men about 30 had alighted at Ferozepore Cantonment. Took action. Saw Territorial patrols, but no suspicious men. Next morning Labh Singh (48) arrested under Arms Act, and officer of regiment brought me copy of *Ghadr* found between depots of 20th and 26th P. I. Indentifies documents in P. 101 as similar. Labh Singh convicted under Arms Act, P. 101.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th December 1915.

172nd Witness.—Sardar Ali on soleman affirmation :—

Of Padre Kalan 1 mile from Bhure. Knew Lal Singh (L. C. C). Saw gang of men on 28th November 1915 about 60 or 70 between his house and Jhar Sahib. Followed them to Jhar Sahib. Food prepared at Lal Singh's and taken to Jhar Sahib. Pal Singh said men were collected for *bagawat* to go and attack Tarn Taran and Patti. Lal Singh said same. Not went Patti direction ; went and gave information to Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, with Kapur Singh and Deputy Commissioner told us to inform Sub-Inspector of Police when Lal Singh returned. He returned few days after ; also learnt of arrest of sepoys. Gave evidence in security case *versus* Lal Singh.

Kala Singh (approver), Bahadur Singh, Inder Singh (L. C. C.), Fauja Singh and Natha Singh (16) were there.

Have asked for protection.

On parade identifies (35) as man who fed others at Jhar Sahib, (15) as one present but does not know his name. (5) by name as present, and (61) (identified under following circumstances. When witness saw him first, he said *shaqq*. After going through all the remaining prisoners, said that was the man, and then picked him out).

Cross-examined for (61).—The road is road to Kharion and Patti. The mound is 4 *koh* from where I saw the men.

The mob had 2 horses, but none were mounted. Saw no weapons. I gave the Deputy Commissioner the names of (61), Fauja Singh and Inder Singh (L. C. C.). Known (61) for 3-4 years. He is a notorious ~~badmash~~. Am now *Arzinavis* in Amritsar ; used to be *wasikanavis*. Havn't seen (61) since. Don't know if (61) has scar on his cheek can't say if he has cat's eyes. Have land in Padri. Kapur Singh and I both went together to the Deputy Commissioner. On the way there we didn't discuss the names of whom we had seen.

Deputy Commissioner asked who we saw. Don't know Nathu (Bhail). Never identified (61) before police, never asked to. Was in attendance yesterday and the day before. Accused in dock have never passed in front of me while awaiting being called.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders for accused (15).—Never been shown photo of (15) by police, or of any one else. Saw the mob pass from Lal Singh's to Jhar Sahib.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—Am not a frequenter of police, nor have I assisted them except in Kapur Singh's murder. Told Deputy Commissioner it was 27th-28th November. I saw mob. Don't remember what names I gave to Court in L. C. C. Gave information as I was afraid of dacoits, being an owner of property myself.

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Saw (5) and (35) in Kapur Singh's murder investigation. Never went to Ludhiana in investigation *re* (98). Went in *Chet* to Jhar Sahib with some Thanadars as someone had given information that five or seven men had been there armed. Was called and asked if I had seen such persons.

Inspector, Tarn Taran, was there. I said I was in Amritsar at time (*i.e.*, in March.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—Don't know Bhagat Singh (approver).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

173rd Witness.—Bahadur Singh of Padri (W. 161 in L. C. C.), on solemn affirmation :—

Knew Lal Singh (L. C. C). Saw gathering a year ago at Jhar Sahib; asked Lal Singh what it was; he said gang was not against zamindars, but would attack thanas and tahsils. Gave evidence in 110 case against Lal Singh. Can't remember names of others there.

Cross-examined.—Kapur Singh my cousin reported. I myself told Superintendent of Police ten or twelve days later.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

174th Witness.—Bishan Das of Dhun (Amritsar), on solemn affirmation :—

Hanger on of *dharmsala* at Dhun. Knows Natha Singh, approver. Seen him at *dharmsala*. Saw him with about 20 men last *Maghar* there (*i.e.*, November 1914). Had food. Khanda Singh fed them.

Of those men identified one man (45) in Amritsar Jail. Identifies Natha Singh in court.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

175th Witness.—Piru, *Chuhra*, on solemn affirmation :—

Identifies a man (96) in Amritsar Jail. Not by name. Had seen him with some 10 or 12 men going to Chamba, armed with *chhavis*. After seeing them met Rassaldar Chet Singh. Have dealings with him.

Cross-examined.—Used to be *shikar* in that locality in old times. None now.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

176 Witness.—Jhanda Singh of Dhun (Amritsar), on solemn affirmation :—

Last *Maghar* lived near bank of river. Some seven or eight men came to my *jugi* at night, slept there and went next morning. Risala came a few days later. I was ill. Know nothing more. Saw no arms.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

177th Witness.—Mahant Deva Das of Chamba Kalan, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Prem Singh, *lambardar*. In *Maghar* came to me; said Rassaldar Chet Singh told him a gang of armed men had come to village. Went out to search. At *dharmsala* saw two men, who said they were hungry and that there 10 or 12 others with them tracking stolen cattle. They took food.

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Same day earlier had seen 12 or 13 men at the Budda well with *chhavis*. One of them said was following a stolen horse.

I identified (3) of these men (8, 45 and 84) in Amritsar Jail. Didn't know them before. They were of party at well. Not those who came for food.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Challenges identification. On parade points out—

No.	*Remarks.*
7	Says one of men like him.
8	As one of the men.
15	Was there, but I did not identify him before.

(7) and (8) I identified in jail to the best of my understanding. And another I have now failed to identify.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—(15) was at the well. All walking. (15) had a cane (*baint*) stick. Two fingers thick.

Never saw (15) before nor his photo.

Re others I have identified can't remember what weapons they had. Never saw (8) before.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

178th Witness.—Prem Singh, lambardar, Chamba, on solemn affirmation :—

Rassaldar Chet Singh told him last *Maghar* gang of dacoits was about. Went and told W. 177; went to river bank; saw no one, went home. Heard W. 177 had seen 2 men asking for food in village.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

179th Witness.—Bir Singh of Santpura, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Natha Singh (approver), his *guru*. Last *Maghar* asked me to go to Munda to call Suba Singh. Went. Didn't find him.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

180th Witness.—Sawan Singh of Chamba Kalan, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Lal Singh (L. C. C.). Came to me with 2 men in *Maghar* (November) last year. After having drink went direction of Ruriwala.

Identified Natha Singh (approver) as one of them.

Cross-examined.—Don't know if Nathu (Bhail), an associate of Lal Singh (L. C. C.)

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

181st Witness.—Khushal Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Of Thakar Kaur. Knows Natha Singh (approver). Last *Maghar* came to him with 2 men. Slept the night, left early in morning. Had 2 horses.

Cross-examined.—Natha Singh has made disciples.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

182nd Witness.—Sada Singh of Bhail on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Natha Singh (approver). Went on tour with him in *Poh.* With him were Santa Singh and Dasandha Singh two more, Budha Singh (8) and another, not known, joined at Sur Singh, went on to Rae and other villages. At Rae joined by two other Sikhs called Pritam Singh and Dewa Singh.

Identified (8) and (96) in Amritsar Jail.

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—My patti is Sewak of Bidhe Chand. Don't know Nathu, *badmash* of Bhail, nor Lal Singh (L. C. C.).

Cross examined by Mr. Saunders.—Visit Natha Singh at Sur Singh to serve him.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

183rd Witness.—Ujagar Singh of Sangatpura on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Natha Singh (approver) his *Guru.* Last *Maghar* stopped at his *haveli* with 2 others for one night. Identified both in Amritsar Jail, (8) and (15).

Cross examined by Hakumat Rai.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS.

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

184th Witness.—Suba Singh of Munda on solemn affirmation :—

Lived 13 years as watchman in Shanghai. Returned on *Mashima Maru.* Nidhan Singh on board. Landed Colombo in November, went home and was restricted. Knows Ujagar Singh (97). He came and told me Natha Singh (approver) had sent for him and me to go to *Jhar Sahib.* He declined to go to work against Government, so didn't go. I also refused to go.

Knows (18) was in Shanghai Police 3 or 4 years. Used to be good worker; but got ideas against Government, and began to collect money from people, get papers from America and urged people to go India to work against Government. The Captain Sahib turned him out. He asked me to join. I refused.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—I know (25), saw him in Shanghai; he did not return on *Mashima Maru.* There was one other Harnam Singh of Padhana on that ship, not (25).

(25) sailed on a Jardine boat 5 or 10 days before the *Mashima Maru.* (18) not expelled from *gurdwara* for drunkenness. (18) never complained against me for assault on a Chinaman. Rajindar Singh (37) left Shanghai ; can't say if on leave. Sailed with me. On board lived on separate deck from me. Also separate from Nidhan Singh. Never saw Natha Singh (approver) at Amritsar Clock Tower. Met Sundar Singh, W. G. there.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Captain Bruce got off *Mashima Maru* at Colombo. We were often searched. Never asked to subscribe on board. Didn't hear any *Ghadr* lectures on board as Captain Bruce always watched us.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

185th Witness.—Channan Singh of Bhure son of Lal Singh, (L. C. C.) on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies :—

No.	*Remarks.*
56	By name and village.
8	Ditto.

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No.				Remarks.
49	...	...	...	By name and village.
88	...	...	...	Ditto.
18	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	...	...	...	Ditto.

Balwant Singh (4) is my maternal uncle. Is of Dadhir. He returned from China a year ago, just before *Diwali*. My father went to see him; 2 or 3 days after (4) and (18) came to see my father. (18) had a copy of *Ghadr* in Gurmukhi. (18) read it out to my father, (4) and myself. articles about Rikabganj, heavy revenue, and establishing a Sikh Raj. They remained one night only; returned next evening with Channan Singh (W. B. M.). That night Channan Singh read out the *Ghadr* articles to same effect. All left in morning.

Asked my father what the visit meant, and warned him of the danger; he told me to keep quiet, he was going on with it.

I told my uncle Lehna Singh and asked him to try and induce my father to drop it all. Lehna Singh and Pal Singh came and warned him, but he wouldn't listen.

A few days before *Massia* Natha Singh (approver), (8), and a third man came, asking for Lal Singh. I told them he was away; then (4) and (18) came with Channan Singh, again recited *Ghadr*.

(18) said a consignment of pistols was coming to him, and some *bandobast* should be made by my father to avoid seizure. He went off next day. Don't know what reply my father gave. Want to Jiwan Singh next day, and told him my father was against Government and begged him to come and dissuade him. He did so, but Lal Singh would not listen.

Some 8 days after *Masia*, I got Rs. 40 from Jiwan Singh, and when I got back home saw at Lal Singh's.—(56), (49) and (88) all of Waltoa, (4) and Channan Singh (W. B. M.). *Ghadr* was read, and Channan Singh said traitors and back-biters should be killed. My father told me to see what would happen to me. The party discussed robbing tahsils and thanas and establishing their own rule. All left in the morning.

Some 10-12 days after, Natha Singh (approver), (15) and (8) came (8) had some meat, and Natha Singh had a sword. They were accompanied by (4). (15) had a knife. Natha Singh was on horse-back. After a meal Kala Singh (approver) came.

My father was there too. Others came, whom I can't remember. They discussed overthrowing Government and establish a Sikh Government. I had filed a declaratory suit against my father, and he told me it was no use going on with it, as we would soon have our own *raj*. He had sold all our land. The men left at evening; don't know where for.

Identifies Sundar Singh W. G. Saw him at his father's, but can't say whom he came with.

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Nathu (Bhail) was afraid of my father and a disciple of Natha Singh (approver). He used to come and see my father before these occurrences and possibly during these occurrences. Didn't see Nathu (Bhail) during these talks.

Don't know if my father went to Khairon. I was not at home then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sunders for (15) *and* (8).—While I was in jail I was in juvenile part. Didn't see (8) in jail before identification. Harkishan Singh brought no one to me for identification.

15's knife was in a leather sheath. P. 26 is the knife, not P. 12. Saw P. 26 with my father, he told me he had got it from (15).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Was arrested 20th *Sawan*; in custody 2 months 6 days, released with 3 others. In custody in Tarn Taran and Amritsar. Told police my story before release. In Amritsar 1 month. Never in Anarkali *havalat*. Not seen (18) in Lahore. Not on security. Never saw (100) visiting my father. (18) did not come after *Masia*.

(56) is related. (102) once gave evidence against my father's dependent, and also against my father on my behalf.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—(49) was not in *havalat* with me. Was not told in jail to identify him. Did identify him in jail. Only saw him once with (56).

Knows a little English.

Re-examined.—Was arrested by Feroze Din, Thanedar, in connection with the murder of Kapur Singh, there being a suspicion that as he had given evidence against Lal Singh, I was possibly in it.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

186th Witness.—P. C. Gokal Chand of Jammu, on solemn affirmation :—

Arrested Maghar Singh (51) in Udampur (Jammu) on suspicion owing to evasive answers when questioned. Had no tools with him.

On way to thana offered me Rs. 15 to release him. Arrested him on 22nd, 3 months ago.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhny.—There is big timber yard at Badarwal where accused at one time said he was going. At thana accused mentioned he came from Amritsar District.

Nothing else elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

187th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Aziz-ud-din, Kotwali Amritsar, on solemn affirmation :—

B. A. I see P. 17. I translated it into English P. 17 A. It is correctly translated. (P. 17 belongs to accused 24).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 11th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

188th Witness—Basant Singh of Kakara on solemn affirmation :—

Last year went Nankana fair. There saw (22) of my village.

Cross-examined.—Spoke to him there. Said was on his way to Bar where he has land. Told him his aunt was dead and he came back to Kakra with me. Didn't hear him talk sedition, or speak with any returned emigrant.

Teja Singh (witness 168) and Narain Singh (father-in-law of (16)) are on bad terms.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 11th December 1915.

189th Witness—Moti of Wirpal on solemn affirmation :—

Servant of Mulkha Singh. He employed me on well between Chabha and Wirpal to supply water to passers-by. Remember 4 men coming from Virpal at end of *Jeth*. Had a drink and Kala Singh (W. B. M.) told me to go to the village to call Bishan Singh (7) to take a verbal message, and

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bring sugar and *ghi*. I was given a rupee, 4 annas sugar and 8 annas *ghi*. I went to village. Didn't meet (7). Bought the sugar, *ghi* and retuned 4 annas. Kala Singh told me to tell (7), if I met him to meet them at Thandi. I did not meet Bishan Singh that evening when I went home. Next day saw 3 of the 4 men, and I told them (7) had not come to village. The 3rd day after I heard of the Walla Bridge murder.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

The 11th December 1915.

190th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police, Syaz Ijad Hussain, Mozang, on solemn affirmation :—

Re Natha Singh (approver), Superintendent Police, Lahore, gave me orders to bring him into Lahore on 12th July 1915.

Brought him in on 13th July 1915. He was identified by Sadu Singh on 14th July 1915. I recorded Natha Singh's statement on 15th July 1915 in Lahore.

I went with Natha Singh (approver) to Sur Singh on 16th July 1915 to look for a pocket-book which Natha Singh said contained the names of ghadrites. Superintendent Police gave the order. On 17th July 1915 he gave me P. 1 in Sur Singh. Khushal Singh, *Zaildar*, Bura, *lambardar* and Mit Singh, *lambardar*, were present. P. 1 A. is *fard baramadgi*. He also gave up on 16th July 1915 P. 22, 18 C.. 18 B. He told me he would look for the book among other books in the morning, (*fard* P. 102). Brought him into Lahore where told me he had other arms, etc.

Took him again to Sur Singh, where he discoverd on 20th July 1915 P. 18 A. (sword), *chhavi* head (P. 19). *Fard* P. 103.

Prior to recording his statement I had had no part in any of the conspiracy cases and knew nothing about them.

Natha Singh (61) is of *ilaqa* and is popularly known as Nathu, Dhun. I *challaned* him under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, with Ganda Singh (not accused). In prior reports about him (61) is in Register 12, often described as Nathu, *e.g.*, in March 1911 form No. 5, also in February 1911, No. 10. Nearly all reports about him describe him as Nathu.

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Did not *challan* 61 before Mian Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. I do not remember giving evidence against him in such case.

I did not so far as I remember give evidence against him before S. Hotu Singh.

Have been in charge of Kalre Thana three times. Nathu I described in February 1911, as a hereditary thief as his father was one before him.

He has often been challaned under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, He was last *challaned* as he was an associate of Ganda Singh, whom I suspected of going to Jhar Sahib and a preacher of mutiny, and a frequenter of emigrants. Heard of his preaching from several respectable people.

In the (L. C. C.) was deputed to find out absconders.

Natha Singh, approver, was brought in by a Police Constable from Amritsar. He had been to Tarn Taran *Amawas*. Wrote statement in my house.

Never heard tha t Natha Singh's father burnt a book with thumb impressions of the Khairon mound. Natha Singh told me Sundar Singh had written as many names as he had time to write.

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In his personal file (61) is sometimes called Natha Singh. He was arrested in July 1914, discharged 15th October 1914, in a 304 case, and went home. On 23rd November 1914 he went to one Partab Singh and returned home with his wife on 24th November 1914, and was not away till 16th December 1914.

From 24th November 1914 to 16th December 1914 he is not shown as absent.

The witness is directed to appear on Monday.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th December 1915.

191st Witness.—Khushal Singh, Zaildar of Sur Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows 8. Was once in Mule Battery. Deserted. I got *parwana* to arrest him about a year ago.

I arrested him and took him to the thana.

Last cold weather he lived in Sur Singh with Ganda Singh, son of Sawan Singh. He is known as Nathu. He preached about the Germans coming and the breakdown of British *Raj*; also persuaded people not to pay revenue, so that I had to pay it myself. I reported in thana, and gave evidence against him under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Accused (16) when he returned from abroad after 13-14 years only stayed a night in the village.

Was present at search of accused 15's house. A suit case with pictures, etc., was found P. 99 B., etc. P. 99 F. in the case, also 99 E. Sealed *fard*.

Natha Singh (approver) gave up in my presence pistol, P. 22, 2 swords, P. 18 B., C. and a pocket-book, P. 1, signed *fard* P. 1 A.

Later when brought back from Lahore a sword, a *chhavi* (P. 19) and a belt (P. 20).

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Nathu, Dhun, never burnt any fodder-stack. Did not give evidence against him before Khan Ahmad in an arson case. Have given evidence against him in *badmashi* cases often. It was common talk in the village. 61 was talking about Germany. I heard him myself. He came to murder me after.

Surti is my grandson. No weapon ever found with him.

The book was found same day as the swords. The swords first in the evening the book in the morning. The Thanadar had stayed the night.

Nothing else elicited.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Can't identify 16. *Lambardar* of other *patti*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Suit case found in *chobara*. Saw it there myself. Forced open by a *lohar*, and saw bits were inside. Pictures were on the wall.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th December 1915.

The 13th December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

192nd Witness.—Bura, of Sur Singh, lambardar, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (15) by name. Heard from one Ujagar Singh had arrived, but his *lambardar* had not taken him to *thana* to report the fact. It was about *Diwali*. I asked Channan Singh, *lambardar*, why he had not done so. He said he hadn't seen him. I never saw (15) in the village.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Present at search of Ganda Singh (15). Attested *fard baramadgi* (P. 99 A). Suit case and contents discovered, including P. 99 F.

Tendered also to recovery of articles delivered by Natha Singh, approver.

Cross-examined.—Have no brother Samu. Samu is 8 or 9 generations off related. (Said by accused to have had fight with accused.)

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

193rd Witness.—Mit Singh, lambardar Sur Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (45). Came to village last *Diwali*. Asked him to go and report arrival in *thana*. Next day he disappeared from village. He returned 10 or 15 days later. Asked him again to go with *daffadar* to report; he sold his house and property and left village. Never saw him again.

Cross-examined.—Accused did not go to *thana* Kalra with me to report arrival.

(Accused says name reported in hot weather with Santu, *Chura*, etc.)

Don't know if accused went later to *thana*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

194th Witness.—Jhanda Singh of Shahbazpur mahant on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Surain Singh Sowar's mother. She asked me to go to Lahore and find out if it was true her son had deserted. Did so. Returning heard deserters had gone to Jhar Sahib. Went there. Enquired of (5), who said they had gone to Bhure. On my request (5) went and brought 3 sowars; Sucha Singh (82), Maharaj Singh (52) and Surain Singh (approver) to Jhar Sahib. I told Surain Singh if he returned, perhaps things might be settled. He was willing to do so, but (82) prevented him. I went home and told Surain Singh's mother. The three had swords.

Cross-examined for (82).—(82) said they were opposed to and would fight Government. (52) did not say anythingh. Did not know (82) or his father before.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

195th Witness.—Mail Singh, Daffadar, of Shahbazpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Havildar Hakim Singh asked Sawan Singh about (52), (82) and Surain Singh who had deserted and asked assistance. Went with them to Jhar Sahib. Arrested them outside latter 200 yards of. All had swords.

Cross-examined.—Knew (82) and (52) before. The swords were cavalry swords. Carrying them like sticks. Was 9 A.M.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

196th Witness.—Head Constable Hakim Singh, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation :—

Was in Sarhali in November-December 1914. Got report P. 91 A from a zamindar, Hakim Singh that an armed gang including soldiers was wandering about. Wired to Superintendent Police, Kasur. Heard from Kehr Singh of Burjrai gang had gone to Jhar Sahib. Went after them. On 1st December arrested (52), (82) and Surain Singh with swords in M. Sheikh. Sawan Singh, Mail Singh and others present.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

197th Witness.—Kesar Singh of Serhali, on solemn affirmation:—

Knows Natha Singh, approver, my *guru*. Came to me last *Maghar* with 12—16 others and I gave him food. Came early morning about 3 A. M.

Stopped with me whole day. Said searching for lost cattle. In Amritsar jail identified one of the men, whom I never saw before (8).

Cross-examined.—Can't give *hulia*. Is young man. Had no suspicions.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

198th Witness.—Jawala Singh, granthi of Ganda Singhwala, on solemn affirmation:—

Know Natha Singh (approver), my employer's *guru*. Came to my *dharmsala* end of *Poh* beginning *Magh* with 6 or 7 others. Stayed 15-16 days. In Amritsar Jail identified (96) whose name I did not then know. Nor have I heard since.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

198½th Witness.—S. Ijaz Hussain, Sub-Inspector Police, recalled for cross-examination, on solemn affirmation:—

Cross-examined by Lala Hakumat Rai.—Have examined 61's history sheet. There is no mention therein of his association with Lal Singh (L. C. C.), nor with Natha Singh, approver. History sheet and personal file dates from 1907.

Emigrants in Sur Singh were challaned under 326 for assault on one Ganda Singh (not accused).

The accused in that case said Ganda Singh and (61) had assaulted them. Hence the attack. Deputy Commissioner equitted them. Have no knowledge of (61) being attacked in Sur Singh.

Zaildar Khushal Singh gave me no written information *re* (61), he told me orally something which I recorded in a note-book. There is no *adawat* between Khushal Singh and (61).

Made no enquiries *re* Jhar Sahib. Ganda Singh is a notorious drinker.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—*Re* Harnam Singh of Padhana (not accused) who came on *Mashima Maru*. Don't know if any report in *thana* about him.

Re-examined.—In *taftish* it was clear (61) had nothing to do with the Sur Singh assault case; 61 is called Nathu 18 times. Natha Singh (10) in his personal file.

From 23rd to 29th November papers show that (61) came home on 29th and was absent except one night between 23rd and 29th, *i.e.*, (25th November) and accused denied other absences. Written by Kabr-din. Overlooked those papers in Cross-examination.

(Copies of these documents, *i.e. re* 23rd—29th November 1914 to be put in.)

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915.

Special Commissioner.

199th Witness.—Fauja Singh, lambardar, Barar, on solemn affirmation:

Brother of Balwant Singh and Puran Singh witness, cousin of Kirpal Singh (spy).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Balwant Singh returned from China. He came one night to the Manan-wala well. Bhup Singh told me; went and saw him. He said he had returned for *Ghadr* with others. Told him to go away, or I would have him arrested. This was end of *Maghar* or beginning of *Poh*. Puran Singh later came and told me Balwant Singh had been arrested in Cavalry and dismissed and asked me to help to get him released. Went with Puran Singh to Amritsar to see Kirpal Singh—didn't see him. Went home. Next day saw Puran Singh and (51) at 51's house preparing a bomb with sulphur, potash, etc. Perhaps it was (51) who ground stuff. I sat by them. Acid put on materials to try them. Exploded. (51) said that was the way to make bombs. Puran Singh gave me Re. 1 to buy potash and went back to lines. (67) afterwards came to me. Didn't know him before. Saw him in the *Gurdwara*. Bir Singh called me to see him. (67) said he had been sent by the Cavalry men to murder Kirpal Singh. Asked him if he had weapons. Told him he could do nothing without arms and men. He then went off.

I bought Re. 1 potash from Nabi Bakhsh of Khiala, went and gave it to Puran Singh in Lahore. There saw Wasawa Singh, Lance-Daffadar, Puran Singh, Jatha Singh and Gujar Singh, Sowars.

There saw another bomb made and tested with acid.

Puran Singh asked me if one Arjan Singh (said to be (71) by Government Advocate) had been to me. I said not. On return to village Bir Singh told me Arjan Singh had been there looking for me.

Later Prem Singh (67) came on same purpose, i.e., to kill Kirpal Singh, but he had no weapons or men; and he then went away.

In March-April again came to Mian Mir and Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh and I went to Charar to see (28). There (28) told us had been in China on *Ghadr* work where expelled; had gone to Burma on same work, thence to Jacobabad. Said he was making arrangements and they were to make arrangements also, and he would let us know when to act.

Cross-examined by Shaikh Miran Bakhsh.—Never saw (28) before. Was taken to Simla to give evidence. Before that Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, had questioned me. I had gone to him of my own accord. He recorded my statement.

Had been arrested in Amritsar. Heard my house and 51's had been searched. Was challaned; let off. Can't say how police got to know I could make statement. No promise given me of pardon.

Don't remember what (28) said was his reason for going to Jacobabad. No one else present when my talk with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Was not in *Ghadr*. The cavalry people sent (67) to me. It was my pleasure that I did not seize him. Never attended jail parade to identify (67). Can describe (67). Squints, grey, elderly, short.

On challenge of (67) witness picks him out though he and others were allowed to keep their eyes closed.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney for (51).—Was in *Phagan*. (67) came to kill Kirpal Singh. Don't know date. Knows Sohan Singh, have enmity with him. Maghar Singh (51) does a little *hakimi*; don't know if (51) doctored Sohan Singh. Sohan Singh got me suspended from my *lambardari*. Evidence not produced in case against me under Arms Act.

My *barjai* died in *Sawan* (Kirpal Singh's brother's wife). Don't know if Sohan Singh brought Police to enquire. Was in Simla at time; heard woman died of cholera. Did not ask (51) to give help in the matter.

Don't know if my *barjai* was with child illegimately or with child at all. Did not ask (51) to give her any thing to cause miscarriage.

Kirpal Singh's father had 2 wives, one left a widow, never heard she was on terms of intimacy with Sohan Singh. Denies all imputation *re* alleged killing of the *barjai*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Puran Singh's wife lives mostly with her parents, he being in regiment.

Doesn't know if Kirpal Singh in service formerly gave security for Kirpal Singh last *Har*. Charged in a false case in Gurdaspur.

Don't remember if I gave security for Kirpal Singh 1½ years ago.

Orders for 5's arrest probably after I had been in Simla; had not been arrested before.

Puran Singh was at Simla, also Balwant Singh and Wasawa Singh, but not Kirpal Singh.

Didn't report manufacture of bomb. Bomb was made after *Maghar*. Can't remember when, probably *Magh*.

On question of Pandit Sheo Narain.—The empty cartridge case found in my house is an ordinary *shikari* one.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

200th Witness.—Nabi Bakhsh of Khiala, on solemn affirmation :—

Fireworks maker. Sold Fauja Singh at beginning of *Chet* Re. 1 potash. No memo.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

201st Witness.—Hazara Singh of Charar, on solemn affirmation :—

Charar 1 *koh* from Mian Mir. Knows (28). Remembers Achar Singh, sowar, coming to see (28) in *Chetar*; took him on to 28's house.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

202nd Witness.—Santa Singh of Charar, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows 28. Went with him to Jacobabad. Returned 10 or 12 days after; brought bulock back with us.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

203rd Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Miran Bakhsh, Gurdaspur, on solemn affirmation :—

Ladhopur is in my *ilaqa*. (96) resides there. In July 1914 got orders to keep watch on him as dangerous man returned from abroad. Papers show it was in November 1914 (P. 104).

Enquired in his village. Reported 21st November 1914. He was not in village. He came to his village in February. Was absent ever after that.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Thikriwala is in my *ilaqa*. Never told to make enquiries *re* Sher Singh (80); made none.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad for (96).—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

204th Witness.—Ganesha Singh, lambardar, Ladhopur, on solemn affirmation :—

(96) returned to village about *Bhadon*. I reported; had been told to do so 1½ months before his return.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

205th Witness.—Jamadar Lal Singh, of Harpal, late of Hong Kong Police, on solemn affirmation :—

Returned March 1915. Knew (28) in Hong Kong. Was watchman there. Often talked to him. Don't remember anything particular.

He asked me for a pistol for defence as he was a money-leader. The Superintendent of Police said he needed none. I reported to Deputy Superintendent of Police that people stated he was holding meetings and distributing *Ghadrs*.

The Superintendent of Police had him arrested, and he was placed on security by the Supreme Court, and deported in a week.

Know Sama Singh (75). Was watchman in Hong Kong. Reported also on information. He was opposed to Government. Distributed *Ghadrs*, and was visited by American emigrants. He was searched, nothing found.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—No personal knowledge *re* 75's *Ghadr* opinions. 75's nephew had case against me. Counter complaints. (75) of opposite party to me in Hong Kong *gurdwara*. Bishen Singh and Mahendar Singh of my party.

Cross-examined by D. R. Sawhney.—Had no dealings with (28).

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Sher Singh (81) was under me in Hong Kong. Came home on getting letter announcing marriage. Came on leave October 1914.

He was good *sipahi* interpreter.

Cross-examined by Ganda Singh (15).—(15) jailed for having arms. He was deported at Government expense.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

206th Witness.—Shankar Das, Police Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Searched (85's) house. Found 3 discharged bullets (P. 90) and small piece of lead.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

207th Witness.—Sadhu Singh, of Kakran, on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers Recruiting Officer in camp at Kakran. Fauja Singh and Teja Singh came and said to me, and *Zaildar* and others that Hari Singh (22) was talking sedition at Jagan Nath's in the village. Also mentioned Ganda Singh of Sur Singh (16) as talking sedition. Is related to (22).

Lal Singh found pistol in *chappar*, P. 98, behind 22's house.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath for (22).—Didn't tell Recruiting Officer enquired at Jagan Nath's. Other houses by 22's. Brother has house in Kakran (Lyallpur). Nothing else elicited.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri for (16).—I and Kishan Singh reported in *thana* same day. Fauja Singh gave long account. Had to recover years ago revenue from 16's father-in-law by warrant.

Re-examined.—There is no returned emigrant living near (22).

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

208th Witness.—Kishan Singh, Lambardar, of Kakar, on solemn affirmation :—

Corroborates last witness *re* Fauja Singh's report of seditious talk.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Land bought by (22) in village is *shamilat*—vendor was childless, no reversion to me. Enquired before reporting. *Chappar* is in my land. Nothing else elicited.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Sued 16's father-in-law for revenue.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

209th Witness.—Lal Singh, of Kakar, on solemn affirmation :—

Found pistol, P. 98, in *chappar* by chance at back of my house, 22's and others. Hari Singh my nephew.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri for (16).—Had counter-cases 2 years ago with 16's father-in-law. Nothing else elicited.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath for (22).—Never heard (22) talk sedition. Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

210th Witness.—Bahadur Singh, Granthi, of Kasur, on solemn affirmation :—

On 1st December 1914 Mangl Singh (56) and Kesar Singh (45) stopped at *dharmsala* according to register. Mangl Singh's father's name is Nand Singh, village given as Waltoha. (56) said was coming from Lahore; (45) from Talwandi. Can probably identify Mangl Singh. Names, &c., given by visitors.

P. 105 A. B. C. copy and translations of registers. (Mangl Singh states he knew witness before and did stop there on 1st December 1914 in connection with case and he gave his father's name correctly.)

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

211th Witness.—Siraj Din of Padhana (witness 194 in L. C. C.), on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Harnam Singh (25). Two Harnam Singhs came from abroad, one son of Ganga Singh, the other (25) grand-son of Chattar Singh.

Latter returned in *Asu*; was in village 2½ to 3 months or perhaps 4. Was then arrested. House searched in *Phagan*. Was not present then; had been away for 8 days. Jiwan Singh is 25's father. We had orders to report absence of returned emigrants.

Cross-examined.—Don't know which Harnam Singh returned first. The other Harnam Singh was not absent from village. He fell from his roof and couldn't go out.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915 *Special Commissioner.*

212th Witness.—Inspector Shabir Hussain of Gurdaspur, on solemn affirmation :—

Last April in charge Circle Gurdaspur. On 2nd April 1915 learnt that on 30th March 1915 Sher Singh's (81) house had been searched under Excise Act. One paper had been found stating a gang would gather in Batala for looting the tahsil. I told the Superintendent Police and asked for fresh enquiry. Superintendent Police told me to tell Sub-Inspector Police to produce accused, the papers found, and pistol and cartridges. On 4th April 1915 Sub-Inspector Police Khazan Singh produced accused, pistol and cartridges, but not the papers. Superintendent Police ordered me to go with Mr. Howell by motor and again search 81's. Identifies (81). Reached Thikriwala on 4th April 1915 and searched. Found locked box in which ornaments, &c., found, also a copy of *Ghadr* and Gurmukhi papers.

Page 106 A *fard baramadgi*, 106 B Gurmukhi extracts from *Ghadr*, (106 C. D. translations of 106 B)

Post-card	106 E.	translations	106 F. G.
Letter	106 H.	do.	I. J.
Do.	106 K.	do.	L. M.
Verses	106 N.	do.	O. P.
Letter and envelope	106 Q.	do.	R. S.
Letter	106 T.	do.	U. V.
Letter and envelope	106 W.	do.	X. Y.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No trace was ever found of the papers first found by the Sub-Inspector Police. The Sub-Inspector Police said they had been lost.

Accused was charged under the Arms Act and sentenced to 7 years and Rs. 50 fine.

On 7th November 1914 on orders received I gave orders (in P 104) to the Sub-Inspector Police to keep watch on Udham Singh (96) if he had returned. It was ascertained there was no *Gil Jat* of that name of the village, though there was a *Saini* of that name, *i.e.*, (96) who had not turned up. (See P. 104.)

P. 107 (admitted by agreement) is a copy of list of arrivals by *Tosha Maru* showing Udham Singh as a *Gil Jat*, forwarding to Gurdaspur by Circle Inspector.

(96) arrived in his village in February. (96) says he is a *Saini Gehlan.*)

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad for (96).—(96) has been under "*nigrani*" since February, *lambardars* reporting. No complaints to me from February till arrest, a few days later as I had nothing to do with his circle.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri for (81).—I alone searched, examined papers when box opened, took possession of all Gurmukhi papers as I could not read Gurmukhi, left English and Urdu papers; nothing suspicious in them.

There were 9 or 10 Gurmukhi papers. Didn't have number attested.

I have produced all Gurmukhi letters found by me. I saw no letter from Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, to Hong Kong. I don't know what is in in the Gurmukhi papers. Jawaher Singh, *thekadar*, read them out.

Don't know how many letters there were. Every paper was signed at the spot.

Mr. Howell, Atma Singh, *Lambardar*, Sher Singh (81) and others present at search. The papers were with me till *chalan*, about a month later; then given to Superintendent Police.

The *fard baramadgi* of 30th March 1915 is on the file of the Arms Act case. Understand Devi Dial, Honorary Magistrate, and Bachitar Singh, Excise Sub-Inspector, were present at search of 30th March 1915.

Had not been to Thikriwala before 4th April 1915. Never heard accused had abducted wife of Bir Singh in Hong Kong. He never alleged it in enquiry.

There were wedding clothes and jewellery in the box. *Zaildar* Hari Singh did not visit me on 2nd April 1915.

Accused never asked me to search Jhanda Singh's house. Did not search his house; searched Bir Singh's.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th December 1915.

D 5 A. B. copies now prepared are put in now, having been asked for by *Chaudhri* Hakumat Rai from (P. 190).

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

213th Witness.—Sohan Lal of Thikriwala, on solemn affirmation.

Know (81) Bir Singh, Jhanda Singh, Atma Singh of Thikriwala. Bir Singh and Atma Singh are convicts. Knows Lal Singh also.

All but Jhanda Singh went to China and returned in December except (81), who returned a month before. On return (81) cultivated; heard him reading *parchas* at Jhanda Singh's. Puran Singh and the men already mentioned attended. Often heard him as I passed by. He used to say "Agree together, let us turn out the English, don't be beardless women. The *parchas* he read out were of a seditious nature.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by Shaikh Miran Bakhsh.—Never sat down. Heard them singing.

Cross-examined by N L. Puri.—Sher Singh was married on *Phagan* 7th. Don't know if accused ran away to Hong Kong. Three months or so after Bir Singh's wife went to Hong Kong. Heard there were suspicions of an intrigue, but don't know myself. Bir Singh and Jhanda Singh are cousins.

81's brother redeemed some land from me for Rs. 600; have no land now with me.

Liquor was found in my house. It was put there by Jhanda Singh.

The singing I heard was in *Poh-Magh*. Told no one at time. Never any dispute with accused about women.

Jhanda Singh's house has been searched. He is a *badmash*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

214th Witness.—Karm Chand of Butar Kalan, on solemn affirmation.

Knows (81) Bir Singh, Jhanda Singh, Atma Singh, Lal Singh, all returned emigrants. Jhanda Singh returned long ago, rest last winter.

Heard Sher Singh (81) reading *parchas* in the village to other men at Jhanda Singh's. The *parchas* referred to fighting the English, the coming of Germans, small pay and oppression.

Cross-examined.—81's uncle's land is not mortgaged to me. One Mangi Singh was my servant. (81) did not get him to leave me. He left me in *Phagan*. Sat with them once or twice to hear the *parchas* read.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

215th Witness.—Kaku of Thikriwala, on solemn affirmation.

Knows (81). When Atma Singh, Bir Singh and others returned, they all read *parchas* in the village. Never saw them myself, heard they read *parchas*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

216th Witness.—Tahl Singh, on solemn affirmation.

Heard (81), Atma Singh, Bir Singh, Lal Singh, reading *parchas* at Jhanda Singh's. Don't know what they were reading.

Cross-examined.—Don't know if Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh have enmity with (81).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

217th Witness.—Sawan Singh of Thikriwala, on solemn affirmation.

(81), Bir Singh, Atma Singh, Puran Singh, Lal Singh, worked in the village. Never spoke to me.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

218th Witness.—Gokal Chand of Thikriwala and Chima, on solemn affirmation.

Knows same lot. Heard them reading *parchas* at Jhanda Singh's. They were against the English.

Cross-examined.—Jhanda Singh married in Chimba. Made ornaments for 81's wedding. He has paid me in full. No land.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 14th December 1915.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

219th Witness.—Jhanda Singh, of Thikriwala, on solemn affirmation :—

Formerly in China; returned 15 years ago. Knows (81). Returned a year ago in *Katak*. Atma Singh, Lal Singh, Puran Singh and Bir Singh returned in *Magar*. Puran Singh is my sister's son and Bir Singh my cousin. When they returned I knew they were against Government; they all brought pistols, and I heard them talking sedition and reading *Ghadr*, and speaking of the Germans coming and expelling the British. The *Ghadr* was read at my house and shops—it was read out to the village people.

I remember letter coming to Bir Singh from Mula Singh (approver); I heard it read out; it asked for the pistols to be sent to Tarn Taran. (81) Bir Singh and Atma Singh went to Tarn Taran at *Massia*; can't say if they gave up their pistols.

It was said by these men that there were lots of sympathizers in the Army who would join in rebellion; that arms and men would come from America; and all these men discussed a dacoity to get money for arms. Dacoities were committed in Shaurain and Siri Gobindpur. (81) was not in the dacoities. The other men were. (81) did not go as he was generally with the *Majha* people. Some *chuhras* of M. Bham joined in the dacoity. I arranged for them to join. I was in both dacoities.

In the dacoity cases I was approver. Bir Singh, Puran Singh and Atma Singh were convicted. Lal Singh was not in them. They got 7 years for each dacoity. The *chuhras* were also convicted. I remember Mula Singh; letter was brought by Harnam Singh (L. C. C., Sialkot). The pistols were referred to as *nushkas*, *i.e.*, recipes. Bir Singh destroyed the letter.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—(81) bought land on his return from my nephew; have not been annoyed. He was prior mortgagee, and the new transaction was not a purchase but a further mortgage charge. Have not sued (81) for this land; sued Sawan Singh complaining my nephew was wasting his land by transferring to him. Don't know if nephew put in petition alleging I was threatening to murder him.

(81) did not bolt to China. Never any suspicion as to an intrigue with Bir Singh's wife. Bir Singh's wife went away 3 months after to China where her husband was. I did not write to him saying she had run away after (81).

Gave information there was liquor in Sohan Lal's house; liquor was found, but police did not *chalan*. Similarly in *re* Sawan Singh, he was *chalaned*, but acquitted. All said I had put liquor there; Sher Singh, Atma Singh, Bir Singh too accused me of putting pistols in their houses.

My house was searched in China's case. Accused's brothers never stopped abduction of Jawali's daughter. Accused's brothers never put a watch on me. No dispute about boundary with accused's brothers.

Tahl Singh never gave evidence for me. Possibly he and Samad told the Sub-Inspector of Police I was of good character. Hari Singh, *Zaildar*, is not a friend of mine. Never placed liquor in Gangu *nai's* house; nor gave information against him.

Never served any term of imprisonment in China. Gave no information of liquor in 81's house. 81's house was searched because on search of other people's houses he ran away.

Never reported against (81) giving lectures. The discussions *re* dacoities were sometimes in my *baithak*. Somtimes in the others' houses. Never went

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to Majha. Sher Singh (81) married on return. Never fined Rs. 45. Never got 81's locked. Bir Singh never gave me pistol.

The 14th December 1915. T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

220th Witness.—Inspector Ikram-ul-Haq, on solemn affirmation :—

Went on *taftish* in other case on 14th June 1915 to Jullundur. There heard of arrest of Arjan Singh (2), Kapur Singh, Bir Singh (6) and Buta Singh, hanged. Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh gave me information of meetings at Daudhir and Kapurthala. Also there heard of the Walla bridge murder, and of arrest of 4 men concerned in it in Kapurthala. On 17th June 1915 took Arjan Singh (2) to Kapurthala, thinking that there might be some connection between the Kapurthala gathering and the bridge murders. On 18th June 1915 he identified Kala Singh (hanged). I concluded the gathering and the bridge murders were connected, and I reported accordingly.

Returned Jullundur on 18th June 1915 I was ordered to take (2) and Kapur Singh to Ludhiana. Did so on 24th June 1915, took them, also Mastan Singh (58) and Kehr Singh (38) to Amritsar to Mr. Tomkins. The Walla bridge murderers were also brought from Kapurthala to Amritsar ; also (62), (53), Arjan Singh and Nand Singh, approvers. All kept in separate *havalats*. Sub-Inspector of Police Amir Ali and Fazal Imam were there. Mr. Tomkins gave us orders to enquire separately from them. Arjan Singh, approver, on 29th June 1915 made a statement to me, and Nand Singh on 25th June 1915 to Fazal Imam.

Kala Singh on 30th June 1915 or 1st July 1915 told us there were 2 others in the murder; one a one-eyed man of Malwa, and Chanan Singh on 2nd-3rd July 1915 made statement. On 3rd July 1915 sent to Ludhiana to enquire into the Ferozepore raid and other matters. Arrested Udham Singh, approver, on 6th July 1915 ; had heard of him from Bhagat Singh, approver. Sent him to Dehlon, and continued enquiry. On 17th July 1915 saw Udham Singh and recorded his statement. He mentioned Anokh Singh (approver) and Sundar Singh, A. M. (approver) and certain accused. On 1st August 1915 heard from Sub-Inspector of Police Fazal Imam, Rur Singh (72) and Bachan Singh were the others in the Walla Bridge murder, that Pala Singh (63) had a *dhao*. Went Dhudike on 4th August 1915. Rur Singh and Bachan Singh absent ; arrested next day at Dhudike. Bachan Singh gave account of Walla bridge murder and Kapurthala gathering on the 5th and 6th August.

Pala Singh (63) gave up *dhao* on 6th August 1915 ; and identifies P.58. Bachan Singh gave up 2 *chadars* (P. 60, 61) and knife P. 63, Rur Singh gave up *safa* P.62.

Bachan Singh on 8th August 1915 took me to well on Amritsar-Jhandiala road, said had drown *jhota* in it—got well searched, diver found (P. 59).

Took Bachan Singh round to all places he mentioned on 21st August 1915 to Khera where pointed out Ind Kour's house; Ujagar Singh and Sahib Singh, *Granthi*, were picked out of 10 or 11 men, they are of Khera: on 22nd August 1915 took me to Deoraj's shop at Gondwal, on 24th August 1915 to *Thattha* to Arjan Das *Sadhu's Dhera* ; then to a well near Sur Singh, where had been decided to kill Kapur Singh, then to Malluwal and identified Bhagelu ; on 26th August 1915 to Jhandiala where pointed out Kirpa Ram's shop ; on 27th August 1915 to Gandhra and pointed out a zamindar's house.

After this Sub-Inspector of Police Fazal Imam brought Pakhar Singh (62) to me on 9th September 1915 from Pindi jail. 62 said he had *chhoni* probably with his mother. He had been arrested on 17th June 1915. Took him to Dhudike and on 11th September 1915 neither discovered (P. 83) from a manure heap.

On 24th September 1915 brought Uttam Singh (98) an dIshar Singh (32) to Ludhiana from Faridkote. On 28th September 1915 (32) told me name

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of *Havaldar* of Kapurthala as sepoy Bhagwan Singh. Went Kapurthala; told Superintendent of Police and Chief Secretary. Bhagwan Singh admitted to them, and gave up *safa* (P. 72) and pistol.

On 5th October 1915 Amar Singh II approver was arrested, and he made statement, but had no time to record it. His statement was recorded by me on 7th October 1915 at Jullundur. Recorded no other statement, recorded none in L. C. C.

Cross-examination.—Held over.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

221st Witness.—Lakha Singh, of Khurdpur, on solemn affirmation:—

Ranga Singh (70) used to be in service; then went America, returned on 22nd December 1914 after absence of 6 or 7 years. Was in village 24-25 days till 15th January 1915 and afterwards always absent.

Reported to police. *Lambardar.*

Cross-examined.—None.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

222nd Witness.—Harnam Singh, *Lambardar*, **on solemn affirmation:—**

Tendered to same effect.

Cross-examined.—70's brother is in Guides in Hoti Mardan.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

223rd Witness.—Ram Chand, of Alawalpur, on solemn affirmation:—

Remembers (70) discovering on 22nd August 1915 (P. 108 B.) (hand-printing machine) on to a on roadside where (70) said he had buried it. (P. 108 A) *fard baramadgi* taken from station.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

224th Witness.—Nand Singh, on solemn affirmation:—

Tendered to same effect.

Cross-examined.—Elicits nothing.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

225th Witness.—Basant Singh, of Kadur Sahib, on solemn affirmation:—

Police 2½ months ago brought man to me. Said he had had food with me. Don't know his name. Had seen him 3 months before; he and 3 others had had food at my *qurdwara*. This was a short while before the murder at Gondwal ferry. (Said to be 70.)

Cross-examined.—Can't identify.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

226th Witness.—Kala Ram of Patiala, on solemn affirmation:—

See (P. 109) *roznamcha, Phagan C. 14th*, 1971—sold 3 *lotas* (like P. 38) for Rs. 6-10-0. 3 men came. Man brought police to my shop said he had bought at my shop. Identifies Sundar Singh A. M. as purchaser.

Cross-examined.—Can't now identify others.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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227th Witness.—Kartar Singh, son of Sundar Singh (approver) of Asa Majra, on solemn affirmation:—

Remembers him going to Lohatbadi 8 or 9 months ago; after his return Indar Singh (31) and Kartar Singh (42), goldsmiths of Patiala, came and brought 1 pistol and some belts.

Father gave them money to buy arms. Later they brought 3 swords and a dagger. The father and (31) went away with Khem Singh. Later Khem Singh, Ganda Singh (17) and another man came on camel. Karm Singh (41) was working with us. Khem Singh asked (41) to give him and the others, the arms with my father. He did so; (17) took them away on camel, with (41) and the man I don't know.

Father returned with (41) from Lohatbadi; (31) and (42) later brought 3 more swords.

(17) again visited father with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and others including a boy, identified as Uttam Singh, approver.

Next day father, Khem Singh and (41) went saying there would be a fight at Ferozepore Fort.

Returned next day. Police came 7 or 10 days after; on search nothing found.

On later occasion Kotla police came after my father's arrest; I gave up belts (P. 41) and swords (P. 40 A. B.) and pistol (P. 39) which had been buried outside.

Khem Singh gave up cartridges. Khem Singh is dead.

On parade in jail identified (41) and (42).

On parade to identify (17), (41) and (42), identifies (17), (41) and (42).

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Cross-examination.

To Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh for (17).—Do not know 17's village nor his father's name, he came to my father 3 or 4 times, have not seen him after Kolta police came. I came to know his name when my father called him by that name. I made my statement to a *Thanedar*. Mahia also stated but not before me.

To Mr. Puri for (42), (41).—Kartar Singh (42) present at my statement, he was hand-cuffed. *Thanedar* asked me who he was, I identified him and said he was Kartar Singh (42). (42) came first time to our house in winter, we have no buffalo of (41), he worked at our house, don't know of his wages account, father knows about it.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

228th Witness.—Jhanda Singh, of Chur Chak, on solemn affirmation:—

Present at search of 83's house by Inspector when P. 82 discovered.

Cross-examined.—(83) was Secretary of Chur Chak *Diwan Khalsa*. (83) was present when any police officer visited village. Used to go to Moga or Ferozepore to deposit school money. Can't say if he reported his departures. I am *lambardar* of other *patti*. Prem Singh once got Rs. 1,000 from Vancouver for the school. He was then Secretary of *Diwan*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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229th Witness.—Indar Singh, of Chur Chak, on solemn affirmation :—

Lambardar. Knows (83). After return became associate of Bhola Singh and Narain Singh. Was made secretary of school and did a lot of work for it.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

230th Witness.—Sahib Singh of Jhar Fauni, on solemn affirmation :—

In Ludhiana identified youth as having had food from me in *Phagan.* Now identified Bhagat Singh (approver) as the youth.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

231st Witness.—Maya, of Asa Majra, on solemn affirmation :—

Lambardar. Remembers Sub-Inspector of Police coming village and discovery of 3 swords, 48 cartridges, 1 pistol and belts by Kartar Singh, witness 227 Khem Singh gave up the cartridges (*P.* 110). Identifies pistol and cartridges and swords.

Cross-examined by (41).—I did not point out Sundar Singh (A. M's) house to Inspector.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

232nd Witness.—Muhammad Ismail, on solemn affirmation :—

Police Constable. Under orders of M. Niaz Khan, on 14th October 1915 to go to Rampura Phul Station to arrest 3 men I went. At station arrested (10), (19) on 15th October 1915. Had been searched for in village before.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

233rd Witness.—Teja Singh, approver, late accused (92), on solemn affirmation:—

(Legality of pardon objected to by N. L. Puri).

Enlisted in 26th Punjabis in 1908. Went to Hong Kong in 1912. In 1914 Kirpa Singh (46) obtained a *Ghadr* and, asked us to accompany him to read us something on the seashore. There were present Phuman Singh (66), Fauja Singh and others. We asked Kirpa Singh where the paper had come from, he said he would tell us later.

The same evening Kirpa Singh told us Buta Singh received the paper from America and warned us against telling anybody. He often talked sedition to us.

Kirpa Singh suggested we should form a party. The following were won over:

Phuman Singh (66), Labh Singh (48), Kirpa Singh (46), Hakim Singh,

Harnam Singh (26) and others.

Buta Singh warned us against Subedar Harnam Singh as a tell-tale and wanted to get the old class of officer turned out so as to get revolutionists in as officers.

Buta Singh urged some Pathans to cause trouble and turn the Subedar-Major out, then told Kirpa Singh to cause disaffection in No. 3 Company. An order was issued removing regimental *langris* and directing each sepoy to

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make his own arrangements for food. The men of No. 3 Company were persuaded to disobey the order. The food of the Company was cooked by two men, who were arrested and placed in quarter-guard for disobedience.

The sepoys of the Company then went in a body and demanded the release of their companions. The two men were released and the order directing individual cooking was cancelled. The regiment was paraded and the Officer Commanding inquired what our grievances were. A certain number complained they were not fairly treated by the Sardars nor were requests conveyed to the officers. The Officer Commanding said he would listen to any requests. Harnam Singh, I and about 50 others asked to be sent back to India. We were allowed to return to India. Harnam Singh (26), Buta Singh, Jamadar and I travelled on the same boat. Before leaving Buta Singh told Phuman Singh and Kirpa Singh to follow. On arrival at Karachi in June I proceeded on leave and was recalled on the outbreak of the war. The Depôt moved to Ferozepore. Buta Singh joined at Ferozepore. Harnam Singh (26) was left at Karachi to go back to Hong Kong under orders, but he was not sent and came on to Ferozepore.

Phuman Singh, Kirpa Singh and Labh Singh arrived in Karachi when I was on leave. They accompanied the Depôt to Ferozepore. Soon after coming to Ferozepore Kirpa Singh (45) and others were sent to Poona for signalling. They returned after a short time. Buta Singh gave Kirpa Singh 2 or 3 copies of the *Ghadr* to give to the 20th Punjabis and read to ward-orderlies in hospital. Fauja Singh and I were going to the bazar one day when we met Kirpa Singh and a stranger. Kirpa Singh introduced him as a *bahiband* and asked me to take him to my quarters as he had to go to hospital. I did so. Kirpa Singh came later and took him away. I was not told his name. Kirpa Singh told me he was a returned emigrant of the *Ghadr* party. Kirpa Singh promised to bring men to teach us how to make bombs, and said men came to see him. The men used first to visit Buta Singh but fearing detection he placed Kirpa Singh on hospital duty so that he could see them there. Two or three days later Kirpa Singh asked me to come to his quarters in the hospital. I went and found there Buta Singh, Sarda Singh, Clerk, a *Babu*, Kirpa Singh and two strangers, one probably a Bengali said to be Pingley, the other a Sikh. They gave directions for preparation of bombs and the two clerks took notes. They said plans were made and men throughout India were ready and asked the Jamadar to prepare the regiment. Jamadar replied that when *Ghadr* started he would see they joined in. The strangers left saying the date of rising would be intimated later. Phuman Singh was in Lahore, but Kirpa Singh kept him informed of what was going on. Harnam Singh and Labh Singh were informed of everything though not present at the meeting. I applied for leave as my mother was ill. It was granted also to Harnam Singh (25). We proceeded on leave on 10th February and were due back on the 25th February. On the 21st I received information from the Depôt I had been discharged. On 23rd February I went to Ferozepore to make inquiries. On my way to Lines I met a sepoy of 20th Punjabis who advised me not to go to Lines. Hearing I might be arrested I returned to my village.

In jail Kirpa Singh told me Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh had visited Lines to convey date of rising and this fact came to the notice of the Officer Commanding who ordered our discharge.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examined for (66).—(46) got the "party" made in Hong Kong, and obtained members for it. I was in No. 1 Company. (66) came back India in a draft which brought some prisoners. Nothing happened in Karachi. The visit to Poona took about 25 days. Phuman Singh (66) was on reserve work at Lahore; and occasionally came Ferozepore. I saw him there once or twice. Never read 46's letters to him; he used send letters to 66's

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regimental address; I can't tell that address. At Hong Kong we used to visit *gurdwara* secretly in spite of prohibition. The *Granthi's* name was Bhagwan Singh; and he left, and I don't know name of his successor. Bhan Singh (witness) was in No. III Company. The regiment was some six miles from Hong Kong city. The sepoys had a grievance at not being able to get leave, and other grievances. The whole regiment was ill-disposed; the *Ghadr* used to come in large numbers till it got known. (66) did not suffer from weak eyes, did his ordinary work. I was in the dock in this case for some three weeks. Before Kirpa Singh (4C) left the dock, he told me he had a mind to turn approver and would omit my name. I can't say if (66) was ever examined. I offered myself as an approver to that *Thanadar* whom I see in court (one of Police Guard). I was taken from dock; made a statement as now; and was put back in the dock. Next morning I was taken from the cells, not from the dock.

Cross-examined for 26 *and* (46.—Mr. Sawhney objects to previous Counsel having brought in his client's name.

(46) first told me (26) had joined the party. (26) and Jamadar Buta Singh had no enmity in Hong Kong. When Depôt went Ferozepore, (26) was left for a month or 20 days at Karachi. Don't know if a letter came to Kohat from 26's Lambardar saying his family dying of plague; and so he should be discharged. Khushal Singh and (26); and possibly another were left behind at Karachi. Jamadar Buta Singh told me he got the *Ghadr* paper for our benefit. He was the only officer with *Ghadr* ideas. We were to work quietly lest we should be discovered; and keep his name secret. Jamadar Buta Singh first tried to cause disaffection among Pathans; and then in No. 3 Company. The officers used to have a good opinion of him at first. He had some influence over other Companies, besides his own. (46) was a signaller; and Jamadar Buta Singh used to be signalling officer, but (46) was not under him, except in Kohat. After that Jamadar Buta Singh got his company command. We concocted some grievances for the Commanding Officer. I was removed from dock some nine days after (46) was. I have not heard that he mentioned my name; and have not mentioned his out of *zid*. Jamadar Buta Singh sent (46) to hospital at Ferozepore, where (46) had to take down names of visitors. Major Lawson used think well of the Jamadar. The Jamadar was himself suspected. One Bhan Singh belongs to No. III Company; he offered to give a rifle. He belonged to my regiment (26th Punjab Infantry). I did not see him in jail; nor did I hear Jamadar Buta Singh's statement in court.

NOTE.—Bhan Singh mentioned above is P. W. 37.

The management committee of Hong Kong *gurdwara* in 1914 consisted of *Sirdars* of our regiment. Jamadar Buta Singh did not promise us high Office if we joined the *Ghadr* movement. (48) was in the party.

At request of Counsel, noted that the case continued to be heard during Kirpa Singh's absence. His absence was occasioned by his own Counsel's request that he should be allowed to turn approver.

When I offered to turn approver I did not know that (46) had been declined as an approver.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Cross-examination of P. W. 220.

To Rauf Ali for (2).—Arjan Singh (2) was not promised any favour had no idea of making him witness in the case.

To Dr. Alam for (65), (42), *and others.*—Received no photographs from Jhind. I wrote approvers Bachan Singh, Udham Singh and Amar Singh's statements. I asked Arjan Singh (2) to identify Kala Singh, Atma Singh, Harnam Singh and Chanan Singh. He picked Kala Singh. (65) was not in the lot. No police officer suggested to Arjan Singh to identify (65).

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Was present when Indar Singh, witness, identified in jail. He was not asked to identify in *thana*. His wife did not identify any one. She complained of police ill-treating her husband.

Shown (42). This mans photo never sent to me. Never saw Udham Singh, approver, before his arrest.

To Mr. Bhatia for (72).—Did not question (72) as to *safa*. Did not know of it till he himself offered to state about. I recorded Bachan Singh's statement after (72) arrived and not previously. They did not come together. I did not threaten (72); did not ill-treat him. I searched his house, nothing suspicious found.

Bhagwan Singh, Kapurthala sepoy, produced the articles in my presence. The State has taken action. He is arrested there.

Chanan Singh gave a general description (*e.g.*, a thin small man) of (72) in addition to having one eye.

No photo of (72) sent to me. I was present at jail identification. Before that I inquired from Kala Singh and Nagahia about (72). (72) was then in jail. They gave a description of (72). They gave his age 35 or 30; a small thin man. The description was noted down by me. Others also described (72). I noted the descriptions.

To Mr. Beni Parshad for (53), (62), (64), (63).—(53) arrested 17th June. I was also in the investigation of the L. C. C.; brought (53) to Amritsar. Sent them to Ludhiana. Local police officers presented him for remand before Magistrate. I did not search 53's house. I searched 63's house. Nothing suspicious found.

(62) was interned in jail, his mother brought out the *chhavi* from manure heap at his reuqest.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

234th Witness.—Ishar Das of Jai Natha on solemn affirmation:—

Have *sharbat* shop at Mardan. Knows Partab Singh, Sowar. Came to me 6 months ago with his brother whom he called Roda Singh (70). Had a drink and then went to *dhera*.

Some 2 months after Roda Singh again came to me. His brother had gone to Malakand with regiment. Came alone, but in evening brought four others. Stopped night. In morning said opposed to Government and wanted tonga to cross into Yaghistan. Said I couldn't help. Next day four left. (70) stayed at my shop. Was arrested that night. Identified (70) and 2 others, (30 and 98) in jail.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Gave no report of seditious talk that day.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Challenges identification. Identifies (32), (70), (30) and (98).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

235th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Syad Hassan Shah on solemn affirmation:—

Found on search of Amar Singh 1's house on 5th March 1915 Mussammat Gulabdai *alias* Basant Kaur *alias* Kirpo, wife of Jiwan Singh (F. M.). She said she was widow of Kehr Singh. Got orders to arrest her. Had been seen there.

Cross-examined.—Heard she had come from China with Amar Singh; she would see no one. She did not complain Amar Singh was detaining her against her will.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

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236th Witness.—Mula Singh, Lambardar, on solemn affirmation :—

Of Kotla. Arrest of woman (name not known) at Amar Singh's house there 1 month previously.

Cross-examined.—Had not seen her before arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

237th Witness.—Narenda Singh, Lambardar, on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered to same effect as witness 236.

Cross-examined.—Had seen woman before arrest leaving Amar Singh's house. No complaint.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th December 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

The 3rd January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

238th Witness.—Bahadur Singh, Rissaldar-Major, Guides, on solemn affirmation :—

Udham Singh of the Guides informed Jamadar Jawand Singh, who told me there was a brother of Lance-Daffadar Partab Singh in Mardan, and had heard he was absconding. Udham Singh told me the man was at Ishar Das' shop in Bakarganj. Told my Commanding Officer and on my information the man (70) was arrested. Saw him day after arrest for a few seconds.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

239th Witness.—Gurdit Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Luggage Clerk, Phagwara. Sees P. 111, railway receipt, dated 19th February 1915, for one bedding booked from Ferozeshahr by Kirpa Singh (46) to Phagwara. He took delivery on 20th February 1915 at Phagwara.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

240th Witness.—Sant Ram on solemn affirmation :—

Booking Clerk of Lahore Cantonments East. Sees registers of 20th February 1915. Two tickets (3rd class) issued between 12 noon and 4 P.M., to Ludhiana. (For corroboration of Anokh Singh).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

241st Witness.—Ram Lal on solemn affirmation :—

Booking Clerk of Ludhiana. Sees register of 21st February 1915, train timed 2-45 A.M. Four 3rd class tickets issued to Dablan.

Cross-examined.—Numbers are recorded, 678-9-80-81.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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242nd Witness.—Mulk Raj on solemn affirmation :—

Station Master, Dablan. Sees register of 21st February 1915. Tickets 678—81 from Ludhiana collected.

Same date 4 tickets to Rajpura 1911—14 issued, 3rd class, by 12-30 P.M.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

243rd Witness.—Ragbat Rai on solemn affirmation :—

Head Booking Clerk, Rajpura. On 21st February 1915, five 3rd class tickets issued to Doraha by 2-45 P M. train.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

244th Witness.—Kishan Sarup on solemn affirmation :—

Signaller, Doraha Station. On 21st February 1915 collected four tickets from Rajpura (same numbers, one missing, as deposed to by P. W. 243).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

245th Witness.—Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation :—

Went Nowgong for enquiry *re* Harpalpur bomb. On information of Saudagar Singh, recruit, found bomb in well behind Battery Lines.

Gives contents. Sent it to Deputy Inspector-General to forward to Chemical Examiner by Police Constable Dalip Singh. Reply of Chemical Examiner is P. 112. P. 30 is the case.

I recorded statement of Sundar Singh (A. M.) at Simla from 19th—23rd September. Mr. Tomkins gave me orders to do so. He had been arrested in State long before, and he was extradited. Had no prior knowledge of incidents he mentioned.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

246th Witness.—Police Constable Dalip Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Took P. 30 under orders of Abdul Aziz in Simla to take to Chemical Examiner.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

247th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Khan of Dehlon, on solemn affirmation, recalled :—

Mansuran 8 miles from my *thana*. Hamir Chand reported dacoity there on 28th January 1915.—Report P. 113. Went to spot. Found bits of bombs, two discharged pistol cartridges (P. 117), some *kirpans*, iron-nails (P. 116) and one loaded ink-pot bomb, two hammers (P. 119-122) and two bars.

One hammer was broken (P. 122).

Also one copy-book on roof of Hamir Chand's (P. 123).

Pohna Mal, Hamir Chand's wife, Charanji Lal and Hari Chand were injured, also Kishan Singh and another. Sent them to hospital.

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At Mansuran, heard of Rabhon dacoity 22 miles off—went there also. There Lehna Singh gave me paper containing names of Ferozeshahr murderers, P. 121.

Mussammat Sardi's house dacoited—she told me of prior attempts, and gave me *khes* left behind on one such occasion.

Saw exit at back. Arrested Nand Singh (L.C.C.) on 3rd March 1915, found two bombs and bomb materials in Kaila field and at Doraha bridge, six bombs buried on Nand Singh's *nishandei* including (P. 38).

Prepared lists of stolen property as told by victims—P. 114 (Mansuran), P. 115 (Mansuran).

Found cart-shaft against well of Hamir Chand's (P. 118).

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—The six bombs found at Doraha were loaded. Weight given in *fard baramadgi*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

247th Witness.—Hamir Chand of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

House and shop dacoited on night of 27th-28th January 1915. Father, Munghi Mal, asleep in shop. Heard house dacoited; went there. Saw dacoits. Heard dacoits harangue villagers to effect that they were dacoiting for their benefit by robbing *Khatris*; and that English *raj* was coming to an end, and German one coming. Heard explosion. Went to shop. Dacoits came there. My uncle injured after an explosion.

As they left shop they took out my son, Charanjit, naked. Led him to Lalu Mal's shop. The dacoits looted there.

Kishen Singh, Subedar, came and fired pistol three times. Dacoits bolted.

Reported in thana with Bhola Singh, Lambardar, and Dewa Singh—Report is P. 113 at 7 A.M. on 28th January 1915. Gave lists of stolen property. Saw stolen property (P. 124)—*viz.*, P. 252 in Lahore Conspiracy Case. Identified no dacoit.

Property stolen worth Rs. 27,000 or Rs. 28,000. Part recovered—Rs. 200 or Rs. 300.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

248th Witness.—Lalu Mal of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Shop dacoited in my absence. Gave list of property stolen (P. 115) to Police. Identifies P. 124. Part his, part Hamir Chand's.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

249th Witness.—Charanji Lal of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

At house when dacoited. Dacoits assaulted my grandmother, mother and me. Boxes broken, opened and contents stolen. Took keys of shop from me; made me lead them to our shop and Lalu Mal's, both of which they broke into with a hammer (P. 122).

Subedar fired pistol; dacoits bolted. Identified in jail parade 2 men Lahore Conspiracy Case men.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

250th Witness.—Mahnga of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Identifies P. 118 as his ; found against well of Hamir Chand day after dacoity.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

251st Witness.—Pohan Mal of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers dacoity. Dacoits said were fighting British. Germans coming. Was injured on head near shop by bomb explosion. Identified no one.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

252nd Witness.—Hari Ram of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers dacoity at Mansuran. Was injured by bomb explosion. Same evidence as to what dacoits said. Brass piece extracted from wounds.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

253rd Witness.—Jawala of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered for cross-examination—as injured.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

254th Witness.—Kishan Singh of Mansuran on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered for cross-examination—as injured.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

255th Witness.—Khiwa of Rabhon on solemn affirmation :—

Chaukidar. Remembers dacoity. Made report, P.125, on 4th February 1915. Sardi and lambardars gave the information.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

256th Witness.—Head Constable Achar Singh of Dehlon on solemn affirmation :—

Recorded P.125. Sent *rukka* to Sub-Inspector of Police who was at Mansuran.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd January 1916.

257th Witness.—Mussammat Sardi of Rabhon on solemn affirmation :—

Two attempts at dacoity in my house. On third occasion dacoity effected. Lehna Singh came up when dacoits arrived. Harnam Singh sleeping there. Tried to escape by back exit—stopped by other dacoits. They seized Lehna

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Singh and ne ; assaulted me. Made me give up my ornaments and Rs. 2,020. Gave me back handful of rupees (Rs. 40) when asked them to leave me something for food.

On 2nd attempt dacoits left *khes* (P.126) behind.

Identifies P.127, 128 as part of stolen property.

To-day on parade identified Ganda Singh (17) as one of dacoits.

Cross-examined far accused (17).—Didn't know (17) before. Identified (17) out of 10 men, was then told his name.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

258th Witness.—Lehna Singh, lambardar of Rabhon, on solemn affirmation :—

Went to Sardi's night of dacoity. Was seized by dacoits. After dacoity Prem Singh gave me P.121—handed it over to police.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

259th Witness.—Prem Singh, lambardar of Rabhon, on solemn affirmation :—

Found P. 121 day of dacoity on road while following dacoits' tracks. Gave it to Lehna Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

260th Witness.—Ralia Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Proves translation of P. 121. Names those of 7 men hanged for Ferozeshahr murder.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

261st Witness.—Umra Khan of Sahnewal on solemn affirmation :—

Daffadar of Chaukidars. Remembers dacoity at Khushi Ram's. Made report, P. 129.

Dacoity on night of 23rd-24th January.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

262nd Witness.—Muhammad Akbar, Sub-Inspector of Police of Sahnewal, on solemn affirmation :—

Recorded P. 123 at 5 A.M. on 24th January 1915.

Site of dacoity ¼ mile from thana.

Went site, found Khushi Ram murdered, sent body to hospital. Prepared *naqsha surat hal.* Found sharp weapon there.

On 19th February 1915 Dalip Singh (deceased) arrested and statement of Narain Singh (approver). From him heard of Umrao Singh (approver); arrested him on 23rd February 1915. Dalip Singh on 29th February 1915 gave statement and pointed out P. 130, Sahnewal loot, in pond at Jhabewal.

On Umrao Singh's nashandei, Mansal, etc. found on 18th March 1915 in some sandhills and field of Mutsadi, lambardar, Jhabewal. Sent same to Chemical Examiner.

Then Hazara Singh, father of Dalip Singh, gave up one glass inkpot like P. 131 and Dalip Singh gave up P. 132 (closed lamp), and bottle of Phosphorus which sent to Chemical Examiner.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

263rd Witness.—Mussammat Sobhi of Sahnewal on solemn affirmation :—

Widow of Khushi Ram. Remembers dacoity. Dacoits seized me and husband and daughter-in-law. Beat me till I told them where property was. Beat my husband and dacoits went off with property. Became senseless. Husband died from injures. My sons Durga Das and Ganda Mal who were in Lahore, came and gave Police list of stolen property.

P. 130 part of stolen property. Police showed me *Kalma* rupee, P. 133. Five or 6 of them were stolen from us.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

264th Witness.—Durga Das of Sehnewal on solemn affirmation :—

Student, Forman Christian College. Nephew of Khushi Ram. Went home on hearing of murder. Saw body, identified it at *post-mortem*. Gave list (P. 134) of stolen property.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

265th Witness.—Mehr Khan, Police Constable, on solemn affirmation :—

Took body of Khushi Ram to Ludhiana.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

266th Witness.—Hira, Chaukidar of Chabba, on solemn affirmation:—

Remembers dacoity at Bela Ram's. Made report (P. 135) with Bhagwan Das on 3rd February 1915. On road Megha, son of Sawan Singh, asked me to say Sawan Singh was injured in repelling dacoits.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

267th Witness.—Bhagwan Das of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Bela Ram was my uncle. Lived next door. Was at *chaubara* when dacoits came. Saw 3 men in *gali*. Rest had gone inside—about 17 or 18. One man fired at me. Escaped through back. Heard bombs in Bela Ram's house. Buta Singh, *lambardar*, told me to report. Sent Bhagwan Das and Hira to do so.

I identified body at *post-mortem*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

268th Witness.—Mussammat Bhagdevi of Chabba on solemn affirmation:—

Widow of Bela Ram. Remembers dacoity. Eighteen or 19 men entered ; was struck on head and hand by something. Husband beaten in *deohri*. Went inside. House looted, ornaments stolen, bonds and books burnt. When dacoits left, saw Bela Ram dead in *dalan*. Heard explosions while dacoits in *deohri*.

Identifies (P. 136), gold earrings found on body of *Amli* at spot, and (P. 137) ring found on Anarkali murderer, as hers.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

269th Witness.—Kundan Lal of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Son of Bela Ram. In house on night of dacoity, dacoits beat father and self—stole money and ornaments, broke boxes, burnt bonds and books. Father died of injuries. Identified one dacoit in L. C. C.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

270th Witness.—Jiwan Singh of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Went to site hearing noise. Dacoits threatened me; threw bomb at me and was injured on leg and stomach—in hospital 1¼ months.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

271st Witness.—Wir Singh of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Went site hearing noise—got injured by bomb.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

272nd Witness.—Tara Singh of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Hearing noise, went site. Dacoits were leaving. Seized one, he called out, another came up. Threw bomb at me, got hurt, the dacoit escaped. In hospital 25 days.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

273rd Witness.—Asa Singh of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Tendered for cross-examination as injured.

No cross-examination.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

274th Witness.—Tara Singh (2) of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Went out to help seize dacoits—they had pistols, bombs, etc. I seized Kala Singh, then leaving him with others, followed other dacoits, knocked down Prem Singh (67), some returned to help him, was hit by bomb, and Prem Singh (67) escaped leaving safe (P. 148) which I gave to police. Struck Prem Singh on head. Heard name from the approvers in last case—can't identify him.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

275th Witness.—Bulanda, chaukidar of Chabba, on solemn affirmation :—

On night of dacoity, hearing bomb ran to site. When arrived bomb thrown at me, injured in leg and bleeded.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

276th Witness.—Nikka of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Also injured by bomb, having toes blown off. Can walk slightly.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

277th Witness.—Head Constable Khushi Muhammad of Maler Kotla on solemn affirmation :—

Sees (P. 139). Report of Jhanir dacoity recorded by witness on 30th January 1915.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

278th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Ataulla of Maler Kotla on solemn affirmation :—

Dacoity at Jhanir on night of 29th-30th January 1915. Conducted investigation. Then heard of Rabhon dacoity. Suspected Kalu and Dalip Singh, got information from Kalu, who mentioned Dalip Singh (L. C. C.), Narain Singh (approver) and Ichra Singh. Joined in Rabhon investigation.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Arrested Dalip Singh (L. C. C.) and Hari Singh (L. C. C) in possession of 14 silver bars (P. 140). On arrest gave seditious harangues.

Cross-examined for accused (42).—Got no photos, or telegraph.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

279th Witness.—Waziri Mal of Jhanir on solemn affirmation :—

House dacoited. First Munshi's house dacoited then my son's, then mine. Dacoits beat my son.

Gave list of stolen property given to police. Identifies 5 Kotla rupees (P. 141) as his.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

280th Witness.—Babu of Jhanir on solemn affirmation :—

Boy. Remembers dacoity. Took me and brother under mulberry tree outside village. Identified the man (Narain Singh, approver) in Kotla who watched us. Dacoits had *chhavis*, etc.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

281st Witness.—Hardwari of Jhanir on solemn affirmation :—

As witness 280.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

282nd Witness.—Thakur Singh of Malaudh on solemn affirmation:—

Was Master in Lohatbadi Girls' School. Remembers meeting one day before Jhanir dacoity. Present. Sundar Singh (A. M.), Hari Singh (L. C. C.), Karm Singh (41), Ichra Singh (approver) and others at Lohatbadi. Saw wooden box in *Dharmsala* with swords in it. That night heard them decide to go and loot *bania* at Jhanir. I went home. Heard of Jhanir dacoity next day.

Ichra Singh was searched. Afterwards Ichra Singh gave me 6 brass inkpots, and some broken glass (P. 142) which I threw into *chappar*.

Pointed out spot to Police—broken glass (P. 142) recovered.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Been in Lohatbadi 4 months before the meeting; left after arrests. Not there when annual *Diwan* took place. Don't know 69.

Cross-examined by Rauf Ali for (41).—Ichra Singh searched in *Magh* or *Phagan*. Dharm Singh brought money for the school—was dispute between (41) and Ichra Singh about the money. I supported Ichra Singh.

Never heard (41) say I should be removed from the school. There was a question of my pay as master. I demanded the amount Rs. 20 promised me.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

283rd Witness.—Mussammat Kartar Kaur, wife of Ichra Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

Knows accused 17. Used to see him visiting husband.

Remembers Ichra Singh giving her 10 silver and 3 gold bars, kept them in bag (P. 143).

(P. 128) found by me in ashes of fire when sweeping up—was told gold and silver had been melted down.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Police arrested husband, my son asked me to give over bars to make over to (17). Did so. When Police came gave (P. 128), (141) which I found in the window of our house, (P. 127) rupees, which were in the bag and (P. 143).

Cross-examined for accused (17).—Did not hear what (17) said to my husband. Husband told me who he was. He had food at *dharmsala*. Can't identify (17).

Many men had food at *dharmsala*—never went near them.

Cross-examined for accused (69).—Never asked by police about (69).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

284th Witness.—Sewa Singh, son of Ichra Singh, of Lohatbadi, on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers seeing Arjan Singh (A. M) and 17 in village, also Permanand (L. C. C.), Arjan Singh, Sewa Singh of my village and others, whom I have now forgotten.

Remembers the Rabhon dacoity and another dacoity—I went for them from *gurdwara*.

After father was arrested I hid plates, a full bag, glass phials full, a gun and 2 swords in sand-hills. Sewa Singh (79) and Arjan Singh of Lohatbadi took some of these things away later; rest I gave over to police, also lumps of lead (P. 144). Sewa Singh (79) asked for silver, my mother gave me 8 silver bars (P. 145) to hand over to him; also 2 gold bars (P. 146) in bag (P. 143).

Sewa Singh gave them to Kapura his brother. Forgotten how my mother got the silver. Went with (17) to get coal to melt and stuff down. Indar Singh (31) melted the stuff. Don't know who removed the implements. Indar Singh must have taken them to *gurdwara*—Police took them (P. 147) from there.

Narain Singh was given a share—I have forgotten the others. Never saw any gunpowder.

Then said Arjan Singh and (17) made gunpowder in his presence.

Narain Singh (approver), Arjan Singh of Lohatbadi, (79), (17) left for Jhanir dacoity. Don't know Uttam Singh (98).

On identification parade for purposes of identifying (17). He identifies him. Passed (98) without identifying him.

Cross-examined for accused (17).—Never beaten by police. Saw 17 2 or 3 times with my father. People fed at *dharmsala*. 17 told me his name at Lohatbadi, not seen him since then.

Cross-examined for accused (69).—Are annual Diwans in Lohatbadi. Never went to one. Don't know 69.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

285th Witness.—Buta Singh of Chabba on solemn affirmation :—

Ala lambardar. Remembers dacoity on 2nd February 1915,—dacoits had *chavis*, pistols and bombs which they used. Bela Ram murdered; 10 injured. One dacoit killed by bomb, one arrested, one seized Prem Singh (67) who was rescued.

Kala Singh (L. C. C.) arrested had burgler's loots (P. 148), and 2 revolver cartridges (P. 149). These were handed over to police. On dead dacoit, 2 earrings (P. 136) found, also cartridges. (P. 150) ring with R. R. on it found near body of dacoit.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Kala Singh mentioned names of some dacoits. Afterwards bomb found in mud.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

286th Witness.—P. C. Syad Ali Shah on solemn affirmation :—

Accompanied body of Amli to Amritsar.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

9th Witness.—Shib Sahai, S. I. P., on solemn affirmation :—

Recalled.

From 21st January 1915 to 4th February 1915, 4 dacoities in my circle, No. 1 Ludhiana. Went Rabhon on 5th February 1915. Mussammat Sardi suspected one Shadi. Called him. He told me Kalu had told him Dalip Singh (L. C. C.) and he had been in prior efforts.

Asked Sub-Inspector of Police Ataulla to search for them. On 10th February 1915 he sent *rukka* informing me of their arrest. Went Maler Kotla on 12th February 1915. Dalip Singh (L. C. C.) mentioned Ichra Singh, Narain Singh, accused 17 and others. Went to Lohatbadi. Narain Singh made statement on 18th February 1915 *re* Mansuran and Sahnewal dacoities of which he had heard from Dalip Singh (deceased). Had Dalip Singh (deceased) arrested. Ichra Singh made statement on 28th February 1915. He mentioned giving his son, Sewa Singh, certain articles to do away with. Sewa Singh admitted ; told me had given bars to Sewa Singh (79) who had handed them over to Kapura, and pointed out places where he had buried things.

On 1st March 1915 discovered sword-hilt (P. 151), acid bottles, pieces of lead (P. 144) and gunpowder, and showed me where he had buried swords which had been removed.

Lal Singh discovered 2 bottles from well where at request of Sewa Singh he had thrown them.

On 2nd March 1915 Ichra Singh gave me phials (P. 152) produced from roof of *gurdwara*. Thakur Singh pointed out pond where (P. 142) found and said glass inkpots had been removed.

Gajindar Singh gave *gandasa* (P. 153) and dagger and sheath (P. 154), from *chappar*. Heard of him through Ichra Singh's sister.

On 1st March 1915 Ichra Singh's wife gave me (P. 128, 141).

Kapura gave up silver (P. 145) and gold bars (P. 146) and Rs. 91 of a necklace (P. 127).

Got trace of Umrao Singh from Dalip Singh (deceased) and Sucha Singh. He made statement and discovered 6 seers mensel, potash, sulphur on 18th March 1915. Dalip Singh gave up a phosphorus bottle and (P. 132) (lamp bomb case). Hazara Singh, father of Dalip Singh, gave (P. 131), glass inkpot.

The chemicals were all sent to Chemical Examiner.

Cross-examined for accused (17).—Heard in *taftish* (17) was one of leaders from other accused. Never searched 17's house.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

287th Witness.—Fazl Imam, Criminal Investigation Department Inspector, on solemn affirmation :—

Was in *taftish* of L. C. C. Recorded Nawab Khan's statement from 31st December 1914 to 10th January 1915. He was released on security on 16th February 1915. Nawab Khan gave information *re* Nand Singh (L. C. C.) having bomb materials. He was arrested and discovered 2 bombs and materials

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(P. 155) on 7th March 1915 in his village, and 6 bombs (P. 120) from canal bank near Doraha bridge on 8th March 1915.

On 22nd June 1915 I brought Nand Singh, approver, Arjan Singh, approver, Pakhar Singh (62) and Mohindar Singh (53) from Moga to Amritsar. (62) and (53) had been arrested on 17th June 1915. They were kept in separate *havalats* in Amritsar.

The Deputy Inspector-General ordered me to question Nand Singh, approver, and I recorded his statement on 25th June 1915. From him ascertained there had been a meeting on 2nd June 1915 at Dhudike.

Went Hoshiarpur on 6th July 1915 to question one Buta Singh (hanged). Arrested there on orders of Deputy Inspector-General—he gave name of Amar Singh (approver), of Asmanpur as being in Kapurthala meeting of 5th June 1915, and that there were 2 Malwa men there brought by accused (32). He did not know their names.

On 24th July 1915 I heard from (53) that (63) had a *dhao*. (53) informed me Bachan Singh, approver, and accused (72) had gone to Kapurthala meeting and thence to Walla bridge.

Informed Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector Ikram-ul-Haqq. Was not in charge of investigation. Accused (62) was interned in Rawalpindi Jail. Deputy Inspector-General ordered me to record his statement. I did so on 30th August 1915, he told me he had a *chhavi* head, and his mother or wife would know its whereabouts. Took him to Dhudike—*chhavi* (P. 83) found in manure heap.

Anokh Singh (approver) was arrested on 15th September 1915 by me under orders, and I took his statement on 16th-17th September.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

Cross-examined for (53), (62).—Am in Criminal Investigation Department. Separate officers on accused in *havalat*. I have no registers here showing which rooms in *havalat* each of those accused was in. Nand Singh, approver, was in the *Sadr Thana*. I took Nand Singh's statement on June 25th, not those of (53) or (62). *Exhibit* (P. 83) is a *chavi* not a *gandasa* (explains difference). (62) was with me when it was produced; and other Police. The manure heap was near his house. His mother said she had buried it. The manure heap was in an open place. I brought (62) from Moga *havalat*. He was not arrested by me.

Cross-examined (*Mr. Puri*).—Approver Nawab Khan was told to state all he knew—not only regarding special accused. I kept questioning him; and when he agreed to make a full statement I started to write it. I recorded nothing of his before December 31st, 1914. I took him before Mr. Tomkins by Mr. Isemonger's orders—Mr. Tomkins did not examine him. I did not report Nawab Khan's prevarications made at first. I only started to record when satisfied that he would make a full statement. Recorded it day by day at the *Thana*. I sent no written recommendation that Nawab Khan should have bail.

Cross-examined (*for* 72).—Buta Singh told who the 2 Malwa men were; and said they were slim men and that it was night when he saw them. Gave no detailed descriptions. An Inspector and I went to arrest accused (72); he was brought in by a constable. He lives in Dhudike in his *bahuja's* house which was searched. I did not hear him asked to produce anything.

Cross-examined (*for* 65), (42).— I went to Dhudike on August 5th and September 11th twice. Stayed 1 or 2 days there on each occasion. The 2 Pala Singhs, Pakhar Singh and Mohindar Singh all appeared to be of one party; and accused Sham Singh and approver Bachan Singh. I also learnt that a "Master" belonged to that revolutionary party—a schoolmaster. I know of no photographs sent from any Native State.

A. A. IRVINE,
President Commissioners.

The 3rd January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The 4th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

288th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Faiz-ul-Hassan, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

Investigated Mansuran dacoity. From Dalip Singh (deceased) heard Sucha Singh (approver) was in it. Arrested him on 23rd February 1915. On search found *Kalma* rupee on him, part of Sahnewal proceeds.

Recorded Sucha Singh's statement from 24th to 28th February. Gave me information Dalip Singh had loot, gave me also flag, files, P. 156 A, P. 156 C, pliers, P. 156 B, *Ghadr Sandesas*, P. 156 D, from sandhill behind boarding house.

On 25th February 1915 produced from his box bomb recipes and accounts of purchases of materials for bombs, P. 157.

Same date Puran Singh (L. C. C.) gave up glass phosphorus bottle P. 158 A; Sucha Singh told me he had given him a bomb, also gave me *kirpan* and bits of bomb, P. 158 B.

Had seen no approver's statement before. In March (*i. e.*, 25th) Sucha Singh gave account of his peregrinations to the troops. Sucha Singh remained in Ludhiana except when brought to Lahore for identification.

On 29th March 1915 started with Mr. Petree to point out cantonments visited by him. On 7th April 1915, while on tour, was brought back to have statement recorded.

Cross-examined for accused (33), (65), (98).—Was present when Bhagat Singh (approver) was required to identify (33) in Ludhiana *Kotwali*. Was in jail when (78) was parade to be identified. Can't say if he did not identify (33) as I was not on identification duty.

I searched (33) and (78). I did not discharge them. Can't say if they were discharged by other officers.

(65) was also out for identification. Can't say what happened.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Brought Sucha Singh to Lahore beginning of March once only for identification. Don't know if any identification. I was in Lahore on 9th, 10th, 11th. Came in charge of Sucha Singh. Don't know if Amar Singh's statement recorded in those days.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

289th Witness.—Mit Singh of Kalla, on solemn affirmation :—

Identified Arjan Singh (A. M.) in Lahore. He and accused (17) came to me with Nand Singh (L. C. C.), bought horse from me for Rs. 212. Wasawa Singh, Lambardar, present. Identified (17) yesterday in jail.

Present when Nand Singh (L. C. C.) discovered on all 8 bombs, etc., (P. 120) and copy-book (P. 159), files, shora phials, gunpowder, bomb materials (P. 160).

Cross-examined for accused (17).—Did not know (17) before, sold horse to both. No receipt. Wasawa Singh was *dalal*. Yesterday was asked to identify any one I knew out of 10—12 men paraded.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

290th Witness.—Lala Siri Ram, Civil Surgeon, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

Post-mortem of Khushi Ram conducted on 25th January 1915. Death due to combined effects of injury to lungs and shock, 9 ribs on left side, one on right fractured; numerous abrasions, contusions and contused wounds, several incised cuts caused probably by sharp pointed instrument. Abrasions by *lathis* or dragging.

Very roughly handled,—injuries likely to cause death. Mussammat Sobhi examined on 27th January 1915—simple hurt, contusions, abrasions, caused by friction and blows. One incised cut. Mussammat Shanti examined on 27th January 1915—one lacerated wound.

Present at identification parade on two occasions this last summer carried out by Mr. Donald. Identifications were carried out in a fair manner. I made notes which Mr. Donald has.

Cross-examined for accused (50) *and* (69).—Can give no details of identification from memory.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

291st Witness.—Dr. Ata Muhammad, Medical Officer, Maler Kotla, on solemn affirmation :—

On 1st February 1915 examined Khushia Mal, Hardwari, and Munshi of Jhanir. Describes injuries simple hurt, caused by blunt and sharp weapons.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

292nd Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Niaz Ahmad, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

Investigated Mansuran dacoity. Recorded Dalip Singh (deceased's) statement. He discovered Mansuran and Sahnewal loot from well near Jhabewal (P. 161).

Jaimal Singh, student, discovered duplicator (P. 162) from well at Sunat.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

293rd Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Kadir Bakhsh, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

On 20th February 1915 recorded (P. 163)—report of explosion in house of Puran Singh (L. C. C.). Went site, found bits of bomb.

Cross-examined for (65).—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

294th Witness.—Bhagwan Gir of Ludhiana on solemn affirmation :—

Jai Gopal, servant, brought me bundle of papers like (P. 164) (*Ghadr Sandesas*), said found in a well. Still wet. Was 23rd February 1915.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

295th Witness.—Harnam Singh of Badowal on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Kahn Singh (38). Year ago or more came to me with 2 men. Cooked food at my place. One was Jawala Singh (approver). Identified him in Ferozepore. Went off after cooking.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Identifies Jawala Singh in Court.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

296th Witness.—Ramji Das of Badowal on solemn affirmation :—

Identified Jawala Singh in Ferozopore. Came to me 1½ years or so ago with two others to buy sugar and flour. Can't identify others.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

297th Witness.—Babu Shah of Halwara on solemn affirmation :—

Live at Khangah. Remembers Nawab Khan coming with another man a year ago. Identified that man yesterday in jail—*viz.*, accused (17).

Nawab Khan kept him 2 nights there taking him out in day, and fed him in Khangah.

Cross-examined for (17).—Never saw (17) before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

298th Witness.—Hira Singh of Manga Kalan on solemn affirmation :—

Formerly approver in Chanda Singh's murder case. Jawand Singh (36) is my brother.

Knows Nawab Khan (approver). Remember him coming to (35) over a year ago with Bhagat Singh (17), Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and Hari Singh (21). Went off half-a-day after.

Identified (17) in jail yesterday ; knew (21) in Canada.

Cross-examined for (17).—Doesn't know (17) by name of Ganda Singh. Never saw him before or since. Merely asked to pick out anyone I knew out of 10 men.

Cross-examined for (21).—Never misappropriated Victoria *Gurdwara* money. (36) another and I were blamed. I was *Granthi*, (36) was Treasurer. Had to make it good. Sant Sohan Singh was Secretary ; before him (21) was.

Re-examined.—Sohan Singh was Secretary when question of misappropriation arose. (21) was then member of committee.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

299th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Muhammad Khan of Panjgrain, Maler Kotla, on solemn affirmation :—

Investigated in Jhanir case. Sundar Singh (A. M.) arrested in it. I and other Sub-Inspector of Police recorded his statement. Ascertained arms in Ase Majra, said son Kartar Singh knew where buried, also his brother Khem Singh and servant.

On 25th March 1915 Kartar Singh gave up 3 swords, 1 belt, 1 revolver, 5 other belts (P. 40 A, B, 37, 39, 41), 41 cartridges, P. 165 were given up by Khem Singh.

As Maler Kotla Babu and Hardwari identified Narain Singh, approver.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

300th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Kesri Chand on solemn affirmation :—

Of Amritsar. First report, P. 135, of Chabba dacoity made by Bhagwan Das and Hira on 3rd February 1915. Went with Sub-Inspector of Police

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Dhanpat Ram. Kala Singh (L.C.C.) was under arrest there, and body of Amli present. Identifies. P. 166 photo. of Amli. Buta Singh, lambardar, gave me P. 148 found on Kala Singh, also bits of bomb. P. 167 and cartridges.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

301st Witness.—K. Liaqat Hyat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on solemn affirmation:—

Remembers report of Chabba dacoity 3rd February 1915. Went spot. Beli Ram had been murdered, one dacoit killed, several villagers injured, one dacoit Kala Singh seized. Found bits of bomb, also a complete inkpot bomb in a puddle. Amli photographed. Saw tools recovered, and ring R. R. Questioned Kala Singh who mentioned Suran Singh. Through Suran Singh (L. C. C.) heard Mula Singh, approver, had arranged dacoity. Took immediate steps to trace Mula Singh. On 9th February 1915 engaged Kirpal Singh as spy to trace Mula Singh and his party.

He got into the party and kept me constantly informed. Kirpal Singh once brought me a revolver and some bombs. The Ghadr party shifted on to Lahore. Kirpal Singh came to Lahore about 12-13th February to keep in touch with the party.

On 15th February 1915 sent me telegram, got it too late to act on. On 18th February 1915 came to Lahore, told Kirpal Singh to inform me when leaders again met. Mula Singh was arrested on 13th February 1915 by C.I.D. Inspector, who handed him over to me. He had gun-sight, revolver cartridges, keys, etc.

Kirpal Singh gave sign agreed on. On 19th February 1915 raided house 1 with armed policemen. Captured 7 men—names given—recovered 3 bombs, revolver, P. 168, dagger, bomb materials, flags and books.

Amar Singh had piece of *Ghadr Sandesa*. On return to Amritsar Mula Singh became communicative, made statement about 25th February 1915 to Inspector Amir Ali about Chabba dacoity.

Found M. S. Singh Kohli forms at Gurdas' where Hirde Ram had stayed. Mula Singh told me of room taken in *gurdwara*; went to place in Chak Moni, where he said he had left things. Found had been broken into and articles removed.

Mula Singh told me had sent 3 revolvers by Balwant Singh to Dadhir—I recovered these. Searched Hardit Singh. Found receipts for rest of houses in Lahore, and address of a Benares conspirator. Accompanied Mula Singh to Virpali *dharmsala*. Pointed out Banta Singh of Virpal, saying he had melted down Mansuran and Chabba dacoity. Went Virpal. Banta Singh gave up some gold and I found some stones (P. 169). Recorded Mula Singh's statement from 12th to 14th March—had seen no statements before. Amir Ali had shown me short abstract of Amar Singh's statement.

Verified Mula Singh's statement *re* experimental bomb, and on site found P. 170, part of bomb. Mula Singh had not then been promised a pardon.

He was brought once to Lahore to see Deputy Inspector-General, who did not see him. Had no opportunity to communicate with other approvers.

Cross-examined for (42) *and* (95) *by Dr. Alam.*—In this case have only had one letter from Criminal Investigation Department. Have received no photos.

Kirpal Singh did not see Mula Singh after latter's arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

302nd Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Sawan Mal of Lahore on solemn affirmation :—

On 27th March 1915 was on duty at Shalamar fair. A bomb was exploded at 8 P.M. I and Police Constable Amir Chand were injured by pieces of glass. Bomb was thrown at us in front *deohri*. Culprit not traced.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

303rd Witness.—Police Constable Amir Chand on solemn affirmation :—

Corroborates last witness. Bits of glass removed from my leg and side.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

304th Witness.—Hari Singh of Sur Singh on solemn affirmation :—

Went Shanghai. There 5½ years as watchman. Heard 1½ years ago of *Ghadr* paper. A person called Kohli gave me a *parcha*. Told him I couldn't read and he said it was a paper against Government and the English. He was in a rickshaw. Called it a *Ghadr parcha*. Said I should join in driving British out of India. I said we should help Government as I had 2 brothers at the front.

He then said several of my brothers had gone to India to fight the British.

Heard lectures were given by Kohli on *Ghadr* in Shanghai. Others did so also in *gurdwara*. Secretary Buta Singh tried to stop them; was twice beaten. One of his assailants named Ganda Singh.

I returned to India 1½ years ago. Left in December. Reached Sur Singh in March. Can identify Kohli. On parade on second trial identifies accused (4c).

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Assault on Buta Singh not in my presence. Heard of it court. Was in the Band road when was given the *Ghadr* by (4c). Knew him by name of Kohli before as Railway employé.

Been restricted since return.

Did not give present statement on return as no one asked me.

A *perwana* came to Sur Singh from Thanedar asking anyone who could identify Kohli to come forward. I volunteered information then as to what I knew. To-day is the first identification of Kohli I have been asked to make.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

305th witness.—Sadhu Singh of Bhure on solemn affirmation :—

Remembers Lal Singh (L. C. C.) taking him to Jhar Sahib in *Maghar*. Told me there was to be a feed there. I went there, saw 20 or 25 men. Stayed helping two or three hours.

Knew (4), (5), (35) among those there.

Lal Singh talked sedition and looting Patti.

I went home.

In Amritsar jail identified two others—now points out Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Natha Singh, approver, as those two.

Cross-examined by Beni Parshad for (5), (35).—No statement of mine recorded by Police.

Nothing further elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

306th witness.—Mangal Singh of Ranguwal, on solemn affirmation :—

Was *Granthi* at Bangkok for 1½ years.

Ghadr newspapers began to arrive there. At *Diwan* two men Hira Singh (28) and a one-eyed man came. Before that one Sohan Lal had asked us in *Gurdwara* to subscribe to the *Ghadr*. All refused—some said would recede if we didn't. It was one month after that (28) came and stopped a night. (28) said he was a pedlar in jewels. The one-eyed man went away next day. (28) stayed in hospital for 15 days.

One day in *Diwan* gave Gurmukhi lecture against Government. Describes it inflammatory in nature, urging us to fight British and asking us to assist the American Indians by going to India. We declined to subscribe or help.

Three of us stopped him and he then went to the other *Gurdwara* to lecture there. Few days after (28) gave another lecture of seditious nature at Dharam Singh's shop. He stayed in Bangkok a month talking sedition and *Ghadr*. Chet Ram distributed *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Bande Mataram* among the people. After that I left for India on 6th February 1915 and on same boat was (28). It was decided at a meeting at Budha Singh's to send (28) to India, arranging that he should accompanying Lehna Singh's wife and children so that he should not be arrested. Mathra Singh accompanied him. We arrived at Rangoon. Chet Ram, a Bengali and (28) discussed getting Chet Ram enlisted in police so as to facilitate ghadrites' passage into India. (28) spoke seditiously in Rangoon. We came on to Calcutta. On every opportunity he spoke sedition to passengers saying their ship was coming with loads of men, bombs and arms were being made in Vancouver, telling them not to pay revenue or sell wheat, but be ready for *Ghadr*.

In Calcutta, he said, there were many of his associates driving motor-cars for committing dacoities and shooting English people.

On board ship there was a subscription collected by Hira Singh (28) Mangal Das gave Rs. 20. Identified (28) to-day in jail.

Cross-examined for accused (28).—Am not under restriction orders. Have been advised by Thanadar of Dehlon not to wander too much. Been in my village 10 months; told no one what I knew.

Don't know if (28) came back to India because he was ill. He only had boils; he came back I know to lecture and work against Government. Did not give information in Bangkok of what (28) was doing there.

Chet Ram did not sail with us. He had left Bangkok 4 days before us and we then met him in Rangoon. (28) and I stayed together in Rangoon. Stayed only one day in Calcutta. Hira Singh left Calcutta 2 hours before I did for Punjab. (28) told me he had been absent from India for years.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

307th Witness.—Gulam Mustapha, Assistant Surgeon, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

On 29th January 1915 examined Charanji Lal. Pohna Mal and Hari Ram of Mansuran, had injuries. Piece of brass removed from wound on Hari Ram,—was part of a bomb. Hari Ram's injuries grievous. Pohna Mal injured by bomb,—simple. Charanji Lal had 29 *lathi* marks.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

308th Witness.—Labh Singh, *Arora*, of Badewala, on solemn affirmation.

Returned from Bangkok last June. Identified (28) in jail 12 or 14 days ago. Saw him in Bangkok. Said had come from Hong Kong. Gave

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seditious lecture in *gurdwara*. Said oppressive Government, British, removed all produce; we got bad pay, advised us as Government was at war with Germany our chance had come to overthrow Government.

He united us all in Bangkok; said he was going to India to fight British and prepare people to turn against the British.

He left Bangkok with Mehr Singh, Mangal Singh and Sundar Das, and 2 women and children.

Cross-examined for accused (28).—On identification made (28) open his mouth. In Bangkok 15 years. Last visit lasted 2½ years. (28) had boils in Bangkok. Not restricted. Some men tried to stop (28) lecturing. Made no report in Bangkok.

My statement taken by police (S. Sukha Singh) before identification. Can't say how police got trace of me.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

309th Witness.—Mehr Singh of Hafizabad on solemn affirmation:—

Went to Bangkok with my brother Lehna Singh and Budh Singh. Remember (28) coming to Bangkok a year ago; heard him lecture in *gurdwara* advising us to lift our heads as British Government was coming to an end and to go to India.

I returned 11 months ago. (28) and Sundar Das left us at Sangore. We met again at Penang and we came on to Rangoon. Women with (28). Told him not to talk sediton to me on board; he went and talked to Jats on board. Told me he was going to India to incite Sikhs against Government.

Identified (28) in jail some 20 days ago.

Cross-examined for accused (28).—First mentioned 28's name to S. Sukha Singh when brought to Lahore three weeks ago. Didn't say Kehr Singh had lectured in *gurdwara*. Statement taken before identification. Made no report in Bangkok. No dispute with (28) about milk in Rangoon. I asked a policeman there to get me some milk for the children.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1915. *Special Commissioner.*

310th Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police Jaggat Singh, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation:—

The last three witness were found out while enquires were being made in regard to some *Aroras* in Gujranwala who had shops in Bangkok. Labh Singh's name was ascertained. His statement recorded 20 days ago; from him heard of Mehr Singh, from him of Mangal Singh.

Cross-examined for (28).—Got Labh Singh's name about 28th-29th November. S. Sukha Singh recorded his statement about 5th-6th December. First information we had was that Labh Singh had returned from Bangkok and knew all about the *Ghadr* movement in Bangkok.

Never saw (28) till to-day.

Re-examined.—The *Arora* witnesses have told the police much more about the ghadrites in Bangkok than what they have been asked to state to-day in court.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

311th Witness.—Khan Sahib Ahmad Jan, Inspector of Police, on solemn affirmation:—

Was in *taftish* in L. C. C. I recorded statement of Ichra Singh, approver, in March. I searched house of accused (31) on 22nd February 1915.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Found cypher note-book, P. 171. The note-book has reference to *garwas*. Ichra Singh in statement to Magistrate said a letter received from (6,) was in his house. I searched for it and found it on 19th April 1915. That letter is P. 172 A—Translation P. 172 B.

Cross-examined.—Enquired what meeting the letter referred to—Ichra Singh said it was to the meeting where the Jhanir dacoity was decided on.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

312th Witness.—Fazl Din, Teacher at Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

Sajjan Singh (74) and Anokh Singh, approver, were students. (74) was absent from 2nd February to 5th. From afternoon of 6th again absent, and on 15th name was struck off for continued absence. Anokh Singh absent from afternoon of 6th till 9th. Again absent from 10th, name struck off on 17th for continued absence.

Cross-examined for accused (19).—Bakhtawar Singh 19's name is not in register I have (October 1914 on).

Cross-examined for accused (59).—(59) used to be in our school. Was ill for part of 1915. He was on sick leave throughout March, April. Have not got his register for May. His name was moved on into 5th class then.

Accused (59) was of good character in school. Heard no complaints against him or 74.

Cross-examined for (74).—February 7th-8th holidays.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 4th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

10th Witness.—Mr. Hare-Scott recalled on oath :—

Since last evidence, have carried out following identifications in jail :—

1. Dated 30th November 1915, for identification of accused (67).

He was paraded with (17) others and identified by Puran Singh; Ganda Singh; Wasawa Singh; Balwant Singh, Sundar Singh (W. G.); Surain Singh; Natha Singh, approver; Kala Singh; approver; Mula Singh, approver; Amar Singh of Usmanpur; Bachan Singh; *Mussammat* Ind Kaur; Ujagar Singh of Kahara; Amar Singh (1); Sahib Singh, *Granthi*.

P. 173 are my notes of this identification.

2. Dated 8th December 1915, for identification of (17) and (28); paraded with 10 others.

Accused (17) was identified by Sher Singh of Pherushahr. Karim Bakhsh, Kahn Singh of Shahkur, Sardara Singh of Kalkot on second trial; Jawala Singh, approver. Before parade noted Ladda Singh was very like (17).

Phagan of Pherushahr identified none. Nawab pointed out Ladda Singh wrongly. Ghulam Kadir pointed out Hira Singh wrongly. Accused (28) was identified by Mehr Singh of Hafizabad and Labh Singh of Badowal.

P. 174 are my notes of this identification.

3. Dated 3rd January 1916 for identification of (17). Paraded with (13) others.

Was identified by Nawab Khan, approver, Udham Singh of Hans; Sundar Singh (A. M.) Mit Singh of Kaila; Hira Singh of Nange Kalan; Mussammat Sardi of Rabhon; Babu Shah of Halwara. The following failed to identify him :—Ramji Das, Arokh Singh, Inayat Khan of Halwara and Harnam Singh of Badowal. P. 175 are my notes of this identification.

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4. Dated 4th January 1916 for identification of (17) and (28) paraded with 10 others. (17) was identified by Amar Singh, approver (1); Ichra Singh, approver; Narain Singh, approver; Umrao Singh, approver, and Bhagat Singh, approver.

Udham Singh failed to identify anyone.

(28) was identified by Mangal Singh of Bangkok.

P. 176 are my notes of this identification. Same precautions and care taken as in prior identifications; were in presence of Major Ward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Notes of 26th October 1915 do not show Piru identified (73). On 24th October 1915 Sundar Singh (A. M.) pointed out (98), but did not know his name. I probably asked (98) his name then in order to record it.

Re Sadhu Singh (73), so far as I remember the note on p. 42 contains the whole of what Natha Singh, approver, said. I think he meant "concerned in the movement." I heard no further conversation. I have never seen any photo of (73) or (56).

Re (56) witness Natha Singh said he saw him at Khairon. "Etc." means what followed. *Re* (55) I do not remember Sundar Singh (W. G.) saying he had only seen him at Khairon.

Cross-examined for accused (42).—Have had no correspondence with any Native States to get accused arrested; the only correspondence I had was asking Faridkot to send (32) and (98) to Ludhiana, and also with Jammu for similar purpose. I have never heard of any photo of any person named Kartar Singh taken or forwarded by Jhind.

Nihal Kaur did complain about the treatment of Indar Singh of Khanna by the police, or herself. She wept and spoke incoherently "Police marta."

I didn't question her. I regarded her as hostile, as she wouldn't even look at the men paraded.

Never heard of any complaint that Udham Singh of Hans was exercising undue influence over subordinates.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath, Bhatia.—When Samma Singh arrived on 28th October 1915, Sundar Singh was inside the jail, not in the gateway.

Never received photo of Samma Singh. Possibly it was on 2nd round. Sundar Singh identified Samma Singh. Don't remember where Harkishan Singh was. He was not in a position to make any sign to witness. Dress similar to others.

When (72) was identified there were at last 2 others with bad eyes—(P. 54). On 24th October 1915, Indar Singh when asked why he failed to identify more than two said he had been taking bhang. He did not say he had only heard their names. When Sundar Singh (W. G.) said he had seen (94) at night, I didn't ask him where.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali for (30).—In Ludhiana identification Bhagat Singh asked several men to hold out their hands. That is not noted in my notes.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—I do not remember Sunder Singh (W. G.) saying he had only seen (99) in Shanghai, and knew nothing more against him. Surain Singh of Shahbazpur did not say he had seen 100 "somewhere." He said he had seen him at Dadhir.

Chanan Singh of Bhure was brought to identify some accused. I sent him away the moment I ascertained from the accused he had been in *hawalat* with some of them for over a month.

Cross-examined for (94).—Can't say if Sundar Singh (W. G.) mentioned 94's village. I don't remember if Natha Singh identified him on second parade. No complaint made.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Never asked (99) if he had been ill.

Cross-examined by Dev Raj Sawhney for (28) *and* (46).—Accused (28) after arrest was sent to Simla, sometime in July I think.

I don't know if the Military witnesses were then in Simla.

(28) said he was ill when arrested. Was suffering from fistula.

Don't remember if Labh Singh made (28) open his mouth at identification.

Mehr Singh gave me description of (28) before identification ; he did not mention his name. At identification I satisfied myself (28) was the man he had seen in Bangkok. Mangal Singh mentioned 28's name, so did Labh Singh.

S. Harkishan Singh has been working under me since September.

Kirpa Singh (46) asked for a pardon of his own accord, and he was on that removed from dock, and told a pardon would be considered if it was of any value. The statement he made was of no use. Teja Singh volunteerd to become approver about 23rd November 1915. I spoke to (66) after (46) had made his statement ; his statement was of no value. (66) and (46) said Buta Singh, Jamadar, had implicated them to save himself.

Re-examined.—Had no personal knowledge of Chanan Singh being in *havalat* with others.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 4th January 1916.

P. 173.

Identification held in Lahore Central Jail on 30th November 1915, at 12-40 p.m.

Present Major Ward, Superintendent Jail.

List of persons paraded.

1. Dulla Singh.
2. Lachhu.
3. Wadhawa Singh.
4. Bachan Singh.
5. Indar Singh.
6. Soudagar Singh.
7. Harnam Singh.
8. Bhaman Singh.
9. Sant Singh.
10. Ujagar Singh.
11. Bhag Singh.
12. Mihan Singh.
13. Prem Singh.
14. Surain Singh.
15. Kapur Singh.
16. Jowala Singh.

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17. Makhan Singh.
18. Hazara Singh.

Those underlined are accused persons.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT.

The 30th November 1915. *Superintendent of Police.*

Witness are outside the Jail and are to come in one at a time.

1. Puran Singh identifies Prem Singh.
2. Ganda Singh identifies Prem Singh.
3. Wasawa Singh identifies Prem Singh.

Accused greeted witnesses by shaking him with the hand.

4. Balwant Singh identifies Prem Singh.
5. Sundar Singh of W. G. identifies Prem Singh.
6. Surain Singh identifies Prem Singh.
7. Natha Singh identifies Prem Singh.
8. Kala Singh identifies Prem Singh.
9. Mula Singh identifies Prem Singh.
10. Amar Singh, I points out Prem Singh. Saw him with Mula Singh.
11. Amar Singh II identifies Prem Singh.
12. Bachan Singh identifies Prem Singh.
13. Udham Singh identifies no one.
14. Mussammat Ind Kaur of Khara identifies Prem Singh.
15. Ujagar Singh of Khara identifies Prem Singh.
16. Sahib Singh, *Granthi*, points out Prem Singh and says he thinks he has seen him but is not sure where.

The same precautions were taken as at the previous identifications.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
The 30th November 1915. *Criminal Investigation Department Punjab.*

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

P. 174.

Identification held in the Lahore Central Jail on 8th December 1915, at 2-30 p.m.

List of persons paraded.

1. Surain Singh.
2. Saudagar Singh.
3. Bur Singh.
4. Hukam Singh.
5. Hazara Singh.
6. Sujan Singh.

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7. Kajun Singh.
8. Rur Singh.
9. Ladha Singh,
10. Hira Singh of Charar.
11. Bhag Singh.
12. Bhagat Singh *alias* Gandha Singh.

Major Ward present.

Witnesses are outside Jail and called in one at a time.

1. Sher Singh of Pheru Shahr identifies Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh.

2. Karim Bakhsh of Shadzadi identifies Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh.

3. Sardara Singh of Ghall Khurd identifies Ladha Singh. Second time identifies Gandha Singh.

I mentioned to Major Ward before the parade commenced that Ladha Singh and Gandha Singh were very much a like.

4. Ghulam Kadar of Misriwala identifies Hira Singh.

5. Kahn Singh of Shakur identifies Gandha Singh.

6. Phagan of Pheru Shahr identifies no one.

7. Nawab of Misriwala points out Ladha Singh and thinks, he is one of the men.

The above witnesses pointed out the men not by name—

8. Mehr Singh of Hafizabad identifies Hira Singh, says he saw him in Bangkok.

9. Labh Singh of Bhadewal identifies Hira Singh.

10. Jewala Singh, approver, identifies Gandha Singh *alias* Bhagat Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 8th December 1915.

T. P. ELLIS.
Special Commissioner.

P. 175.

Identification in Lahore Central Jail, on 3rd January 1916, at 8 a.m.

List of persons paraded.

1. Jagu.
2. Bhag Singh.
3. Guddar Singh.
4. Dulla Singh.
5. Ujagar Singh.
6. Taba Singh.
7. Kahn Singh.

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8. Mana Singh.
9. Bhagat Singh.
10. Sujjan Singh.
11. Nihal Singh.
12. Kapur Singh.
13. Athar Singh.
14. Surain Singh.

Witnesses from outside called in one at a time.

1. Ramji Das of Badowal points out Taba Singh.
2. Nawab Khan identifies Gandha Singh *alias* Bhaggat Singh.
3. Udham Singh identifies Gandha Singh.
4. Anokh Singh identifies no one.
5. Sundar Singh of A. M. identifies Gandha Singh.
6. Mit Singh of Kaila identifies Gandha Singh.
7. Hira Singh of Nangal Kalan identifies Gandha Singh.
8. Mussammat Sardi of Rabhon points out Gandha Singh and says one of the men in dacoity was like him.
9. Inayat Khan of Halwara identifies no one.
10. Babu Shah of Halwara points out Gandha Singh.
11. Harnam Singh of Badowal points out Athar Singh as Bhagat Singh.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 3rd January 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

P. 176.

Identification in Central Jail, Lahore, 4th January 1916, 9-30 a.m.

List of persons paraded.

1. Ujagar Singh.
2. Taba Singh.
3. Arjan Singh.
4. Nihal Singh.
5. Bhagat Singh.
6. Lachman Singh.
7. Athar Singh.
8. Ishar Singh.
9. Lal Singh.

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10. Hira Singh.

11. Wasakha Singh.

12. Baju Singh.

Witnesses.

1. Amar Singh, I, identifies Bhaggat Singh.

2. Ichhara Singh identifies Bhaggat Singh and calls him Gandha Singh.

3. Narain Singh identifies Gandha Singh.

4. Umrao Singh identifies Bhaggat Singh.

5. Bhaggat Singh identifies Gandha Singh.

6. Udham Singh identifies no one.

7. Mangal Singh identifies Hira Singh of Charar.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department.

The 4th January 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 5th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

318th Witness.— Arthur Finch Perrott on oath :—

Assistant Superintendent of Police. Was deputed by Superintendent of Police to make enquiries *re* Jhar Sahib. I visited Sarhali, Chamba and various other villages in Ferozepore and Kapurthala. The result of my enquiries was I was satisfied bodies of armed men had been wandering about in neighbourhood.

My report is P. 177. It was submitted by Superintendent of Police to Deputy Commissioner on 6th December 1914.

After my report, military patrols were sent out. The names of several zamindars are given.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 5th January 1916.

P. 177.

In accordance with your orders, I set out with 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 23 Foot Constables each with 23 rounds of ball ammunition, at 4-30 A. M., 1st December 1914 for Patti, District Lahore.

I arrived there at 7 A. M. and conferred with Muhammad Sayad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and Durga Parshad, officiating Inspector, who had been ordered to meet me overnight regarding the action to be taken with reference to the armed gang reported to be located near village Chamba, District Amritsar. Khair Singh of Burjrai appeared before me and volunteered the information that a band of 22 men, including 17 deserters from the 23rd Cavalry, Mian Mir, armed with muskets, pistols, *talwars* and *chavis* were wandering in the vicinity. He promised to go at once and

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bring news as to their whereabouts, and departed with a Head Constable, but did not appear again. From the information I received I was led to believe that a gang of armed men was undoubtedly moving about on the banks of the river Beas. Accordingly I arranged with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, for him to co-operate with me in case of necessity and while waiting for further news, moved my men on to Sirhali, while the Deputy Superintendent of Police went on to Haraki, expecting to have a force of 20 men available that evening. From Patti a telegram was sent to the Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, telling him to co-operate in the search. When I arrived at Sirhali, I gave the men a rest. Intimation of my movements and intentions was sent to Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, Sub-Inspector, Maku, Ferozepore District, and Sub-Inspector, Sultanpur, Kapurthala. In the meantime I had had a number of horses collected and mounting the majority of my men moved on in the direction of the river, taking with me a reinforcement of 1 Head Constable and 2 Foot Constables from the thana. *En route* I left my men at Chola, but proceeded with my Sub-Inspectors and one or two Zaildars and others to Chamba, where the presence of the band had been reported, hoping to hear where it had gone. There I heard that it had been harboured by the villagers the previous night, and as there seemed a slight chance that it might visit some neighbouring village that night, I sent for the men I had left behind at Chola. Chet Singh, Risaldar-Major, who had sent a report to the thana on 30th November 1914, that he had seen 16 men armed with muskets, pistols, *chavis* and *talwars* on the 28th, informed me that Durja Das, who is his enemy, had fed a number of men the previous evening. Durja Das accused the Risaldar-Major of committing the same offence. One Devi Das said he himself had fed two men, Sawan Singh three men, and the rest of the villagers had also provided food. The villagers of Dhun had also given bread to the gang. This occured on the nights of the 28th and 29th November. The men had split up the previous night, one part going up the stream and the other down. They were seen to have *chavis* and *talwars*, but no one had actually seen any guns or pistols, though every one had heard that they had them. A ferryman of Chamba said that he saw the men on the morning of 29th November 1914, of whom 8 were armed with *chavis* and the rest with *dangs*. The men who went to Dhun stayed with Kanda Singh and Kesar Singh. They were said to have boasted that they were waiting to be joined by 200—400 deserters from Mian Mir.

No news as to the precise location of the gang arrived that night, but they were said to be hiding in the mand, between the Beas and the Sutlej. I determined to search this on the 2nd and gave notice of my intention to start at 7 A. M. the next morning to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, at Haraki. Orders were given for horses to be collected, so that I could mount as many men as possible and I also ordered all the ferries on the Sutlej and Beas for about 10 miles to stop running till further notice to prevent the gang escaping across the river. As no reliance could be put on the Sikhs, Musalmans from neighbouring villages were ordered to help in the search. On the morning of the 2nd, the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived with 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 20 Foot Constables. In addition two Daffadars, 4 horse sowars and one camel sowar were also present having marched from Amritsar. At 7 A. M. we started out for Dhun Patan. Our crossing occupied 3½ hours. In the course of it, 1 Head Constable, and 15 Foot Constables more arrived from Amritsar, 1 Head Constable, 5 Foot Constables having been left behind at Patti. The crossing was completed at 11 30, when we moved still further up to the river in order to get behind the place where the band was supposed to be hiding. At 12 midday I began to form a line nearly three miles long from the Beas to the Sutlej. My total force consisted of roughly 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 mounted Head Constables, 4 horse sowars, 1 camel sowar, 6 Head Constables, munted, 16 Foot Constables mounted, 44 Foot Constables on foot, half a dozen Zaildars and others and about 50 *zamindars*. A little later 1 Inspector and 4 Constables of Kapurthala joined the search.

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As far as possible mounted men and men on foot were dropped alternately. Signals were arranged in the event of the gang being located. At 1 P.M. the line moved off, 7 villages were searched on the way. At about 3-30 the search ended. No suspicious person was seen. The gang had certainly been about, but had probably scattered. When the men had been collected we crossed over to Kirion where we found the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range and Smith with a force of men and Heron from Ferozepore with 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 20 Foot Constables. After a short conference, the Lahore contingent left. I was intending to return the next morning but Heron got some news that a portion of the gang had been seen at Makhu and so Heron and I arranged to go there on the 3rd. It seemed that the Constable whose duty was on Hariki patan had had a *rukka* written by a villager and despatched by a Chaukidar to the Sub-Inspector, Makku, informing him that some young Sikhs who were carrying pistols and *chavis* had crossed over on the morning of 1st December 1914 to Makku. The Moharrir received this *rukka* and put it before the Sub-Inspector Tirath Ram, who told him to put it by. All the evidence tends to show that the Sub-Inspector received this *rukka* but he denies that it ever reached him. If action had been taken on the *rukka*, the gang would probably have been captured. On the 3rd leaving behind 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 22 men at Kirion I crossed over with Heron into Kapurthala. In all we had 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and about 40 men, 2 Daffadars, 4 horse sowars and 1 camel sowar. There we searched a considerable amount of ground and enquired in many villages. We heard of a band or bands of men estimated variously at from 5—12 men. As no further clue could be obtained we proceeded to Makhu, where we stayed the night. On the 4th I brought 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, and 23 men back to Amritsar. At Patti I met the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who told me I need not remain out any longer. The sowars were returning by road to Amritsar and had reached Sirhali, when they were ordered by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to proceed to Ferozepore. The man who were left at Kirion have been recalled, with the exception of one man to be put over each ferry to watch all passengers. The Sirhali Thana has now been strengthened with 25 men, who will remain there until further orders.

There is no doubt that one or two small armed gangs have been wandering about, but it is equally probable that they have now scattered. Now that the thanas in their vicinity have been strengthened, there is nothing to fear. A mounted Police Post near Chamba would be most useful. All the Lambardars of the villages which have been avowedly harbouring the gang should be at once dismissed for giving no information to the Police. Prompt action will have a very good effect. At present the *Zamindars* are on the side of the gangs. It is only stated by them that these men have not chosen the right opportunity for their action. They express no desire for their suppression or capture, so they evidently fear nothing for themselves.

A. F. PERROTT,

Assistant Superintendent of Police.

314th Witness.—Hassan Muhammad of Lahore, on solemn affirmation :—

Naqsha navis. Prepared plan (P. 178). It is correct.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 5th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

315th Witness.—Narain Singh, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

Got pardon in Lahore Conspiracy Case and statement recorded therein.

Knew Dalip Singh (L. C. C.). With him attempted dacoities at Rabhon two or three times without result. On one occasion left *khes* (P. 126), which belongs to accused (79).

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Yesterday identified accused (17) in jail. Year ago met him at my well. He told me he was living at Ichra Singh's. He asked me if I had ever been abroad; told him had served in Malay States. He gave me Re. 1 and went off to Lohatbadi.

Then Sewa Singh (79) asked me for my camel and in morning took it for a dacoity at Raguwana, asking me to go as well.

We collected in some sandhills. We failed in the Raguwana dacoity.

We were eight persons—

Arjan Singh of Lohatbadi.

Sewa Singh, son of Achhar Singh.

Sewa Singh of Gajju.

Jagna.

Chuhar Singh (L. C. C.).

Gandha Singh (17).

Arjan Singh (A. M.).

Myself.

Jagna came to me and said (79) wanted me. This was day of Jhanir dacoity. Went to his house, met (17) and Arjan Singh (L. C. C.). I found Gandha Singh and Arjan of my village with Sewa Singh. Gandha Singh, Arjan Singh and I started for Kalyan, where we met Sewa Singh (79), Arjan Singh (A. M.), Amli, Rakha, Hari Singh (L. C. C.), Karam Singh (41), Sundar Singh (A. M.) and Nand Singh (L. C. C.). We were armed—Gandha Singh, Amli, Nand Singh with pistols, Rakha, Sundar Singh, Hari Singh with swords, Arjan Singh with sword-stick, Sewa Singh *chavis*, Karm Singh had nothing.

We reached Jhanir. Sundar Singh (A. M.) led the way.

Sundar Singh pointed out the house of a bania and stopped hiding with Karm Singh (41), Sewa Singh and I stood in the street, Arjan Singh (A.M.) opened the door. Arjan Singh (A.M.), Arjan Singh, absconder, Amli, Rakha and Hari Singh rushed into the house. They beat the bania and robbed the house. Two boys were made over to me to take outside the village. The loot was entrusted to (41) and Sundar Singh. Ganda Singh (17) told the villagers to keep quiet; as they were taking money to fight Government. After that didn't see (41) again. Gandha Singh and Sundar Singh went to Bainwala and the rest to Maholi. Arjan Singh, absconder, carrying the rest of the stolen property to Lohatbadi. Next saw (17) at Ichra Singh's where (31) was making cartridges. Ichra Singh asked me to fetch some bomb materials hidden in a *dibia* by Dalip Singh (dead) who had brought the stuff from Jhabewal. Went and met Dalip Singh at Mandiwala Tobha. He gave me a bag of bomb materials, which I took home.

Was going to Sewa Singh's when Ichra Singh met me and asked me why I had not gone to Rabhon. (17) came next day. (79) asked me to lend my camel. Did so, and with Dalip Singh (L. C. C.) reached Rabhon stopping *en route* at Kishan Das *Sadh's* well.

I found the following men at the *Sadh's*:—

Gandha Singh (17).

Arjan Singh, absconder.

Uttam Singh (98).

Buta Singh, hanged.

Chuhar Singh (L. C. C.).

Dalip Singh (L. C. C.).

Sewa Singh (79), Hari Singh (L. C. C.), the *Sadh*, a blind *chela* and another man.

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Uttam Singh (98) was not known to me. I would not be able to identify him, as all had their faces covered.

We borrowed a lantern (P. 180), a spade (P. 179), a *gandasa* (P. 153) and an iron bar from the *Sadh*.

We started for Rabhon, and left our clothes on a well.

Sewa Singh seized a man on the road. We reached the *Khatrani's* house, and broke into it. Dalip Singh (L. C. C.) asked the woman to give up her property. Hari Singh (98), Sewa Singh and I stood outside with Buta Singh (17); Dalip Singh and Chuhar Singh went inside with Arjan Singh.

We heard a pistol shot—don't know who fired it.

Chuhar Singh and Gandha Singh packed up the booty. The *Khatrani* asked Chuhar Singh to give her some cash.

He gave her two handfulls of rupees.

We had the following arms :—

Gandha Singh (17), pistol.
Hari Singh, sword.
Boota Singh, sword.
I, sword.
Dalip Singh, *takwa*.
Sewa Singh (79), *chhavi*.
Arjan Singh, *gandasa*.
Chuhar Singh, nothing except a crowbar.
Uttam Singh (98), pistol. Was told (98) had a pistol—didn't see it.

We went first to where we had left our clothes, *i.e.*, after the dacoity, thence to Lohatbadi. Arjan Singh, absconder, went with me (98) and Boota Singh (hanged) parted on the way from us. Chuhar Singh (17) and (79) brought the loot on a camel.

Next day I went to Sewa Singh to enquire about my camel. He said he had left the loot with Achhra Singh.

One day Sewa Singh asked me to fetch swords from the *gurdwara*. Achhra Singh made over 3 swords to us, which we left in the house of Sewa Singh (79).

A day after, Hari Singh and Dalip Singh came to me and asked me to go to Sewa Singh to get arms or a share of the loot. I went to Achhra Singh where I found Gandha Singh (17) and Sewa Singh, pounding gunpowder. I helped.

I asked Sewa Singh about the booty. He told me to wait a day or two.

I went to Sewa Singh next day. He asked me to bring the others.

I, Dalip and Hari Singh went.

We found Sewa Singh (79), Gandha Singh (17), Arjan Singh, absconder Sewa Singh, son of Achhra Singh, there. We asked for our share or arms from Gandha Singh. We were given silver bars (P. 145). I got 6 bars and a small bit.

Gandha Singh said Rs. 1,000 had been paid to the committee.

Then Hari Singh and Dalip came to my house.

Next morning they left.

My share of the loot was buried in a manure heap.

My house was searched by Police, Maler Kotla, nothing was found. Was arrested afterwards and kept in Kotla, then Nabha.

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The Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, came. I gave him a true statement and afterwards delivered the silver bars (P. 145) up.

Cross-examined by S. M. Bakhsh.—Kotla Police arrested me. Made first statement two or three days after. Was in lock-up. Sheikh Hyder Ali said if I made a statement I will get pardon. I would not otherwise disclose the whole affair. I am now in Anarkali thana under police supervision. Police constable accompanied me when I came to court to-day.

Cross examined by Mr. Saunders.—I cannot identify (98). I saw him once at night. He had boots on, had a *pyjama* on—had no talk with him. It was said by Sewa Singh (98) had a pistol. He was called Uttam Singh there and not Ragho.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—I was alone in havalat at Kotla until I made statement to the police. After the statement Hari Singh, L. C. C., Ichhra Singh and Sunder Singh, approver, were put in the same place owing sickness breaking out in the thana. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, also told me if I make clean breast of the affair I will get pardon. Cannot identify. Saw him only once at night. Sunder Singh (11) mentioned his name to me afterwards, this was after I had made the statement to the police.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 5th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

316th Witness.—Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, on oath :—

On 4th February 1915 held *post-mortem* of Bela Ram—describes injuries due to *lathis* and possibly bombs. Skull and pulp in pulp. Death due to injuries to head by *lathis*, possibly contributed to by bombs.

On same day held *post-mortem* on Amli. Both hands blown to pieces. Two bomb-like wounds on chest and other injuries. Body singed. Skull and brain smashed, due to bomb explosion. Pieces of brass were found in the body.

On 3rd February 1915 examined Sawan Singh (L. C. C.). Describes injuries due to bomb splinters. Kala Singh (L. C. C.) had compound fracture of arm caused by *lathis*, and Jiwan Singh bomb injuries on stomach, thigh and calf. On 4th February 1915 examined Bir Singh—bomb like abrasions. Tara Singh, I, *lathi* injuries; Asa Singh, *lathi* injury; Tara Singh, II, bomb wounds; Nikka, *lohar*, foot partly blown off and other bomb injuries, bits of brass in wounds; Mussammat Bhagdevi, *lathi* wounds; Kundan Lal, *lathi* injuries and marks of throttling; Bulanda, blinded, Hans Raj, simple *lathi* injuries.

Forwarding letters were put in in last case by me—P. 182 A to N.

On 12th June 1915 examined body of Phul Singh, Sepoy, 3201, 42nd Deolis. Identified by no one. Death due to gunshot injuries—12 wounds in number, also two distinct exit wounds. One bullet found in body and made over to police.

Examined also on 13th June 1915 body of Gulab, son of Ala. Death due to gunshot wounds, small bore high velocity bullet. Examined also on 14th June 1915 body of Malang. Death due to gunshot wound of same character as Gulab.

Examined on 15th June 1915 body of L. Naik Chatter, 3014. Death due to gunshot wounds and also had *chavi*-like wounds.

Caused by small bore high velocity bullets.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 5th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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313th witness recalled on oath :—

Cross-examined by Sheihh Miran Bakhsh.—I don't know who the accused are. I saw no one of the gangs myself.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath, Bhatia.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 5th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Mr. Petman tenders certified copy of conviction sheet (Hong Kong) of accused (17) for possession of arms—P. 181.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

317th Witness.—Ichra Singh, approver, of Lohatbaddi, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade witness identifies—

(89)	...	...	Saw him at Basaur *Diwan*. Doesn't know his name or village.
(41)	...	...	By name.
(98)	...	...	A man of Hans; for moment can't remember name. Saw him at Lohatbadi.
(17)	...		By name.
(69)	...	...	do.

Had shop at Raikot and Ludhiana. Dharm Singh, Sundar Singh (A. M.). Karm Singh (41) and others came to me. They requested me to start a girls' school at Lohatbaddi. I agreed. Sundar Singh was President, I Treasurer. I financed it. School started in building containing a *gurdwara* and continued till arrest. Dharm Singh would not give accounts of money collected in Bar, and there was trouble about that. At last in *Magh* I was appointed Manager. It was decided to hold an annual Khalsa Diwan in *Chait* at Lohatbaddi.

I came to know from Dharm Singh three delegates from Vancouver had come to India, to get resolutions passed about admission to Canada. Shortly afterwards I received *Canada ka dukhra* from Dharm Singh and by post we passed resolutions in Lohatbaddi, etc., and forwarded them to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy.

I knew Buta Singh, hanged. When we passed these resolutions he was in our committee. We became friends. Whenever he met me he talked against Government and proposed sending Indian boys to the States to learn how to make bombs. Their expenses would be defrayed by Indian Committees of Vancouver and America. I replied I did not know of any such boy, but Randir Singh (69) might supply such boys. Randir Singh lived near a school at Ludhiana and so might know of some, and lots of men used to visit him.

On 30th May 1914 a meeting of Sikhs in Langan Mandi, Lahore, was held in which a resolution was passed about the Rakabganj and in opposition to the Chief Khalsa Diwan. I Buta Singh and Randir Singh were present. On

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30th I, Buta Singh and Randir Singh returned to America. Buta Singh asked me to enquire from Randir Singh if he could nominate anybody to go to America. I and Buta Singh enquired. Randir Singh replied that Sundar Singh, a schoolboy with him, was the kind, youth we wanted. I don't remember what Buta Singh said to (69) about going. I have heard my statement to the Magistrate on 14th April 1915, *viz.*, "that Randir Singh was expressly told by Buta Singh that Sundar Singh should be distinctly given to understand that he must visit America not for his personal benefit but for the sake of his country, and that if need be, he would have to sacrifice his life for this noble cause of releasing the country from the foreign yoke. Randir Singh then explained all this to Sundar Singh, who after a little deliberation refused." This matter was spoken about : so far as I remember we all 3 explained to the boy what he would have to do. Buta Singh said Uttam Singh (98) sent him *Ghadrs* from America.

This is the man whose name I forgot at identification.

In August 1914 Buta Singh showed me *Ghadrs*. Describes contents. The pamphlet produced a deep impression on me and I determined to help this cause. I spent Rs. 1,000 on the cause and was ready to sacrifice my life for it. After this the *Komagata Maru* came. I read about it in Gurmukhi papers. This further embittered my feelings. Buta Singh brought Nand Singh (L. C. C.) to me. Afterwards Nand Singh sent one Sudh Singh to me. Can't identify him. We met near Akalgarh. I came to know Sudh Singh had seditious ideas. Buta Singh said they wanted to attend at Ferozepore for an attack there, but had missed the train. Sudh Singh was introduced to me as Secretary of Vancouver *Gurdwara* Committee. Buta Singh told me he and perhaps Nand Singh had missed the train for Ferozepore.

Shortly afterwards Nand Singh sent a boy to me with Arjan Singh and Gandha Singh. They asked me about Buta Singh. I took them to Akalgarh and went to call Buta Singh. Gandha Singh asked Buta Singh for arms and men for dacoity at Bular Hairi. Gandha Singh gave him Rs. 7 and showed us an automatic revolver and 40 or 50 cartridges. Buta Singh and we all said that we should commit dacoities, buy arms and ammunition, gain men to our cause, win over troops and break into revolt. They said Hardial and Ajit Singh had gone to Germany and Bhai Bhagwan Singh to China. Buta Singh then returned to his village, to go to Bular Hairi, and I returned to my *Gurdwara* with Gandha Singh and Arjan Singh. They passed the night with me. I promised to help them and subscribe for the cause. I was asked to buy a horse from Mit Singh of Kaila. I paid Rs. 200 to Gandha Singh, who went and bought it. The horse is still with me. Going to Raikot I met Gandha Singh. I asked him to stay at Lohatbadi. At Raikot Nand Singh brought Uttam Singh (98) to me. I told Uttam Singh to visit me. I and Arjan Singh returned to my village. Arjan Singh told me they had given Rs. 700 proceeds of a dacoity to a committee who were making bombs. Gandha Singh (17) said he was one of the party which had gone to Ferozepore for the purpose of attacking the regiments, but the attack was not undertaken, as a fight took place with the *thanadar* near Ghall in which he was shot dead. He said the attack at Ferozepore had to be postponed and 15 men including himself were driving to Moga, when the murder of the Sub-Inspector took place. They were suspected by the *thanadar* to be Budge Budge fugitives. Seven, he said, were arrested and 6 escaped, and he was one of the fugitives. I don't remember if he said who had shot the *thanadar*. Gandha Singh said they were helpless without arms. We decided to attack the guard at Daroha and seize their guns. I sent for Sewa Singh (79), Arjan Singh (A. M.), Arjan Singh, absconder, and Chuhar Singh. All these men consented. Arjan Singh, Chuhar Singh, Arjan Singh (A. M.), Gandha Singh (17) and Sewa Singh left for Gurthali next day. They returned the third day unsuccessful, as they found the guard with guns. A dacoity at Rajuwana was suggested. Chuhar Singh, both Arjan Singhs, Gandha Singh, Sewa Singh, Narain Singh, &c., went for this dacoity. They returned unsuccessful. On the 3rd day Narain Singh took them to Rabhon for dacoity. They failed. From there Chuhar Singh, Arjan Singh, Gandha Singh and Sewa Singh, my son, went to Jandiali. My son returned and said Arjan Singh,

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Gandha Sirgh and Chuhar Singh had gone to Jullundur. Arjan Singh came to me with Permanand saying he knew how to manufacture bombs. He said he intended to go to Bengal to fetch revolvers and I paid him Rs. 30 to cover his expenses. Permanand said that a Bengali would make bombs at Amritsar.

Gandha Singh came to me and said they had gone to Jullundur to kill a man who had turned approver. Gandha Singh sent Amli to bring Uttam Singh from Mullanpur. I know Amli. He and Hari Singh had come to Lohatbadi to warn Uttam Singh. They had heard of danger to him in Ludhiana. I remember now on being reminded they said they were sent by Randir Singh to say the police were making enquiries at Hans and had arrested Uttam Singh's comrade. Uttam Singh did not come with Amli. The same or next day Uttam Singh came to my house. Uttam Singh said his comrade had been arrested in the village and the police wanted to arrest him also, but he ran away.

On the 8th *Magh* a school meeting was held at Lohatbadi. Uttam Singh, Gandha Singh, Buta Singh, Nand Singh, Bhai Randhir Singh with 5 or 6 persons, one Lal Singh took part in it. The Inspector of Police told me Lal Singh's name. I know Ram Singh of Thawandi; he was there. On the next day a meeting was held at my house. 5 or 6 men stayed for it, the others went away; (17), (69), (98), Buta Singh I and another, I think, Nand Singh were in the meeting. It was settled that when *Ghadr* commenced all would join. (98) and (17) spoke. (69) sat silent. They spoke of their grievances and of revolting. Gandha Singh showed his pistol and I showed 2 (daggers) to him in 69's presence. Uttam Singh also showed an automatic seven chambered pistol. Uttam Singh left his pistol like P. 73 A with me. Next day Buta Singh came to me and Ganda Singh. We agreed to buy 2 guns. Buta Singh told us he had settled to purchase guns at Rs. 150 each. Uttam Singh promised to subscribe Rs. 350 and I Rs. 150. Uttam Singh actually sent Rs. 150 afterwards, and I paid Rs. 100 to Buta Singh who went away to buy guns. He returned one day before the Jhaner dacoity and said the guns were not available. I got Rs. 100 back. He sent word he had spent Rs. 15 out of the remaining Rs. 150 and paid Rs. 135 to Nand Singh. Nand Singh wanted Rs. 65 for a revolver. Nadhan Singh came to me with Uttam Singh (98). Gandha Singh complained Nadhan Singh did not supply arms or bomb material as promised. I gave 4 bags to Nadhan Singh. It was settled I should go to Patiala to arrange for guns, swords and ammunition through Sundar Singh (A. M.) and Indar Singh (31). On the second or the 3rd day Nidhan Singh brought bomb-material, one bottle of sulphuric acid, small glass phials and brass inkstands. I then went to Patiala with Sunder Singh and Karam Singh. We first went to Inder Singh (31) and then to Kartar Singh's (42). Kartar Singh said he could make cartridges and showed us a *Khanda*. Inder Singh and Kartar Singh told us they could get us a gun with implements for Rs. 180 and another for Rs. 140. I told them to buy the guns, and I would send the price to them. Inder Singh, Kartar Singh, Sundar Singh and Karam Singh all four came with me home. Gandha Singh asked me to pay Rs. 10 to Inder Singh to buy materials for cartridges. I paid him and he returned with the material. Inder Singh tried to make cartridges but he could not. He said he had not got implements and would manufacture at Patiala or Sangrur. Gandha Singh showed them revolver cartridges as a pattern. They left us with materials. Sunder Singh and Karam Singh also left. Uttam Singh came. Sewa Singh, Sewa Singh, II, and Gandha Singh prepared gunpowder. Before going Sunder Singh (A. M.) asked for a camel on which Gandha Singh, Sewa Singh and Sunder Singh brought 4 swords, one *Khanda*, one big knife and one single-barrelled gun. Gandha Singh told us he had seen the Bir at Ase Majra but he did not approve of it as a hiding place.

On the 17th *Magh* a meeting in connection with the school was held which Sunder Singh, Karam Singh (41), Gandha Singh (17), Nand Singh, Hira Singh, Amli, Ram Rakha, Arjan Singh attended. A man brought

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a letter P. 172 A, from Randir Singh saying he could not attend. After this meeting another secret meeting took place, in which were the persons mentioned above. In this meeting Sundar Singh suggested a dacoity at Jhaner. Gandha Singh (17), Sewa Singh, Arjan Singh (A. M.) Hari Singh, Amli, Karam Singh (41), Sundar Singh (A. M.), Nand Singh and Ram Rakha started to commit the offence. Narain Singh, Sewa Singh and Arjan Singh joined them. I handed them my three swords and Uttam Singh's pistol and one knife. Arjan Singh, Rakha and Gandha Singh had pistols. They returned at 8 A. M. except Narain Singh, Sewa Singh and Arjan Singh. The stolen property was with Karam Singh and Amli. It was handed over to me and I buried the bag. One or 2 days afterwards I made it over to my son Sewa Singh to keep. Hari Singh remained in the *Gurdwara*. Gandha Singh went to my house, Rakha, Arjan of Ferozepore and Amli went to Sewa Singh's and Sundar Singh and Karam Singh went to Atalgarh, and I gave Rs. 95 to them to buy a gun. Shortly afterwards the man who had brought the letter from Randir Singh came for a reply and I sent a letter through him. Nand Singh took Rs. 135 from Buta Singh for a gun. Nand Singh returned and said Rs. 70 had been taken by Nadhan Singh, and he had kept Rs. 65 to buy a revolver.

One or 2 days afterwards Indar Singh came and said he could not make cartridges, but that they could buy them at Rs. 10 or 10-8 per hundred, through the father of Kartar Singh.

Sometime after Nadhan Singh and Gandha Singh brought me a Gurmukhi paper. One or 2 days before the dacoity at Rabhon, Nadhan Singh came and we asked him to prepare bombs. I forget who were there except (98) perhaps. Puran Singh of Dhudeke (32) was going to Mahauli and came to the *Gurdwara*, and informed us he too was with us and he had returned from America. He had a camel. Shortly after Maler Kotla Police came. I told Gandha Singh (17), (98) and Puran Singh (32) perhaps to clear off. Gandha Singh asked me to send Narain Singh, Sewa Singh and Arjan Singh with a camel to Rabhon for a dacoity there. I sent word to Sewa Singh. On the next day Gandha Singh came and asked why Sewa Singh had not joined them. (17) took Sewa Singh, Arjan Singh and Narain Singh for dacoity at Rabhon.

After the Jhaner dacoity and prior to Rabhon Dalip Singh of Jhabewal came to me. He told me he had been sent by Nadhan Singh with bomb material to me which he had secreted in the sand-hills. I told Narain Singh to go for it. Narain Singh returned with the material which he kept in his house.

On the 24th *Magh* Gandha Singh came to me and said they had committed dacoity at Rabhon, that Uttam Singh and Nadhan Singh had taken Rs. 1 000 to the Committee at Amritsar and left the jewellery with him to conceal in my house.

On the 25th *Magh* Indar Singh (31) and Sundar Singh (A. M.) came with a trunk containing implements, P. 147 and melted the jewellery into bars, P. 146, 148 and others. 91 rupees, P. 127 were given to my wife, also 5 Kotla Shahi rupees, P. 141. Dalip Singh, Hari Singh and Narain Singh wanted their shares. I handed over to them bars of silver. On the same day Gandha Singh left for Atalgarh where Sundar Singh had a house to meet Uttam Singh of Hans. Next day the Maler Kotla Police searched my house and *Gurdwara*. They found only a trunk in which the implements, P. 147 were kept. British Police along with Maler Kotla Police again searched my house and *Gurdwara* and seized P.183, 184, 185.

I, Nadhan Singh, Uttam Singh and Gandha Singh and Udham Singh of Hans agreed traitors like Gajjan Singh, Rur Singh, Bir Singh, Sundar Singh, Majithia, should be murdered.

I had 2 *katars*, one was taken away by Gandha Singh and the other was produced before the Police by Gajendra Singh. On 14th February I was

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arrested and I made a clean breast of all I knew and on my pointing out all the bomb-material, gold and silver bars, rupee necklace, half-made powder and arms, etc., were recovered by the Police. My statement was recorded by K. S. Ahmad Jan, Inspector, C. I. D. I see P.171 found in Indar Singh's house. It is in a cypher (42), (31) and I had agreed on.

I don't know meaning of " Unis ke tiyari ".

" Pakraj char Sardar batta." It means Rs. 214 is due.

" 50 Ber lambchu Karsantu," means 50 cartridges.

Rs. 21 Ginthal, means Rs. 21 for pistol.

Rs. 1/6/- = G
1/6/- = rr
1/12/- = ...
2/12/- = be
2/12/- = banaune

i. e., " Garrbe banaune," means " to make jars for big bombs."

" 49 rupee Sukridar Singh," means 49 rupees given to Sundar Singh.

Rs. 10 " Karsiri pana ko diye," means *Kirpans* bought for this sum.

Rs. 3/8/- " Galab tara ark aya," *i.e.*, " Gatra ek aya," means one leather belt was bought for this sum.

" One rupee kapan kala Siri Singh," means one rupee given to Kala Singh.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 5th January 1916.

The 6th January 1916.

Cross-examined by S. M. Bakhsh for (17).— I am in Anarkali Thana. Am in police custody. Was promised pardon by Ahmad Jan, Inspector. Volunteers statement that Mr. Petman also said I will be let off after decision of the case (L. C. C.).

My son Sewa Singh went in an abortive dacoity and did other things at my bidding. In the dacoity he went stealthily. Gandha Singh's *alias* is Bhaggat Singh. I heard this from Sewa Singh (79). Did not know (17) before.

By Mr. Saunders for (98).—Hans is 8 *kos* from Lohatbadi. Twelve years ago I once went to Hans. Have not seen (98) in Lohatbadi before the occasion mentioned. I never saw the *Ghadr* newspaper sent by (98) to Buta Singh. Buta Singh showed me one some year-and-a-half ago. Cannot say whether (98) was in those days in Vancouver. Buta Singh did not say when he received it. He said he received it a month or so. This was in Mundi. It was a printed paper. Cannot say in red or other ink.

I could not identify (98) in October last as my eyes were bad. Identified (41) only. In the investigation of L. C. C. do not think I gave description, *hulia*, of (98).

(98) lived with me sometimes in *Gurdwara* and other times in my *chaubara*. I used to talk to him every day. Before this stay of his with me I had seen (98) some 5 or 6 times.

Re Rupees 150. Buta Singh brought Rs. 150 saying he got this money from (98).

Pistol was left by (98) with me within a week before Jhaner dacoity. I kept it in my pocket till Jhaner dacoity. It had 7 bullets in it. Arjan Singh, Amli, Ram Rakha took it from me in the *Gurdwara* for a dacoity. (98) just had given it to me to keep to be called for when needed.

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Cannot say what became of the pistol after Jhanir dacoity.

I do not remember whether (98) promised to send another revolver. (Witness uses pistol and revolver in the same sense.)

Re meeting on 8th *Magh*. Thakar Singh was working as Secretary of School Committee. There were lots of Sikhs at the meeting Gandha Singh (17), Uttam Singh (98), Buta Singh, Nand Singh, (L. C. C.), Rundhir Singh (69), with 5 or 7 companions were there. Some do not remember. There were some non-ghadrites too. Among these I remember Attar Singh, Lambardar of my village, Harnam Singh of Maholi village, another Randhir Singh of Rashin, Mohinder Singh of Rondi, Babu Harnam Singh of Raekot.

Don't know personally whether (98) was in Rabhon. Heard that Rs. 1,000 were given, not in my presence.

Day before yesterday Hyder Ali pointed his finger, do not know what for. I did not understand what he meant.

Don't think (98) and Udham Singh, approver, ever visited me together.

By Dr. Alam for (42), (50), (69), (83), (89).—Stated twice or thrice to police. Stated as I remembered events. Cannot says whose names first. In early statement I gave some fictitious names.

In Langa Mundi it was also stated that Government is to be memorialized *re* Rikab Ganj.

Panth means Khalsa Dewan which is a religious body. Sundar Singh was told he will be educated with *Panth* money and on return work for the *Panth*.

The man introduced by Buta Singh to me is not among the accused.

The school meeting and the secret meeting were different. (69) was sent for the school meeting. Inspector *Sahib* told me the name of Lal Singh.

After school meeting (69) stayed for the second meeting. No body opposed in the latter meeting. (69) said the Government should be approached first before the rebellion. (69) did not since attend any meeting of school or otherwise.

Do not know the real home of (42). Saw him in his shop in Patiala. Cannot say if is among the accused here. Was never asked to identify (42) by the police. No photo. shown me.

(69) sent for for 17th *Magh* for school meeting. He did not turn up his letter brought by some body, name not known. Dharm Singh referred to in the letter was Secretary and Sadhu Singh was *Updeshak* of the School. They also by letters excused absence. 69's letter related to matters of accounts and location of School.

Sunder (A.M.) and Karam Singh and I quarrelled about school matters. (69) was informed by letter in strong language, he replied in strong terms. Don't remember if Sunder (A. M.) who was in *havilat* with me ever said to me that in case (69) imposes a penalty on him, he will retaliate. Again says, he did say so, then says he did say something of the kind.

(69) is a religious man, know him as such. Sunder Singh (A. M.) attended meeting of 17th *Magh*.

Do not know if Kartar Singh referred to in the note-book is the accused (42).

By Rauf Ali for (41).—Narain Singh, approver, with me in Maler Kotla *Havilat*. I was told he had stated before my statement. My first statement was some 17 days after my arrest.

Gandha Singh (17) alone was present as far as I remember when 4 seers of bomb material were given to me.

There was quarrel between (41) and myself about school money. I wanted Dharm Singh to render accounts. (41) sided him. (41) wanted the office

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and secretary to go to Maler Kotla. I borrowed a tent from (41). He wanted it back, not returned. He may not have liked it.

I gave Rs. 95 to Sunder Singh (A. M.) for purchase of a gun. Sewa Singh (79) and (17) took the camel of Narain Singh for arms which were received in the *Gurdwara* where they were kept. I took them over when (17) made the camel sit down.

Thakur Singh in 69's letter did not attend the secret meeting. He only attended school meeting.

I was not ill-treated by police.

Re-examined.—69's letter received after school meeting. Narangwal is 15 *kos* from my village.

As our *Gurdwara* was affected the work we did was for *Gurdwara*, therefore this was a *Panth* matter.

My statement in chief *re* what was said to Sunder Singh is correct and not what I have stated in cross-examination.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

318th Witness.—Jai Gopal of Ludhiana on solemn affirmation :—

Found P. 164 (bundle of *Ghadr*) in well at Sunars on February 23rd. Gave to Bhagwan Gir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

319th Witness.—Subha of Balowal on solemn affirmation :—

Pointsman. Knows Bhagat Singh (approver). Saw him Mullanpur Station with 15 or 16 others. Party had a harmonium and went to Ferozepore. Party returned 2·30 next day.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam and Mr. Rauf Ali.—Have identified no one. Nothing further elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

320th Witness.—Labhu, pointsman of Mullanpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Identified 2 men (58 and 3) in Ludhiana Jail. Had seen them get in train at Mullanpur with 16 or 17 others, had a *taja*, dressed in black, left for Ferozepore.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Hadn't seen (58) and (3) with Police before identification.

Nothing further elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

321st Witness.—Pahkar, pointsman, Mullanpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Similar evidence. Identified (30) in jail as of party.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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322nd Witness.—Sardar Hakam Singh, retired Subedar, Hong Kong Artillery, on solemn affirmation :—

28 years in Hong Kong. Returned to India last *Asu* on pension. Knows Sama Singh (75). S. Bulaka Singh in the artillery was his relation. Saw him visiting him for 10 years.

Saw him also in *gurdwara* up to May-June 1914. I heard of "Chagawal" in May and June 1914.

Sikh watchman then began to speak against Government in the *gurdwara*; heard Mela Singh, Mota Singh and Sama Singh (75) lecturing. I knew the *Ghadr* paper was being seized. Had seen it when sent in for translation by Commanding Officer, and the talk was of the same nature.

There was a Bhagat Singh in our lines. He was found in possession of a *Ghadr-di Gunj* and he said the paper was being widely distributed among watchmen.

When heard of lectures in *gurdwara* reported to Commanding Officer. He stopped sepoys going there. The Superintendent of Police suggested closing the *gurdwara* altogether. The Governor said the *gurdwara* should remain open and under control of a committee of Indian officers. After that committee was appointed. All watchmen stopped going to the *gurdwara*.

In those days 74th Punjabis, 40th Pathans, 18th Punjabis, 25th and 26th Punjabis were there, also 24th Artillery and Hong Kong Artillery. All had Sikh companies except 18th and 40th.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Never told Superintendent of Police Hong Kong (75) was of good character. Knows nothing of any party of Lal Singh or another of 75's in Hong Kong. Gave no evidence before Superintendent of Police at time of 75's deportation as to his character. What passes between me and my Commanding Officer is confidential. Lines $\frac{5}{6}$ miles from *gurdwara*. Strangers not allowed to visit lines.

Bishan Singh was President of *gurdwara* at time of lectures. Mula Singh became president when Committee of Officers appointed.

(75) lectured inside the *gurdwara*.

Jawala Singh was then *Granthi*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—Don't know (58).

Cross-examined by Dev Raj Sawhney for (26).—Jamadar Buta Singh of 26th was not sent to India under suspicion.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

323rd Witness.—Habib of Madhoke on solemn affirmation :—

Knows (51). Saw him in *Chatar* at Madhoke. Am *Lohar*. He said he had a pistol which wanted repairing. He showed it me ; I said I didn't know how to repair it.

Said he had a license. Gokal Chand, Brahmin, came up. (51) told him same.

Cross-examined.—Barar 1 mile off. Called by police yesterday to give evidence.

Nothing further elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

324th Witness.—Gokal Chand of Madhoke on solemn affirmation :—

Corroborates P. W. 323. Saw pistol.

Cross-examined.—Nothing elicited.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 6th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

325th Witness.—Kesar Singh of Amritsar, on solemn affirmation :—

Tosha Maru passenger from Kelantan.

Seditious lectures on board.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th January 1916.

326th Witness.—Udham Singh of Padri, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

Sur Singh is 2 *kos* from my village. Many emigrants returned to that village 14-15 months ago talking of *bhagawat*. I knew Parem Singh (67). He asked me to join. I consented. Fifteen or 16 days after I say 3 Sikhs come from Sur Singh. They asked the way to Jhar Sahib and Bhura. They said they were going to Jhar Sahib to meet their companions. I walked with them to find out about my father who was in America. At Jhar Sahib we found Lal Singh and others. I learnt one of my companions was Indar Singh. Lal Singh said many more men would assemble the following day to mutiny and commit dacoity. Fifteen days after my father returned home. Four or 5 days after this a theft took place of buffaloes. I came to Amritsar to give evidence in the case. At Gilwali spent the night at Wasawa Singh's L.C.C. Wasawa Singh said he had no money for weapons and bombs and he would look for a house to dacoit. My father said he would help. Bakhshish Singh, L.C.C., came in. We left for Amritsar. Wasawa Singh arrived at Court. He asked my father to go with him to Mirankot to arrange for the dacoity. My father did not go. My father left for Amritsar town. I left for Padri.

Again went Amritsar for 2nd *peshi*, then to Gilwali; met Wasawa Singh on road with both Suran Singh (L.C.C.). Wasawa Singh told me he had hit on a house at Chabba, and asked me to supply men. He said Mula Singh had promised men. He said he would send word as to the time.

I left for Padri. My father said Chabba was too close to Gilwali.

My father went to Amritsar to hear judgment. On return my father said no date had been fixed for the dacoity at Chabba. Parem Singh visited me at Padri. I asked him to join in the dacoity at Chabba. He agreed and asked the date. Lal Singh (L. C. C.) came. I asked him to join. He agreed. Parem Singh and Lal Singh left together.

Bakhshish Singh and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) visited me six or seven days after. I asked Khushal Singh to join. He agreed. I told him the dacoity was to obtain funds for bombs, &c.

A day after Wasawa Singh came to Padri to meet me. Wasawa Singh said he would let us know the date in 4 or 5 days' time. He said he had secured a blacksmith and Mula Singh would furnish men.

Some days after Parem Singh came to Padri. I asked him to take part in the dacoity. He said he would on knowing the arrangements. I went to Gilwali next day. Bakhshish Singh told me Wasawa Singh had left for Bar and Surain Singh had gone to see Mula Singh. I spent the night at Wasawa Singh's. Next morning Surain Singh said he had met Mula Singh and we were to wait 4 or 5 days. After this Parem Singh visited me and I told him what I had learnt. He said he was going to Amritsar and I told him to find at Gilwali how things stood. Parem Singh left for Sur Singh. Next day Surain Singh asked me to go for the dacoity at Chabba. Khushal Singh and I started together for Varpal *en route* to Gilwali. We reached Gilwali and went to Bakhshish Singh's house. Bakhshish Singh took me to a haveli, and introduced me to Kala Singh and Sawan Singh.

Bakhshish Singh took us to his well. Shortly after Surain Singh arrived. Harnam Singh, Jagat Singh Rakha, Arjan Singh, Vir Singh and *Amli* arrived. Arjan Singh, Jagat Singh, Harnam Singh and Rakha had pistols. Rakha had

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bombs. Prem Singh (67) then came to the well. Bakhshish Singh, Surain Singh I and II and Sawan Singh said the Sahukar must be killed. On this all said if such were their intention they would not commit the dacoity.

We started from the well at midnight, 16 in all. The dacoity was to get funds for bombs and arms.

Near Mauza Chabba, we took off our clothes and hid them. Sawan Singh led us to the house. The Sahukar's son looked at us through the window. Arjan fired a pistol. The door was forced open. Arjan Singh, Rakha, Jagat Singh stopped at the entrance and the rest walked into the house. Amli and I broke the locks of trunks and looted them. The Sahukar was held by Parem Singh and Bakhshish and Surain Singh II beat him to make him give up his keys. The Sahukar said his money was in Amritsar and he did not know where the keys were. Kala Singh tried to break open the safe. Our companions were ransacking other parts of the house. Sahukar's wife and son were beaten. The Sahukar was beaten till he became unconscious. We broke open the iron safe and found ornaments of gold and silver. Some bonds were found, Surain Singh II and Bakhshish Singh burnt them. Pair of *pazeb* was pocketted by Amli. We found that many men had assembled in the *gali*. Arjan Singh threw a bomb but it did not burst. Rakha then threw a second bomb. Before we walked out of the *Deohri* Surain Singh I, Surain Singh II, Bakhshish Singh and Sawan Singh walked back. We heard two blows and these 4 men came and said they had killed the Brahmin. The bomb thrown by Rakha struck the wall. Arjan Singh threw a third bomb at the village people. The *gali* was filled with smoke. We were all walking along the *gali*, when some villagers caught hold of Arjan Singh. Parem Singh hit one of them a blow and released Arjan Singh. Those men then caught Parem Singh. Arjan Singh took one or two bombs and a pistol. Parem Singh was held by the villagers. Arjan Singh took me and Harnam Singh with him near Parem Singh. He fired and the village people let Parem Singh go. On arriving at the trees we discovered 4 were missing—Kala Singh, Amli, Rakha and the young man who carried Rakha on his back. Parem Singh, Vir Singh and I were hurt. Vir Singh was wounded on the back by a bomb, Parem Singh was hit on the head by sticks. He lost his black *pagri*.

At the well Arjan Singh and Jagat Singh said anyone of us could take abit. All refused. Sawan Singh was hurt. Arjan Singh sent him back to his village. Khushal Singh, Parem Singh, Jagat Singh, Arjan Singh, Vir Singh, Harnam Singh and I left for Amritsar. I carried the ornaments. We arrived at a garden near the city and halted there. We opened the bundle of ornaments which we put into our pockets. The total weight appeared to be about 15 seers *kacha*.

We reached Amritsar city at 5 A.M. Khushal Singh and Parem Singh went one way. Jagat Singh and Arjan Singh went to Mula Singh. Vir Singh, Harnam Singh and I went to a Dharmsala. Khushal Singh, Prem Singh and their companion arrived there. Jagat Singh came and took the ornaments. He then took me, Vir Singh and Parem Singh to Mula Singh's.

All the ornaments were made over to Mula Singh.

Mula Singh brought a doctor Hardil Singh who attended to Vir Singh and Parem Singh's wounds. He extracted some bits from Vir Singh's wounds. I spent that day and night at Mula Singh's house. My clothes had become blood-stained. Mula Singh gave me a *paijama* and a *kamiz* (P. 186) and Rs. 6. Mula Singh's house was in Baba Atal.

I arrived at my village the same day.

Ten or 15 days after Parem Singh (67) met me and told me he had met Wasawa Singh of Gilwali who told him Bakhshish Singh had accepted pardon and disclosed our names. I was arrested 2 months after.

Told the police all I knew next day to M. Amir Ali. Identified Inder Singh, L. C. C. and Mula Singh when arrested at my own village. Identified (67).

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th January 1916.

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Cross-examined by Prem Singh (67).—Khushal Singh of my village knows (67)—do not know if (67) lectured at Dewan at my village, again said once he did so, that was religious, 4 years ago.

Mr. Puri for (6).—Cannot identify (6)—had not seen him before the occasion mentioned.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th January 1916.

327th Witness.—Jowala Sahai of Gurusar, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

17	By name.
40	Doubtful but believe I saw him in Shanghai.

Have received pardon in Ferozeshahr case. Eight years ago I went to Shanghai. I then went to Honkow. I returned to Shanghai, I lived in the *Gurdwara*. Gurdit Singh came to Shanghai. Gurdit Singh used to come to the *Gurdwara* and lecture there. He said his ship had been chartered with the sanction of Government to go to Canada. He said we would return to India, raise a revolution and turn out the English from India if ingress was refused. Gurdit Singh said only those should go who are prepared to sacrifice their lives. About 80 to 100 men accompanied Gurdit Singh. Vir Singh went as Secretary. A month after the departure of the ship a letter was received at the *Gurdwara* saying the ship had been refused admission and subscriptions should be raised and sent to Gurdit Singh. Some days later another letter was received from Gurdit Singh, saying the ship was being sent back by the Canadian Government after much oppression. Ten or 12 days later Vir Singh and Harnam Singh came to Shanghai and there they lectured that we should join together and drive out the English from India. They distributed the *Ghadr*, collected subscriptions and went to India.

Some days after a ship anchored off Shanghai. Nadhan Singh Dalip Singh and Dhayan Singh (F. M.) came by her. These persons, delivered lectures and asked us to return to raise a revolution and drive out the English. They distributed the *Ghadr*. Nadhan Singh with 80 men took passage for India in the *Mashima Maru*. I was a passenger also—Nadhan Singh, Dalip Singh, Dhyan Singh, Ujagar Singh, not in Court (Note—is said to be 97) of Munda Pind, Nand Singh, of Koda Singh, Hari Singh not the accused. I knew Hari Singh well and others. Bir Singh and Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) joined at an Island. *Ghadrs* were read and seditious lectures delivered. It was agreed to meet at Amritsar and join with troops and Police in mutiny and plundering. *Tosa Maru* was overtaken at Penang. Here there was a meeting at the *Gurdwara*.

We ended our voyage at Colombo. From Colombo we came to Madras. Our party came to Delhi and the other went to Hazoor Sahib. Nadhan Singh told us to meet me at Moga at the shop of Sri Ram. At Delhi railway station Ujagar Singh (97), Sohan Singh, Hari Singh and others met. I came to Bhatinda and went to Gidar-Baha. When we started from Shanghai most of us had arms in false bottoms of buckets and boxes. A month after Dewali Dhyan Singh, Dalip Singh, Bhagat Singh (17) and I met Nadhan Singh at Sri Ram's. Nadhan Singh went to fetch one of the buckets containing arms left at Sri Ram's shop. We opened the buckets and pistols, cutting clippers, saws, wrenches and cartridges were taken out. Sri Ram's shop was fixed as head-quarters at Moga. I met Nadhan Singh, Amli, Kehr Singh there. Nadhan Singh told me a parcel of arms from Bengal was expected at Mehana. Nadhan Singh told me later a mistake had been committed and no arms would come.

When Court was rising witness points out (40) and says I know him. He is the Babu I saw in Shanghai.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th January 1916.

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The 7th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

327th Witness.—Jawala Singh resumed on solemn affirmation :—

At Moga saw Bishan Singh, Mehr Singh, Ishar Singh and we wandered about in various villages. Also saw Wariam Singh and Nidhan Singh.

Nidhan Singh was asked by Roda Singh for permission to go and commit dacoities. He said he could only do so with consent of Committee but he suggested looting Gidar-baha *chawki* for arms there, with the help of Bakhshish Singh.

Twelve of us, Wariam Singh of Bhikki, 2 other Wariam Singhs, Ganda Singh (17), Chanda Singh, Kehr Singh, Roda Singh (L. C. C.), I and others mentioned went to Sangatpura, Kot Kapura and thence to Giddar-baha.

Bakhshish Singh was not at home, so we committed no theft or dacoity at Giddar-baha.

We went to the house of Nawab Khan at Halwara, our intention was to commit a dacoity in Rajiana and find out if any fresh instructions had been issued. I, Bhagat Singh (17) and Chanda Singh went to Rajiana to see the house while the rest went to Nawab Khan. At Rajiana we saw the shop and then went to Nawab Khan's house. Nawab Khan said a meeting was to be held at Badowal and arms would be distributed, so it was unnecessary to commit dacoity at Rajiana. Dalip Singh had fever. The rest of us accompanied Nawab Khan to Badowal. At Badowal we met Nadhan Singh, Kartar Singh, Kanshi Ram, Jagat Singh (F. M.), Rahmat Ali and others. Nadhan Singh said more men were coming and told us to get food ready. While Chanda Singh (17) and I were getting the food ready in the house of a returned emigrant Nadhan Singh and Nawab Khan came and told us to proceed to Moga. I went to Moga and met Kala Singh at Jagraon. Dhyan Singh joined us at Moga. Nadhan Singh, Amli and Hari Singh (L. C. C.) joined us. Nadhan Singh told us to go to Mian Mir on the 25th, where there would be a meeting. He said the keys of the Armoury would be handed over and men of the Regiment would join in attacking the British troops. We went and stopped the night in bushes. The attack was abandoned and we were sent to Ferozepore. Our party which got down at Ferozepore City consisted of Kartar Singh, Kala Singh, Jagat Singh, Bhagat Singh (17), met at Mian Mir. Dhian Singh, myself and others. Nadhan Singh met us. He explained the failure at Mian Mir and told us to stay in the jungle for the night. Nadhan Singh and Kartara joined us in the thickets.

Nidhan Singh said he had arranged with the Regiment at Ferozepore to get arms on the 30th. We stopped, *i.e.*, (17), I and Wariam Singh at Nagar Mal's *Sarai*.

Next morning Roda Singh and Dhyan Singh met us, also Rahmat Ali, Surjan, Arjan and others. We decided to commit dacoity. Rahmat Ali told us some men with arms were at Mallanpur and we should go to Mallanpur and then come back to commit dacoity at Moga. Rahmat Singh and (17) went to Cantonment sarai to fetch men he had there with arms promising to bring men on to the station, but before he came back I, Waryam Singh, Roda Singh, Arjan Singh and two others went to Mallanpur.

At Mullanpur Station there was a row and we bolted.

We reached Jagraon. At 2 P.M. we went to the Railway Station Waryam Singh met us. He told us they missed the train for Mullanpur, *viz.*, Dhyah Singh, Bagat Singh (17), Jiwan Singh, Lal Singh, Kanshi Ram, Rahmat Ali, Dhyan Singh II, Chanda Singh, Kala Singh, Sardara, Bakhshish Singh, Surjan and others, (15) in all, and accordingly took *tum-tums* to Moga, and on

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the road they met Sub-Inspector and a Zaildar, who stopped them to search them, with the result they were both shot. (17) and Chanda Singh and Dhyan Singh shot them. After that Jagat Singh struck the Sub-Inspector of Police with a takwa and they ran away and hid in thickets. The people set fire to the thickets and he and Kala Singh had escaped. On hearing this all of us came to Moga. We reached Moga at 3 P.M. Arjan Singh stopped at Moga while the remaining 4 proceeded to Rodai Landia. On the way we met Sardara. He too told the same story of the murder. We left directions with Arjan Singh and Sardara to attend the meeting at Ferozepore on the 30th.

At Moga Station I was arrested on suspicion, also Roda Singh, who was found in possession of a pistol, and Waryam Singh of Jhabru. Arjan Singh and Amli escaped. We the 15 men besides those hanged or killed, were Surjan Singh, Gandha Singh (17), Kala Singh a friend of Surjan Singh, and Amli (photo. P. 166 identified).

Identifies photos. P. 187—Dhian Singh, P. 188, Chanda Singh—P. 189—Jiwan Singh, P. 190—Jagat Singh, P. 191—Lal Singh, P. 192—Kashi Ram, P. 193—Dhian Singh (hanged), P. 194—Rahmat Ali, P. 195—Arjan Singh (A. M.).

I saw accused (40) in Shanghai, where he was a railway employee. He used to receive and distribute *Ghadrs* there.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 17th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examined by Sheikh M. Bakhsh, for (17).—(17) also known as Bhagat Singh. Cannot say what name given in the serai. Paid for beds in the *serai*.

Am in the *Kulcha* Jail (Borstal). Am on No. X Register.

I got pardon over a year ago from Inspector of Police. My statement recorded by a Magistrate while I was in police custody. He offered pardon if I disclosed truly all facts. I had asked the police to take me to a high police officer where I will make my statement. I had not then made any statement to the police. My statement took two or three days.

Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai for (40).—In the Ferozeshahr murder case I made full statement including about all the men who had come back from Shanghai and all other matters. In my first statement did not state anything about (40). I did not know then that he had returned to India. Nobody asked me about him. I know his name as Karmoo Mal, he used to have his house near the station. I saw only once (40) distributing the *Ghadr* outside the *gurdwara*. I was given one. I read it. (40) said Hindus and Muhammadans ought to read the paper. This was a year and half ago. I do not recollect any headings of the subjects. In the paper I got certain accounts of Har Dyal being demanded to furnish security. Bhagwan Singh has gone away. What Indians are doing in America.

Inquiries made about (40), Counsul said if he did it again he will be deported. (40) did not get me in trouble for drunkenness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri for (25).—Do not know Harnam Singh of Padhana.

Cross-examined by (17) *personally.*—I lived at Hankow with (17). Had a fight with *Majha* people but did not hurt (17). I was punished for one month but (17) had nothing to do with it.

When 17 transhipped saw only bedding with him.

When going to Loki we were five. Three had pistols.

Amli told us of fight at Jagraon. I was not in it.

Cross-examined by Puri.—Ujagar Singh of Munda Pind had a little beard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali.—D. S. P. was not present. When Gurdit Singh lectured in Shanghai *Gurdwara*, he was sent for by telephone to inquire about getting pass books. D. S. P. said anybody desirous of going could go. Gurdit Singh himself presided at his lecture.

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Cross-examined by Hakumat Rai.—Budha Singh, Jamadar, and D. S. P. used to come casually to the *gurdwara* and see the service and to take care that nobody disturbed it. Budha Singh used to visit it often.

Note.—At the request of Mr. Puri witness asked to see if Ujagar Singh is among the accused. Witness said Ujagar Singh (97) is not the Ujagar Singh he meant who came on my boat.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 7th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

328th Witness.—Hardit Singh (accused in L. C. C.) on solemn affirmation :—

Knows Mula Singh ; asked me to attend a man who was injured in the back. I saw only one man. Mula Singh said he had had a fight with another man in his village. I did not see the other man.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 7th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

329th Witness.—Mula Singh, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

15	Possibly the Nihang, who used to come to me at Amritsar.
7	By name.
67	Do.
74	Possibly the student who came to me.
40	By name.
18	By name. Saw him in last case and also in Shanghai.
6	By name.

I enlisted in 28th Regiment. Resigned in 1905. I enlisted in the Malay States Guides working as Signaller, Clerk and Drill Instructor. I resigned and went to Shanghai where I enlisted in the Police in 1907. Was dismissed, after that served as watchman. I then went to Manilla then to Seattle in May 1913.

I worked on the Portland Railway and then went to Linnton Saw Mill. I met Sohan Singh (L. C. C.), President of the revolutionist party in Oregon. He gave me a copy of the first issue of the *Ghadr* and talked sedition. I moved to Astoria. In February or March of 1914 a meeting was held at Astoria. At the meeting Ram Chand, Amar Singh and I spoke. Amar Singh read a poem.

Ram Chand incited the audience to return to India. I also gave a speech on China revolution. The audience agreed to return to India. Among the audience I recollect—

Sohan Singh (L. C. C.)
Kesar Singh (L. C. C.)
Ram Rakha (L. C. C.)
Kashi Ram (F. M.)
Amar Singh (approver.)

I received *Ghadr* every week. We held meetings every Sunday to discuss our mission in India and to start revolution.

A meeting was held at Astoria on 21st June 1914. Bhagwan Singh, Barkat Ullah, Ram Chand and I spoke urging returning to India to revolt. I recited a seditious poem.

Next Sunday a meeting was held at Portland. Speeches to same effect.

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We received a letter from Sohan Singh saying that he was going to Japan, etc., to form societies.

Amar Singh and Udham Singh came to Astoria and said war in Europe having broken out it was time to return to India and start revolution. I agreed. Several of us went to Portland, heard of meeting to be held at Sacremento on 11th. Went there. Five or six hundred attended. The object was to induce Indians to return to India, seduce Indian regiments and raise rebellion. About 5,000 or 6,000 dollars were collected to help those returning. A boat was to sail on 15th August and people were asked to go. Came to San Francisco where learnt the boat would sail on 29th August. Went to Stockton with Bhagwan Singh and returned to Frisco.

Barkat Ullah, Bhagwan Singh and Ram Chand divided us into parties of 5 or 7 persons each. I was to act as leader of a party.

I was to direct sedition of troops daccities for funds and massacre of Europeans. Others sailed by *Korea* on 29th August 1914. Gives list of (L. C. C.) passengers on *Korea*. Kashi Ram was in the conspiracy. On 5th September last I left by *Siberia* with Umrao Singh, Dalip Singh and Dhian Singh (F. M). The boat reached Yokohama. I met Jagat Singh, Amar Singh, Jat and Ram Rakha. Have not seen Amar Singh in the dock. They gave me 100 dollars. We reached Nagasaki. There we left the *Siberia*. We went to Shanghai. There I stopped with Karam Chand, Kohli (40). I feard arrest. I consulted Karam Chand who assured me there was no fear. Nidhan Singh also came to 40's house. He said he had received money from Sanghai gurdwara Committee for the revolution and asked me if the money could be utilized for taking Indians back for revolt. (40) was in the house, but I don't know if he was by at the time. I had not then spoken to (40) of my mission. Before sailing spoke of *Ghadr* with (40) from time to time. On the night of 1st October Karam Chand (40) brought 6 pistols and 600 cartridges saying a friend of Nidhan Singh and himself had sent them for use in India. They were automatic pistols. On 2nd October we boarded. I gave the pistol and cartridges to Nidhan Singh. I left the ship fearing arrest and went back to Karam Chand's. On 13th October Kashi Ram, Ram Rakha, Amar Singh, Jat, and others came by a steamer. I took them to Karam Chand's house, where we all put up. Kashi Ram and others left on 15th October for Colombo.

Got a passage by *Atsuta Maru* on 30th October. Havildar Vir Singh of Thikriwala was on board. He had his wife, children and sister-in-law with him. His nephew Atma Singh was also on board, also Amli (not Chabba one). Thakur Singh said by G. A. to be (95). Havildar Mahi Singh's wife and boy. On board called myself Punjab Singh and explained our mission in India. We reached Hong Kong and Singapore, where I saw Sohan Singh, Pingle and Wasawa Singh. We exchanged views and all offered to work. Reached Colombo on 18th November 1914 *viâ* Penang. From Colombo we came by rail to Madras. Vir Singh, Atma Singh and others went to Hazur Sahib, the others to Amritsar. We reached Amritsar on 26th November, went to Nanak Singh, *Halvei's* shop. Atma Singh came with Balwant Singh, approver, to the *chaubara*. Balwant Singh said Harnam Singh of *Komagata Maru* had referred him to Naurang Singh for assistance in securing a house.

I and Balwant Singh went to Naurang Singh. We hired a house through him. I sent Balwant Singh to move our baggage to the new house. Balwant Singh and myself met Kirpal Singh, spy.

I went to Lahore and met Bhai Parma Nand, asked him address of Kashi Ram. On return to Amritsar I could not find Balwant Singh. I went to the Amawas fair at Tarn Taran. Jagat Singh and Indar Singh met me there, also Atma Singh and Vir Singh with a third man whom I cannot identify. After Amawas 5 or 6 days, wrote to Vir Singh, asking him for pistols. I knew he had one, saw it on board. They were anxious to join in revolution if called. In the evening Jagat Singh took me to a *Bunga* to meet Lal Singh. Lal Singh told us there had been a large gathering near Sathali, but weapons not arriving the gathering dispersed. Next

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morning in the Tarn Taran *Gurdwara* I met Bishan Singh (7) and Harnam Singh of *Komagata Maru*. They asked me what they were to do for *Ghadr*. I replied they should wait.

Naurang Singh also informed me on my return to Amritsar that Balwant Singh had enlisted. I met Jagat Singh who informed me of the arrival of Nidhan Singh and Kartar Singh. I met Kartar Singh and Nidhan Singh. All of us went to Virpali *Dharmsala* and met Nidhan Singh, Kartar Singh, Pingle, Amar Singh and others. Jagat Singh, Harnam Singh of Sialkot, Mathra Singh, Ganda Singh, *Nthang* (15) and Bishan Singh (7). About the *Nihang* I was told he had been prisoned in Hong Kong for being in possession of a pistol. We talked of our mission and how to start it. I said arms and bombs were most necessary and suggested getting arms from Bengal.

We talked of bomb making. Mathra Singh and Amar Singh said they knew how to make them. Amar Singh said he had acquaintance in Lahore and could get bomb cases. Eventually we decided on committing dacoities to get money. Nidhan Singh mentioned Jhabewal as a place for a bomb factory.

Next day (15) and (7) were present throughout went to Sant Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* where we met Mathra Singh, Harnam Singh of *Komagata Maru*, Amar Singh, Hirde Ram and Ganda Singh (15) *Nihang*. We asked Dr. Mathra Singh to prepare a bomb. Parma Nand and I went to the bazar and purchased mansel and sulphur and a brass inkpot. Other materials were bought also.

Bomb was made. Parma Nand, Amar Singh, Mathra Singh, Harnam Singh, Harde Ram, Ganda Singh, *Nihang* (15), and I went to the canal to test the bomb. Parma Nand and I threw the bomb against a pillar. After the explosion we returned to Sant Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala*.

Next day I met Kartar Singh (L. C. C.). Kartar Singh informed me about Rs. 1,000 had been obtained in a dacoity, and he handed to me Rs. 250, out of which I advanced some to Dr. Mathra Singh, Nidhan Singh and Parma Nand to prepare bombs and to Amar Singh for bomb cases. Mathra Singh, Nidhan Singh and Parma Nand went to Ludhiana and Amar Singh to Lahore. Kartar Singh was sent to Ferozepore to sound troops there.

Next day Bishan Singh, (7), Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Balwant Singh came to Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* where I and Jowand Singh were. Jowand Singh suggested dacoity in Doaba. Jowand Singh (36), Harnam Singh of Sialkot, Bishan Singh (7) and Balwant Singh left that night for Doaba and returned unsuccessful after 3 days. Amar Singh returned and said he had arranged for bomb cases. Amar Singh also brought Nitric acid and Potash. I kept one bottle Nitric acid (P. 136); Nidhan Singh took another to Jhabewal.

Next day Kartar Singh returned and brought news that troops in Ferozepore were prepared to revolt. Nidhan Singh and Mathra Singh returned and informed us bombs were being made at Jhabewal in Dalip Singh's.

Next day Pingle and Sanyal met me in the street.

Pingle said he could bring the Bengali who made the Delhi bomb. Pingle asked for money.

Before Pingle's departure Mathra Singh brought 36 lbs. of Potash.

The same day Lal Singh of Bhure met me and I asked for a saw to cut iron. I got one for him.

Next day I went to Jhapal. I sent Hukam Singh to Sur Singh. Indar Singh and Jagat Singh came with Udham Singh, *i.e.*, (21) not identified of Waring, a returned emigrant from Canada. I gave the saw to Indar Singh to pass on to Lal Singh. Next day I returned to Amritsar.

On the day following Pingle's departure Wasawa Singh met me and suggested dacoity in Chabba and asked for men.

Wasawa Singh said he had associates and a *lohar* and mentioned accused (7). I went to Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* where I found Nidhan Singh

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and others (L.C.C. men) and (7). Nidhan Singh told me bombs were ready at Jhabewal and only bomb cases were wanted.

Next day Nidhan Singh told me 30 or 35 men from America had returned and were in Nanak Singh's *chaubara*. Among them was Wasakha Singh. Nidhan Singh and myself went there. I found 30 or 35 men. I collected Rs. 800 or Rs. 900. I told them to go home and wait till I called them. I gave part to Sanyal for arms and expenses of the bomb expert, Rs. 15 to Kartar Singh. Sanyal left his Benares address. Identified it in (L. C. C.).

Ram Saran gave me Rs. 200. I gave Amar Singh 20 gold dollars to get changed and sent Ram Saran and Amar Singh to engage a house in Lahore. I sent Bishen Singh (7) and Harnam Singh of Sialkot to Wasawa Singh to enquire when to meet for the Chabba dacoity. I told Bishen Singh to return to Amritsar to take men on the day wanted. I had Jowand Singh, Balwant Singh and Ram Rakha for the work. Rur Singh also and Harnam Singh of Sialkot was sent to bring Jagat Singh. I then engaged Atri's house for the Bengali expert. Ram Saran met me and said he had hired two houses in Lahore. He gave me receipts, P 197, 198. Hardit Singh kept the receipts. On reaching the *Dharmsala* I found Bishen Singh (7), Jowand Singh, Ram Rakha, Rur Singh and Balwant Singh. Bishan Singh told me a place for meeting had been fixed near Chabba, and Harnam Singh of Sialkot had gone to bring men that night. All the men named above left me in the evening. Jowand Singh had a pistol, Ram Rakha the pistol I got from Kartar Singh.

Next morning Bishen Singh returned and said the Sur Singh party had not arrived and they had not committed the dacoity. Jagat Singh and Harnam Singh of Sialkot came and told me their party had missed the others. Jagat Singh said he would go to Tarn Taran *Amawas* and bring men from that place for the dacoity that night.

Amar Singh returned from Lahore and said American coins could not be changed so the gold had been melted and sold. Pingle and Amar Singh then went to Lahore to see the two houses hired. Harnam Singh of *Komagata Maru* arrived that day and said he had met Balwant Singh at Lahore and learnt that many men of the cavalry were prepared to join.

Next day the men who had gone for Chabba dacoity returned unsuccessful. Balwant Singh (L.C.C.) suggested a dacoity near Jandiala that night. Bishen Singh (7), Balwant Singh, Ram Rakha, Rur Singh, Jowand Singh and Harnam Singh of Sialkot went to Jandiala for dacoity and returned unsuccessful next morning.

Amar Singh returned. I gave him Rs. 90 for bomb cases and Mathra Singh Rs. 200 for chemicals. They went to Lahore. Mathra Singh before going prepared four bombs in inkpots. Kartar Singh returned from Ferozepore after their departure. I told Kartar Singh our men had not been successful at dacoities, on which he suggested going to Ludhiana for dacoity. Several men went with Kartar Singh the same evening to Ludhiana. I gave them four bombs and two pistols.

Mathra Singh before leaving for Lahore told me to send *potash* or mansel to Ludhiana by Hirde Ram. I sent Hirde Ram to Jullundur to sound the regiments there. I sent Harnam Singh of *Komagata Maru* to Bannu to prepare Indian troops. Sant Gulab Singh went with him on his own business.

Pingle and the Bengali expert arrived. Identifies photo. of Rash Behari (P. 19). I explained our programme to him, the blowing up of bridges, general disturbance, massacre, revolt of troops, etc. He agreed with me and said arms were obtainable in Bengal and bombs must be made. No man was allowed to see him except a few. Bengali remained in that house for fifteen or sixteen days and did not move from the house. Kartar Singh, Amar Singh, Jagat Singh, Hirde Ram, Mathra Singh, Ram Saran, Kirpal Singh, Vir Singh (6) and Prem Singh (67). Arjan Singh and Ram Rakha met him in my house. As Bir Singh (6) wounded in Chabba had been brought to the house the Bengali left for Lahore.

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Amar Singh brought order forms (P. 200) and potash. Regarding bomb cases Amar Singh said the manufacturer had refused to supply. He said he had ordered chemicals from Bombay.

Hirde Ram returned from Jullundur and said troops were ready to join. I sent Hirde Ram and Rao to Benares to bring pistols and bombs.

Hirde Ram and Rao returned with Jamna Das (L. C. C.) and two bombs, 4 pistols and a small tin filled with earth covering a phial of volatile acid. Biscuit tin formerly containing bombs (P. 201).

Amar Singh, Rao and the cook went to Lahore. Kartar Singh returned from Ludhiana and gave me gold ornaments, the booty of a dacoity in *Doaba*. Kishan Singh, *Sadh*, took me to Virpal to Tahl Singh's, then to Banta Singh. The gold was melted into two pieces. I returned to Amritsar. I gave the the gold bars one is (P. 202) to Amar Singh to sell at Lahore.

After Amar Singh's departure I walked to Gulab Singh's, found there Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Jagat Singh, Balwant Singh, Arjan Singh (A. M.), Khukhrana, Vir Singh and Harnam Singh (23). They had returned after committing the dacoity in Manruran. They said one bomb had exploded, another had dropped in mud and two had not been used. They kept the bombs, also a pistol. Jowand Singh and Kartar Singh were hurt. They said that the silver had been left in *Doaba*. Kartar Singh told me cash had been distributed among his men and students had taken part in the dacoity.

Harnam Singh (23), who had returned from Bannu, told me men of the 35th Regiment were ready to join. He also said the Cavalry and the Battery at Bannu were willing. I gave Harnam Singh Rs. 20 to make a trip to Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Amar Singh returned with Rs. 40 and said the balance would be coming in a day or two. He went back to Lahore.

Next day Amar Singh came with Rs. 473 and said the gold had fetched Rs. 1,013. The fat Bengali instructed Rao to take Pingle and Kartar Singh to Allahabad or Meerut and introduce them to our partisans there. I had noticed a youth at Hardit Singh's named Sucha Singh. Kartar Singh said he would take Sucha Singh and Dalip Singh to U. P. I gave Karta Singh Rs. 200 for expenses. Kartar Singh, Pingle and Rao then left. I asked Kishen Singh, *Sadh*, to find me another room to keep incriminating articles in. He got me a room in a *Dharamsala* near Chauk Moni. I removed the bombs and the acid to that room, also pistol (P. 203). Had then 6 pistols. One out of order had been brought by Hari Singh (31).

Next day Jagat Singh came and said the Gilwali people were ready to start for Chabba. His party had pistols and 2 bombs. I asked Hirde Ram to arrange for 4 more. He prepared 4 bombs. I went to Ghulab Singh's *Dharamsala* and found Jowand Singh, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.), Vir Singh (6), Amli, Ram Rakha, and a stranger.

Arjan Singh and Jagat Singh joined them and all 8 left. I gave them pistols. Arjan Singh, Jagat Singh, Vir Singh, Udham Singh and Prem Singh returned next morning. Prem Singh had serious hurts on the head. Vir Singh had a wound on the back. He explained that a bomb had been thrown against a wall to escape from the crowd, but had missed and hurt both Vir Singh and Ram Rakha. I called Hardit Singh who treated these men. Hardit Singh extracted pieces of brass and a piece of cloth from Vir Singh's wound. The men gave me gold and silver ornaments. The silver weighed about 7 or 8 seers. The silver ornaments were given to me in two instalments. I went to look for Ram Rakha but returned without success. I went to Gulab Singh's *Dharamsala* where I found Jowand Singh, Harnam Singh and another man of Gilwali party. They informed me Gilwali men were 8 in number.

At Atri's house blood-stained clothes of Vir Singh and Prem Singh were burnt and they were provided with new clothes which I got made. Udham

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Singh's clothes were burnt but he put on some old clothes and went away with Rs. 3.

I took gold ornaments to Virpal. Banta Singh melted the gold into 3 bars. Stones removed from the ornaments were left in the shop. Arjan Singh kept a ring (P. 137). I gave the gold bars to Amar Singh for sale.

Amar Singh came and said he had not been able to sell the gold. The fat Bengali suggested silver should be sent to Benares for sale.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 7th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 8th January 1916.

Presence as before.

A. A. IRVINE,

President Commissioners.

Examination-in-Chief continued of P. W. 329, Mula Singh, on solemn affirmation :—

When I got back to my house, I found Rash Behari, Amar Singh, approver, and Kirpal Singh, student, ready to start to Lahore—and they started. The fat Bengali took with him 3 or 4 pistols. Jhanda Singh told me a man had left 50 cartridges for me—·450 and ·380; so when Amar Singh returned I told him the pistols should be brought back; and he brought back three, which I gave to Jagat Singh and the Anarkali murderer. Balwant Singh (L. C. C.) also brought 100 pistol cartridges, which I put in Chauk Moni house. Nidhan Singh and another brought me Rs. 1,000, partly in sovereigns; proceeds of a dacoity in Ludhiana District; and the man with him said he had arranged for purchase of weapons so I gave him Rs. 300 or Rs. 200. I sent Nidhan Singh to Peshawar side to seduce troops; and Jagat Singh to Sargodha side for same purpose; and to get men and horses. Nidhan Singh, before leaving gave me the Afghan knife (identifies Ex. P. 204). I put it in Chauk Moni house, where I had put bombs already. Balwant Singh of Sangwal (also called Banta Singh) told me of a *Havildar* in Kapurthala State—of our partly—and Jawand (Jaswant) Singh and Rur Singh were sent to interview him. Accused (21) and Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) returned and said troops in Pindi and Peshawar were ready. Banta Singh, Balwant Singh of Sathiala (L. C. C.), Indar Singh (L. C. C.), Kirpal Singh (student), accused (21), Harnam Singh of Sialkot, and Anarkali murderer, Ram Rakha started for a dacoity in Kartarpur direction—no, I was mistaken, Ram Kakha did not go—nor accused (6). Next day, Anarkali murderer, Banta Singh, and (21) returned—unsuccessful. Went again that night; and returned unsuccessful.

They brought 8 pistols I think. They returned me 3—which I gave Balwant Singh for Wisakha Singh of Dadher (L. C. C.). Hirde Ram, Kirpal Singh and Gurmukh Singh I sent to Lahore. I told Hirde Ram to tell Amar Singh to meet me next day at Madan Singh's place. I went that day to Hardit Singh's shop; and found accused (74) and Kharak Singh (L. C. C.) students there—who had come to meet Jagat Singh and Anarkali murderer. I found from their conversation they were of our party. So I sent them to Ludhiana to secure a house. Next morning I went to Madan Singh's house in Mian Mir. Met Amar Singh there who said he had brought duplicators—and showed me one copy of lithographed "*Ghadr Sandesa.*" I went to Mian Mir to meet Balwant Singh, sowar; and he and I and Amar Singh started and stopped at carpenter's shop and Madan Singh went on to lines. He returned bringing one Lachman Singh (I think), a sowar of Cavalry; who said Balwant Singh gone on leave; and we talked about Cavalry joining. Lachman Singh remained silent. When Madan Singh came after seeing him off, he said Lachman Singh and others of Regiment would join. Then I, Amar Singh and Madan Singh went to select place for assembly—and selected a jungle and a

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Musalman cemetery. Then we 3 went to Lahore. Amar Singh before leaving Mian Mir had been given by me "M. S. Kohli" forms to put in Lahore house—and went to do so. I and Madan Singh went to Khalsa Akbar office; and Amar Singh came to us there. Thence, I and Amar Singh went to the small house occupied by fat Bengali. We found there fat Bengali, his servant, Kartar Singh, Pingley, Ram Saran Das and Harnam Singh, who had lost his arm. The Bengali said that, as the Indian troops were to start on March 1st, better start rising beforehand; and 21st February was decided on. Decided have flag of 3 colours—red, yellow and blue. Bengali said that troops should be got at in Pindi, Ferozepore and Bengal. Some copies of *Ghadr Sandesas* were printed off; to be distributed to troops. I heard there that Mathra Singh had been sent Pindi *re* arms and bomb materials. The next day, February 13th, I and Harnam Singh, *Tunda*, returned Amritsar. At *Mussammat* Atri's house I found Vir Singh, Jawand Singh, Rur Singh, Banta Singh, accused (67), Chanda Singh, the 2 Ludhiana students (74), and others. (67) gave me a pistol, which was out of order—(similar to *Exh. P.* 205). Men were sent by me to Jullundur, Doaba and Tarn Taran to collect men for rising 21st. Balwant Singh told me he had delivered the 3 pistols to Wisakha Singh. I then went to bazar; and was arrested near Naurang Singh's shop—and 3 copies (I think) of *Ghadr Sandesa* and some keys of the houses were found on me.

When I went to Tarn Taran *Amawas* (as I have said), I met Indar Singh, Jagat Singh and Lal Singh of Bhura; and the last of these told me that accused 18 had collected a number of men, but had been arrested. He also said that Nidhan Singh, Kartar Singh and (18) had been arranging for arms; but had not supplied them. I was arrested on February 13th—and started to make statement to Police some 18 days later to Inspector Amir Ali—and a full statement to Deputy Superintendent of Police, Liaqat Hayat. (Identifies photos.—*Exhs. P.* 195, 166, 192.)

A. A. IRVINE,

President Commissioners.

Cross-examination of P. W. 329 (Mula Singh, approver).

By Mr. Puri for (6), (7), (18), (74), (67).—In the 1st case I do not remember having stated that (18) had collected men. I did state in that case that I was perhaps told by Lal Singh that (18) promised arms.

I was appointed leader of 55 men at Yugantar Ashram, did not know all but only some. Names not told then, had I come out with them I would have know the names of all. Cannot recollect if Umrao Singh, approver, was among the 55. When I was made leader 50 or 60 men were present. There was a Dalip Singh amongst them. He returned with me in "*The Siberia*."

I sent my note to Havildar Bir Singh by hand, he verbally replied, he did not send any pistol to me. Met him once on *Amawas* fair. People coming from abroad bring pistols generally. Did not see approver Umrao Singh in any meeting in America. Saw him in Yugantar Ashram but not on the day when *Korea* passengers were to sail.

Thakar Singh of Virpal is a relation of mine. Had no quarrel with (7). Saw him first at Tarn Taran. Did not know him before. Saw him next at Amritsar, do not remember any talk with him.

Doaba looting party told me where they had been to loot. I forget the name of the village. They had returned the next day they started.

Dacoits sent for Chabba, nor I had any intention to murder. Heard from Gilwali people that they killed the victims. Saw (7) last in thana Amritsar during Chabba investigation.

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Did not see (6) at Astoria Mills. *Gurdwara* of Vancouver stood my surety, did not borrow money from him. Saw him for the first time in Sant Gulab Singh's Dharmsala. After he got wounded I met him in *Mussammat* Atri's house.

Met Harnam Singh of Sialkot first time at Tarn Taran Amawas fair, *i.e.*, where I also met Bir Singh, Havildar.

By Dr. Alam for (95).—The *Atsuta Maru* in which I returned sailed from Shanghai. I found (95) in the boat, I came to know he had come from America—had not seen him before. I next saw him in Guddar *thana* Amritsar only once and identified him there. I do not know whether he is now among the accused. I have not identified him here. He got down at Colombo with me, do not know his father's name. I don't know his village, he said he came from Khailey, cannot say which district. Don't know how many villages of this name in Amritsar District.

(Government Advocate admits that the man who accompanied witness in boat is not (95), the portion of the complaint where (95) is stated as companion on board of witness is erroneous.)

Cross-examination on this subject closed.

By Mr. Saunders (15) *and* (55).—Never had quarrel with (15), never saw him at Shanghai. He did not work with me in Portland. I first saw him in Amritsar.

Have been seeing Bir Singh for 10 days; (67) was with him when he returned from dacoity. Dr. saw (67), washed and put on medicine on his head. Was under Dr.'s treatment for 2 or 3 days, dressed his wound daily, he went away, do not know where.

By Lala Hakumat Rai for (40).—(40) gave me pistols in his own house. I was alone at the time. I think these were in 3 card board boxes: they were not tied with any string: cannot state the names of the makers. Handed them over to Nadhan Singh, did not open them as there were several men there at the time. Did not see them again with Nadhan Singh after I delivered them to him. When I gave pistols to Nadhan Singh on board *Messima Maru*, the boat was in the port, no ticket for going to the boat. Nadhan Singh knew (40) as well as myself. Pistols given in the morning. I was given them the evening before. The distance between 40's house and the boat could be done in quarter of an hour. Nadhan Singh had come 5 or 6 days before. I gave the pistols at 8 A.M. to Nadhan Singh; have not seen any of those pistols in the investigations of the cases in India. I did not know that (40) will give me pitsols, he gave them of his own accord, I did not ask for them. I had not communicated my revolutionary designs to him. I never asked for subscription from him. Had no talk with him *re* revolution—never heard him suspected during my stay at Shanghai—don't know if he was thought a traitor or a tale-bearer to Mr. Pope.

Don't know Nand Singh of *Kailai*. Neither he nor any Chanchal Singh warned me of a careful search at Hong Kong. I heard of a strict search butnot from these people. I came to know some days after departure of *Mussima Mare* that strict search is made at Hong Kong. During my two days' stay at Shanghai did not go to the *Gurdwara*. I knew nothing about any guard put on the *Gurdwara*, nor that it was a centre of revolutionary talk. (40) had the upper storey of the home he lived, the lower portion occupied by a tailor—the rooms were small. There was some furniture in his room. No restriction there to keep arms. Don't know if (40) had a pistol of his own. I never travelled without ticket. I never went to Pekin, nor Kanshi Ram.

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(40) had a Chinese servant. Cannot say his age. (40) did not see me in bed with him nor took out a pistol. I never beseeched pardon. No row, no gathering of tailors there.

I met the policeman on deck. He told me that a telegram had been sent ahead about me. I did not tell Nadhan Singh not to take the pistols with him. All companies refused to take me without passport. I did not know of any company which take me *viâ* Bankok to Rangoon. Japanese company at first wanted passport, but later they allowed us to travel as deck passengers.

I am in police custody ever since arrest.

Cross-examined By Mr. Rauf Ali for (21).—A year ago saw (21) at Chabal near Sur Singh. Indar Singh of Sur Singh was there. He did not say anything about (21) not being allowed admission in a mill. Indar Singh told me the name of 21's village. I have seen (21) for about four times. I will identify him if confronted.

Cross-examined By Goujor Singh (18) *personally.—Vakil* was engaged in the row between Manjha Malwa people, and Major Sahib turned out of the police force Subedar Ishar Singh Jamadar Naurang Singh and Babu Ram Lal.

Cross-examined By (67) *personally.*—I stated to Amir Ali and Liakat Hyat that (67) gave me a pistol. He showed me one which I said could be repaired. His wounds on the head were not very serious.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

830th Witness.—Aziz-ud-din, Inspector of Police, Tarn Taran :—

I pursued 6 Walla bridge murderers from boundary of Jwanda up to Kapurthala territory. They fired at us. They killed one man Malang boatman of Gobindwal when they got into the boat and were resisted. They fired at us. I investigated into the murder of Gulab of Balasore. Ram Singh, *ex*-sepoy, was shot by them on the shoulder. When we chased the men we were in uniform. The date was 12th June.

Cross-examined by Beni Pershad.—I went to Jhar Sahib twice or thrice, last time in the hot weather for investigation last year. I made no report but some *chhavis* were found in my presence.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

212th Witness.—Shabbir Hussain, recalled :—

Gurdaspur police enquired from Hong Kong through Ciminal Investigation Department whether a revolver was missing, giving particulars of the revolver found in Shér Singh's (81) house. I produce the reply (P. 206). In consequence it was sent to Criminal Investigation Department which sent it on to Hong Kong police.

Cross-examined by Puri.—Do not know Nand Singh relative of Bir was in service same place as (81). Have not read Criminal Investigation Department's letter to Hong Kong. We moved then to unite giving particular.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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331st Witness.—Subedar Mula Singh of the 25th Punjabis at present at Bannu :—

My regiment reached Hong Kong in February 12. A *Gurdwara* there. *Granthi* was Bhagwan Singh. There were factions. Party of watchmen on the side of Bhagwan Singh and policemen on the side of Lal Singh, Police Jamadar. I reported to my Colonel about Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi*, as a seditionist. He left the place in 191 . The *Ghadr* began to be received after his departure. At least I saw it after he left. When there were objectionable lectures there the military men ceased to go. A committee of Military and Civil officers was formed, 12 each, I was president. It was to manage and control the *Gurdwara*. Rules were framed approved by the Governor. One rule was to prevent seditious papers entering the *Gurdwara*. The watchmen thinking that it was a Govern ment concern left off attendance.

Saw (75) often there. He was in Bhagwan Singh's party. He was sorry on his departure. He and others came and enquired about whereabouts of *Komagata Maru*. Some men came also for memorializing in regard to Budge Budge. Cannot remember if (75) was amidst them.

(28) was turned out and some people came to ask the *Gurdwara* Committee to take action to prevent his being turned out. Cannot say if (75) was with them.

I entered in my note some names of persons who were concerned with *Ghadr* movements, *e. g.*,—

Indar Singh
Goojar Singh
Summan Singh and some others } Fathers or village not mentioned.

Summan Singh is described as Dispensary Watchman in the note book. Witness identifies (75) in Court as Summa Sirgh. (Note.—Accused in court admits he knows him.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhatia.—The Committee was formed in 1914, probably in May. I attended every Sunday. I did not hear any sedition after Committee formed. Secretary was Mohandar Singh, Lal Singh, Police Jamadar was also a member of the Committee. Don't know of any cases between Summan Singh (75) and Lal Singh, Jamadar. I heard of something about a quarrel between (75) and Jamadar Lal Singh. The latter was said to have abused a woman in the *Gurdwara* and (75) protested against such behaviour.

Lal Singh entertained the Sardars including witness when we arrived there. Names of inquirers about *Komagata Maru* were not noted—verbally reported to my commanding officer. The inquiries about *Komagata Maru* interested themselves quite needlessly.

Remember one Kehr Singh, watchman, in Lal Singh's party. Lal Singh was accused for misappropriation. (75) like others may have been one of the accusers.

(75) never said anything against Government in my hearing. Nobody allowed in lines without permission. Did not see (75) in the lines. I heard (75) sympathising zealously with Bhagwan Singh. Don't know any medal given to Bhagwan Singh.

All old accounts missing. Our Committee started regular accounts and put everything in order.

By Mr. Sawney (28).—Do not know if (28) was in Lal Singh's party. He stated he was ill when he complained of being improperly turned out and that he was innocent. He implored the Sikhs to help him. (28) did not pay any subscription to my knowledge.

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The words "Hira Singh case" in my pocket relates to (28) by way of and to my memory to report to officers. 26th Punjabi lines is some four miles from Hong Kong. Buta Singh, Subedar of that regiment, was sent back in India to join his depôt. (28) was a wealthy man.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

332nd Witness.—Sher Singh of Ferozshahr, *Sufedposh*, **on solemn affirmation :—**

Knew Basharat Ali, *Thanadar*. On 27th November was with him at Misriwala 10 miles from Ferozepore. There were with us Fatteh Singh, Zaildar of Sanjiwal, Jwala Singh, Zaildar of Bara, Ghulam Kadir, *Sufedposh* of Misriwala, Karim Bakhsh, Lambardar, Sardara Singh, Kahn Singh and others. We were awaiting the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Basharat Ali was in uniform. Three tum-tums arrived from Ferozepore side containing 15 passengers exclusive of drivers. They were going to rush on. They were called, did not stop. Ghulam Kadir sent on horse back to stop. Stopped them about ¾ mile. I and *Thanadar* Fatteh Singh reached the spot and brought them back to where we were sitting. The men were seated opposite. Enquiry made. They said they were on recruiting business. *Thanadar* suspected them as Canada returned. As dacoits wanted to search them, pen and ink sent for through *Chaukidar*. I saw 4 of them presenting revolvers and fired. *Thanadar* hit. One of them struck a *takwa* on the *Thanadar*. We were attacked. They kept on firing. Jwala Singh was hit. I hid behind the tum-tum. The villagers came out and gave chase towards canal bye-path near the railway line. The *Thanadar* died. He had several bullets on the face. Jwala Singh died an hour or so after. He had one bullet on his face and one on his body. *Chaukidar* sent off to report at Thana Ghal. I accompanied villagers of Misriwala in the pursuit. There is a reed jungle near the canal. Muhammad Sadiq, *Havildar*, had reached there before us. He said they had escaped in the reeds. The jungle was set on fire. Seven men were caught as they tried to get away. Two men continued firing at us from inside the reeds. We and the police also went on firing. Then we entered the reeds, found one dead, another was a big man unconsious at the time. About a month ago I identified one of the fifteen men and one of the four men who fired pistols, at the very out-set [accused (17)].

Near the dead dacoits were found one automatic pistol with a case and some cartridges and on the *tum tum* were found 5 *chavi* blades and two big hack-saws.

Cross-examnied by S. M. Bakhsh for (17).—I was much alarmed at the shots. I had not seen (17) before.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

333rd Witness.—Sardara Singh of Ghul Khurd :—

The same statement as that of P. W. 332. Four of the dacoits opened fire. One struck a *takwa* on *Thanadar* in addition to the bullets he received. Zaildar Jwala Singh also killed. Corrobates as to rest.

On 8th December I identified one of the 4 dacoits who shot at the out-set [accused (17)].

Cross-examined by S. M. Bakhsh for (17).—Had not seen (17) before He had trousers on, a turban on his head, wore a coat. I identified him out of about 20 persons.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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334th Witness.—Karim Bakhsh, lambardar of Shahzadi :—

Last month I identified one man. Saw him at the murder of Basharat Ali. He was one of the men who shot at the *Thanadar*. That man had a black turban. He was quite to me at the time. He was one of the 4 who shot at the outset.

Cross-examined by S. M. Bakhsh for (17).—In the investigation *re* murder of Basharat Ali did not give *Hulia* description of those four men. Trousers and coat of (17) were like Khaki. Did not lose my wits. Saved my life.

Re-examined.—Don't remember if I stated that 4 men first fired (in the murder case).

335th Witness.—Kahan Singh of Shakoor :—

I came in jail a month ago. Identified one man. He was one of the men who fired at Basharat Ali, Thanadar.

Cross-examined by S. M. Bakhsh.—At the time of the murder there were 8 or 9 of us and some 15 from the *tum-tums*. I did not lose my wits tried to save my life and ran some *karms* of near a Shesham tree.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

336th Witness.—Muhammad Sadiq, Head Constable of Chouki Mullawala :—

On 27th Novrmber was at canal bungalow. Ghulam Kadar came on horseback and reported *Thanadar's* murder. I went in the direction pointed with the deceased's revolver. Saw some men crossing the canal going into reeds ; exchanged fires. Villagers came up from 5 villages. Surrounded the jungle, set fire, seven caught, one found dead and one unconscious, near them a pistol and cartridges found and in the *tum-tum* 5 *chavi* blades.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

337th Witness.—Pohoo Ram, Constable No. 325 :—

I took Jwala Singh Zaildar's and Basharat Ali's bodies to the hospital.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

338th Witness.—Meeran Bakhsh, Sub-Inspector, Thana Ghal :—

I investigated Basharat Ali's murder. Prem Singh, Moharrir, wrote the report, Ex. P. 213, dated 27th November 1914.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

339th Witness.—Amar Singh, approver (I) :—

Parade identification.

Identifies—

Bir Singh (6).
Dhan Singh (12).
Sujjan Singh (74).
Bhagat Singh (17).
Prem Singh (67).
Goojjur Singh (18).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 8th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 10th January 1916.

Accused and Counsel present.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

339th Witness.—Approver Amar Singh, I, on solemn affirmation :—

Examination-in-chief continued—In 1909, before going America, I got certificate as Mechanical Engineer. My father and Ram Rakha, relationt, had already gone there. I decided to go and started December 1909. First went Hong Kong and met there Nawab Khan of Halwara. Left in February 1910 and reached Seattle in March. My father got me a post in rope factory at Portland. My father returned India in September 1910. I remained 1½ years in the factory and then entered mills at St. John near Port land. At St. John were Ram Rakha, my relation, Kanshi Ram (Ferozeshahr case), Thakar Das, and many Indians. Thakar Das told me about Hardyal; and we decided to invite Hardyal to St. John; and also to invite Ram Chand Peshawaria. The latter came and we put him up. I, Ram Rakha, Kanshi Ram and Thakar Das lived together. Hardyal came in May 1913 with Bhai Parmanand. Meeting held, at which Hardyal announced intention of starting *Ghadr* newspaper. I accompanied him to Bridalveil where Amar Singh of Kotla (?accused No. 1), whom I did not see in Court yesterday, was. Harnam Singh, Shiv Singh and others were. Also Dhan Singh, who is *not* the man I have identified in Court. There was a meeting there and Hardyal wanted and got subscriptions (800 dollars) for the *Ghadr* paper. Hardyal and I returned to St. John; and a meeting held, and men attended from Portland and Linnton. Bhai Sohan Singh, Banta Singh who came on my ship (not golden teeth), Ganda Singh and others. Hardyal lectured and committee appointed to collect subscriptions to send Hardyal. Hardyal left for a meeting at Astoria—money continued to be sent him. The *Ghadr* started in November 1913 with a hand-press at San Francisco. In the Press were working Kartar Singh of Soraba, one Gupta of United Provinces and Hardyal. Later, an electric machine was obtained and I went to help on Press in December 1913; and other helpers joined. Two months later *Ghadr* appeared in Gurmukhi and then Gujrati. Steps were taken to deport Hardyal; and he left America in March 1914; and Maulvi Barkat Ali and Bhagwan Singh, deportee from Canada, ran the newspaper. At beginning of August 1914, I returned to St. John. I and others from reading the paper got our feelings aroused against Government. In those days the *Komagata Maru* was sent back, and we thought of joining the passengers and demanding our rights. I and Ram Rakha, Dalip Singh and Udham Singh (L. C. C.) went about ascertaining who would return to India. We met Amar Singh of Kotla and others at Bridalveil, at Astoria. Kesar Singh and approver Mula Singh and others, elsewhere. They said they were ready to start for India. After this tour we returned to St. John. Decided have meeting at Portland on 8th August, and persons mentioned above attended it. We took oaths not to drink nor visit our homes, nor follow our ordinary occupations until our aims were accomplished and we got our rights. Our intention was to demand our rights from Government and, if we did not get them, to take them by force. We started for San Francisco, but broke journey at Sacramento, where some 5,000 persons from round about attended a meeting. Maulvi Barkat Ullah, Ram Chand and Bhagwan Singh were the speakers; and poems from *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (extracts from the newspapers) were recited. It was printed at *Ghadr* Press. Speeches were to effect that the German War had started and now was time to return India and demand our rights; and grievances were spoken about. Large numbers said they were ready to go; and large amounts subscribed for *Ghadr* paper. We had to wait for a ship at San Francisco and filled up time by working as labourers. The *Korea* was to sail on 29th August 1914.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

On the ship sailed some 60 or 70 Indians—all were not *Ghadr* men; but I knew the Portland people were—

I,

Jagat Ram,

Ram Rakha,

Amar Singh of Kotla (? accused 1.)

Nadhan Singh,

Pirthi Singh,

Nawab Khan (approver) and others.

Kanshi Ram and Mula Singh were not on my ship. The former had to settle his affairs as contractor and the latter to recover his security. We stopped some days at Yokohama; and Parmanand of Jhansi came on board; and Amar Singh of Kotla (? accused 1) and Ram Rakha disembarked. Amar Singh of Kotla was ill. Between Kobe and Nagasaki Nawab Khan and others were deputed to search us, and throw away arms, etc. At Nagasaki, Nadhan Singh and 2 others disembarked for Shanghai and Jagat Ram got off at Manilla. There was a meeting on board at Manilla; to which a Hafiz, one Rahmat Ali and Jiwan Singh (Ferozeshahr murderers) came; and revolutionary poems from *Gahdr-di-Gunj* were recited. We reached Hong Kong and some men gave false names. There we learnt that we should only be allowed to proceed by groups of 20 men. There men of 24th and 26th Regiment attended *gurdwara* and we visited their lines. I, Nawab Khan and Rur Singh (L.C.C.) visited German Consul. and same evening the 2 latter went to visit him. On our return, meeting at Hong Kong *Gurdwara*, attended also by troops and men returned from Canada. Seditious poems recited and Sajjan Singh from Canada lectured that now the time had come to get rights by force, as demanding them would be of no avail. Jagat Ram, Rahmat Ali, Jiwan Singh and his wife (I think Mussammat Kirpo) arrived in Hong Kong from Manilla. We settled to start on *Tosha Maru*. The *Mashima Maru*, with Nadhan Singh and his men; and both ships sailed from Hong Kong about 12th October 1914. At Hong Kong accused 17 got on the *Tosha Maru* also the 3 men from Manilla. (17) got off at Singapore. The Anarkali murderer was on board; he had come by *Korea*. On the voyage, lectures and poems took place and revolutionary discussions. We found *Mashima Maru* in port at Penang; went to *gurdwara* there. Thence to Rangoon; lectures in *gurdwara*. Reached Calcutta; searched; and a *Ghadr* newspaper was found on accused (12). I saw (12) on the *Korea* and *Tosha Maru*. I don't remember what else was found with (12); but the Police arrested him. I gave a false name. I and others went by special train to Raewind. At Moghal Serai we saw Jagat Ram and Nawab Khan. I and the Anarkali murderer and Rahmat Ali were allowed to get out at Raewind. I came to Lahore and went to Mul Chand's *serai* where I gave my name as "Ram Singh." Met Jagat Ram at Lahore, who told me of meeting at Phagwara for November, 7th or 8th. I went to Nankana Sahib to see if I could meet any one at the fair; and met Piara Singh, Sundar Singh (approver, W. G.) and others. Sundar Singh told me to meet him at Khasa Station on 6th for *Ghadr* work. Indar Singh and Piara Singh introduced me to Sunder Singh (W. G.). I agreed to attend. On 6th, I and Parmanand of Jhansi went to Khasa; but not find Sundar Singh, so Parmanand returned Lahore, and I went Phagwara. There I met Jagat Ram who told me of a meeting at Ladowal for November 17th, to arrange future plans. I did not go to Ladowal; but I learnt from Jagat Ram that it had been there settled that we should collect men, seduce troops, and do *Ghadr*. He said there would be a meeting at Moga on 19th. I went Moga on 19th November. Nawab Khan, Nadhan Singh, Jiwan Singh, Dhyan Singh, Kartar Singh of Saraba were there. The latter said we should raise funds by dacoities, but I said we should loot treasuries; and Nawab Khan agreed with me. Kartar

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Singh told me he had been to Mian Mir, and that troops would join. I first saw accused (18) at a Phagwara, meeting, when Jagat Ram, Nadhan Singh, Jagat Singh (Ferozeshahr murderer) and others were present. Nawab Khan was expected but did not attend. Kartar Singh of Soraba had mentioned him before to me as one of the revolutionary party from Shanghai. At that meeting it was told us by Jagat Ram that Parmanand of Jhansi and Kartar Singh of Soraba had gone Calcutta for arms and that on same date accused (18) was to await Kartar Singh at Mian Mir; and other persons to await him at other places. The Phagwara meeting as far as I recollect, was on 22nd or 23rd November. We were told to turn up at Moga for a meeting on 25th or 26th. On day fixed for Kartar Singh's return, I came to Lahore, and met him at the "Hindu Hotel." He said he had failed to get arms; and failed to meet Parmanand, II. He said that a soldier at Mian Mir had promised get keys of magazine, which we should loot. Kartar Singh suggested we should inform accused (18), and we went to his village, but found he had already been arrested. His station is Khasa. I returned to Jullundur. I went to Moga meeting on 25th or 26th; and Nidhan Singh arrived by same train. Nawab Khan, Kartar Singh and Kanshi Ram, Jiwan Singh, and his wife, Nadhan Singh, Dhyan Singh and others attended. Chanda Singh and Jagat Singh were also there (direct question asked). Kartar Singh said we ought to attack Mian Mir; and Nadhan Singh was told to get money, and collect his men at Mullanpur, where the next meeting was to be. Nawab Khan was told to bring his men there. I went to Mullanpur on second or third day. Nadhan Singh and some of the Ferozeshahr murderers and Nawab Khan were present and others. It was decided to assemble for a rising, at Mian Mir on the second or third day after. Everyone started to collect men; and I came to Lahore. There I met Kartar Singh of Soraba; and he said that the soldier who was to have helped at Mian Mir had gone away and so Chanda Singh and Dhyan Singh had been sent Ferozepore to stop Ferozepore men from coming. At Lahore Station I met Kanshi Ram and Ram Rakha and told them of failure of plan; and sent Kanshi Ram and Jagat Singh (Ferozeshahr murderer) to Ferozepore to inform Nadhan Singh's party to join Nawab Khan's party at Ludhiana. Rulya Singh was sent to tell Nawab Khan's party to stand fast. I went Jullundur and met Surjan Singh. I had seen in paper news of Ferozeshahr incident. Surjan Singh told me fuller details of the incident.

Some days later I and Pirthi Singh, Ram Rakha went to Baring with one Basant Singh. Basant Singh wanted us to meet accused (21), a returned emigrant, one of our party. (21) was not there, but his brother put us up for night. Next day we went Jullundur and met Kartar Singh and a Bengali. Prithi Singh, Ram Rakha, I, Kartar Singh, the Bengali and Ram Sarn Das had a meeting near the station. The Bengali said bombs and arms could be had, but not pistols, and gave his address to Pirthi Singh.

Later I went to Kapurthala with Permanand of Jhansi, and met Kartar Singh, Pingley, Ram Sarn Das and Nadhan Singh.

Pingley said he knew a Bengali whom we should meet, and get to join us. Kartar Singh told us that approver Mula Singh had arrived and could be found through Dr. Hardit Singh of Amritsar. We decided to meet and consult Mula Singh; and I, Pingley, Kartar Singh and Nidhan Singh met him in Amritsar.

Mula Singh told us there would be a meeting at a *gurdwara* there; and it took place same day, when Mula Singh, Nadhan Singh, Pingley, Kartar Singh, Mathra Singh, two Harnam Singh's and a *Nihang* (? accused 15) were present. I have not seen that *Nihang* in Court. The *Nihang* had a long black beard. Others also present. Decided to make bombs, raise funds, seduce troops. An experimental bomb was made and tested. Mula Singh, Hirde Ram, Mathra Singh, I, the *Nihang* and others went to the test of that bomb. We all returned and Mula Singh and Permanand, II, actually tested the bomb. Decided to make more bombs and seduce troops. I was instructed to get cases for bombs and went Lahore and ordered 80 cases from "Raghu Foundry." Gave Rs. 5 in advance. I used to go Amritsar

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and meet different conspirators. Mula Singh told me a Bengali was coming who would require expenses paid and that Mathra Singh had gone Ludhiana side to make bombs. Hirda Ram made bombs in my presence at Amritsar—*mansal*, potash, sulphur were ground, and put in brass-inkpots (Exh. P. 215). These were wanted for dacoities. In my presence certain persons left with bombs for dacoities, but returned unsuccessful. Mula Singh took another house close to Baba Atal. Mula Singh told me the expected Bengali had come about the 14th January—from Benares. I met the Bengali at Baba Atal house; who called himself "Satindar Chandar." I identify the right-hand photo of Exh. P. 199. The Bengali gave me various instructions; and said I should engage houses in Lahore; so about January 15th, I and Ram Sarn engaged Mochi Gate house, and Gawal Mandi house. Next day Ram Sarn took me to shop of Ram Rakha, chemist; and said I should get what I needed. I gave my names as "Jamna Das" and "Charan Das" *re* the Mochi Gate and Gawal Mandi houses, respectively. I got 2 receipts for rent (identifies Exh. P. 197, 198) and letter of agreement *re* house 1 (Exh. P. 216). I took the name of "Jamna Das," because Ram Sarn told me to do so. The name "Charan Das," I selected just by chance. I gave Mula Singh the receipt and letter. The Bengali told me to get potash and nitric acid; and I got them through Dhanraj, student. I identify one of the 2 bottles of acid which I got as like Exh. P. 195. I gave all the materials to Mula Singh at Amritsar. The Bengali said that he had obtained a bundle of 4 or 5 revolvers and some bombs in a box. I and Dr. Mathra Singh went to Ram Rakha to get potash, sulphuric and nitric acid; and gave first Rs. 50. Ram Rakha had two jars of sulphuric acid—like Exh. P. 217. Mula Singh once gave me American gold dollars to change; and I changed them in Lahore for notes through Nand Kishore (L. C. C.). I gave Mula Singh Rs. 325; and he returned Rs. 100 for bomb cases. I got from Kidarnath a revolver—kept first in house No. 2. The "Ragho Foundry" eventually returned my Rs. 5, as they became suspicious. I identify Exh. P. 218 as counterfoil receipt on which I have written "Cancelled." I reported to my co-conspirators at Amritsar. Kartar Singh said money should be raised by dacoities on Ludhiana side. The Bengali said seditious matter should be printed at a Press to be started in Lahore, in order to get at troops. He said he should come to Lahore. Kartar Singh was told to tell villagers that the dacoities were for "national work," but that murder should not take place unless people refused to give up their property. At Sant Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* I used to meet co-conspirators; and I saw Hirde Ram prepare inkpot bomb there; which Kartar Singh, Jagat Singh and Anarkali murderer and others took for a dacoity Ludhiana side. Next day at *dharmsala* I met Nidhan Singh about to start for Ludhiana. The Ludhiana dacoits returned about end of January; and Kartar Singh produced gold ornaments of Mansuran loot—made over to Mula Singh for melting. After melting, Mula Singh gave me 2 gold bars and a piece to sell; and I sold them in Lahore through Nand Kishore for Rs. 1,013. I identify the long bar as Exh. P. 202. I gave Mula Singh Rs. 513 of that amount; and later took the balance from Nand Kishore. Mathra Singh and I again visited Ram Rakha; found some of our previous order had arrived; and order further things, mixing them up with other articles which Ram Rakha was to keep. Mathra Singh said we should get forms printed; and we got some "M. S. Kohli" forms printed, like Exh. P. 200. Those forms and potash I made over to Mula Singh at Amritsar. By the Bengali's orders I brought his servant Jamna Das to Lahore. The Bengali Babu left Amritsar for Lahore on, I think, 31st January; and I and Kirpal Singh, student, accompanied. Kirpal Singh carried the bundle of revolvers. I bought utensils (Exh. P. 219) for the Babu; and *charpoys*. I returned Amritsar about February 3rd; met Mula Singh; and at Sant Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* I found the Anarkali murderer. Ram Rakha, Balwant Singh, accused 6, and others. They asked me get inkpots for bombs for dacoities. I got them 3 or 4 brass inkpots.

Then, I returned to Lahore, Mula Singh had told me to ascertain from Madan Singh and Balwant Singh, *sowar*, how many men of the cavalry would join. I found Madan Singh out; so went and found Balwant Singh

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in the lines. He arranged to meet me in *gurdwara* in the evening; and said that men were ready to join. Balwant Singh said he wanted to meet Mula Singh. I went into Lahore next day.

I read in *Bulletin* of Chabba dacoity—read of it on February 4th; and I was sent by the Bengali to find out from Mula Singh if it was the work of our party. I went Amritsar, and found Mula Singh at Baba Atal house—and accused 6 injured, and Anarkali murderer. Accused 6 was injured on the back and foot; and he said that a bomb had injured him during the dacoity. The Anarkali murderer said he had been caught, but escaped; and that my cousin Ram Rakha had had his hand hurt. Dr. Hardit Singh attended accused 6; and Mula Singh said gold and silver ornaments had been obtained. I identify Ram Rakha's ring (Exh. P. 150). A few days later, Mula Singh gave me a piece of gold to sell; and asked me bring back those revolvers from Lahore. I gave the Bengali the gold; and took Mula Singh the revolvers to Baba Atal house, where I found Mula Singh, accused 6 and others. Four or 5 pistols came out of the parcel—perhaps I told the Magistrate 3. I returned to Lahore; and Mathra Singh at house 2, showed a duplicator, and said it would be cheaper if we bought more. When I returned Amritsar, I took Mula Singh, at his request, Rs. 200 about 9th or 10th February. That night, Anarkali murderer and others left for a Kartarpur dacoity, with bombs and the pistols I had taken there—returned unsuccessful. Mula Singh told me to go and tell Balwant Singh, *sowar*, he would meet him in Mian Mir on the 12th, and I gave the message, and on 12th I met Mula Singh at Madan Singh's. We went to a *mistri's* shop; and Madan Singh was sent to fetch Balwant Singh, *sowar*; returned and said he was away, but brought some other Sikh. Madan Singh afterwards said the Sikh was ready to join. We went to select a place for assembly. I returned Lahore; and told the Bengali. He said rising would take place on 21st February in all Cantonments. Mula Singh left on 13th for Amritsar. Same day, Madan Singh brought Balwant Singh, *sowar*, and Kirpal Singh, Police spy, to Mochi Gate House (No. 1). They wanted Mula Singh. I and Kirpal Singh and Balwant Singh left that evening for Amritsar; and I learnt there from Hardit Singh of Mula Singh's arrest. Later, I met Kirpal Singh and Balwant Singh and went to Kirpal Singh's house; and thence to the Baba Atal house, where accused 6 told me of Mula Singh's arrest, and said he was going to abscond. I went to Gulab Singh's *dharmsala*, and found there Nidhan Singh, Jagat Singh, Kharak Singh, student, and 74, student, and others. I told Nidhan Singh that 21st had been fixed for rising; and he said he should go himself and enquire. I had no suspicions of the Police spy in Amritsar, as Nidhan Singh satisfied me he had known him in Shanghai; and Balwant Singh said he was his *bhai*. This occurred at Kirpal Singh's house. Kirpal Singh agreed to join, and said he knew men of Cavalry. He suggested looting a *Thana* near his village; and Kehr Singh undertook to provide men. Kehr Singh of Dadher. Kehr Singh said he had some bombs and 1 or 2 revolvers from Mula Singh. The *Thana* was to be looted on 19th; and the assailants were then to go Mian Mir with rifles and loot. So, in order to consult Bengali, I and (74) and others came Lahore on 14th or 15th to Mochi Gate house. I went to Bengali's house in Gawal Mandi to tell him; and found Kartar Singh and Jamna Das working duplicator. The Bengali said he would see the Amritsar men next day; and that the flags, etc., would be ready. Kartar Singh brought cloth, red, yellow, blue, for flags. On 17th or 16th accused (74) and Parmanand were sent Amritsar to ascertain where Mula Singh's property was; and bring it to Lahore. Two other houses had been taken in Lahore. On 16th meeting held at Mochi Gate house; Kirpal Singh spy was present, and men of our party. Prior to it, Kirpal Singh asked me for pistol; and I gave him the one I had got from Kidarnath. Different persons were sent to Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Pindi, Mian Mir, Meerut to collect men; and to Jallo. Kartar Singh of Soraba was sent to Ferozepore with an approver whose name I knew as "Sajjan Singh" (*N.B.*—Approver Anokh Singh). They took flags and *Ghadr Sandesa* for the troops.

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On 17th, I went Mian Mir, and met Balwant Singh, *sowar*; who returned with me to Lahore to Mochi Gate house. Accused (74) and Parmanand, II, brought there bombs and a country-made revolver. Mula Singh's articles. They were taken to Wachhowali house; and they returned. Then we sent Balwant Singh, *sowar*, and (74) to Mian Mir to ascertain whether the Cavalry there were ready. (74) returned on 18th, and said they were ready. I told the Bengali we wanted pliers and files; and I bought a dozen of each, and a "liner" to avert suspicion—(I identify "liner" Exh. P. 220). Hirde Ram brought a revolver from Kharinj from one Hukm Singh or Atma Singh, in a leather case—I identify it as Exh. P. 221. It was put in Gawal Mandi house. The bombs brought by (74) and Parmanand were loaded; and there were also empty inkpots. Hirde Ram was sent Amritsar to get chemicals. Some flags, pliers, files were sent Jhelum by Harnam Singh; and some given to Pingley and approver Sucha Singh. Harnam Singh, when he arrived Lahore, told us he had met Kirpal Singh, spy, at station, and suspected him—and it was then decided to alter date for rising to 19th; and men were despatched, as I said. Kartar Singh was despatched to Ferozepore, and Parmanand to Peshawar—taking flags, pliers and files. On 19th morning, accused (74) was sent Lahore Cantonment to inform *re* change of date; and returned saying notice too short. Kirpal Singh, spy, came Mochi Gate house with inkpot bombs, and said he had broken a bottle of nitric acid. Harnam Singh, *Tunda* (74), and I were present. (74) said Cavalry could not be ready; and thus the spy became aware of change of date to 19th. He questioned me, and I confirmed this. He said he should go to Mian Mir; and I began to suspect him, and put (74) on to shadow him. Kirpal Singh detected this; and abused (74), who returned to us. We went to tell Bengali of our suspicions. Harnam Singh was sent Jallo to tell Jagat Singh not to bring his men; and (74) to Lahore Cantonment to find out about Kirpal Singh, spy. The approver Sucha Singh came to house No. 2; and I took him to the Bengali, and found there Jamna Das, Pingle and Rao. Sucha Singh said he had been to Ambala, Meerut and elsewhere; and was sent to Ambala with flags and "*Ghadr Sandesa*" and "*Ilan-i-Jang*," which I first saw that day. I identify *Ilan-i-Jang* (Exh. P. 222). These were duplicated copies. At Mochi Gate house I found Khark Singh and some strangers; and later Kirpal Singh came; and Hirde Ram from Amritsar with chemicals. The spy went up on roof; and then police came and arrested us. The Wachhowali house key was found on my person. The police took the bombs, etc.

A. A. IRVINE,

President Commissioners.

Cross-examination by Mr Puri for (18), (12), (6) (74).—Jagat Ram told me at the Phagwara meeting that he had taken back 7 gold dollars from Bhai Parmanand and given to Kartar Singh (L.C.C.) for purchase of arms.

Saw (12) first time on the ship. When I stated to Magistrate that one of men from Canada had a typewriter and another some seditious literature, I did not then remember their names. I had no talk with (12) on the ship—he did not lecture there.

I did not see Umrao Singh, approver, at *Yugantar Ashram* or *Ghadr* Press just before sailing. Business in America had become slack owing to war and several Indians thrown out of employment; large numbers attended Portland, Sacremento, and Frisco meetings. I cannot say if all were *Ghadrites*.

Saw (6) first at Amritsar not before. Had seen him once before there, before he talked of dacoity at Chhaba. I asked him how he was hurt, he could walk.

When Mula Singh's things were brought to Lahore Parmanand, II carried the bundle, but both he and (74) brought them.

(74) was sent to bring news from Balwant Singh.

Saw Anokh Singh first at Lahore, did not know his name before. Saw him 17th or 18th February. I understood his name was Sujjan Singh—he

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accompanied Kartar Singh (L.C.C.) with *Ghadr Sandesa*. (74) did not go with him with *Ghadr Sandesa*—he never took any *Ghadr Sandesa* except when he accompanied Balwant Singh who was given *Ghadr Sandesa* to take to lines.

At Ladhowal meeting, 17th November, it was decided to use force for our rights.

Har Dyal never lectured that constitutional agitation should first be resorted. Were we not ill-treated on the way we would not have resolved to use force.

Can identify Sundar Singh, W. G. Rur Singh had lived in United States.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

340th Witness.—Tara Chand, Sub-Inspector, Gurdaspur District :—

Shown P. 105 E. Post card was found by me 9th April 1915 on search of Partap Singh of Jundar Singh's during investigation of property found from (81).

Examined by Puri.—I searched on the orders of Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, cannot say where are other things found. I entered the post card in the *fard* but made no mark on it. *Fard* made out on the spot (Ex. P. 223). Post card is in Gurmukhi, both the address and the contents.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

341st Witness.—Phangan of Ferozsher :—

Plies *tum-tum* near Cantonment. (14) and (15) came to the Ekka stand. Two persons arranged the hire for all up to Ferozsher. Three *tum tums* engaged—a Thanadar and a *sufed posh* were killed in the way. Five *chavis* and two hack-saws were found in my *tum-tum*.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

342nd Witness.—Sher Muhammad of Roorka, Ludhiana :—

Was student in Islamia School, Ludhiana. Surti Singh, Jamul Singh, Abdul Alim and Sucha Singh in the same school. I lived in one *chaubara* with the first two, the latter two in another. Sucha Singh brought *Ghadr-ki-Guny* in the school, he used to read it. Dewa Singh and Kahn Singh (38) came to him once and stayed for the night. Once saw one Harnam Singh, Kirpal Singh with Sucha Singh, the former was stating bomb recipe; I remember one ingredient, *i.e.*, sugar. I identified in the first case one Kartar Singh, he was called Harnam Singh I mentioned just now. Asked if he can identify (38) from out of a dozen men in the dock. Witness spotted him out.

Had not seen (38) before the day I have mentioned. Saw him only once.

Examined by Rauf Ali.—Roorka is a couple of miles from Hasanpur—been there once or twice. When I saw (38) I had no talk with him nor heard him talk with any one.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

343rd Witness.—Daulat Ram :—

Produces *Serai* Register entry No. 945, dated 31st October, seen (P. 224). The party said they came from Penang, one is Run Singh, son of Uttam Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 12th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

344th Witness.—Madho Singh of Sargodha, on solemn affirmation :—

When 26th Punjab Infantry was in Karachi was Head Clerk of Depôt. Remember (48), (46), (66), (26) Maghar Singh and Ishar Singh, Khushal Singh and Teja Singh, approver, coming back. They began telling sepoys that Government was not giving full ration compensation; complaints about clothing allowance deposits, which in case of defeat by Germany would be lost.

Told Captain Cargill. In October orders for draft of 80 men to go to Hong Kong were received. The accused incited others not to go. In November depôt transferred to Ferozepore. Complaints made about pay and talk about seducing loyal subjects.

Knows Mahan Singh, *tarkhan*. Told me about 18th or 19th January that 2 suspicious men had come with (26) to his house, and he had refused to put them up, and that (26) was taking them on to Teja Singh's. I came out and saw 2 men going with (26) towards Teja Singh's quarters.

Mahan Singh said he had seen these men with a revolver. Told Captain Cargill next day.

On 19th February 1915 these men's names were cut.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders for (46) *and* (66).—Sedition 2 or 3 months after returned from Hong Kong. (66) came back with guard or prisoner—it was 2 or 3 months after this.

All accused came to office complaining with several other sepoys, 250 or so in number.

No Government property found in Ferozepore in my possession—was found with Store Havildar who was punished.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri for (66).—(66) was detailed temporarily to Lahore—going backwards and forwards *re* reserves.

Regiment keeps daily report showing number of men detailed on particular duties. Pay Havildar keeps names.

Cross-examined by accused (26).—Reported orally to Captain Cargill as he had told me to report all things I ascertained. Had 2 houses in Karachi—(26) asked me to give one to Ishar Singh. I refused. Don't know if Ishar Singh reported my refusal. Accused (48) states he has no questions to ask.

The 12th January 1916.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

345th Witness.—Major Ward, on oath :—

Remembers accused (6) being brought to Central Jail. I examined him. Photo. of back (P. 225) taken. In my opinion wound was fairly recent, *i.e.*, within 6 to 8 months. Muscular tissues destroyed; injury consistant with pieces of metal being drawn into body by explosives and I think not with an iron spike being run into body. (6) said injury was due to a boil he had had 2 years before in America. I considered it an impossible story.

In court saw he had injuries on left foot. Those were also recent; possibly caused same time.

Present at identifications in Central Jail; satisfied as to fairness in all cases.

Remember Ichra Singh, approver; he said his eyes were bad and made parade of not being able to see. Examined him; considered he was malingering.

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Remembers parade of 17th,—noticed great similarity between him and another person paraded.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri for accused (6).—Injury could not have been caused by something striking an old boil scar.

It was obvious the injury had caused destruction of muscular tissue. I was satisfied the muscular tissue had been destroyed recently.

The 12th January 1916. T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

246th Witness.—Mr. Jas Slattery, S. P., C.I.D., on oath :—

Part of my duties relate to returned emigrants. From October 1914 to end of January 1915 was meeting ships at Calcutta. Here kept statistics of returns to India after *Komagata* arrival.

From arrival of *Komagata* to date about 6,000 Punjabis have returned.

Have statement of present accuseds' returns.

1	...	Returned on *Lama*, 12th November 1914, to Calcutta, with Kashi Ram, Ram Rakha, Narain Singh who said his mission was to kill Englishmen and others.
7	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914, to Calcutta.
8	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914, to Calcutta.
9	...	On *Yat Shin*, on 13th January 1915, to Calcutta.
12	...	On *Tosha Maru*, on 29th October 1914, to Calcutta.
15	...	Left Hong Kong, on *Kam Sang*, on 24th October 1914, but was not noticed on arrival in Calcutta.
16	...	May have arrived on 25th October 1914 by *Mashima Maru* at Colombo.
17	...	I think is identical with Bhagat Singh who arrived on *Mashima Maru*.
22	...	Believed to be man Hari Singh of Amritsar District, who arrived on *Mashima Maru*.
23	...	Name is in list issued by *Ghadr* organizatian as *Komagata Maru*. Arrested shortly after Budge Budge at Maubhum (Bengal).
25	...	May be passenger by *Mashima Maru*. Shown as of Lahore District.
29	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914.
37	...	On *Mashima Maru*.
40	...	On *Golconda*, on 9th August 1915, to Calcutta.
45	...	On *Mashima Maru*.
53	...	On *Kam Sang*, on 11th November 1914, to Calcutta.
57	...	On *Komagata Maru*.
75	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 7th Septemher 1915, to Calcutta, and there arrested.
78	..	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914.
83	...	On *Lai Sang*, on 13-14th October 1914.
90	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914.
93	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914,
96	...	On *Tosha Maru*, on 29th October 1914.
97	...	On *Kwong Sang*, on 19th October 1914.
98	..	On *Tosha Maru*, on 29th October 1914. Father's name different, but believed to be (98).
99	...	On *Nam Sang*, on 13th October 1914.
100	...	Ditto ditto.

On *Nam Sang* there was a Badan Singh. Don't remember finding such men.

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Have recently discovered certain witnesses from Bangkok against (28). Last March, 17 Punjabis left Hong Kong, by ss. *Standard* for Bangkok; Colonial Police warned us of them. They were arrested on Burmese Frontier about 2nd week in May. Enquiries showed there was another gang of 7 Punjabis who had come through Bangkok and were arrested on Burmese Frontier.

In enquiry *re* these 7. We found some shop-keepers in Bangkok had been helping these men, and had provided one or more with pistols. The shop-keeper was said to be Budha Singh, Arora, of Piloke. While inquiring about Budha Singh from relatives recently returned from Bangkok we got the information about (28).

The report mentioned that Hakim Singh had been sent to the Punjab by Budha Singh with one Mehr Singh, who was taking back to India some of Budha Singh's relatives. Hakim Singh was said to have been banished from Hong Kong shortly before, and it struck me Hakim Singh might be Hira Singh (28). On questioning the Gujranwala people this opinion was verified. This discovery was substantiated in December last.

Met the *Tosha Maru*. One hand-bag containing pistols, revolvers, ammunition and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* found. Two men arrested, one had a seditious document "Balance Sheet of British Rule in India;" another accused (12) had a duplicating apparatus and some seditious manuscript.

Accused (12) was arrested at Calcutta and interned.

Inspector Ali Haidar had the manuscript. I think I could produce office note of its contents.

Cross-examined by N. L Puri.—Father's name of Harnam Singh (said t o be 25) on *Mashima Maru* was not taken.

Have list of passengers on *Kwang Sang*—but not with me. Can't say if there was a Harnam Singh, son of Jiwan Singh of Padhana, on that ship. Ijaib Singh was son of Kesar Singh, *i.e.*, passenger on *Nam Sang*. Not actually present when duplicator found. Was in examining shed. I see list of passengers on *Kwang Sang*. There is no person son of Jiwan Singh of Padhana on that boat.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—The *Sai Sang* so far as I remember carried 200 Indian passengers; can't say if any other person has been charged.

One Thakur Singh arrested in Calcutta said he was deported from America and arrived with Jowala Singh on *Salamis* on 20th November 1914. American Consul told me he could not tell me anything about him. Accused said they had crossed the American-Canadian boundary to get work without authorization. I kept that Thakur Singh in custody for 5 or 6 days; then sent him to Lahore. Can't say if it was (95). The accused produced no paper to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali for (23), (33).—Can't say when (23) boarded *Komagata Maru*. The *Ghadr* list in which his name appeared came into my possession in July 1914 while the ship was still in Vancouver. The name of village was given, but not the father's name. Can't say who boarded the *Komagata Maru* on its way back from any official source. Not aware of anyone getting on her on her way back.

(23) was confined in Presidency Jail, Alipur, after arrest.

I may have asked (33) why he returned from Calcutta. I don't remember if he said he had 4 brothers at the front and he had come.

(33) told me he came on *Om Sang* in court.

Cross-examined by Amar Nath.—Nothing elicited.

Re-examined—Re the statements in the complaint as to arrivals? Jagat Singh (F. M.) returned on *Lai Sang* on 14th October 1914.

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Nand Singh (L. C. C.) returned on *Nam Sang*, Pingley (L. C. C.) on *Salamis*.

Thakur Singh on arrival was arrested because Jawala Singh and he had been extremely troublesome and insolent to the ship's officers, and one Harnam Singh, Sarhi, a bomb-maker and Jawala Singh had been deported, and we thought Thakur Singh might be identical with him.

I will verify if *Lai Sang* arrived on 14th September 1914 or 14th October 1914.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 12th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

347th Witness.—Inspector Ahmad Khan, on solemn affirmation :—

Last February in charge Anarkali Thana. Deposes to arrest of 7 men in house 1, including Hirde Ram, Amar Singh, approver. Same names as in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Gives list of property found there. Deposes to arrest of (25) and Inder Singh of Basin outside house 1.

Same day Anarkali murder. Arjan Singh arrested with ring (P. 137), and revolver (P. 244), also (P. 243). Slip of paper containing name of accused (26). Heard of house 2 from Kharak Singh. Deposes to discoveries as in Lahore Conspiracy Case, and particularly (P. 226—237, 220—221, 156 C.).

On (P. 237) names are Udham Singh, Dalip Singh, Sudh Singh, Rur Singh in English, in Gurmukhi Mit Singh, Uttam Singn, Randhir Singh and Ram Singh.

On information of Hirde Ram searched Gumti and Wachhowali houses, found in latter (P. 238—239, 203) as in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Amar Singh started statement on 27th February 1915. Traced (P. 240), (217) and (2) like it. Traced house 5. Obtained (P. 241). Amar Singh's full statement recorded in March ; verified facts.

Traced gold bars (P. 202 and 242). Recorded Umrao Singh's statement.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Amar Singh asked to say all he knew about case, not about particular persons.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 12th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

348th Witness.—Sucha Singh, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

59	Was reading in the Khalsa School.
38	By name.
74	Ditto.

My father Dya Singh is in 9th Hodson's Horse. At Narangwal I became acquainted with Sajjan Singh (74).

I went to the Ludhiana Khalsa High School in June 1913. I met Sajjan Singh, Puran Singh (L. C. C.) and Anokh Singh.

In 1914 became Captain of Cricket XI. I became acquainted with Dewa Singh. I joined Islamia High School. Jaimal Singh, Sher Muhammad, Surti Singh and Abdul Alim and Kirpal Singh were in the eleven.

In November 1914 I was going to my village. In same *ekka* was Kahn Singh (38). I had copies of newspapers. Kahn Singh asked me what the war news was. I said it was good. He replied the real facts were not disclosed and he had a paper which contained true news. I asked him to show it me, and

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said I was not a member of the Secret Police. I went with Kahn Singh and got down. He showed me *Ghadr-di-gunj* (P. 245). I read a few verses and asked him for it. He said he would give it after reading it.

I returned to school. A day or two after Kahn Singh came to the Boarding House. I asked him for the *Ghadr-di-gunj*. He said it was in the fodder room. I went to Hasanpur to Kahn Singh's and took the book from the fodder room. It was the *Ghadr-di-gunj*. I became incensed against the Government. I returned to school. I took the *Ghadr-di-gunj* with me. On the day of my return Kahn Singh came to the Boarding House. He asked me about the book. I said I had it. He told me to keep it carefully and he said mutiny would soon take place. I used to read out verses to Sher Muhammad and Jaimal Singh.

Kirpal Singh and I began to make copies of the *Ghadr-di-gunj*. I gave the book to Kehar Singh (L. C. C.) and Dewa Singh.

I met Kahn Singh with Amli talking to each other. Dewa Singh joined us at Bela Singh's *chaubara* and Dalip Singh of Jhabewal also. Dalip Singh said the Superintendent of Police was going on tour to find gangs like the ones in Ferozepore. While on Bela Singh's *chaubara* Dewa Singh or Kahn Singh said that 75,000 rifles had come from Germany and were in Bengal. Kahn Singh also remarked Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) was very clever and doing good work. I did not know Kartar Singh then. Arranged to warn Nawab Khan.

Kahn Singh and Dewa Singh came to my Boarding House and stayed the night. They said they would keep me informed of *Ghadr* matters. Some days after I found Umrao Singh with Kahn Singh and Dewa Singh at Bela Singh's. Kahn Singh told me to take Umrao Singh to Dalip Singh. On the way Umrao Singh told me how to make a bomb.

When we reached the Boarding House Dalip Singh was absent. In the bazar we met Dalip Singh. Dalip Singh and I went to purchase things noted on a slip of paper which Dalip Singh had.

The first day I met Dalip Singh at Bela Singh's, he asked me to get some phosphorus. I stole a bottle from the school and gave it to Dalip Singh when he, Kahn Singh and a third man came to the Boarding House. After this Kahn Singh and Dalip Singh asked me to purchase mansal and *gandak*.

I purchased some from Khushi Ram and a shop near Khushi Ram's.

Dalip Singh returned to the Roarding House with the things purchased. On the way I met Kahn Singh and a student. Kahn Singh told me he had obtained three seers of mansal and made it over to Umrao Singh. I went to the Boarding House where I found Umrao Singh. We waited for Dalip Singh. After waiting I made over the stuff to Umrao Singh, who told me he had got mansal from Kahn Singh. Umrao Singh left. Shortly after Dalip Singh came, then Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) came. He spoke of getting our rights and using force as recommended by the *Ghadr*.

After this I learnt from Dalip Singh a Doctor and a Bengali were in Jhabewal preparing bombs. I said I would like to see them. Dalip Singh told me to come on a holiday.

I went to Jhabewal, and gave Dalip Singh acid and alcohol. I did not see the Bengali and Doctor there.

On my return was visited by Mathra Singh and Parman and II.

About this time Dewa Singh gave me Rs. 5 to purchase *masala* and an inkstand. I purchased 3 seers mansal. Surti Singh, Jaimal Singh and Abdul Alim were with me. The next day I met Umrao Singh and gave him the mansal.

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A day before *Basant Panchmi* Dewa Singh came to me and said I was wanted by Nadhan Singh. I went with Dewa Singh to a shop where I found Nadhan Singh, Gurmukh Singh and Arjan Singh (A. M.). Nadhan Singh gave me 15 seers mansal to take to Jhabewal. I took it to Jhabewal and buried it. I pointed out the spot to Umrao Singh. Then Umrao Singh and I returned to Ludhiana.

After a time Kartar Singh came with Harnam Singh (L. C. C.). Kartar Singh showed us a bomb. This was on a Friday and a holiday. Other men came that day, *viz.*, Ram Rakha, Rulia, Arjan Singh, Jagat Singh, Balwant Singh, Jaswant Singh, Bir Singh. Surti Singh, Jaimal Singh, Sujjan Singh, Anokh Singh, Abdul Alim and I were outside. The others held a conference in my room. After the conference all left except Kartar Singh. I did not know at the time what they talked about. Kartar Singh remained at the Boarding House with Mehr Singh and Balwant Singh. In the morning Ram Rakha, Rulia, Arjan Singh, Jagat Singh, Jaswant Singh, Bir Singh and Dewa Singh came and held a conference in my room. Kartar Singh said I wanted to join. I was accepted. About mid-day Bir Singh and Harnam Singh brought *lathis* and two *chavi* blades. They tried to fix the blades on to the *lathis*. After 4 P. M. Ram Rakha, Rulia, Jagat Singh, Jaswant Singh, Harnam Singh, Bir Singh, Balwant Singh assembled. Kartar Singh told them to assemble under a *shisham* tree near mile No. 6.

Kartar Singh told me they meant to commit a dacoity at Jandiali. Sujjan Singh, Anokh Singh and Puran Singh came and asked where Jaswant Singh and others had gone. I told them. Next day Kartar Singh came and said they had been to Sahnewal and had got very little. He gave me a *kalma* rupee and a *kard* of mine covered with blood. I gave the *kalma* rupee (P. 133) to the police. I met Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) and Kartar Singh. Gurmukh Singh said he would find out about certain places to dacoit. Kartar Singh said they were going out again that day. I told Kartar Singh I would go with him. We went to Jhabewal near the 6th mile stone. Ram Rakha came, also Jaswant Singh and Jagat Singh. Dalip Singh then came and advised us not to commit a dacoity near Jhabewal as a search would result in the discovery of the bomb material. Dalip Singh, Jaswant Singh, Jaggat Singh, Kartar Singh, Ram Rakha, Arjan Singh, Balwant Singh, Bir Singh and Harnam Singh were there.

We slept the night at Dalip Singh's and then went to Ludhiana. I had Bir Singh's *chavi*. One evening Sham Lal, *i.e.*, Pingley, came to the Boarding House. Kartar Singh told me to take Sham Lal to Sujjan Singh and Anokh Singh. I complied but not finding Sujjan Singh and Anokh Singh there I took Sham Lal to Puran Singh. I got a paper which contained an account of the Sahnewal dacoity. I found Gurmukh Singh in the Khalsa Boarding House. Gurmukh Singh said two men had gone to see Mansuran but he would go and find out himself. He added that Arjan Singh and I should come by the train the following day to a bridge over the *rajbaha*. Sham Lal and another man came to the Boarding House. In the morning at about 5 A.M. Sham Lal and his companion left. I met Kahn Singh with a bicycle. He asked if any one had come. I said that they were all here. I returned with Kahn Singh to the Boarding House. Kahn Singh said he could not take part in the scheme as his movements were watched by Sajjan Singh, lambardar. As Kahn Singh was going Kartar Singh said *dekhin kitte*. Kahn Singh said *nehin*!

Arjan Singh and I told Kartar Singh all must be at the bridge punctually and to bring the *chavi* blade I brought from Jhabewal. Arjan Singh and I went to Badowal and met Gurmukh Singh there. Near Pamal Arjan Singh loaded an automatic pistol. We reached Mansuran at about 4 P. M. A Sud's house was pointed out by Gurmukh Singh while passing. Gurmukh Singh went to his village for food. Arjan Singh and I sat on the bridge. Kartar Singh, Kirpal Singh, Jagat Singh, Jaswant Singh, Bir Singh, Harnam Singh, Ram Rakha,

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Balwant Singh, Umrao Singh and Dalip Singh arrived and Gurmukh Singh also. At 10-30 P.M. we got ready. Ram Rakha had a revolver, Arjan Singh an automatic pistol, Kartar Singh a revolver.

Dalip Singh, Umrao Singh and Balwant Singh had bombs, Harnam Singh and Bir Singh *chavis*, Jaggat Singh a *takhwa*. I had candles. We went towards Mansuran. Near the village under a kikar tree we put our clothes. Near the village Dalip Singh and Kartar Singh removed (P. 118) from a cart.

We went to the Sud's house. We found the door strong. Arjan Singh, Gurmukh Singh and Ram Rakha got on to a wall and then into the *sahn*. Arjan Singh managed to open the door of the *sahn* and most of us went inside. The door of the *chaubara* was locked. Some women opened the door. We all rushed in. Kartar Singh, Harnam Singh and Ram Rakha were in the *galli* keeping watch. I saw villagers assembling. Kartar Singh called out "If you are our zamindars go back we need money for your benefit by turning out the English." Then Kartar Singh fired a shot when the villagers threatened us. When I entered the house a second time I saw a youth quite naked and with blood on his face. From a box Arjan Singh took some jewels. I put a tin box in my pocket. I found some ornaments in it. One of us got the keys of the shop. We took the youth to the shop, forced open the outer lock with a hammer and went inside. Bir Singh and I entered a *kotri*. Bir Singh dug in a corner pointed out by the youth. Nothing was found. Arjan Singh beat the boy. He took us then to his uncle's shop. We forced open the lock. We broke open a box. In this we found eleven sovereigns and some gold and silver ornaments. The handle of the hammer got broken. Another hammer was found and used. As we went out some one fired. We left Ram Rakha, Jaswant Singh, Umrao Singh and myself got to the road. We went to the *rajbaha*. We all assembled there. The ornaments were tied up into bundles and given to Dalip Singh and Kartar Singh. Kartar Singh gave me Rs. 7 and Ram Rakha gave me Rs. 8. The others were paid one sovereign each for personal expenses and the rest of the property was to be applied in furtherance of the objects of the party.

I, Umrao Singh, Dalip Singh, Balwant Singh and Jaswant Singh went to Ludhiana.

Near Jawaddi Dalip Singh and Jaswant or Balwant Singh buried the silver ornaments. Umrao Singh lost his shoes somewhere. Dalip Singh told me he had thrown a bomb. I remember an explosion. Dalip Singh gave a bomb to Umrao Singh but the latter handed it to me. I gave it to Puran Singh. At his house it exploded.

The morning after the dacoity the Doctor came, also Kehr Singh, Kahn Singh and Lal Singh. Kahn Singh sat with me. He asked me about the dacoity. I gave him a few particulars. Then Kahn Singh left. I went to my village. On the 3rd day I returned from my village. On the way I saw Dalip Singh with his camel and Bhan Singh (L. C. C.). Dalip Singh told me he and his father had removed the ornaments and suggested I should go to Lotbadi to take away the bomb material from Jhabewal.

One day on the way met Udham Singh of Hans. In the bazar we met Amli. Amli told me he was going to Amritsar and showed me a plan of the house in Amritsar, the head-quarters of the party.

As I heard the thanedar was out to trace the Mansuran dacoity, Kirpal Singh and Amli went to Amritsar. Bhan Singh stayed with me the night. In the morning Jaswant Singh came with Sajjan Singh (74). Jaswant Singh had 2 letters for Dalip Singh and told Bhan Singh to wait a few days. The letter to me was to the effect that I was wanted for responsible work and was signed '*Kartar Singh.*' Dalip Singh informed me that he had carried the bomb material to Lotbadi on a camel. At night I stayed with Puran Singh and Jaswant Singh stayed with Anokh Singh and Sujjan Singh (74). Next morning, that is on 2nd February, Jaswant Singh and I left for Amritsar. Kartar Singh took me to a *chaubara*. Arjan Singh, Ram Rakha, Bir Singh and Pingley were

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there. Kartar Singh then took me to a house with a trap door. I found a man there since known as Rash Behari Bose. Identifies photo.

He asked Kartar Singh if I was Sucha Singh, and if Dalip Singh had come. He asked me to work in the Army by tampering with the men. I agreed. Sham Lal came. We went to the house we arrived at fist. We met Warvam Singh (Amli), and found Harnam Singh. In the *chaubara* were Arjan Singh, Ram Rakha and Bir Singh. Arjan Singh told Kartar Singh that Jaggat Singh had gone to see some place for a dacoity. Kartar Singh told Arjan Singh to go and get catridges from a man whose name I have forgotten. After this Kartar Singh and I started for the railway station. We arrived at Ludhiana. We went to Dalip Singh's Boarding House after failing to find (74) and Anokh Singh. I applied for leave and went to Puran Singh's. I told Puran Singh to remove my things from the Boarding House. Kartar Singh and I took train for Meerut. We arrived at Meerut. Sham Lal got out of the same train. Kartar Singh and I went to the 128th Pioneers. We found Phula Singh, and Kartar Singh spoke seditiously to him, and read few verses from the *Ghadr-di-gunj*. Phula Singh asked for the book. Phula Singh said he would consult the Havaldar. This was on 3rd February. Kartar Singh and I went to the 12th Cavalry. We found the cavalry out. I put up with Karam Singh, and Kartar Singh stayed with Indar Singh. The next day Kartar Singh with Indar Singh and Ishar Singh came to me. I went to Phula Singh and Ishar Singh. This was on 4th February. We took the 6 P.M. train for Agra. Kartar Singh and I found no Sikh regiment there. We left Agra by the 8-30 P.M. train for Cawnpore on 5th February. We went to a Regiment, Kartar Singh talked to two sepoys. From here we went to the 62nd Regiment. Kartar Singh told a man Sajjan Singh, a sepoy, he would return and speak again to him. I told Sajjan Singh I would return with copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* and distribute them. We left Cawnpore for Allahabad. Went to the Cavalry Lines, then the Infantry Lines. A Havaldar, Chanan Singh, agreed to join us. We reached Benares. Here we met Rao.

Rao told us all about the Chabba dacoity. At Benares seduced Dilla Singh and asked him to seduce Rajputs in Agra. He agreed.

I left Benares for Fyzabad, where I met Chaudhri Harnam Singh. I read some verses from the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. I went to Lucknow, and then to the 16th Cavalry. Got orders to go to Lahore. On 11th February I reached Lahore. Pingley met me at the station. Went house 2 where saw Rash Behari. Told him what I had done. I saw there duplicators and *Ghadr-di-Gunj*. I left Lahore for Ludhiana. I took Puran Singh to my boarding house and asked him to take the bomb and phosphorus I had buried. I dug them out and made them over to him. In the evening I went to my village and returned next day. At the station I met Anokh Singh who told me that Sajjan Singh (74) had gone to Amritsar the night before and he was going. Sham Lal brought a duplicator to Bela Singh's. Kartar Singh asked me to get him a bicycle. I got a bicycle from Har Bhajjan Singh. At night I brought the duplicator from Bela Singh's shop to Puran Singh's. Kartar Singh and Sham Lal came there. Kartar Singh taught me the use of the duplicator.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 12th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 13th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,

Special Commissioner.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, states that on behalf of the Local Government he desires to withdraw the case against Dari (11) for services rendered.

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The Court accordingly directs Dari, accused (11), to be discharged.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

348th Witness.—Sucha Singh, resumed, on solemn affirmation :—

Kartar Singh then went on bicycle to Lohatbadi. I went to Lahore, then to Ambala. At Lahore met the Bengali. He gave me 5 or 6 *Ghadr Sandesas* and told me to go to Ambala.

It was decided then to change the Bengali's house. *En route* to Ambala stopped at Ludhiana. Saw Kartar Singh, and told me there had been a search at Lohatbadi.

Dalip Singh said one of the bundles of loot had been lost.

On 15th February Kartar Singh and Anokh Singh came to Puran Singh's. Kartar Singh sent Anokh Singh to me. He left for Lahore, I for Ambala. At Ambala went to Ujagar Singh. I asked him to distribute copies of *Ghadr Sandesa*. I gave 4 copies to Ujagar Singh. Ujagar Singh and I started for the 9th Cavalry. Ujagar Singh asked me to see Narindar Singh. I asked him how many depôts there were. I said I would send him copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution. He agreed. I returned to Ludhiana. I and Puran Singh made 100 copies of the *Sandesa* on the duplicators. Kartar Singh and Anokh Singh came. Kartar Singh told me to go to Lahore, as the 19th February had been fixed for mutiny and I would be sent to Meerut or Fyzabad. Anokh Singh had two bundles with papers. Kartar Singh said there were two flags also. I left for Lahore. I went to the 3 storey house. Parma Nand and Amar Singh approver were there. I told Parma Nand I wanted to see the Bengali. Amar Singh and I went to him. The Bengali told me to go to Fyzabad. I said I would rather go to Ambala. He gave me some copies of *Ghadr Sandesa, Ilan Jang* and 2 flags like P. 156 A. He also gave me files for cutting telegraph wires. He told me to go to Ambala to distribute the copies and announce the mutiny had been started. He also said the British regiments were to be massacred, 100 sowars to be sent to Lahore and the remainder to Delhi. I returned to Ludhiana. At night I met Anokh Singh. Next morning 18th February Puran Singh, Sajjan Singh and I began to make copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa.*

That day I arranged for Sajjan Singh to go to Fyzabad. I gave him a flag and copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ilan Jang* to take to Harnam Singh Chaudhri. I arrived at Ambala with Sajjan Singh. We went to Ujagar Singh and took him to Narindar Singh. We did not find Narindar Singh. I explained to Ujagar Singh the full directions I had received. Sajjan Singh and I went to the railway station. I left him there and went to Narindar Singh.

I met Narindar Singh and was talking to him when Jamadar Bhola Singh came and rediculed me. I told Narindar Singh the 19th was the date for the mutiny. I left for Meerut. I asked to see Ishar Singh at Amar Singh's quarters. I told Amar Singh the mutiny would begin that day. Saw Ishar Singh. I went to 128th Pioneers and took some copies of *Ghadr Sandesa.* We found Phula Singh. Kehr Singh, Hazara Singh and he joined us, being seduced by me. I distributed *Ghadr Sandesas.* I left for Ludhiana to find out why the rising had not taken place on 19th. I met Surti Singh there. He said he had been sent to Meerut by Pingley with copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa.* I heard also of a bomb explosion at Puran Singh's. In the morning I went to the river and buried the flag, &c., A. B. C. D., P. 156 in the river sand. Later I pointed this spot out to the police and these things were recovered. Udam Singh approver told me that on 19th February 50 or 60 men had assembled at Ferozepore for mutiny but as sowars who were to have joined had been expelled from Lines mutiny did not take place.

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Was arrested about 23rd February 1915, and some 3 or 4 days later made a statement to Sub-Inspector of Police Faiz-ul-Hassan.

Identifies bundle of *Ghadr Sandesas* (P. 164) made by himself and Puran Singh (L. C. C.).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri for (6), (74).—Don't know (6)'s father's name, nor his village. When Anokh Singh and Sujjan Singh (74) came to my boarding-house Jaggat Singh, Jaswant Singh and Ram Rakha did not talk in their pesence. Next day when inquired from me where Jaggat Singh and Jaswant had gone, I told them they went away where they were to go, but when Surti Singh, Abdul Alim, Jaimal Singh came to inquire I told them they had gone for dacoity. Abdul Alim and I composed *Nadir Mauka.* (74) never complained about me to the Head-master of the school.

By Rauf Ali for (38).—My *Massi* married in Husanpur. Don't know if (38) has enmity with people of the village. (38) was taken to Ferozopore after his arrest in January. He frequently accompanied Dewa Singh. When he came to me I suspected him to be in secret police. Dalip Singh (deceased approver) told me so. We were not open with him after that. After his arrest and subsequent release he was suspected to be in secret police.

Saw (38) in the boarding the day I was arrested. My uncle was also there. It was perhaps November month when I went to (38)'s house. He was not there, his mother only was in the house.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 13th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

349th Witness.—Jaimal Singh, student of Ludhiana, on solemn affirmation :—

At Islamia School lived with Sucha Singh. Saw *Gadr-di-Ghunj* with him November 1914. In those days Kahn Singh (38) and Dewa Singh used to visit him; also Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), Ram Rakha, Noji, Mathra Singh and others identified in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Kartar Singh induced Sucha Singh to join in seditious movements; Kirpal Singh, Sajjan Singh (74) and Anokh Singh also came to see Kartar Singh, who taught them how to make bombs.

Remembers Sucha Singh bringing seer of mansel, which he took to Jabewal.

Remembers number going off one night with Sucha Singh; next morning Sucha Singh said had been to Mansuran for dacoity.

Once Sucha Singh showed me 2 files and bundle of papers; said was going to distribute them, asked me to help to duplicate. Declined.

Later Puran Singh told me Sucha Singh had left duplicators at Anokh Singh and Sajjan Singh's (74). Found them there.

Knows Surti Singh. He went with Pingley to Meerut with a flag.

With duplicators Puran Singh made copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* at my rooms. I helped.

Surti Singh returned; said had given the flags, etc., to Harnam Singh.

When Dalip Singh (deceased) and Sucha Singh were arrested, threw duplicated copies in one well, and duplicator in another. Showed spot to police, where duplicator P, 162 found.

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On parade identification identifies by name (74), (38), (10) (saw him at school, knows him as Santa Singh), (19) (as Bakhtawar Singh, knew him in school), (69) (used to visit Khalsa School for prayers), (59) (knew him at school), (3) came to Khalsa School for prayers.

Cross-examined for accused (74).—(74) and Anokh Singh did not personally give me the duplicator. They weren't present.

A small boy gave it to me.

Cross-examined for accused (38).—Didn't know (38). Sucha Singh did not tell me about him. Afterwards (38) was suspected of being police informer, *i.e.*, before his arrest.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

350th Witness.—Ali Haider, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation :—

Produces file of *Ghadr* collected by Criminal Investigation Department—P. 64.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

351st Witness.—Harcharan Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, on solemn affirmation :—

Proves translations into Urdu of P. 106 B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W; 172 A into English. Correctly translated.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

352nd Witness.—Nawab Khan, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

On identification parade identifies—

73	...	...	By name.
12	...	...	Do.
15	...	...	Seen somewhere, can't say where, don't know his name.
21	...	...	Perhaps, Udham Singh of Waring, *i.e.*, correct.
17	...	...	By name.
61	...	...	Seen at Amritsar before the police.
54	...	...	Ditto ditto.

I went to Hong Kong in 1900. I joined the 8th Cavalry. I resigned in 1905.

Went abroad and again returned.

December 1909 I again left for America to San Francisco, Astoria, Seattle and Vancouver. From Vancouver returned to Seattle and Astoria, then went Sacremento, and eventually Fresno. Ghulam Hussain, *alias* Thakar Das, gave me books, which made me seditious.

Ghulam Hussain used to tell me the British Government was tyrannical and we should expel it. He told me he had absconded from India.

I returned to Sacremento at the time of the Balkan War, then to Berkeley. At Berkeley I met Thakar Das. He advised me to hear Hardial lecture. Did so lecture on non-existence of God.

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Afterwards I went back to Sacremento to attend a meeting of Mussalmans regarding the Balkan War.

I began to preach on politics at Astoria against Government.

Founded the Hindustan Association including Kartar Singh and others.

This Association made many seditious.

Hardial visited Astoria with Ram Chand, Kashi Ram and others. Meeting held. Hardial and Ram Chand spoke seditiously, said we must join together, expel British and establish our Government and to do so should start paper, and educate youths in our ideas.

Paper was to be called *Ghadr*. Hardial informed his audience that money had been collected at St. John, Broadville and Portland. Collection made. Committee appointed to collect. Was member of it representing Astoria. Hardial General Secretary. Paper to be printed at Frisco. Press called *Yugantar Ashram*. Hardial was the Editor of the *Ghadr*. It was settled that the history of mutiny by Savarker should be translated.

Decided to distribute *Gadr* free of charge wherever there were Indians. Evening meeting also at Socialists Hall. Lecture about expelling British.

Hardial and others then went to Wina lecturing and collecting money and other places. I resigned and severed all connection with the Association owing to trouble about Sayed Mahmud's scholarship.

At Sacremento I met Diyal Singh. He told me the *Ghadr* had been started. Dyal Singh showed me one issue. Made me seditious again.

Diyal Singh, who attended a meeting at Stockton, informed me that it was attended by 500 to 600 Indians, and it had been announced there would be a meeting in Sacremento.

In February 1914 the meeting was held at Sacremento attended by Hardial. Kartar Singh and others attended Bioscopic display of state of India. Also speech by Hardial, followed by subscription for *Ghadr* paper and cause. Went to Oxnard.

At Oxnard heard of Hardial's deportation. Afterwards Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla induced me to join *Ghadr* party, *i.e.*, in August 1914. They came to get men ready to go to India for revolt—were touring for that purpose.

Next day there was a meeting of the *Ghadr* party. Both spoke, urging us to go to India for revolt and promised to send us arms. Referred to Rokabganj I read out a few couplets from a *Ghadr di Gunj*.

Collection made. Barkat Ulla and Bhagwan Singh stayed the night at Oxnard. Many went to Bhagwan Singh to enroll themselves for returning to India. Barkat Ulla told me the war in Europe having broken out, England was sure to be dragged into it, and as there would be rebellion in Egypt, Ireland, South Africa, and in other possessions, it was a chance for us to go back to India and incite troops to revolt.

Three or four days afterwards I came to Fresno. The meeting was attended by 500 to 600. Barkat Ulla, Bhagwan Singh and Ram Chand spoke to the same effect. We were told to go to India and expel the British by force, particularly as our time had now come. Subscriptions collected.

I went on 28th August 1914 to Frisco to search for Kamal Din. Kamal Din was likely to sail in a ship which the *Ghadr* party had arranged for. I went to the ship and Yugantar Ashram. At Yugantar Ashram I found Kesar Singh, Kanshi Ram, Bishen Singh and Amar Singh. These men pressed me to accompany them to India. I told them I had no money and no bedding. They said they would find bedding and money for me and more was not wanted as they were all going to lay down their lives. I found some 30 or 40 Sikhs packing up their things for the journey. I went to the docks with Barkatulla and Bhagwan Singh.

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I was pressed again to sail, and eventually agreed to sail on *Korea*.

Last advice given was to sacrifice our lives in the service of our country, spread revolt and encourage every form of unrest, loot, get arms from police stations, and commit dacoities.

Among the passengers besides (L.C.C.) men mentioned were accused (12), Anarkali murderer, (73). Amar Singh of Kotla have not noticed him to-day, photo. shown me is not his.

On board regular meetings. *Ghadr-di-Gunj* learnt off. Reached Yokohama. There Amar Singh, *Jat*, and Ram Rakha alighted. Was told later had probably alighted to get arms Amar Singh approver told me. Parmanand II joined; lectured against Government. Reached Kobi; met steamer from Canada with 30 or 35 men returning for *Ghadr*. Got to Nagasaki. Nidhan Singh, (73) and others disembarked to go to Shanghai to bring on revolutionists from there.

At Manilla Jagat Ram got off. He and others collected all arms on board. Discovered there was a *Ghadr* party there; called meeting and we lectured there. Rahmat Ali Khan (F. M.) was present.

Jagat Ram said had been sending *Ghadr* for a year, and asked them to go back to India with him. Some got ready to join; others promised to follow.

Left Manilla; on board search made by us. Many *Ghadrs* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* found. Threw them overboard. Arrived at Hong Kong. Went to *Gurdwara*. There met accused 17 and many Canada men. Reading *Ghadrs* and preaching revolution.

We joined in. Sepoys of 26th Punjab Infantry and many others listened to our lectures.

Mashima Maru arrived. Also vessel from Frisco, and one from Canada.

On Frisco boat many of our men, including Jagat Ram, Rahmat Ali, Jiwan Singh and others.

At Hong Kong Managing Committee appointed—8 in number. Was one of them. Decided meet at Ladowal on 17th November 1914, as Nidhan Singh was going *vid* Colombo on other ship. Amar Singh and Pirthi Singh were added.

Went to see German Consul at Canton. Left Hong Kong on 8th October 1914 by *Tosha Maru*. Told the 26th Punjab Infantry we were ready to help in a mutiny there if they liked.

After leaving Hong Kong meeting of committee decided to divide men into 8 gangs each under leader. Each leader should help others if required.

After getting the arms promised we were to start revolution, attacking Government offices, etc., seducing troops and killing all officials who resisted us. (17) got on *Tosha Maru* at Hong Kong; had not spoken to him at Hong Kong.

At Penang he joined *Mashima Maru*. At Singapore tried to seduce troops, failed. At Penang heard of Budge-budge affair. As ship stopped at Penang proposed to start a revolt there; enquired as to means. Got permission for ship to leave, so no revolt there.

At Rangoon tried to speak sedition in *Gurdwara*—was prevented.

Reached Calcutta. On search of (12)'s box typewriter and seditious pamphlet found—told so by Rur Singh (L. C. C.).

Was allowed to land, also Jagat Ram who told me he had left 6 pistols in a box and 1 he had given to Sher Singh (L. C. C.).

Saw my old companions at Moghal Serai Station—arrived at Ludhiana, and went on to Halwara on 31st October 1915.

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On 17th November 1915 went to Ladowal meeting, meeting Amar Singh *Jat*, Jiwan Singh, Ram Rakha, and others at Ludhiana.

At meeting Kartar Singh, Kashi Ram, Nidhan Singh, Jagat Singh (F. M.), Jagat Ram and I present.

Jagat Ram told us the arms expected had gone astray, and to get arms we must get money, and he advised formation of gangs to loot tahsils. I, Kashi Ram and Nidhan Singh were to go to Moga or Jagraon, another gang to Nawashahr under Jagat Ram, and a third under Kartar Singh to Majha. 19th November 1914 fixed for Moga meeting to settle plans, and we were to enquire about tahsils. Nidhan Singh promised to enquire about Moga, I about Jagraon.

Nidhan Singh said his party had 5 pistols. Kartar Singh was to get men from Saraba, and *gandasas*. Kartar Singh said Gujar Singh (*i.e.*, 18) was preparing bombs, and *ganaasas* were being made in Majha. He gave Jagat Ram money to go and see if the *gandasas* were ready and find out why Gujar Singh had not attended the meeting at Ladowal.

I found there was 1 Sergeant and 6 Policemen at Jagraon.

On 19th November 1914 attended Moga meeting—present Kashi Ram, Kartar Singh, Jiwan Singh, Nidhan Singh, Amar Singh, Jagat Singh (F. M.), Dhian Singh and others. Kartar Singh informed us that Bhai Permanand had advised him not to attack tahsils as we would be quickly arrested if we did; but instead we should get arms, and arrangements had been made for arms in Lahore Cantonments from traitorous sepoys. Discussed joining in an attack on Mian Mir, and decided to send Nidhan Singh and Kashi Ram to find out if arrangements were satistactory.

Kartar Singh said he had failed to meet Gujar Singh who had 1,100 men with him.

23rd November 1914 fixed for Badowal to decide on day for attacking Lahore Cantonments if found feasible.

Objected strongly to Jiwan Singh's wife running about with us. Kashi Ram said he would arrange for her; heard after she had been left at Amar Singh of Kotla.

Was at home on 22nd November 1914—was visited by 2 Sikhs asking for (17) and Dalip Singh, and then by another man, who took me to a *haveli* where met Chanda Singh (F. M.).

He told me he had been wandering about on Nidhan Singh's orders and he wanted to find Nidhan Singh. Told him I would take him to him next day. He went and brought (17) and others to me. Made arrangements for them for night in jungle. Told me they had been to Bhakka for a dacoity; had failed. I prevented them going to Raguwana for a dacoity, and took them on 24th November 1914 to Badowal, *i.e.* (17) Chanda Singh, Dhian Singh and others, all of whom had automatic pistols. Meeting held between Badowal—Mullanpur. Khartar Singh, Kashi Ram, Amar Singh, Nidhan Singh and others present. Were told Nidhan Singh and Kashi Ram had satisfied themselves as to the feasibility of the attack at Mian Mir, and we were told to collect our men on the night of 25th there, murder all Europeans and start mutiny in Lahore. We were given money to bring our men in.

I went home, started collecting men, telling them to meet at Ludhiana Station on 25th.

Went to Ludhiana on 25th, met Dhian Singh, Rahmat Ali and others there; they told me the Mian Mir attack had been postponed as the man who was to give up the armoury keys had disappeared.

We were asked to go on to Ferozepore for an attack there. I sent Rulia Singh to Kartar Singh saying I would not go on with them childly play any longer. I sent some of my men on 25th to Ferozepore including

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Bakshish Singh. I went and others of the Ferozepore murderers. Kartar Singh sent Rulia Singh to me with a similar message to meet at Ferozepore. I sent him and his companions on there, and went home.

On 28th November 1914 two *Ghadr* men came to me, and told me Nidhan Singh had sent them to me to warn me to be careful, owing to the Ferozeshahr murders of the 27th, an account of which they gave.

Next day, *i.e.*, 29th November 1914, accused (17) came to me—he told me he had been in the murder, had himself fired two shots, and had escaped. He gave me full details of the crime. I arranged to conceal him in the Khangah, where he was fed. He spent the days in the jungle.

On 30th November 1914 a Majha man came, sent him to (17), and on 2nd we all left Halwara. (17) wanted to go to Waring to meet Hari Singh (21) who had several able men, with whom he could associate and do some *Ghadr* work. One Sundar Singh of Majha came and he was introduced to (17) in the Khangah.

Met Rulia Singh, picked up Sundar Singh and (17) on tonga, took them to Mullanpur. (17) and I went to Ludhiana, then Jullundur, then to Waring to (21)'s house.

Didn't see (21)—was told he had gone out. Left (17) there for the night and came back to Ludhiana to meet Khartar Singh. There Khartar Singh told me Bhai Parmanand was to blame for all the alterations in the plans. He told me Nidhan Singh had gone to Delhi for arms. Rulia Singh was left at Ludhiana to give a message to Nidhan Singh on his return.

Then Kartar Singh and I went to Waring—met (21)'s brother, who told us (21) was at Samrali. We started for Samrali, there heard he was at Herian. Went there on 4th December 1914 and met (21). He told us of a coming meeting at Nangl Kalan that night, where Ram Rakha and others were coming.

Then, I, Kartar Singh (21) and (17) set off for Nangl Kalan. (21) went into village, came back with Jaswant Singh (36), who, Kartar Singh said, had learnt bomb-making in the Yugantar Ashram.

The men expected for the meeting did not come.

On 5th December 1914 Basant Singh came; we decided to attack the Safid Bain bridge guard. I, (21) and (17) were to collect men from one direction; while (36) and others were to get them from elsewhere. We set off to collect men.

On 6th December 1914 returned to Nangl Kalan, there met (36) and Kartar Singh who had failed to collect men. Then decided Kartar Singh should go to Ludhiana and collect men, and we were to meet on 10th December 1914 to attack Safid Bain bridge.

Kartar Singh left. (17), (36), (21), Basant Singh and I agreed to dacoit at Pharala; went there with (17), (36), Basant, (21) had already arrived, having gone to show Kartar Singh the road.

(17) had no cartridges. I got some from (36) for him. Took clothes off; went to village for dacoity. Basant Singh, (17), (21) got on to roof. The owner awoke, and as he was a Muhammadan, I doubted if he had money, so we abandoned it.

(17) and I went to Nawashahr; others went away angry with me to collect men for 10th.

At Nawashahr met Amar Singh approver and Ram Rakha on 8th December 1914. Told them there was to be a meeting at Phagwara on 10th December 1914. Amar Singh said he couldn't attend. Saw Amar Singh again on 9th December 1914, said there was loss of money in Nawashahr Tahsil and that

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there was a *Bagi* party in Kapurthala linked up with the Bengali one, who were ready to join if we would murder a particular European there. (17) offered to commit the murder.

Went on 10th December 1914 to Phagwara with (17). Met Basant Singh, Kartar Singh, Rulia Singh, Amli and (20). He was a thumb missing.

Went for night to Nangl Kalan; then to Burobarian. There Bhagwan Singh of the *Korea* suggested a dacoity. (36) and Bir Singh (6) joined us. (36) suggested to murder the Tahsildar and his companions who had just passed and seize their horses.

Kartar Singh and I opposed the dacoity; but the others overruled us. It was decided to commit dacoity, buy horses and then attack bridges.

Nand Singh and a *Sunar* came. The *Sunar* mentioned 2 places for dacoity and said he could make cartridges. On his suggestion went to Bhaniwal. Party included (17), Kartar Singh, Amli, (36), (6), and others—all armed. Wandered off to Barowal, thence Bhaniwal. We abandoned dacoity as discovered pensioned Subedars and Policemen were there with arms.

I went with (17), Kartar Singh and others to Nawashahr. Kartar Singh told me Chanan Singh of Saroba was reporting against us to the Police and said he should be murdered. He wrote and left, handed letter to Chanan Singh. (17), Rulia Singh and Amli were sent to murder Chanan Singh with directions to place the letter on the body. They were to come on to Kupp on the 17th December. Kartar Singh and I went to Phagwara, Jullundur and Jandiala, then to Lahore.

Kartar Singh asked me eventually to meet him on 17th December 1914 at Kupp to arrange to loot the guard on 19th December 1914. I was to collect men.

I went to Ferozepore on 14th December 1914. Didn't go to Kupp on 17th December 1914 as I had had enough of *Ghadr*. I was arrested on 19th December 1914. Started giving statement on 31st December 1914 or 1st January 1915 to S. Fazl Mian who took it under orders of Deputy Commissioner. Was released on security on 16th February 1915.

After that sent for Nand Singh (L. C. C.). He gave me some information, which I sent to the police, about dacoities.

(73) left Frisco as a member of *Ghadr* party and alighted at Nagasaki with Piara Singh for Shanghai.

Saw Bhagat Singh, approver, on 12th March 1915 at Halwara. Reported all he said.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13th January 1916.

Cross-examined (for 1 and 17).—Thakur Das and his books and Hardyal seduced my mind. The idea of having dacoities started in my mind at Ladowal meeting. I was in error in being against Government. Accused (17) used to talk *Ghadr* on the boat. He came to my house first on November 22nd 1914—first time I saw him in India. I remember the date by sequence of events. I took him to the meeting of next day. When I found nothing coming of our movement, I revised my state of mind. The Police questioned me; but I was quite ready to tell them. The Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Officer both told me to speak the truth for my own benefit. I am a free man; and now on security.

Cross-examined (for 21).—I did not know Bhagat Singh, approver, before 12th March 1915. He spent about half an hour with me. I reported about him next day to Syed Fazl Imam and Deputy Commissioner verbally, either ame day, or probably next day. A pencil memo. was made. I did not see it.

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I told about Ishar Singh and Mohindar Singh of Dhudike and others. The pencil memo. was made by Fazl Imam. Bhagat Singh also complimented me on being a leader, and so on; and he asked me teach him make bombs; but I refused. Don't remember if he mentioned any other accused to me besides accused Ishar Singh and Mohindar Singh. In July 1915 I and Syed Faiz-ul-Hassan, Sub-Inspector, and a Constable went to Burma. Many men were shown me in Moulmein Jail; and I at once identified accused 21 in his cell. All the prisoners were in rows of cells; and I passed along to see whom I could recognize. I did not ask (21) what his name was; nor did I hear any one do so. Don't know (21's) father's name. When I met him at Harian, I came to know his names were both "Hari Singh" and "Udham Singh." When I went to Baring, I did not find him there. Don't know if (21) is of *Tat Khalsa*. I never saw (21) at any *Phagwara* meeting. I was only at one myself there. He joined in 2 abortive dacoities. I know Hira Singh of Mangal Kalan; I always considered them friends—not enemies.

Cross-examined (for 18 *and* 12).—Rur Singh (L. C. C.) told me that Saggha Singh had sent the typewriter through him for a friend; and that he had given it to (12) to keep. Rur Singh also told me that he had known nothing about the seditious paper; and that perhaps Saggha Singh had put it with the typewriter. At Hong Kong, some others whom I don't know, got off "*Mashima Maru*" with Nidhan Singh. I can't remember what I stated to Magistrate. On 29th August 1914 I did not see Umrao Singh approver at *Yugantar Ashram*. All Indians were searched at Hong Kong. Not at Rangoon. Knew approver Mula Singh in America. He made up party in my presence. I did not see approver Umrao Singh in Hong Kong. I made statements in Jullundur and Ferozepore courts in cases since my last statement in this Court.

Re-examined.—(21) had given some different name and village at Moulmein Jail; it was I who first told the authorities there his correct name and village. Rur Singh told me that he had told Dhan Singh to mention his name if he got caught; but that Dhan Singh had said that he did not mind a little bit of Jail, and that Rur Singh was more important.

(Mr. Puri objects.)

Note.—At request of Government Advocate, the witness is again asked to see if he can identify accused Amar Singh I, out of all accused in Court. Defence Counsel objects. We, however, allow the trial for what it is worth. Witness identifies him.

A. A. IRVINE,

The 13*th January* 1916. *President, Commissioners.*

353rd Witness.—Sub-Inspector of Police, Subha Singh, Giani, on solemn affirmation :—

Translated (P. 17), *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (P. 246.) into Urdu, *Ghadr Sandesa* Inder Singh's note. Correct to best of my ability.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13*th January* 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

354th Witness.—Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Translator, Chief Court, on solemn affirmation :—

Translated (P. 1 A., 15 B.) into English (27), (57), (64), (81), (102), (103), (106 B.), (106 K.), (106 N.), (125), (129), (139), confessions of Thakur Singh, son of Bhup Singh, Kesar Singh, Sultan Sher; Ganda Singh (15), Sundar Singh, correct to best of my ability—file thereof is (P. 247).

T. P. ELLIS,

The 13*th January* 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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355th Witness.—Hussain Bakhsh, Translator, on solemn affirmation :—

Translated (P. 24), (56), (64), (69), (71), (75), (77), (79), (82), (84), (87), (88 A. B.) (91 A.), (92 A.), (94 A.), (95 A.), (97 A.), (99 A.), (100 B.), (104), (105 A.), (106 A.), (106 B—H.), (106 Q. T. W.), (108 A.), (109), (113), (156 D.), (159 A.), (183), (230 and D 2) into English, also confessions of accused (5), (49); Ganda Singh, son of Bahadur Singh (35); Teja Singh (93), Thakur Singh, son of Suba Singh. They are correct to best of my ability; (P. 247) file of all but the confessions.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13*th January* 1916.

356th Witness.—Muhammad Din, Translator, on solemn affirmation :—

Translated (P. 17), (45), (53), (64), (66), (67), (135), (163),—(184)—all in (P. 247), correctly translated.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 13*th January* 1916.

The 14th January 1916.

Presence as before.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

357th Witness.—Umrao Singh, approver, on solemn affirmation :—

Received pardon in L. C. C.

Went Hong Kong in 1911, and Seattle in June 1913 with Mula Singh, approver, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.).

Then went Stockton and Claramont. There met Pirthi Singh (L. C. C.), showed me *Ghadr*; worked with him at Chuka Munga; subscribed there for *Ghadr*. Every Sunday *Ghadr* meetings at Claramont against British Government. Advised to go India to expel British.

Meeting also at Upland in May 1914. There urged to same effect. Attended meeting at Oxnard. Perhaps in August 1914. Same kind of speeches. Went Fowler, there met Hari Singh of Badowal, Bishan Singh, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Dhian Singh (F. M.), Dhan Singh (12).

On identification parade witness identifies :—

12	...	...	By name.
73	...	...	Have see him in Frisco when embarking on *Korea*. Doesn't know his name.
6	...	...	By name. Saw him in Mansuran dacoity.
38	...	...	By name.
17	...	...	Ditto (Bhagat Singh).
45	...	...	Saw him on *Mashima Maru* in Shanghai. Doesn't know name.

Attended Fresno meeting 9th-16th August 1914. Saw notice in *Ghadr*. Some 500 Indians there, including (12). Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Dhian Singh (F. M.), other L. C. C. men and others. Their return to India referred to as time of war was good opportunity.

Were told ship was sailing from Frisco on 30th-31st to take us. Left Fowler on 24-25th to go to Frisco to return to India for mutiny. Went to *Ghadr* Press in Frisco, there saw Amar Singh, approver, and others. B. Bhagwan Singh had gone Stockton, went there to find him about my security in Vancouver. Met him with Mula Singh, approver, and others. Said he would arrange for me. He and Mula Singh went to Frisco.

I went to Frisco on 28th or 29th and visited Ashram; saw there Bhagwan Singh, Ram Chand and some leading L. C. C. men. Then went to Press; meeting (12), Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), Dhian Singh (F. M.), Arjan Singh (A. M.) and others. All these were ready waiting to sail. Went to the ship *Korea*.

Saw Nawab Khan (73) and others getting on board. Mula Singh, approver, Dhian Singh and I sailed on the *Siberia* on 5th September 1914.

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Nidhan Singh was my leader. Mula Singh was also made a gang leader.

At Yokohama met one Amar Singh and Ram Rakha, they had come on the *Korea*. We reached Shanghai and met the *Mashima Maru* to which I changed. On that boat were Nidhan Singh, Roda Singh (L. C. C.), one Hari Singh, Dhian Singh (F. M.), (45) and several others.

Mula Singh stayed at Shanghai. Before sailing he gave Nidhan Singh six pistols. There were 25 or 30 ghadrites on board. Reached Hong Kong, saw *Korea* passengers there. Meeting at night in *Gurdwara*, speeches about "*zulm*" and driving out British by force.

Kesar Singh (L. C. C.) and others spoke.

Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) and Bir Singh (not accused) joined us. Nidhan Singh gave pistols—2 to Dhian Singh and Rur Singh. Arrived at Singapore, met *Tosha Maru*. Accused (17) joined *Mashima Maru* there. Heard of meeting there. At Penang lectures in *Gurdwara* on same subject. Finally reached Colombo, then Madras. I went straight home; others went Hazur Sahib. Reached Ludhiana 2nd November 1914 and met Roda Singh and Nawab Khan there some days after. Was told would get orders as to what I was to do after meeting of leaders on 16th. Met Nidhan Singh next day.

Knows Dalip Singh (deceased). I gave him *Ghadrs* and he joined our party.

Met Nidhan Singh with him, also Jagat Singh (F. M.), Kashi Ram (F. M.) and several others. Were asking Nidhan Singh what to do. He told them orders would be given after Badowal meeting. Didn't go myself to Badowal. Got orders to go Moga meeting as proposed to attack either Ferozepore or Mian Mir from there.

Dalip Singh lived in Jhabewal; he brought Parmanand, II, and Mathra Singh to me. Two or three days met Mathra Singh and Pingley there. They brought bomb materials to be ground at Mangla. Kahn Singh (38) and Dewa Singh also brought mansal there. Mathra Singh and Parmanand ground materials with P. 248 (pestle and mortor) supplied by me.

Saw (38) afterwards at Bela Singh's shop in Ludhiana. Nidhan Singh sent me to Bela Singh's to fetch a bottle of acid, there met Sucha Singh (38) and Dewa Singh. Asked for the bottle, one or other of those three gave it me. Then went to see Dalip Singh. He sent me to Sucha Singh's boarding house. He gave me more acid and material which I took home and buried near Jhabewal.

I pointed out spot to police after arrest except the bottle, which I had sent to Lohatbadi.

Dalip Singh gave money to Dewa Singh for bomb materials.

After this Arjan Singh (A. M.) and accused (6) came to Jhabewal, told me had seen a suitable house for dacoity at Umedpur. This was on 16th or 17th January.

Sucha Singh brought mansal and buried it near village and told me to tell Dalip Singh the bomb materials were hastily removed from Jhabewal as police had got wind of it. One day Dalip Singh asked me to take soap, etc., to a gang of dacoits, who had come from Sahnewal. Went to river bank, met (6), Arjan Singh, Harnam Singh (L. C. C.) and Balwant Singh (L. C. C.). Arjan Singh and Harnam Singh's clothes were blood-stained, and they were all armed.

Balwant Singh told me very little loot got, also that (6), Arjan Singh, Harnam Singh, Balwant Singh, Rulia Singh, Kartar Singh, Dalip Singh (deceased), Ram Rakha, Jagat Singh, (36) were in it.

Dalip Singh gave me some names.

Decided to commit another dacoity that night. Went to Ludhiana 3 or 4 days after to Sucha Singh's, where met Kartar Singh, Jagat Singh, Ram Rakha, (6), Mathra Singh, Harnam Singh and some schoolboys. Told me were going to commit dacoity at Mansuran. Dalip Singh and I agreed to join and meet dacoits at a *sua*. We went in small groups. Bir Singh (6) went with me. Thirteen assembled, armed with pistols, *chavis*, sticks and bombs. Had bomb myself.

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Dacoits who assembled at *sua* were Arjan Singh (A. M.), Kartar Singh, Sucha Singh, Dalip Singh, Kirpal Singh (L. C. C.), Gurmukh Singh, Ram Rakha, Jagat Singh, Balwant Singh (36), (6), and another.

Gurmukh Singh, Arjan Singh and Sucha Singh led us to the house. Bir Singh, (6), and I stood by the house door, house broken in. Villagers assembled. Kartar Singh fired. Saw boy led out and beaten. He took us to a shop, Arjan Singh broke lock, we looted it, then went to another shop, looted that also. Great number of villagers gathered. Dalip Singh threw bomb, pistol fired, and villagers fired.

Went to *sua*, there saw loot, Kartar Singh took gold, Dalip Singh the silver, and each of us was given a sovereign.

I went to Ludhiana. On road loot buried in a garden. (36) gave me a bomb coming back. I gave it to Sucha Singh to whose house I went.

Dalip Singh told me afterwards some of the loot had disappeared from its hiding place, rest found. Mangla material was removed to Lohatbadi. Gave Lal Singh bottles of acid to take there. On 15th or 16th February went to Ludhiana, met Dalip Singh, who told me 19th was fixed for mutiny, and asked me to go to Ferozepore Cantonments for an attack there.

Went to Ludhiana on 19th to go to Ferozepore; didn't meet him. Went home; then heard Dalip Singh had been arrested and house searched. I was arrested 3 or 4 days after.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 14th January 1916.

Cross-examination.—On *Mashima Maru* were some 65 persons, of whom some 25 *Ghadr* men. Search took place at Colombo; and again at Rameshwar. There were some Europeans on *Mashima Maru*.

Cross-examined for (6 *and* 12).—Don't remember who was President of Fresno meeting. I subscribed 5 dollars there. Not know name of the Hall. Met Amar Singh, approver, at *Ghadr* Press; and approver Mula Singh. I did mention Dhan Singh's name in Court in the last case. I made no statement to any Police Officer after the one to Inspector Ahmad Khan. I did not name accused (6) on Jail parade; said I saw him at Ludhiana. I was an accused first in the last case; have been given no pardon except by this court. Accused (25) (now shown me) was an accused in last case. I never saw him before that. I did not see him on the *Mashima Maru*. Accused (12) and I worked together in America for 10 days at peach-gathering. He and I did not quarrel because I broke a waggon. We had never worked together before that.

Cross-examined for (38).—After the arrest of Dalip Singh Dalip Singh told me that Dewa Singh, Lal Singh and (38) were really in Secret Service. (38) was in Anarkali *Thana* with me. Dalip Singh was my first cousin.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

346th Witness.—Mr. Jas. Slattery, recalled on oath :—

Was asked to verify arrival of *Lai Sang*. She reached Calcutta on 14th September 1914, not 14th October 1914.

Was also asked if I knew of a Badan Singh of Bakhna Kalan who arrived on *Nam Sang* on 13th October 1914. I can find no person of that name in the village amongst returned emigrants.

(P. 249) is list of passengers on *Nam Sang*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri.—A Narain Singh, son of Nihal Singh of Padhana, is in the list of passengers from Shanghai on *Kwang Sang* reaching Calcutta on 19th October 1914.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—I find our first intimation about Thakur Singh (95)'s deportation from United States, America, was in a wire from Hong Kong Government. It called him Thakar Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Kala (Amritsar), and merely said he had been deported from United States of America.

(83)'s arrival on *Lai Sang* on 14th October 1914.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 14th January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of Punjabi Emigrants who returned to India on 13th October 1914 by ss. Nam Sang.

Serial No.	Name and parentage.	Residence.		Period spent abroad and place.	Remarks.
		Village.	Police Station.		
		AMBALA.			
1	Rur Singh, son of Wazir Singh	Majrah	Bagawala		This emigrant has not been restricted to his village.
		FEROZEPORE.			
1	Channan Singh, son of Buta Singh	Tarkhanwad	Moga		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Dasaunda Singh, son of Ganda Singh	Shekha	Bhaga Purana		
3	Garib Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh	Kakri	Moga		
4	Natha Singh, son of Jagat Singh	Raina	Nathana		
5	Prem Singh, son of Budha Singh	Mungab	Ferozepore		
		AMRITSAR.			
1	Ajaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh	Warpal	Jandiala		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Badan Singh, son of Sham Singh	Pakna	Laurimal		
3	Badawa Singh, son of Wariam Singh	Dugri	Tarn Taran		
4	Bishan Singh, son of Basakha Singh	Warpal	Jandiala		
5	Bishan Singh, son of Khushal Singh	Bariwala	Sirhali		
6	Bisakha Singh, son of Labh Singh	Chola	Do.		
7	Bisakha Singh, son of Iswar Singh	Dadher	Do.		
8	Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh	Rasulpur	Tarn Taran		
9	Jowala Singh, son of Sher Singh	Durgapur	Sirhali		
10	Nur-ud-din, son of Wazira	Janea	Do.		
11	Sohan Lal, son of Balak Ram	Lalpur	Tarn Taran		
12	Sundar Singh, son of Nihal Singh	Debidaspur	Jandiala		
13	Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh	Sirhali	Sirhali		
14	Santa Singh, son of Wariam Singh	Sirhana	Do.		
		LAHORE.			
1	Budha Singh, son of Ishwar Singh	Sur Singh	Khalra		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Budh Singh, son of Phoola Singh	Nabipur	Patti		
3	Gujar Singh, son of Wasawa Singh	Rattagada	Do.		
4	Gurdit Singh, son of Lahna Singh	Sur Singh	Khalra		
5	Hakam Singh, son of Mahtab Singh	Saprai	Patti		
6	Labh Singh, son of Sant Singh	Rera	Kana Kachha		
7	Narain Singh, son of Buta Singh	Allpur Gudda	Patti		
8	Nawab, son of Burhan Shah	Rattagada	Do.		
9	Sohan Singh, son of Santa Singh	Audiara	Khalra		
10	Tahal Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh	Sur Singh	Do.		
11	Tara Singh, son of Saran Singh	Bhikiplod	Do.		
12	Teja Singh, son of Dyal Singh	Do.	Do.		

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JULLUNDUR.

1	Asa Ram, son of Ram Datta	Pakrandi	Rahon		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Babu, son of Bagga	Barapind	Phillaur		
3	Chanail Singh, son of Kabul Singh	Jamsher	Jullundur		
4	Gulzara Singh, son of Hira	Gurah	Phillaur		
5	Hardit Singh, son of Kala Singh	Goraya	Ditto		
6	Hardit Singh, son of Kala Singh	Talwandi	Nakodar		
7	Hari Singh, son of Sher Singh	Suhand	Banga		
8	Inder Singh, son of Dal Singh	Kangriwala	Nurmahal		
9	Lakha Singh, son of Ganga Singh	Barapind	Phillaur		
10	Lakha Singh, son of Ghaiya	Bundala	Nurmahal		
11	Mehar Singh, son of Basant Singh	Banga	Banga		
12	Meikha Singh, son of Bir Singh	Bundala	Nurmahal		
13	Nand Singh, son of Ram Singh	Kalla	Rahon		
14	Nand Singh, son of Radha Singh	Meheru	Nakodar		
15	Nehala, son of Shera	Raipur Parola	Ditto		
16	Sher Singh, son of Kishan Singh	Lettar	Ditto		
17	Wariam, son of Taba	Jandiala	Nurmahal		

LUDHIANA.

1	Bhagat Singh, son of Narain Singh	Gujarwal	Delhon		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Budh Singh, son of Karam Singh	Soraba	Raekot		
3	Harnam Singh, son of Dhian Singh	Chandanwal	Ditto		
4	Inder Singh, son of Ram Singh	Khalpur	Dakha		
5	Sadhu Singh, son of Hira Singh	Khiali	Shaina		
6	Sarwari Singh, son of Man Singh	Gujarwal	Delhon		

HOSHIARPUR.

1	Ambia, son of Saba	Manuan	Hoshiarpur		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Ata, son of Rama	Khera	Mahilpur		
3	Babu, son of Ganga Singh	Khalewal	Ditto		
4	Dittu, son of Bala	Majara	Ditto		
5	Dasaundha Singh, son of Sunder Singh	Sarhala Kala	Ditto		
6	Hamira, son of Curmukh	Gonorah	Nurpur		
7	Inder, son of Maiya	Barapur	Garhshankar		
8	Iswar, son of Lakha	Lungeri	Mahilpur		
9	Jeswant, son of Narain	Mangal	Ditto		
10	Lachman Singh, son of Ram Singh	Majara	Ditto		
11	Man Singh, son of Buta Singh	Sarangwal	Ditto		
12	Mangla, son of Nehala	Balachor	Hoshiarpur		
13	Nathu, son of Sunder Singh	Khera	Mahilpur		
14	Sawan, son of Chuhat Singh	Nariala	Ditto		

GUJRANWALA.

1	Chanan Singh, son of Nandan Singh	Chak No. 73	Khangah Dogran		This emigrant has not been restricted to his village.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of Punjabi Emigrants who returned to India on 13th October 1914 by ss. Nam Sang.

Serial No.	Name and parentage.	Residence.		Period spent abroad and place.	Remarks.
		Village.	Police Station.		
	PATIALA STATE.				
1	Chaman Singh, son of Buta Singh	Morni	Padham		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Hazara Singh, son of Jewan Singh	Kaleke	Barnala		
3	Kaka, son of Gulab Singh	Manri	Padham		
4	Sant Singh, son of Sunder Singh	Padham	Do.		
	NABHA STATE.				
1	Bir Singh, son of Badan Singh	Koharsingwala	Dewalpur		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Bishen Singh, son of Talok Singh	Pandel	Denola		
	MALER KOTLA STATE.				
1	Bhaghail Singh, son of Hari Singh	Chuhana	Maler Kotla		This emigrant has not been restricted to his village.
	FARIDKOT STATE.				
1	Bishen Singh, son of Tara Singh	Kotkapura	Kotkapura		These emigrants have not been restricted to their villages.
2	Gurmukh Singh, son of Iswar Singh	Kauni	Do.		
3	Neka Singh, son of Gandha Singh	Do.	Do.		
4	Sham Singh, son of Sunder Singh	Kotkapura	Do.		
	KAPURTHALA STATE.				
1	Labh Singh, son of Atar Singh	Lakhan ke pada	Palat		This emigrant has not been restricted to his village.
	JAMMU STATE.				
1	Farman Ali, son of Ghulam Muhammad	Gigair	Pamba		This emigrant has not been restricted to his village.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

11th Witness.—Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, on oath recalled:—

Tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Superintendent of Jail kept a note of identifications in Ludhiana Jail in his book which I signed. I made my table of identification in accordance with those notes. During parade one witness asked the men to hold out their hands. Don't remember if the witnesses involved others in identification, not now accused.

I remember no complaints about any Sub-Inspector of Police helping in identification.

I don't remember if there was another Atar Singh, other than accused, paraded on 18th August 1915 for identification.

(69) never made any statement to Police.

Cross-examined for accused (23).—Don't remember if after Bhagat Singh failed to identify Harnam Singh latter called out his name. Don't remember if Bhagat Singh was asked to identify Phara Singh in *thana*. No identification at the Nawab's *kothi*.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

358th Witness.—Mr. R. S. Troup, on solemn affirmation :—

Rash Behari Bose was my Head Clerk in the Forest Research Department in Dehra Dun till 3 years ago.

Identifies (P. 199) as his photo. Knew his handwriting—(P. 250) is in his hand. (P. 227-8) are, I consider, both in his handwriting.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

359th Witness.—Sodhi Inder Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Calcutta Police, on solemn affirmation :—

Was on duty to meet returning emigrants. Met *Tosha Maru*, so did Mr. Slattery. Boarded it before entering dock. Searched passengers' luggage. In box of accused (12) found duplicator and certain papers. I don't remember if the box was an iron one. (P. 251) was actually in the duplicator, of which the negative was on the duplicator. The remaining 3 papers (P. 252) were in accused's box, apart from the duplicator. One of these is in copying ink and only just begun for printing. The exhabits (P. 251) and part of (252) are extracts from the printed part of (P. 252), which forms part of a *Ghadr*. (12) was arrested, and interned in Multan Jail.

When *Tosha Maru* passengers reached Montgomery Station some of them threw (P. 253) on to line. I picked them up. Both appear to be in one hand.

In one of the carriages found (P. 254) at Montgomery, and (P. 255) a *Ghadr-de-Gunj* at Multan.

Cross-examined by N. L. Puri.—Saw box opened by Customs Officer. I myself arrested (12). Papers were handed to me as found. The papers as found were noted on, and name of person in possession thereof entered. The duplicator was in about the middle of the box. It was itself in a card-board box. Possibly made a note on the box. I myself signed (P. 6) as found with one Hardit Singh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The papers found on accused (12) were noted on by a Bengali Police officer. Trunk went on with (12) to Multan.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 14th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

360th Witness.—Harkishen Singh, *Sardar Sahib*, Inspector, C. I. D. :—

Abdul Aziz and I were ordered to investigate the 23rd Cavalry case (15th May). Examined Ganda Singh (approver), Mul Singh (approver), Sadhu Singh (P. W. 23). Their statements disclosed that 3 strangers had come to them. In the lot of (L. C. C.) accused Sadhu Singh recognized Lal Singh as one of those three strangers. The *hulias* were given by those men. One of the descriptions answered Natha Singh according to Tara Singh, orderly of Mr. Scott. Natha Singh was called, Sadhu Singh identified him. He gave away Sunder Singh (W. G.) He was called also, appeared 17th July. Sadhu Singh identified him too. Natha Singh mentioned he has a pocket-book noting names of men at Kheron. Ijaz Hussain was deputed to bring the pocket-book (P. 1) in company with atha Singh. Two swords and 1 pistol were also brought by that police officer saying that they were discovered by Natha Singh.

I recorded Natha Singh's full statement at Jutogh on 1st August. Sunder Singh (W. G.'s) statement was recorded by Dhanpat Rai though he was prepared to state to me—later his statement was recorded by me in full at Jutogh. Natha Singh and Sunder Singh were kept apart so as to prevent communication with each other.

Roda Singh-Ranga Singh (70) was sent to Jutogh. I recorded his statement. He discovered (P. 108 B) near Sangwal village saying he had buried it, and that there was another man also with him in burying it.

After 23rd Cavalry inquiry I was ordered to investigate Jhar Sahib gathering which was disclosed by the statement. Orders were to arrest all concerned the same time. Some arrested in their villages, some in regiments. Ganda Singh (14) was arrested in Bombay. He had enlisted in 47th. Thakar Singh (93) arrested at Fattehabad who had gone there to enlist in the Depôt. Ijaib Singh (29) was arrested in 93rd Regiment at Jubbulpore. Budha Singh (8) was arrested at Bareilly in Mule Corps. Maghar Singh (51) arrested in Jummu. Ganda Singh (15) arrested at Hazur Sahib.

I did not record any confession. Any one who wanted to state was sent to a Magistrate. Some witnesses' names suggested by approver and some by accused.

Habib and Gokal P. witnesses' names were got from (51)'s own statement.

I tender a table showing dates of arrest of confessing accused (P. 256). Some of them were kept in jail also for want of accommodation in the thana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhatia.—(49) came in Amritsar on 19th September to me—sent to jail on 23rd. Was called out on 23rd and confessed on 24th September. I never promised to secure a pardon to any one. Kala Singh, approver, was kept in a cell. No one else with him. I never abused Jhudha, witness.

Deportation file did not give Hakim Singh's name as a witness. I enquired from Hong Kong returned people and found he could give material evidence, no photos. seen by me. Lal Singh, Jamadar, does not live in Anarkali.

I did not hang up Sultan Shah (84) to extort a confession. I conducted inquiry in court compound. Did not ill-treat (49).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined by Mr. Sawney for (28), (51), (61).—(28) was ill when arrested. Was taken to Simla early June 1915. Returned end of July. Treated in hospit l at Simla. He was arrested as internment preceded it. Cannot say whether he was previously restricted. Lala Jwahir Lal, Sub-Inspector, was ill in the upper story where (28) was. I never sent my orderly to him (28). I saw him during his illness. Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Inspector, used to go with me. Puran Singh, Ganda Singh, Wassawa Singh were in Military custody at Jutogh at the time, they did not and could not visit (28).

On return from Simla (28) was sent, I think, to Mianwali Jail.

To (28) *personally.*—I don't know if Jawhir Lal, Sub-Inspector, demanded any bribe from (28). I certainly never sent Lal Singh my orderly to (28).

To Mr. Sawny.—I never had any constable Bhag Singh. He was in the Criminal Investigation Department under me at Amritsar, he worked under me.

I intended to call Habib and Gokul from the beginning, it was not an after thought, their names are not noted in my list deliberately, so that they may not be got at. Crown Counsel would have had to disclose the names if in the list. Some witnesses were dispensed with at the suggestion of the Crown Counsel, there were others who were liable to be got at not noted in the list.

The statement by (51) to police did not require his thumb-mark or signature. Cannot say if his thumb or signature was taken. I did not record it myself, another police officer recorded it. I dd not circulate in other districts his description.

Puran Singh's statement was recorded at Jutogh in May. I did not see Kirpal Singh, spy, there in those days.

I never asked (82) to confess on promise of pardon in July last. I first enquired from him what he knew. He said he knew nothing—his brother was not called to induce (82) to make a confession. He was called in course of inquiry, as a matter of fact he was called at (82)'s suggestion to consult with. After consultation also (82) said he knew nothing. I went to see Surain Singh. sowar, in jail. I did not offer any promise of pardon to him, he is not an approver.

To Mr. Saunders for (98), (15).—Do not remember searching (58) at Ludhiana Station on 21st December, may have done so.

I am not sure but I think he was brought to me in October—possibly arrested in October. Was with me 3 or 4 days. Cannot say when sent to jail, Amritsar.

To Beni Pershad for (5) *and* (35).—I watched proceedings in the Court. Saw Natha Singh, approver, on 14th July. Had not seen him before. He is only restricted, never in *havalat.* Sunder Singh and Natha Singh, approvers, were taken to Dagshai by different trains. I was not examined before Court-Martial. I wrote their statements in English at Jutogh.

(5) arrested on 16th September, brought to me on the day he confessed. The date of arrest is taken from the *Ziminis.* I did not record 5's statement as such procedure is discourged.

I know Gurmukhi, saw the note-book on the 18th July. Ijaz Husain does not know Gurmukhi.

To Ijaib Singh, (29) *personally.*—When (29) brought by Jubbulpore Police he was laming in one leg. Don't remember what found in his search.

To Mr. Saunders for Ranga Singh (70).—*Fard Baramadgi* made about what was discovered, the attesting witnesses were picked up at the Railway Station because no village near by.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

To Mr. Puri for (99).—No *hulia* of (99) recorded by me. Other policemen may have done. I called Ujagar Singh, accused, and Sooba Singh, witness, at Chamba whither I had gone only once. Perhaps Kala Singh may be there on that day. (97) arrested after two days of my visit to Chamba. Natha Singh, approver, was at Chamba when I was there.

Hari Singh, witness, was discovered during trial of this case. Cannot say if he is restricted to his village. Wadhawa Singh (99), Wasakha Singh (100), Ujagar Singh (97), were kept in jail with Magistrate's order.

93's father not present before the Magistrate when he made his statement. He was sent to jail shortly after. I never sent for his father, nor I know of any officer sending for him. Do not know of any telegram. I never sent any. Never saw his father in my tent. Lambardar must have been in the investigation.

I once went to the jail to enquire from some accused whom I had not questioned before. Sundar Singh (W. G.) is in custody.

I did not summon any other Harnam Singh of Padhana for inquiry.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

P. 256.

Memo. showing the accused who made confessions together with date of arrest and the date of making confessions :—

Name of accused.	*Date of arrest.*	*Date of confession.*
(1) Ganda Singh of Khapar Khairi (No. 14).	19-9-15	19-9-15.
(2) Harnam Singh of Rasulpur (24).	3-10-15	3-10-15.
(3) Jassa Singh (35)	15-9-15	20-9-15.
(4) Kesar Singh (45)	14-9-15	15-9-15.
*(5) Labh Singh (49)	16-9-15	24-9-15.
(6) Sultan Shah (84)	12-9-15	20-9-15.
(7) Sunder Singh (85)	12-9-15	17-9-15.
(8) Bhog Singh (5) ...	16-9-15	18-9-15.
†(9) Teja Singh (90)	12-9-15	20-9-15.
(10) Ganda Singh, Nihang, of Sur Singh.	6-10-15	10-10-15.
(11) Thakar Singh, of Thattian (93).	13-9-15	17-9-15.

NOTE.—No. 1 was brought down from Bombay.

No. 2 is a prisoner, who was sent for from Delhi.

No. 11 was sent down from Fatehgarh, U. P. and Oudh.

* Labh Singh was brought to Amritsar on 19th September 1915. Sent to jail 21st September. Again sent for on the 23rd.

† Teja Singh was brought to Amritsar on the 13th September. Sent to jail 18th September. Again got back on 23rd September.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The 20th January 1916.

Presence as before.

Mr. Asquith also for accused 85.

After hearing the Public Prosecutor and considering the evidence the Court directs the following accused to be discharged :—

Harnam Singh (25).
Santa Singh (76).
Sudh Singh (83).
Sunder Singh (86).
Sunder Singh (87).
Thakur Singh (95).
Ujagar Singh (97).
Wadhawa Singh (99).
Harnam Singh (102).
Amar Singh (1).

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 20th January 1916.

The 21st January 1916.

Counsel as before.

Prisoners present.

Arguments heard *re* Goojar Singh and accused 13, 16 and 30.

Orders reserved. Examination of accused commenced.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 21st January 1916.

2.—Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh, Jat, of Jagraon, District Ludhiana, aged 22 years :—

Q. 1.—Did approver Bhagat Singh stay at your house about 23rd—25th February 1915, and give you wire-cutters and files?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Did you on 26th February give Bhagat Singh Rs. 3 for expenses to go to Doraha?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you go on March 9th to Jagraon with Bhagat Singh and Kapur Singh, and, on the way, tell him you were afraid the Doraha bombs might be found as a result of Nand Singh's arrest?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you tell Bhagat Singh of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib for March 21st?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 5.—On March 16th, 1915, did Bhagat Singh give you chemicals to conceal; and did you and he on 17th take them, and visit Bhola Singh of Rumi?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—On March 19th, 1915, did you bring wire-cutters, files, sword-handle and dagger (Ex. P. 48-49) to Gurusar Kaunke; and go on with Bhagat Singh to Killi fair?

A.—No. I was ill.

Q. 7.—Did you and Bhagat Singh give on March 19th seditious lectures at Killi fair; and also preach sedition next day at Ghalib?

A.—No. I am well-wisher of Government.

Q. 8.—Did you preach sedition at Kaleron about March 24th till you were stopped?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—On May 28th, 1915, did you, at your threshing-floor, give Bhagat Singh three papers of seditious Gurmukhi verses (Ex. P 50)?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Is the bag, Ex. P. 55, yours? Did Kapur Singh bring it on May 28th, 1915, to Bhagat Singh along with chemicals?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you on May 31st, 1915, warn Bhagat Singh that accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudike (53) suspects him and contemplates his murder?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you suspect Bhagat Singh of being a Police spy?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—How long have you known Bhagat Singh?—and why should he speak against you?

A.—Know him for the last 2-3 years. I have no enmity with him, he names me to save his skin.

Q. 14.—Did you and Kapur Singh visit the joint well of approver Bachan Singh and accused Pakhar Singh, and talk *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Were you present at the meeting in a garden near Kapurthala on June 5th, 1915, *re* looting magazine?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did Udham Singh of Hans meet you, Kapur Singh and Bhagat Singh at Jagraon Railway Station, when Bhagat Singh was carrying a bag like Ex. P. 55?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—On January 17th, 1915, did you tell witness Arjan Singh that you had been to see "*Rikabganj Gurdwara*;" and did he say many men were coming from Canada who would restore it?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—About beginning March 1915 did you send message by Bhagat Singh to Arjan Singh that you wanted to "form a party of your own?"

A.—No.

Q. 19.—About *Bisakhi*, did you visit Arjan Singh with Kapur Singh, and say you were leaving your village for good to join the *Ghadr* cause; and did Arjan Singh tell you to see accused Phera Singh?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 20.—Did you afterwards come to Arjan Singh with a sore foot? And about May 25th did you tell him you intended to join accused Ishar Singh's party?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Were you at the Daudher assembly of June 2nd, 1915; and there appointed to the Committee of five *re* the looting Kapurthala magazine?

A.—No. I was busy in collecting my harvest.

Q. 22.—Did you enquire from witness Nand Singh why he did not turn up for a proposed dacoity at Ghalib?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—In witness Nand Singh's presence did you offer to go with Kapur Singh to fetch bomb material buried by Bhagat Singh, on which occasion accused Ishar Singh gave you a rupee?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Since when have you known approver Amar Singh, II? Why should he state falsely that you were at the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, 1915?

A.—I do not know Amar Singh, II, he names me to save his skin.

Q. 25.—Were you arrested on June 6th, 1915, at Chitti *gurdwara* along with accused Bir Singh and Buta Singh and Kapur Singh? How came you to be there?

A.—I was arrested along with Kapur Singh at Chitti *gurdwara*, but I do not know when and where Bir Singh and Buta Singh were arrested. Both of us had come to read some religious books with Sant Hira Das whose *Dera* was outside the village, we would have gone there were we not arrested.

Q. 26.—Did you and Kapur Singh at Jullundur tell Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq about the Daudher and Kapurthala meetings?

A.—No. Amir Khan, Inspector of Police, ill-treated me at Ismailpore,—was shoe-beaten by a constable. They wanted me to confess and identify others. I did not confess, nor identified any men.

Q. 27.—Did you identify Kala Singh (W. B. M.) at Kapurthala on June 18th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—My *nana* was in the army and his brother killed in the Delhi Mutiny. He was in Indian Army fighting for British My *mama* is at present in France fighting for British, and other relations in the army.

On the 6th June 1915 I got into train to go to Jullundur, reached Chitti evening at 4 P.M.

[*Note.*—Speaks slowly but does not stammer.]

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

Read out (translation) and said correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 21st January 1916.

3.—Attar Singh, son of Hira Nand, Khatri, of Dhikampur, Police Station Chakwal, District Jhelum, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Where you present at a large meeting at Lohatbadi when resolutions were passed *re* the "Rikabganj *gurdwara*," Santokh tank, etc.?

A.—I was present at the 8th Annual *Diwan* at Lohatbadi. Resolution *re* Rikabganj and Santokh tank were passed, they were published in newspapers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 2.—Were you present with accused Randhir Singh at a meeting in Khanna in *Asuj* at Indar Singh's house where similar resolutions were passed?

A.—Yes I was present, so was Randhir Singh. I was there as other Sikhs.

Q. 3.—Did you attend a meeting at Chamkhor Sahib in *Poh*?

A.—Yes I was there. That was an annual *Diwan*. I walked up to the place from Ludhiana.

Q. 4.—Did you attend a recital of the *Granth Sahib* along with accused Randhir Singh at Ram Singh reservist's house in Gujarwal?

A.—Yes, I was one of the reciters of the *Granth* there.

Q. 5.—If so, did you attend a secret meeting after it under the auspices of Randhir Singh? And did you then leave with him for Dhundari?

A.—There never was a secret meeting there. After the *Akhund Path* we all went to Dhundari.

Q. 6.—On February 19th, 1915, did you join the train at Mullanpur with Randhir Singh and others and go on to Ferozepore?

A.—No, I know nothing about it.

Q. 7.—Did you join the assembly in the reed jungle at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th, and entrain next morning with Randhir Singh's party at Phenie ke Koi?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—How does your name come to be entered at page 85 of Bhagat Singh's diary, Exh. P. 15?

A.—I cannot say the reason why my name in the note-book. I do not know Bhagat Singh at all.

Q. 9.—Did Udham Singh of Hans see you at Randhir Singh's house on the 19th February 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—P. W. 27, Indar Singh of Khanna, says you were at a secret meeting at Dhundari after Gurbachan Singh's *Path*, when a discussion took place *re* attacking Ferozepore Fort; and P. W. Ganda Das and P. W. 40, Teja Singh of Samrala, corroborates him. What do you say?

A.—There was an *Akhund Path*, I was present, no secret meeting there. Prayers for victory of British arms were offered at the time of *Ardas*.

Q. 11.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—I served Government for 11 years in 35th Sikhs, bore excellent character. I left service in 1913 for physical weakness.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 21*st January* 1916.

Translation read out and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 21*st January* 1916.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Attar Singh, accused No. 3.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

"The *Akhund path* ceremony was performed by Jagat Singh at Gujjarwal for (the welfare of) his brothers and success to the Government. The *Bhog* ceremony came off on the *Basant Panchmi*. Prayers were offered for success to the British Crown and safe return of Jagat Singh's brothers with

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honours for their bravery. Just on the occasion of the *Bhog* ceremony Gurbachan Singh of Dhandari came and said that he had received a letter from his sons at the front and that he intended to perform at his house an *Akhund path* for the welfare of his sons and success to the (British) Government. He requested us to attend the ceremony. After the *Bhog* ceremony was over we took meals and left Gujjarwal for Dhandari at 10 o'clock. Gurbachan Singh had left before us. The next day an *Akhund path* was commenced at Dhandari. Thereafter when an *Akhund path* was going on at Malhewal, Indar Singh, *Khanna*, came and asked us to do the function (*Akhund path*) at his house. Accordingly on the 22nd *Baisakh*, *Sambat* 1973, we performed the ceremony at his house. After that I went to Nabha in company with Indar Singh. There Randhir Singh was interned 4 or 5 days after our arrival. The Superintendent of Police ordered me to attend on the said Randhir Singh, who was taken to Lohatbadi after 15 days. I too was sent with him to cook food for him. I remained there for one month. Thereafter I was brought to the Ludhiana *Kotwali* (city Police Station) on the 19th June 1915. There *Bhai* Randhir Singh was arrested, and was sent to jail on the 25th June 1915, while I was let off on my furnishing security in the sum of Rs. 500 after 4 days. Bhagat Singh was shown to me at the *Kotwali*. He too was in the *Kotwali*. On the 29th July 1915, I was sent for to the *Kotwali* and was asked to give evidence against *Bhai* Randhir Singh to the effect that he had delivered a lecture against the Government at Gujjarwal. I said that I could not tell a lie. Upon this I was arrested and sent to jail. I was also told that if I did not give evidence against Randhir Singh I would be sent to the place where he was. I do not know Sunder Singh of Ase Majra. He might have seen me at some place on the occasion of an anniversary, as I go to Chamkor Sahib, Fatehgarh Sahib, Bhasaur Sahib, etc., every year at the celebrations of anniversaries there."

(Sd.) ATTAR SINGH,
Accused No. 3.

through MUHAMMAD ALAM,
Barrister-at-Law (*in English characters*).

The 22nd January 1916.

Put it on record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission*.

The 22nd January 1916.

5.—Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, Barber, Mahant, of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 22 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession made to Diwan Somnath, Magistrate, Amritsar, dated 18th September 1915. Did you make that confession ?

A.—Yes, I made the statement according to what Police told me to state.

Q. 2.—Is your thumb impression on it ?

A.—I cannot say if the thumb impression is mine, my thumb impressions have been obtained on several occasions.

Q. 3.—Are you *Mahant* at the Jhar Sahib ; and is accused Jassa Singh your brother ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Did Lal Singh of Bhure, or accused Balwant Singh, absconder, give you a *Ghadr* pamphlet ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you, as stated by P. W. Kala Singh, read out for some days at the Jhar Sahib a *Ghadr* pamphlet to persons assembled there ?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 6.—Did seditious meetings take place at the Jhar Sahib on the nights of November 23rd and 26th, 1914, at which you were present ?

A.—No seditious meetings. Lots of people come and go. Being a *Mahant* I remain in the *gurdwara*.

Q. 7.—Were you present when accused Gujar Singh read out the *Ghadr* and preached sedition at the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No. I do not know Gujar Singh.

Q. 8.—Did Lal Singh of Bhure bring 25 *dangs* for *chavis* ; and give Sondhi, *badmash*, Rs. 10 to get them fitted ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you present at the Jhar Sahib when a discussion took place *re* the abortive attempt on Sarhali *Thana* ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you about November 30th, 1914, send to fetch accused Surain Singh, deserter; and did you later yourself fetch accused Sucha Singh and another sowar deserter to the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did P. W. 17, Mul Singh, *Granthi*, come to fetch back sowar deserters; bringing a message from Lachman Singh; and did you tell Mul Singh of their arrest ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did the Police enquire from you in December 1914 and May 1915 *re* meetings at Jhar Sahib, of which you denied knowledge ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 13.—Did you, on September 17th, 1915, produce 2 swords (Ex. P. 89 A. B.) and a knife (Ex. P. 26) from a well and *chappar* to the Sub-Inspector, Tarn Taran ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did accused 67, Prem Singh of Sur Singh, make over to you a sword, or Lal Singh of Bhure a *chavi*, and later a sword; and one Kala Singh of Bhure a large knife—as stated in your confession ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did P. W. 194 the *Mahant* of Shahbazpur request you to fetch approver Surain Singh, and accused Maharaj Singh and Sucha Singh to the Jhar Sahib in order to persuade them to return to their regiment ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Were you arrested on 16th September 1915 ?

A.—I was arrested on 25th of English month, native month was *Bhadon*.

Q. 17.—Do you wish to state further ?

The Police kept me one month, beat me, and tortured and induced me to name Lal Singh, Kala Singh and others.

Kala Singh and the Police conspired to put swords in a well and ascribe discovery to me. Kala Singh is my enemy. We had a quarrel about Mohantu.

I was told by S. Harkishen Singh that if I did not confess I will be hanged, while if I confessed I will be let off.

Q. 18.—Did you sign the *Fard Baramdgi*—P. 88 A.

A.—No

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
for *President of the Commission.*

The 21st January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The accused further adds after hearing his statement that he appeared as witness and there I stated that nothing objectionable occurred at Jhar Sahib, that was why I was beaten and tortured.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 21st January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 21st January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation of a confession made by Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, on the 18th day of September 1915, before Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate of the 1st Class in the District of Amritsar.

Bogh Singh, son of Natha Singh, barber, aged 24 years, by occupation *Mahant* at the Jhar Sahib, Tahsil Tarn Taran.

Q.—What have you to say ?

A.—Twelve days after the *Diwali* festival, Lal Singh, son of Maya Singh, *Jat*, of Bhure, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Gujjar Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, residence unknown, and another lean and thin *Sikh* having fair complexion, middle stature, aged 30 or 32 years, came to the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—What was the time then and how long ago the last *Diwali* festival came off ?

A.—It was the last *Diwali* and the time was *chhahwela* in the morning.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Lal Singh said "well *Mahant* you might have heard something." I replied that I had heard nothing, and asked him to tell me what the thing was. He said that the English had demolished the Rakab Gunj *gurdwara* to build a road there, and that they might be requested not to demolish it. He also urged me to join in the movement, other *Sikhs* too having joined in it. I replied that I would do the best I could. He added that the *Darbar Sahib* of Amritsar was now supplied with pipe water instead of with river water, that the water of the tank had thus been rendered impure and that this should also be protested against. Moreover he said that the Government had arrested the *Sikhs* that had gone to Canada in the ship provided by Gurdit Singh, that this action of the Government was not also good and that the Government should be requested by means of an application not to arrest them. Saying this Lal Singh and his two companions went away. A few days after Lal Singh of Bhure, Natha Singh, father's name not known, a *Sadh*, resident of Sur Singh, District Lahore, and Budha Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sur Singh, came there.

Q.—Did they come after the *Diwali*; if so, how many days after ?

A.—They came four days after Lal Singh's first visit.

Q.—What was the time then ?

A.—It was noon time.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—All three of them said "you have done nothing in connection with the matter we told you on the previous occasion. The *Sikhs* have arranged to meet together and hold a consultation and then to act according to the opinion that may be arrived at. A few days later a meeting will be held at the Jhar Sahib."

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Five days thereafter Lal Singh of Bhure, and Balwant Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Dudher, tahsil and district not known, came to me. They were accompanied by Kala Singh, son of Gulab Singh, caste *Jat*, resident of Bhure also. They brought with them a newspaper in *gurmukhi* entitled 'the *Ghadr*,' and said that it should be gone through and acted upon. Balwant Singh read out the paper to me. It recited that the English themselves were enjoying ease and comfort and giving us (the Indians) trouble. They said also that the English had arrested and greatly oppressed the crews (the Sikhs) of the ship that had gone to Canada. That paper urged that every *Hindu, Sikh, Musalman,* who might happen to read it, should act according to it.

Q.—How to act according to it?

A.—They should act according to the decision come to at the meeting. That is to say, if the meeting asked them to fight against the Government, they should fight; and if the meeting asked them to submit an appeal they should do that.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—Saying this Lal Singh made over to me the '*Ghadr*' paper. I read it the next day.

Q.—Did you read it to yourself or did you read it out to others?

A.—I read it for myself.

Q.—Have you anything more to say?

A.—Three days later Lal Singh of Bhure came to me alone and took back the '*Ghadr*' paper from me. He told me that the *Sikhs* had resolved to meet together at the Jhar Sahib *gurdwara*, and that the decision come to should be followed. He said to me also that I should arrange for food for 20 or 25 men. I replied that I would do the best I could.

He told me also that some more men would come and that for them he would make arrangements himself. Moreover, he said that the 25th had been fixed for a meeting at the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—The 25th of what month?

A.—The 25th of the English month. It was the month of *Maghar*.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—Saying this Lal Singh went away. Again he came in the afternoon on the 25th alone and said that a meeting would be held that day and that I should prepare food. I cooked food for 20 or 25 men. In the evening the men arrived in two groups. Of the first group, I knew Budha Singh of Sur Singh (aforesaid), Harnam Singh, father's name unknown, caste *Jat*, resident of Wan, Tahsil Tarn Taran, and Ganda Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Kamalpur, Tahsil Tarn Taran. Of the second group I knew Chandan Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Burchand, Tahsil not known, Mangal Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Waltoha, District Lahore, Parem Singh, father's name not known, aged 40 or 45 years, resident of Sur Singh, District Lahore, Kala Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Jagatpur, Tahsil and District not known, and Balwant Singh of Dudher (aforesaid).

Q.—How many men were there in the first group and how many in the second?

A.—The first group consisted of 20 or 25 men and the second of 25 or 30 men.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—These men came and seated themselves. Soon after Lal Singh of Bhure, Natha Singh, father's name not known, *Sadh*, of Sur Singh (referred to above), Budha Singh, son of Sawan Singh, *Jat*, of Bhure, Chuhar Singh, son of Natha Singh, *Jat*, of Bhure, and Sundar Singh, son of Natha Singh, brother of Chuhar Singh, resident of Bhure, came with loaves of bread.

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Q.—How far is Bhure from the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—There is a distance of 1 or 1¼ mile between the two.

Q —How many men assembled there ?

A.—Some 50 or 60 men assembled there.

Q.—What took place then ?

A.—*Khichri* was prepared of *moth* grain and rice and loaves were prepared of wheat. I prepared gram, pulse and bread, which were given to all the people to eat first.

Q.—By whom did you get the food prepared ?

A.—It was prepared by the men of the first group and myself. I have three younger brothers, namely Mal Singh, Kartara Singh and Amar Singh. They helpd in preparing food. Another brother of mine, *viz.*, Jassa Singh, had gone to a village to do the *path* (reciting sacred books).

Q.—To what village had he gone ?

A.—The village to which he had gone is called Shekh.

Q.—Did your brothers know what for the meeting was to be held ?

A.—They knew nothing. Previously too they used to render help in the preparation of food.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—After taking food the people sat on the road inside the *dera*. Natha Singh of Sursingh said "to have the *gurdwara* Rakab Gunj rebuilt 20 men should be sent first. If the Government arrests them, 20 others should be sent and in the event of the latter being arrested 20 others should be sent. War should be waged against the Government on the fourth occasion ?

The said Natha Singh added that the above was the opinion of Gur Charan Singh of Lyallpur and was correct.

Q.—Do you know what Gur Charan Singh does and where he lives ?

A.—I know nothing about him.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—The meeting resolved that the work connected with the *gurdwara* should be done in the above-mentioned way. Then Lal Singh of Bhure said that the 23rd Cavalry of Lahore had sent a man with the word that something should be done towards the Rakab Gunj *Gurdwara* and that they too would help in the war. Then Kala Singh of Jagatpur said what should be done regarding the pipe water supplied to the *Darbar Sahib*. In this behalf it was resolved that nothing should yet be done. As regards the interception of the ship of the Sikhs it was agreed that the Sikhs should be rescued by waging war against the Government.

Q.—Who made this suggestion ?

A.—Kala Singh.

Q.—How was the war to be waged ?

A.—No decision was made as to this.

Q.—What opinion did you give ?

A.—My opinion also was that a war should be waged against the Government and that measures should be taken in accordance with the opinion of the Sikh brethren.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Then Budha Singh said that the Bengal revolutionists also urged the waging of war against the Government and showed their readiness to give help. Harnam Singh said that a man had come from Doaba and stated that he and others had no leisure that day and that they would commence war on the 27th when they thought they would have leisure and that therefore the date of commencement of war might be postponed. To this all agreed. Harnam Singh said that man should be made to accompany the Doaba man and to elicit information about the matter.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q.—Did the Doaba man come in your presence ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was his name or description ?

A.—I do not know his name. I could not notice his complexion. He was, however, a Sikh of middle stature, neither very lean nor very fat. He had beard and was aged about 30 or 35 years.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Lal Singh asked Harnam Singh to go and get the required information, and paid him Rs. 2. He also told him that he and others agreed to the date of waging war being postponed to the 27th. Thereafter all went away. Lal Singh addressing me said that the day after the next had been fixed for the purpose, and he proclaimed to all present that the next meeting would be held at the *theh* of Kairon. Then he made over to me a *chhavi* and said that I would be called if needed. After this all went away.

Q.—Did he give you any *chhavi*; if so where is that ?

A.—Yes he gave over to me one. Four days, thereafter, Parem Singh of Sursingh (aforesaid) took it from me on loan, saying that he required the same.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—I did not go to the *theh* of Kairon, nor was I invited there.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Four days after the meeting at the Jhar Sahib, three *sowars* came there on foot ond *pattis* on in the afternoon.

Q.—What were their names ?

A.—One was named Surain Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Shahbazpur, Tahsil Tarn Taran, and the names of the others I do not know.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—On their arrival the said *sowars* said " is Lal Singh of Bhure not here ? I asked them why they enquired about him. They replied that they had come from the 23rd Cavalry stationed at Lahore to see Lal Singh, but that they could not find him. I said that he might be at Bhure. They then returned after drinking water. Two hours after their departure two men came, from Shahbazpur. One of them was Bachan Singh, father's name not known, barber of Shahbazpur, and the other was not acquainted with me, nor did I enquire his name. They asked me about Surain Singh and the two *sowars*. I said that they had gone to Bhure. Two *gharis* thereafter Kala Singh, son of Gulab Singh, *Jat*, of Bhure, came alone and asked me about the three *sowars*. I told him also that they had gone to Bhure. The two men of Shahbazpur were still there at the Jhar Sahib. They requested me to have Surain Singh and the two *sowars* sent for. I sent Jora Singh, son of Hakim Singh, *Jat*, of Kamalpur (who had come there to take *bhang*) to Bhure. Surain Singh alone came along with him. The men of Shahbazpur asked Surain Singh to accompany them to Shahbazpur where they said a man had come to see him. Surain Singh would not agree to this saying that his companions were at Bhure and that he alone could not go. He then remained with me and the two men of Shahbazpur went away. We took food and went to bed. One or 1¼ *pahrs* before sunrise two men came. One of them was Jhanda Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh, resident of Shahbazpur, while the other was not known to me. They asked me if Surain Singh was there. I took them to him. Jhanda Singh's companion stated that the men of the Cavalry stationed at Lahore had said that if Surain Singh and the other two fugitives came back they would get them pardoned. At the request of Surain Singh I went to Kala Singh's house at Bhure and brought therefrom the two sowars. Jhanda Singh and his companions returned while Surain Singh and his companions did not. At day-break

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a man, whom I did not know, came. He was a tall and stalwart man. He said to Surain Singh that he should effect his escape as the Police was coming to arrest him. Therepon the three sowars went out. Parem Singh (aforesaid), and Bishen Singh, Jat, of Arpal, District Amritsar (father's name not known) came to the Jhar Sahib in quest of Lal Singh. They too fled away to a different direction from that of the sowars. After that the Police arrived and seized the three sowars. Two days later Lal Singh of Bhure came to me at the Jhar Sahib and said "O *Mahant*! this is a sword. I want it no longer. Keep it with you." I refused to keep it myself. However I yielded on his insisting. I received the sword from him and threw the same into a well inside the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—How many wells are there in the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—There are two wells. I threw the sword into the smaller well which is used for drinking purposes.

Q.—Have you to say anything else ?

A.—Three days latter Prem Singh of Sur Singh (aforesaid) came. He too asked me to keep a sword and said that he did not require it and that he would take it back at the time of need. At first I refused to do so but afterwards I took the sword from him and threw it into the smaller well. Ten or twelve days thereafter Kala Singh of Bhure (aforesaid) came. He gave me a *chhura* (large knife) with a leather scabbord to keep. I interred them in the mud in the *chhappar* (pond) in the Jhar Sahib. I produced both the swords and the *chhura* yesterday. (The Policemen gave two rusty swords and a *chhura* with a torn leather scabbord, which were shown to the accused).

Q.—Are these swords and *chhura* and scabbord the same ?

A.—Yes, they are the same.

Q.—Have you to say anything else ?

A.—I have to say nothing else.

Q.—Had anybody got weapons when the meetings were held at the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—Many had *dangs* (clubs), some had *chhavis* and a few had pistols. I cannot tell what particular person had what.

Q.—Have you to say anything else ?

A.—I have to say nothing else.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Dated the 18*th September* 1915. *Magistrate of the* 1*st Class, District Amritsar.*

NOTE.—I put my signature on the *chhura*, the scabbord and the swords. The swords bear no number. Trade mark 'C. A.' is inscribed in letters of brass on the *chhura*. The whole of the letter 'D' and a part of the letter 'A' are missing. Slips of papers were pasted on the *chhura*, the scabbord and the swords, and signatures were put on them by me.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Dated 18*th September* 1915. *Magistrate of the* 1*st Class, District Amritsar.*

Read out to accused in Court.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21*st January* 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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6.—Bir Singh *alias* Vir Singh, Jat, son of Buta Singh, of Bahoowal, District Hoshiarpur, aged 45 :—

Q. 1.—Did you leave Victoria on or about August 22nd, 1914 ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—On what date did you arrive in India, by what boat, and from what port ?

A.—Do not remember date. I arrived at Calcutta, forget the name of the boat I returned by.

Q. 3.—Have you ever met approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) ? If so, where ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you a member of a Committee which fixed November 15th, 1914, as the date for a rising ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you at the assembly in a garden near Kapurthala on June 5th, 1915, *re* looting the magazine ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you in *Jeth*, along with Buta Singh (hanged) bring approver Amar Singh, II, a message from accused (36), Jawand Singh absconder, that the *Ghadr* was about to start ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you, on June 5th, 1915, armed with a *chavi*, guide Amar Singh, II, and accused Hardit Singh, absconder, to the place of assembly near Kapurthala ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you in company with Dr. Mathra Singh, Kartar Singh of Soraba, the students Surti Singh and Abdul Halim, meet approver Anokh Singh at approver Sucha Singh's house ? Why should Anokh Singh say so ?

A.—No. Anokh Singh made the statement to save his own life. I was photographed in jail both the face and the back. Anokh Singh was shown my photo, and my name, thus he stated my name falsely.

Q. 9.—Were you arrested on June 6th, 1915, at Chitti *Gurdwara* along with accused Arjan Singh and Buta Singh and Kapur Singh ? How came you to be there ?

A.—I was arrested with Buta Singh at Chitti. I was going to Lilian village to demand £ 4 which Dewa Singh owed me. Before I reached Lilian I was seized.

Q. 10.—Did you, along with the Anarkali murderer and others, take part in the Mansuran dacoity of January 27th, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you, along with others, take part in the Chabba dacoity of February 2nd, 1915, in which Bela Ram was murdered, and other persons injured. ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you and approver Udham Singh of Hans and others take the Chabba loot to Amritsar to approver Mula Singh ?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 13.—Were your clothes bloodstained ; and did Mula Singh get you fresh clothes in Amritsar ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Were you injured in the back and foot by a bomb at Chabba dacoity ; and did Dr. Hardit Singh treat you in Amritsar ?

A.—I had a boil on my back when at America. In a quarrel at Jullundur Station, I was struck with a stick which had an iron spike on the place where the boil was.

I met Mula Singh, approver, at Amritsar in *Darbar Sahib*, he advised me to go to a Sikh whose name I did not know. He dressed my wound.

The quarrel occurred 9 or 10 months from to-day.

Q. 15.—Did you, at the Baba Atal house, Amritsar, tell approver Amar Singh, I, of approver Mula Singh's arrest, saying you meant to abscond?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you and Harnam Singh bring *lathis* and 2 *chavi* blades to approver Sucha Singh's quarters ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you assemble with Dalip Singh (dead approver), Anarkali murderer, Kartar Singh and others for a proposed dacoity near Jhabewal ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Were you with Pingley (L.C.C.) on 2nd February 1915 at the *chaubara* at Amritsar ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Were you acquainted with Rash Behari Bose, Bengali—can you identify this photo. (Exh. P. 199) ?

A.—No. I have not seen any Bengali at all.

Q 20.—Did you on December 10th, 1914, at Nangal Kalan, join approver Nawab Khan's party along with accused 36, Jawand Singh, absconder, for a proposed dacoity at Bhaniwal ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—About 16-17th January 1915, did you and the Anarkali murderer visit approver Umrao Singh at Jhabewal, and say you had seen a suitable house for a dacoity at Umedpur ?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Did you and the Anarkali murderer and others take part in a dacoity at Sahnewal, in which Khushi Ram was murdered—the gang being armed with bombs, pistols and *chavis* ? Were you armed with a *chavi* ?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Were you captured with the *chavi* Ex. P. 78 at Chitti.

A.—No. Police took my *chadar* at *Thana* and when I was produced before the Magistrate they had put in a *chavi* in it and stated that I had it when I was arrested.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 21st January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

22nd January 1916.

Prisoners and Counsel as before. The statements of accused continues.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd January 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

7.—Bishen Singh, son of Wasakha Singh, *Jat*, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Did you sail from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong by the *Nam Sang* and arrive Calcutta on 13th October 1914 ? Was accused Budha Singh on your boat ?

A.—Yes, but I do not know if Budha Singh was with me in the same boat.

Q. 2.—Were you a Police Constable at Shanghai ; and did you know approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) there ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Were you with accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station ; or with his *Dewali* party at Amritsar ?

A.—When I got off the boat I reached Howrah. Do not know if Gujar Singh had a party either at Howrah or Amritsar.

Q. 4.—Did you reach Amritsar about October 16th or 17th with Sundar Singh (W. G.), and go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara* ?

A.—No, I went straight to my village. Did not go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*.

Q. 5.—Did you go with Sundar Singh (W. G.), accused Harnam Singh of Rasulpur and Harnam Singh of Sialkot to Khasa Station, and there meet accused (85) Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal and accused (87) Sundar Singh of Jabewal ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you take a message from accused Gyan Singh to Nankana fair *re* date of rising ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—After Nankana fair, were you sent to the Bar to collect funds ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at Tarn Taran *Massia*, asking the date of the rising ?

A.—I did go to *Massia* to see the fair but not for asking the date of any rising.

Q. 9.—Were you at Jhar Sahib assemblies on November 23rd or 26th, 1914, or on any other dates ?

A.—No, I have never been to Jhar Sahib.

Q. 10.—Did you, in Amritsar, direct Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Harnam Singh of Sialkot to the *dharmsala* where approver Mula Singh was staying ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you invite Sundar Singh (W. G.) to join in the Chabba, or any other dacoity ?

A.—No.

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Q. 12.—P. W. Kala Singh states that at the Jhar Sahib meeting on November 26th, 1914, you suggested meeting at Kharion mound; is this true ?

A.—No, I don't know Kala Singh at all.

Q. 13.—Were you at small Jhar Sahib assemblies on November 30th and December 1st, 1914, when plans were discussed ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did approver Amar Singh, II, ever meet you at Kapurthala ? Have you ever called yourself " Puran Singh " ?

A.—No, I do not know him. I never called myself Puran Singh.

Q. 15.—Did you reach your village from abroad about *Dewali*, and, after staying 2 days, leave for some four months ? Lambardar says this.

A.—I reached my village about *Dewali*. I never went out of my village. Lambardar is lying.

Q. 16.—Did you, along with Harnam Singh of the *Komagata Maru*, at Tarn Taran *Gurdwara* enquire from approver Mula Singh about date for a rising ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Were you at the Wipali *Dharmsala* with approver Mula Singh, Kartar Singh of Saraba and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) when *Ghadr* and bombs were discussed ?

A.—Whenever I have been to the *dharmsala* I never saw these men there.

Q. 18.—Were you at Gulab Singh's *Dharamsala* when Dr. Mathra Singh prepared an experimental bomb ?

A.—No, never seen *Sant* Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* in my life.

Q. 19.—Did you and Harnam Singh of Sialkot, and accused Jawand Singh, absconder, go for an abortive dacoity in the Doaba ?

A.—No, I don't know these men.

Q. 20.—Were you at Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala* when Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), told approver Mula Singh that bomb materials were ready at Jhabewal ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did Mula Singh, approver, send you and Harnam Singh of Sialkot, to Wasawa Singh, to ascertain the date for Chabba dacoity ?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Did you leave with Ram Rakha and others for a Chabba dacoity—taking 2 pistols—but twice returned unsuccessful ?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did you with the same gang attempt an unsuccessful dacoity near Jandiala ?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—Mula Singh, approver, became acquainted with me in the Sadr Thana Amritsar, during investigation of Chabba dacoity in which I was called but released. I was under bail in my village and could not leave it. After my release in the Chabba investigation Police made up a case against me.

Sunder Singh (W. G.) was under me in service in Burma. We became enemies on account of a case about bolt of a rifle. I gave evidence against

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him there, he was dismissed there. He names me through enmity. He returned home before me. Besides when he visited his brother Tahal Singh, Havildar in the 93rd Punjab Infantry, Barrackpore, my cousin, Narain Singh, put him in custody in the quarter guard.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

8.—Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, Khatri of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 24 :—

Q. 1.—Did you return from Hong Kong by the *Nam Sang*, arriving Calcutta on 13th October 1914, and was accused Bishan Singh on your ship ?

A.—Yes, but don't remember name of the ship. I was ill. I did not notice Bishan Singh on the boat.

Q. 2.—Did you know approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) at Hong Kong and join the *Ghadr* party there ?

A.—I did not join *ghadr* party though I saw Sunder Singh (W. G.) in the *gurdwara* Hong Kong.

Q. 3.—Did accused 85 Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal supply you and Dr. Mathra Singh's passage-money ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you in accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station on October 13th, 1914, and afterwards in his *Dewali* party at Amritsar ?

A.—I did not see Gujar Singh at Howrah Station nor at *Dewali* at Amritsar. I was interned on arrival at Amritsar. I don't know anything about any party of Gujar Singh. I was released on bail after internment.

Q. 5.—Were you at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* about October 17th, 1914; and at Tarn Taran *Massia* asking the date of the rising ?

A.—I did not go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*. About that time I did not go to *Massia* fair at Tarn Taran.

Q. 6.—Did you and accused Ganda Singh *Nihang* tell approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) that the date of the rising was November 26th, 1914 ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you on November 25th, 1914, go with approver Natha Singh and accused Teja Singh of Bhikiwind to Lal Singh at Bhure; thence to Jhar Sahib on 26th; and thence to Khairon mound ? Were you given 12 *chhavis* to carry to Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali *thana*; and afterwards go on to Dhun with approver Natha Singh and others ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you ask approver Natha Singh to join in a rising ; and afterwards ask him to procure men ? Did you ever visit him with Channan Singh (hanged) ?

A.—No.

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Q. 10.—Did you visit Lal Singh of Bhure to ask whether *chhavis* were ready?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Were you once in a Mule Battery from which you deserted?

A.—Yes.

Q. 12.—Were you an associate of Lal Singh of Bhure, accused Ganda Singh *Nihang*, accused Sadhu Singh and Channan Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you eventually become approver Natha Singh's disciple; and tour about with him, along with accused Udham Singh and Kala Singh and Channan Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you fetch P. W. Kala Singh to Lal Singh's house, and did Kala Singh there agree to join the *Ghadr* party?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Were you present at any *Ghadr* pamphlet recitals at Jhar Sahib?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you go with Kala Singh (hanged) to fetch one *Sadhu* to make preparations for *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you ever meet accused Sucha Singh, or accused Prem Singh, or accused Maharaj Singh about December 1st, 1914, at Jhar Sahib?

A.—No, I had never seen them.

Q. 18.—Last *Poh* did you and Natha Singh, and others spend some 10 days in *Rae*?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Were you arrested at Bareilly, United Provinces, in your Mule Battery?

A.—Yes.

Q. 20.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I was sent back by Zaildar Khushal Singh to the Mule Battery where I had rejoined my post before I was arrested.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

9.—Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh, *Darzi* **of Doudhar, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 36 :—**

Q. 1.—Did you arrive in India from Penang January 13th, 1915, by *Yat Shin*, a Jardine boat? Was approver Arjan Singh on the same ship?

A.—Yes, Arjan Singh, approver, was in the same boat.

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Q. 2.—Did you accompany approver Arjan Singh and his brother Ishar Singh to Penang in April 1914?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Were you living there with him and approver Nand Singh when the *Tosha Maru* arrived in October 1914?

A.—When the *Tosha Maru* arrived I was living in Police fort. Did not with live Nand Singh or his brother.

Q. 4.—Did Nand Singh bring some *Tosha Maru* passengers, including approver Nawab Khan for refreshments, who talked about grievances and revolution?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Why did you return to India?

A.—I reached my village on 17th January 1915.

Q. 6.—Did Arjan Singh introduce you to Bhagat Singh and did you agree to join the *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—How does your name appear at page 82 of Bhagat Singh's diary (Exh. P. 15.)?

A.—I cannot say why my name is in the pocket-book. Possibly Arjan Singh, my enemy, might have suggested my name to Bhagat Singh.

Q. 8.—Did you make a sheath and sash for Puran Singh's (*i.e.*, Banta Singh's) *kirpan* out of cloth supplied by Arjan Singh, approver?

A.—No. I know nothing about them.

Q. 9.—Approver Nand Singh says you attended a seditious lecture at Penang *Gurdwara*—is this true? Did you tell him you were sailing for *Ghadr*?

A.—No, Nand Singh is lying about my presence or agreeing to sail for *Ghadr*.

Q. 10.—About 12th March 1916, did you and your nephew Thaman Singh meet Nand Singh at Arjan Singh's house, when Nand Singh agreed to join the *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Were you present when accused Arjan Singh spoke of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib for March 21st.

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Is the boy, P. W. Mehr Singh your son? Did you send him to call Kapur Singh when accused Ishar Singh and Puran Singh (*alias* Banta Singh) came seeking information as to who had caused the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—Arjan Singh owed £ 3, Nand Singh owed Rs. 55, both denied the debts. I demanded from both, they refused to pay. Both had a quarrel about the matter. I am a tailor, live on wages, they got me in trouble. I am innocent. I returned home as my son became home sick at Penang. On my return was restricted to my village which I did not leave.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

10.—Dalip Singh, son of Hamir Singh, Jat, of Phullewal, Police Station Sadr Ludhiana, District Ludhiana, age 15 :—

Q. 1.—Were you at a Lohatbadi meeting when resolutions were passed *re* Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, the Santok tank, etc. ?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—And when similar resolutions were passed at Indar Singh's house in Khanna in *Asuj* ?

A.—I went on 24th *Bisakh* at an *Akhund Path*, but not in *Asuj*.

Q. 3.—Were you at the Chamkhor Sahib meeting in *Poh* ?

A.—Yes I did go there every year.

Q. 4.—Were you at a *Granth Sahib* recital at Ram Singh Reservist's house in Gujarwal, when accused Randhir Singh was present ? Was a secret seditious meeting held afterwards ?

A.—Yes I was at Ram Singh's in Gujarwal ; Randhir Singh present. I recited Jhubji, no secret meeting. At the *bhog* prayers for victory of British arms offered. At that place Gurbachan Singh asked for an *Akhund Path* at his house as son had gone to the front.

Q. 5.—Were you at Randhir Singh's house on February 19th, 1915 ? Did you join the train at Mullanpur, dressed in black, with Randhir Singh's party on February 19th, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th ; and did you take the train with Randhir Singh and others next day at Phima ke Hai ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) find you with Randhir Singh at Randhir Singh's father's house in Nabha ? Do you usually remain in Randhir Singh's company ?

A.—No, though I often accompany Randhir Singh.

Q. 8.—Do you know approver Udham Singh of Hans ? Do you also call yourself "Santa Singh" ? Approver Anokh Singh says you changed your name when Randhir Singh gave you the *pahul* ?

A.—I was Santa Singh before my initiation as Sikh when I was given my present name. I know Udham Singh. Randhir Singh did not give me *pahul*. I received it at Lilton Khurd some two years ago.

Q. 9.—P. W. Teja Singh of Samrala, P. W. Ganda Das and P. W. 27 Indar Singh of Khanna say you attended a secret meeting at Dhudari after Gurbachan Singh's *Path* ; is this true ?

A.—No. No such secret committee. On the contrary prayers offered for victory of British Arms.

Q. 10.—P. W. Mussammat Nihal Kaur says you attended a *Dewan* ceremony at her house—is this correct ?

A.—I attended on 24th *Magh Akhund Path* at her house but not on the *Dewan* occasion. Again says it was 24th *Bisakh* not *Magh*.

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Q. 11.—Were you arrested, along with accused Harbhajan Singh at Rampura Phul Station on October 15th, 1915?

A.—Yes. We were going to Ferozepore for the Conference.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I was student in Khalsa School, my mother died. I began to read with Randhir Singh. After the above two *Akhund Paths* I conducted two *Paths* where prayers for victory of British Arms offered. Sundar Singh (A M.) is my enemy, he was punished for misappropriation of money by us. Likewise Udham Singh for shading his hair.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN.

Special Commissioner,

The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Cammissioner,

The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

12.—Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh, *Jat*, of Dhaloke, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 26 years :—

Q. 1.—Were you one of the *Korea* passengers? If so, when did you sail; and from what port?

A.—Yes, got in it at Fresco.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—I had been absent for 6 years. My people asked me to return.

Q. 3.—Did you reach Calcutta by the *Tosha Maru* on October 29th, 1914?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4—Were you ever at Bridalveil?

A.—No.

Q 5.—Was a *Ghadr* newspaper found on you at Calcutta?

A.—During voyage between Hong Kong and Singapore one Rur Singh asked me to put in my box his typewriter. I gave him the key. He put it in.

Q. 6.—Were you arrested at Calcutta, and interned in Multan Jail?

A.—Yes, I have been in custody for the last 15 months.

Q. 7—Were a duplicator containing a paper, Exh. P. 251; and some 3 papers, Exh. P. 252, found in your box at Calcutta? Are they your property?

A.—See my answer to question 5, these are not my property. I did not know if Rur Singh had any papers in his machine.

Q. 8.—Were any of the above articles given you by Rur Singh (L. C. C.)? If so, for what purpose?

A.—He did not give them to me, he said he will take them back at Calcutta.

Q. 9.—Did approver Umrao Singh meet you at Fowler in Califorina about August 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you attend a seditious meeting at Fresno on 9th or 16th August 1914?

A.—No.

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Q. 11.—Did approver Umrao Singh see you on 28th or 29th August 1914 at the *Yugantar* Press in San Francisco ready to sail ?

A.—No, I heard his name in this case.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—Umrao Singh worked with me in California 18 days. He broke a waggon. I said he broke it, we had a fight over it.

Q. 13.—Are you literate. At the suggestion of his Counsel.

A.—I am totally illiterate. Don't know even Gurmukhi.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

18.—Dharam Singh, son of Amar Singh, *Jat*, of Nandpur, Patiala State, aged 35 :—

Q. 1.—Did you accompany P. W. *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur to Ferozepore when she went to search for her husband, Indar Singh of Khanna ?

A.—No. I was shown to her at the *thana*, there she said she had not seen me.

Q. 2.—Were you made a Sikh by accused (77) Santa Singh of Kalour ; and afterwards taken off by him to help in the proposed attack of Ferozepore ?

A.—I got my *Pahul* some 10 years ago at Samrala. Did not get my *Pahul* from (77). Never accompanied him to attack Ferozepore.

Q. 3.—Were you one of some 20 persons who took train at Phemi-ke Kai Station on the morning of February 20th, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 4 —Do you wish to state further.

A.—I had come to Samrala searching my brother's wife. I live in *bar* since the last 10 years. I contributed money towards the building of a *Gurdwara* in honour of the coronation of His Majesty the Emperor.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Dharam Singh, accused, No. 13 :—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

"About a year and a half ago in the Samundri Tahsil, the Tahsildar held a public meeting where resolutions expressing loyalty to the Government

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were passed. I was present at the meeting to express my heartfelt loyalty. I have always been loyal, and am even now ready to render service to the Government.

Further, in the days when I am alleged to be at Khanna, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, etc., a quarrel took place between myself and my brother, and several lambardars effected a reconciliation between us at Nandpur."

Signature in Gurmukhi of—

The 22nd January 1916. DHARAM SINGH,

Accused.

(Sd.) SAYED MUHAMMAD RAUF ALI,

Barrister-at-Law.

Put it on record.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

14.—Ganda Singh, son of Bahadar Singh, Jat, of Khabir Khari, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Were you in the 47th Sikh Regiment stationed at Fatehgarh?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Listen to your confession made on 19th September 1915 to Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar.

Did you make it? Is your signature on it?

A.—I have heard it. I did not make it of my own accord. I was tortured. I did not make it. I did not sign it.

Q. 3.—Did Lal Singh of Bhure give you a *gandasa*, as stated in your confession? If so, what became of it?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you agree to join the *Ghadr* movement?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you meet approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) in Amritsar after the middle of October 1914, and, along with him ask to see the "leader," accused Gujar Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you associate with Kala Singh (hanged), and encourage Sundar Singh (W. G.) to do *Ghadr* work?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you at Tarn Taran *Massia*, when it was arranged to meet at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—I did go to *Massia*. Cannot say which month. No talk as to Jhar Sahib with anyone.

Q. 8.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd and 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you on night of November 26th accompany approver Natha Singh to P. W. Kesar Singh of Sarhali Mandan?

A.—No.

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Q. 10.—Were you at Khairon mound on night of November 27th, and take part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*; and go on with Natha Singh to Dhun?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—P. W. Kala Singh says you were present at *Ghadr* pamphlet recitals at the Jhar Sahib, and used to go there for *Ghadr* work. Is this true?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you enlist in the 47th Sikh Regiment, and were you arrested at Bombay?

A.—Yes. I had served the regiment for 9 years before my second enlistment.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—The Police (Sardar Harkishen Singh) treated me very badly. Kala Singh was kept together with me. I have been loyal, my cousin is at the front.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission*.

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission*.

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation of a confession made by Ganda Singh, son of Bahadar Singh, on the 19th September 1915, before Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate of the 1st Class, District Amritsar.

Ganda Singh, son of Bahadar Singh, aged 26 years, *Jat*, of Khapar Kheri, Tahsil Amritsar, a soldier in 47th Sikh Regiment, stationed at Fatehgarh.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—A year ago, in the month of *Assu* or *Katak* I was at my village. Lal Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Bhure, tahsil and district not known, came to my village.

Q.—Was he known to you before?

A.—No.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—Lal Singh came alone, and took me with himself saying that he had to consult me. He was riding a mare. I was on foot. We arrived at the Jhar Sahib, Tahsil Tarn Taran, at 7 P.M. Some 16 or 17 Sikhs were present there. Lal Singh gave over to me a *gandasa* and asked me for assistance, in order that the Sikhs might rise against the Government. At about midnight we 15 or 16 Sikhs went to Sarhali in company with Lal Singh. We arrived there at 4 A.M. We passed the day in a *haveli* like house.

Q.—Where did you take food?

A.—I took evening meal at the Jhar Sahib and morning meal at Sarhali.

Q.—Who supplied you with food at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—Lal Singh sent two men out of the aforesaid 15 or 16 men, and they begged in two or three villages and brought the same.

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Q.—Do you know the names of any of the men that assembled there?

A.—I learnt the names of only Natha Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Dhun in the District of Amritsar, Dari, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Dudher, District Amritsar, and of others I did not. I did not know any of them before.

Q.—Which of them had weapons?

A.—All of them were armed with weapons, some had *gandasas*, some *chhavis* and some hatchets.

Q.—Did any conversation take place at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—I was not allowed to sit by them. Lal Singh of Bhure, Natha Singh and Dari, and 5 or 6 prominent men held consultation under the *Beri* trees standing to the north of the *gurdwara* outside the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—Did you not ask them about the consultation?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you too proceed to wage war against the Government, if so, why?

A.—I went at the instigation of Lal Singh. In fact I had no mind for that.

Q.—Did no one except the above mentioned 15 or 16 men come to the Jhar Sahib?

A.—No one except the 15 or 16 men came there.

Q.—How far is Sarhali from the Jhar Sahib and to which side?

A.—It is 5 or 6 *kos* to the east.

Q.—In whose *haveli* did you stay at Sarhali, and to which side of the village is that *haveli* situated?

A.—It belonged to a *zamindar* and is situated to the north of the village.

Q.—Where from did you get food in the morning?

A.—Lal Singh asked a Sikh (whom I do not know) of advanced age with middle stature, black and grey beard, for food. I did not notice the complexion of that Sikh. He came with a bundle of loaves of bread, onions, and mango pickle and gave the same to us. There was nothing else to eat.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—We stayed in that *haveli* the whole day. Lal Singh, Natha Singh and some other prominent men remained walking outside. No outsider came there in the day time. At 10 o'clock in the night Lal Singh of Bhure and Natha Singh of Dhun took us all to the *theh* of Kairon.

Q.—How far is the *theh* of Kairon from the village and to which side?

A.—It is two miles from the village and is situated in the north-western corner.

Q.—What else happened?

A.—Lal Singh and Natha Singh of Dhun consulted each other that either the Sarhali Police Station or the Patti Police Station should be raided. They asked me to pray for their success. I refused saying that I had served the Government and that I would not pray in that behalf. They then said we would slay you, or else you should read prayers. I recited the name of ten *Gurus* and afterwards I prayed for the welfare of all mankind. They all were crossing a distributary when I threw away the *gandasa* into it and hastened to my village, without staying and taking food in the way. I reached my village in the evening.

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Q.—Were the people assembled at the *theh* of Kairon the same that had met together at the Jhar Sahib or were different from them?

A.—They were the same 15 or 16 men that had assembled at the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—I do not know which place they raided.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—No.

Q.—Why did you leave your village in company with Lal Singh?

A.—I was not told what business he had with me. I enquired from him but he said that he had to consult me.

Q.—Did you at the Jhar Sahib come to know what business he had with you?

A.—Yes. But the above-mentioned men were with me. Whenever I tried to effect my escape they called me names. I remained on the look-out for an opportunity to get rid of them, I being too poor to maintain myself.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—Nothing.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Dated the 19*th September* 1915. *Magistrate of the* 1*st Class, Amritsar District.*

Read out to accused in Court.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 22*nd January* 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

15.—Ganda Singh *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jowala Singh, Jat of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 45 years :—

Q. 1.—Are you known as "Ganda Singh *Nihang,*" or as "Sangat Singh"?

A.—In my village I am known as Sangat Singh; outsiders call me Sangat Singh Nahang Singh.

Q. 2.—Did you reach India by the *Kum Sang* on 11th November 1914?

Was accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudike on your ship? Or P. W. 161 Kesar Singh of Dhun?

A.—Yes, but I did not know any passenger on the boat.

Q. 3.—Why did you return to India?

A.—Owing to war there was no work so I returned to India.

Q. 4.—Were you arrested at Hazur Sahib, Deccan, under a false name? Is this your photograph (Exh. P. 23)?

A.—Yes. Did not give a false name.

Q. 5.—Were you punished at Hong Kong under the Arms Act; and deported at Government expense?

A.—I was fined on account of possession of a pistol. Yes I was deported.

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Q. 6.—How long did you remain in your village after arriving in India ?

A.—I did not go to my village. I was Nehang, my real village is Anundpur.

Q. 7.—Listen to your confession made to a Magistrate of Amritsar District on October 10th, 1915. Did you make it ? Does it bear you signature ?

A.—Yes I made the statement ; the part marked A is not, B is my statement.

Q. 8.—Did you meet approver Natha Singh and accused Budha Singh and Sadhu Singh at Tarn Taran *Massia* ; tell them you had returned to India for *Ghadr* ; and show Natha Singh, the dagger (Ex. P. 21) and a large knife (Ex. P. 26 or P. 12) ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you go with Natha Singh to Lal Singh of Bhure, and enquire *re chhavis* and date of rising ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you acquaint approvers Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Natha Singh of dates for meeting at Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you attend the Jhar Sahib assembly on night of November 26th, 1914 ?

A.—I do not know the Jhar Sahib which is near Bhure.

Q. 12.—Did you go thence with Natha Singh to P. W. Kesar Singh of Sarhali Mandan ; and there read out a *Gurmukhi Ghadr* pamphlet to persons present ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1914, armed with a dagger, knife and *chavi* ; and did you lend a pencil for writing in note-book (Ex. P. 1) ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana* ; and did you go on with approver Natha Singh to Dhun ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you attend any assemblies at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you give P. W. 16 Kala Singh the dagger and sash (Exh. P. 21) for *Ghadr* at Muktsar ?

A.—I gave a *kirpan* to Kala Singh at Muktsar Maghi as he said he wanted one. P. 21 shown, identifies it.

Q. 17.—Did you ever give Lal Singh of Bhure the knife, Ex. P. 26 ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did P. W. 177 *Mahant* Deva Das of Chamba see you with Natha Singh and others near the Budda well ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Were you at a meeting at Virpali *dharmsala* attended by approvers Mula Singh and Amar Singh, and Nidhan Singh, Kartar Singh of Soraba, Pingley and Dr. Mathra Singh (L. C. C.) when *Ghadr* matters, bombs and dacoities were discussed ?

A.—No.

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Q. 20.—Were you at Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* when Mathra Singh made an experimental bomb; and did you go with approver Amar Singh, I and others to test it?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Were you arrested at Hazur Sahib? Why did you go there?

A.—I went there for pilgrimage and read *Granth* there.

Q. 22.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—A Resaldar in charge of the *gurdwara* sent me to Hyderabad and then I was brought at Lahore on 5th October. Produced me before Distriot Superintendent of Police. I gave my name Sangat Singh. Afterwards I was ill-treated by Harkishan Singh. I was taken to Anarkali *Thana* for allowing Mula Singh to identify me.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Supplementary questions for accused 15 Ganda Singh, Nihang of Sur Singh.

Q. 1 (*a*).—Was your house searched in your absence on March 20th, 1915; and were Ex. P. 99 *B* (suit case), 99 *C* (picture), 99 *D* (photo. group), 99 *E* (three pieces of saw of a hack-saw), 99 *F* (iron punch) and 99 *G* (picture) found therein?

A.—I know nothing about them.

Q. 1 (*b*).—Do any of the above articles belong to you?

A.—No. It is all police doing.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation of the confession of Ganda Singh *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jawala Singh, recorded by Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District, on the 10th October 1915.

Ganda Singh *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jawala Singh, caste *Jat*, resident of *mauza* Sur Singh, Thana Kalra, District Lahore, age 40—45 years.

I was 14 years old, when I enlisted as a musician in the regiment known as the Guides, stationed at Hoti Mardan. I could not learn music. I was therefore dismissed from service, and I came back to my house. I remained at B.

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my house for about a year. My elder brother Jhanda Singh was employed in No. 8 Mule Cadre at Malakand. He came and took me with him. On going to Malakand, I also was employed in the Cadre as a driver. We saw that the duties of a driver were hard. First my brother left the service and came home, and then I. I was employed there for about a year. At last I came back to my house. Before I came home, my brother Jhanda Singh went away towards Hong Kong in search of employment. After a year I also went to Hong Kong. At the time I reached there my brother, Jhanda Singh, *alias* Chanda Singh, was employed in the Jail guard. I was ill. So I could not get employment even in the Jail guard. I took up the private service of a rich Englishman as watchman. I served him for 8 or 9 months. Then I went to Shanghai in China. There I took up the service of English company as watchman. After a month my brother also came there, and joined the Police. After serving the company for 8 or 9 months, I obtained employment in the new Jail guard there. I was employed there for nearly two months. Then I resigned my post, and became the watchman of a rich man there. In short I remained in Shanghai for about two years. After that I went to Hankow(?) a British Island, and joined the Police there. I had served there for 8 or 9 months, when I was reported to have taken liquor, and was dismissed. After that I went to the Tientsin Island. My number at Hankow (?) was 20. At Tientsin I got the post of watchman in the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank through the Police on 25 dollars a month. One Mahain (?) Singh of my village was a Sergeant in the Police there. I got the employment through him. I was employed with the said bank for about a month, when the war with China broke out. The Russians, the English, the Germans, the French, the Italians, the Japanese, &c., sent for their armies. One of those days I was standing on the roof of the building of the bank, where a *nikka* (?) machine had been fixed. A bullet struck me on the left arm. It struck above the elbow and passed through the arm without injuring the bone. I became unconscious, and was taken to the
B. hospital. I recovered in two or three weeks. The war continued there for about three or four months. I served the aforesaid bank for 1 or 1¼ years, and then came back to my house. I remained at home for two or three years, and during that time went about in the company of *Sadhs*. I used to go to *Sant* Bakhshish Singh, *Giani*, who lived with Jit Singh, *Ramgarhia*, in the *Ghee mandi*, Amritsar. Besides this, I stayed at Sabu-ki-Talwandi in the Malwa tract as well. I also went to the Hazur Sahib in the Deccan. The city there is called Nader. I stayed there at the Hazur Sahib in the *Guru's* garden, Anchalnagar, for 9 months. I had Rs. 300 before I went to the Hazur Sahib. I left it in trust with *Sardar* Jit Singh at Amritsar. While at the Hazur Sahib, Deccan, I sent for that money, and received it by money order. After coming back from China I did not do the work of my house at all. I did not marry either. At last after staying here for three years, I went again to Tientsin in China. There some Sikhs were employed in the Railway Department. They employed me as their *Granthi*. After six months I went to Shanghai again. At Shanghai I was a watchman for about 9 months. At last after passing two years in knocking about hither and thither I went to Canada in 1906. There I stayed for about a year and worked at a saw mill. After remaining there for a year I came home. Here I stayed for about two years, and again mixed with *Sadhs*. Then perhaps in 1909 or 1910 I went from here to America. I landed at San Francisco One Gurdit Singh, a barber of our village, is there. I went to him. There I obtained employment as a cooly in the railway and went to the inner part of the country. I do not at present remember the name of that place. It was perhaps Parla (?). After staying there for three months, I went back to San Francisco. There *Havildar* Bakhshish Singh, who is of my village, had obtained work from a coal company. So I worked with him. From there I went to Portland. The *Havildar* also went with me. There also I began to work at a saw-mill, and remained there for a month. From there I went to Astoria, and worked for a short period at a saw-mill there. From there I again went to Portland. From Portland I went to Canada. First I landed at Vancouver. There is a small town, Port Moody, at a distance of five miles from Vancouver. I went there from Vancouver and took up employment at a saw-mill. At last in 1911, I, with others, purchased

two lots of land on the Victoria Road in Vancouver. One thousand dollars were paid by me, and 2,000 dollars were paid by Bhagat Singh, Mangal Singh, Hakim Singh, and Mangal Singh, II, residents of Sur Singh, who were co-sharers. This land was purchased joint. Then we went to Arrowhead, and there we worked at a saw-mill for about six or seven months. Then I worked at another mill. I worked mostly at Port Moody. At last I came away by the ss. *Empress of India* from Vancouver on the 22nd of the 8th month in 1914. There were 40 other men with me. Of those men, Mangal Singh was of my village, and the others belonged to different districts. I do not remember their names. In the way I stayed at Hong Kong for a month, as I was short of money. Then I took another ship at Hong Kong, and landed at Calcutta in the month of *Poh*. It is 8 or 9 months now since I landed at Calcutta. From Calcutta *Sadhu* Dial Singh, resident of Gujar Khan, who had come from Hong Kong, brought me with him in a first class compartment. I said to him that I had nothing to pay for my ticket, &c. At last I left train at Amritsar. It was perhaps the 22nd of the month of *Poh*. When on my way back to India I stayed at Hong Kong for a month. I was charged with the offence of possessing a pistol, and was fined 50 dollars. I could not pay the fine and consequently remained in jail for a month. On reaching the Amritsar Railway Station and leaving the train I bathed at the *Darbar Sahib*, and passed the night in the Guru-ka-bagh. The next day I went to Tarn Taran. The *Amawas* was to take place two days after that. *Baba* Natha Singh, resident of Sur Singh, met me at Tarn Taran in the Surialiwala *Bunga*. He said to me "Let us go to our village." I said that I would have a bath on the *Amawas* festival and then leave at 3 or 4 A.M. After having the *Amawas* bath next day I went alone to Mastpura, which is two *kos* from Tarn Taran. I went and sat in a house, where Natha Singh's mare was tied, of which he had spoken to me before. Shortly after Natha Singh and another man, resident of Sangatpura, arrived there. From there we three, *i.e.*, Natha Singh, myself, and the other man, whose name I recollect was Dharm Singh, and who had gone to Tarn Taran with Natha Singh, started off from Mastpura, and went to *mauza* Sur Singh. There we put up at the *Samadh* of *Baba* Bidhi Chand, which is outside the village. We stayed there for three days. There Budha Singh met us. My brother Udham Singh also met me there. I made over to him the documents, *i.e.*, the papers relating to the purchase of the 'lot' of land. Natha Singh asked me where I had to go. I said that I was going to Gondwal to have a bath at the *Baoli Sahib* there. He said that he had to go to Sangatpura to see Hazara Singh, and proposed that we should journey together. Accordingly we three, *i.e.*, Budha Singh, Natha Singh and I, started off. Natha mounted a mare, while we two, *i.e.*, Budha Singh and I, rode a mule. Natha Singh had borrowed for us the mule from one Jawahar Singh, *Zamindar* of the village. On our way, we reached *mauza* Bhure. There Budha Singh and I stood by the mares, and Natha Singh met Kala Singh, *lambardar*, and Lal Singh, residents of Bhure, and had some talk with them, we do not know what. We stopped only for 15 or 20 minutes there. Starting off from that place, we reached Sangatpura. We went to the *haveli* of Hazara Singh, and came to know that he had gone to the Malay Peninsula in China. We passed the night at his *haveli*. Our night food was supplied to us by his nephews (brother's sons). Getting up early in the morning, we started towards Gondwal. After bathing there, we went to Hazara Singh's *haveli* at Sangatpura at 4 P.M. Starting from there, we reached back Sur Singh at 10 or 11 P.M. After this on the third day Budha Singh killed a goat and cooked 4 seers *pukhta* of the meat. Teja Singh, resident of Bhikiwind, District Lahore, came there. This was at 10 or 11 A.M. He had some talk with Natha Singh separately from others. I inquired of Natha Singh what he and Teja Singh were talking. He said, "there is a gathering at the Jhar Sahib to day." They did not tell me anything else. From that place, we four, *i.e.*, Natha Singh, Budha Singh, Teja Singh and myself, started for the Jhar Sahib at 1 P.M. We took with us the raw meat that we had. Natha Singh rode a mare. The rest of us were on foot. We reached *mauza* Bhure on our way at about 5 P.M., and went to the house of Lal Singh. I was left there for the night by Natha Singh, Lal Singh, and Teja Singh, who went away from there towards Makhi (?) or some

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other place. Budha Singh remained with me. I got up next day and went towards the Jhar Sahib. Next day at sunrise, Natha Singh, Lal Singh and Teja Singh came back. All three were on mares. I left for the Jhar Sahib alone in their presence, *i.e.*, after they had came back. The Jhar Sahib is half-a *kos* from *mauza* Bhure. It is 10 or 15 minutes' walk. At *Sandhia* (prayer) time in the evening sixty or seventy men gathered together there. Many other men came at 9 or 10 P.M. *Baba* Natha Singh, Natha Singh, *Dhun*, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Lal Singh of Bhure, Sundar Singh of Watali and Nadhan Singh of the *Doaba ilaka*, brought the men together and convened a meeting. Sundar Singh, resident of Guru-ka-Watala, was the President. The men, that had assembled there, said that a consignment of pistols addressed to Mangal Singh of Bhanjna was due, but had perhaps been caught somewhere in the way. There were 60 or 70 men in all there, and not more than that. I too was present there. But I was not taken into confidence and told the real secret. The special leaders of this assembly were six men, whose names I have mentioned above, *viz.*, *Baba* Natha Singh of Sur Singh, Natha Singh, *Dhun*, Sundar Singh, resident of Guru-ki-Wadali, Mangal Singh, resident of Waltoha, and Nadhan Singh of the *Doaba ilaka*. At last these six leaders told the men through Sundar Singh that they should disperse that day, that any one breaking connection with the meeting would be killed, and that a meeting would be held again the next day on the *theh* of Kairon. All went away with their bands of men. I went with *Baba* Natha Singh to Sarhali. We were 10 or 12 men with him. One was Mangal Singh of Waltoha, and there were nine men more, whose names I do not know Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Budha Singh of Sur Singh, Teja Singh, and Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind passed the day time at the *haveli* of a *zamindar* in *mauza* Sarhali. On the evening of the next day, when it was dark, we went to a *theh* near the canal distributary close to *mauza* Kairon. About 43 men assembled there. Teja Singh and Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Budha Singh of Sur Singh, Kesar Singh of Sur Singh,
A. Sundar Singh and Lal Singh aforesaid, *Baba* Natha Singh, Natha Singh, *Dhun*, Dari and Balwant Singh of Dudher, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Teja Singh of Sandpura, Indar Singh of Sur Singh, Parem Singh of Sur Singh, Jagat Singh of Sur Singh and Nadha Singh of the Malwa tract, were among them. The names of the others I do not know. Sundar Singh, who was the President, made a list of all the men there on the *theh*. He can read and write Gurmukhi. The above men held counsel as to which thana should be robbed of its rifles. At last all started towards the Sarhali Police Station with the above object. There is a cotton field near the canal distributary at a distance of half-a-mile from the thana. *Baba* Natha Singh, Natha Singh, *Dhun*, and Lal Singh of Bhure made the others sit in that field, and they three themselves went to Dudher, with the idea that the walls of the thana being high the men would not be able to climb over them as the men inside the thana would not open the door, and that Dari and his brother should be brought from Dudher, as some constables in the thana were acquainted with them and were likely to open the door at their request. This was at about 2 A.M. The above three men came back at about 2-30 A.M., and said that Dari and his brother had not come with them. The party eventually did nothing Some proposed that they should go to the Tarn Taran thana, and some said that the day was about to dawn. So the party dispersed. About 19 men went with *Baba* Natha Singh, Natha Singh, *Dhun*, Lal Singh and Sundar Singh. The other men kept back. Some went to their houses, and others somewhere else. We, the above-mentioned 19 men, took our meals at the house of a *zamindar* at about 10 A.M. I do not remember the name of the *zamindar*. It might be known to Natha Singh, &c Then some of us said, "Now that we have dined, let us go to the river side." Seven or 8 men, including myself, went before. Of the remaining men some reached afterwards, and others did not come. At last Lal Singh, Natha Singh and Sundar Singh started towards Mian Mir to see why the men of the Cavalry there had not come. They said to Mangal Singh of Waltoha before leaving that they would let him know on the third day at the house of Kala Singh in *mauza* Padhri on the other side of the river. They went towards Mian Mir. We 10 men were left behind, *viz.*, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Teja Singh of Bhikiwind, Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind, Jagat Singh of

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Bhure, Balwant Singh of Dudher, Budha Singh of Sur Singh and Kesar Singh of Sur Singh and myself. The name of the tenth man I do not remember. We passed the night at the *pakka* house of a *fakir* on the river bank near Dhun. Getting up in the morning we crossed the river by boat. Going to the other side of the river we lay down among the *pilchhi* bushes there during the day time. A man of *mauza* Dhun was grazing cattle there. He had erected a *jhuggi* there. We passed the night in that *jhuggi*. At 4 P.M. we sent two men, Gandha Singh of Khapar Kheri and Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind to Alipur to bring food. They got *rotis* prepared there and brought the same for us. We passed the night there. That evening Kartar Singh, residence not known, and Jagat Singh, resident of Sur Singh, came and joined us. We twelve men passed the whole night there. Two *zamindars* of that place, who grazed cattle, also passed the night there. Next day we started from there. Mangal Singh of Waltoha had a talk in private with the two men, Kartar Singh and Jagat Singh, who had come on the evening of the preceding day, and sent them towards Ferozepore, directing them to take train at the Makho Railway Station. We started for Padri. Jagat Singh, resident of Bhure, returned after he had gone a part of the way, saying that he would not go with us. Balwant Singh and Jagat Singh of Sur Singh also went from near *mauza* Kishenkot to ascertain if Kartar Singh and Teja Singh of Bhikiwind had taken train. I have stated above that Kartar Singh and Jagat Singh had been sent by Mangal Singh towards Ferozepore. I made a mistake there. Teja Singh of Bhikiwind had gone with Kartar Singh. Jagat Singh of Sur Singh and Balwant Singh of Dudher went afterwards to ascertain whether the above two men had taken train or not. We the remaining seven men took our food at the house of a Sikh *zamindar* in *mauza* Kishenkot. After taking our food we started for *mauza* Padhri. Budha Singh said that he would go back from that place. Sultan Shah, resident of Bhikiwind, said "I also go back. But Balwant Singh has taken my sword with him. I shall take it from him when he comes back, and then we shall go together." At last we reached *mauza* Padhri. Balwant Singh and Jagat Singh were sitting at a well when he reached there. Mangal Singh enquired about Kala Singh. Kala Singh's brother said that he was not there, and that Lal Singh, &c., had given them no information. Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri and myself prepared and took *bhang* in the *dharmsala*. Kala Singh's brother got some *gur* through some one. Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind, Budha Singh of Sur Singh and Balwant Singh, resident of Dudher, went back from there. We five men, *viz.*, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Jagat Singh of Sur Singh, Kesar Singh of Sur Singh, and myself went towards the railway line with a view to proceed to Ferozepore. We went to a railway station and inquired about trains. The men there told us that no train was to leave the station then. Then we proceeded on foot. We had gone 6 or 7 *kos*, when it was evening. We said to one another that we could not reach the destination on foot. There was a village there. We put up in the *deohri* of a *zamindar* in that village. Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri got some food prepared at the house of that *zamindar*, and brought the same to us. Next day we started towards a railway station, which was at a distance of 5 *kos*. We purchased tickets at the said railway station. Mangal Singh, Jagat Singh and Kesar Singh took tickets for the Ferozepore Cantonment. Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri and I had tickets for the station immediately preceding that of the Ferozepore Cantonment. At the station, for which Ganda Singh and I had tickets, our train crossed with a train coming from Ferozepore. Kartar Singh and Teja Singh were in that train. Some Police also were in that train. Kartar Singh and Teja Singh thinking that the Police was perhaps going to arrest our party, had got into that train, so that they might find us soon and give us the alarm. But when they saw all alighting at that station,..... (Again said) I cannot say this. But Kartar Singh and Teja Singh alighted at the station, perhaps with the idea that they would search for us hither and thither and find us and inform us of the arrival of the Police. They gave their tickets to the *Babu* at the door, and ran away. The *Babu* saw that their tickets were for the Makho (?) Railway Station, while they had left the train. There was a general talk about the matter there. The *Babu* and two Policemen ran after them and called them. But they escaped. The Policemen did

A.

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not try to pursue and catch them. We too were afraid lest we should be caught. We two, *i.e.*, Ganda Singh and myself, also ran from there. Kartar Singh and Teja Singh went into a *bela* of *sarkara*. We also went there. But we could not find them. At last Ganda Singh and I crossed the river, and went towards *mauza* Rattoke. We took our food at the *gurdwara* of *Baba* Wir Singh in *mauza* Rattoke and started from the village at 12 noon for A. *mauza* Dabbipura. We passed the night at the *Dharmsala* of Dabbipura. We got up at 2 or 3 A. M. and went to *mauza* Ghaggar Boa. Having taken our noon meals there, we went to the *Gurdwara* of *Baba* Budha in *mauza* Bir in the afternoon and passed the night there. Next day Ganda Singh separated from me. I do not know where he went. Having taken my food there I went towards Tarn Taran. I passed the night at a *dharmsala* in *mauza* Jeobala. From there I went to Tarn Taran, and stayed there for one or two nights. There Buta Singh *Behangam* met me. He asked me where I would go. I said that I would go to Muktsar and see the *Maghi* fair there. He said "I also will go with you." The next day we started from there, and reached *mauza* Seron. We passed the night at the *Gardwara* there. The next day we went to *mauza* Thathi and had our food there. At night we went to a small village near the Hari-ke-Pattan (ferry). Next day we got up and went to *mauza* Khadur and took our meals there. From there we went to the premises of the *Singh Sabha* at Zira, District Ferozepore. The next day we went to the *Gurdwara* of Sekham and passed the night there. The next day we went to Talwandi. The *Mahants* of Sekhon had gone to Talwandi. We stayed there for 7 or 8 days. From there we went to Mudki, and from there to Faridkot. Then at last we reached Muktsar, where we stayed for 7 or 8 days, and saw the *Maghi* and *Amavas* fairs. Buta Singh, *Behangam*, remained at Muktsar, and another man, Ganga, *Sadh*, met me. We went on foot towards B. Malwa *vid* Bhatinda. There we stayed at the town of Damdama. We spent two months in Malwa. We roamed about during all this time. From Malwa I went towards Hoshiarpur. Ganga, *Sadh*, had separated from me at Damdama. I stayed for about a month at the Shahidi Bagh *gurdwara* in Anandpur, District Hoshiarpur. I returned from there, and went to the *gurdwara* at Chamkaur in the Patiala State. There I stayed for 10 or 12 days. From there I went to Fatehgarh. From there I went towards Hardwar by train, and stayed there for one or two months. From there I came back towards Malwa. I stayed for about a month in Malwa. From there I went on foot to Thatta Tibba in the Kapurthala State. Having stayed there for about two months I came back, and went to the Hazur Sahib in the Deccan. In the way I stayed at Delhi for a month. I had stayed at the Hazur Sahib for 5 or 6 days, when I was arrested and sent to Hyderabad. I was at Hyderabad for a month. Then a telegram was sent from here, and the Police brought me here. All this time I have been roaming about as a *Sadh*. I have no connection with any party.

I was deceived by *Baba* Natha Singh and consequently went to the Jhar Sahib *Gurdwara*, otherwise I have nothing to do with those men.

Signature of—

CH. GHULAM MUSTAFA,

Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Thumb mark of Ganda Singh, accused.

Dated the 10*th October* 1915.

Original read out to accused in Court. Passages marked A represent portions denied and B as admitted.

SHEO NARAIN,

for *President of the Commission.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

16. Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh, *Jat*, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khaira, District Lahore, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—On what date did you arrive in India from abroad? From what port, and by what ship? Was it *Mashima Maru*?

A.—I reached in *Katak* from Shanghai. Name of ship is not known to me.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—My brother and a nephew died. I was called back to India.

Q. 3.—Were you arrested along with accused Hari Singh of Kakar on November 24th, 1914? Were you afterwards interned?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—What relation of yours is accused Hari Singh? Did you and he live together in Kakar village?

A.—Hari Singh is nephew of my father-in-law Narain Singh.

Q. 5.—Did you and Hari Singh deliver seditious speeches at Jagannath's shop in Kakar?

A.—No, I never saw Jagannath's shop. I had come to the village the night before I was arrested.

Q. 6.—It is stated that the pistol (*Ex. P.* 98) was found in a *chappar* behind your and Hari Singh's house in Kakar. Do you know anything about the pistol?

A.—Don't know anything about it.

Q. 7.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I lived in a town called *Ushan*. I got into boat at Shanghai alone.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission*.

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission*.

The 22nd January 1916.

18. Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Bhakna, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar, aged 37 :—

Q. 1.—Were you tried by this Court in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and acquitted?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2. Do you belong to the same village as Bhai Sohan Singh (L. C. C.)?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Did you arrive at Calcutta on the 13th October 1914 by the *Nam Sang* from Shanghai *viâ* Hong Kong?

A.—Yes. Do not know name of the ship, it was Jardine's Company boat.

Q. 4.—Which of the present accused were with you on the *Nam Sang*?

A.—There were 250 or 300 passengers. I cannot recollect which of the accused came in the boat with me.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 5.—Were you dismissed from the Shanghai Police on account of *Ghadr* tendencies in May 1914, and was a letter from Bhagwan Singh deportee found in your possession ?

A.—I was dismissed but not for *Ghadr*, only for indolence in my work. Never had any letter of Bhagwan Singh with me.

Q. 6.—Did you in Shanghai collect and send 100 dollars to Hardyal ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you, early in 1914, arrange through a Japanese firm for supply of *Ghadr* newspapers, and distribute them ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you give Gurdit Singh of the *Komagata Maru* 100 dollars ?

A.—No. My pay was 16 dollars a month, where could I find 100 dollars to give him.

Q 9.—Did you twice get Buta Singh, Secretary of Shanghai *Gurdwara* Committee, beaten because he was against sending Gurdit Singh 500 dollars ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you read out letters received by accused Karm Chand, *Kohli*, from the said Gurdit Singh ?

A.—No. I saw *Kohli* here in the dock for the first time.

Q. 11.—Did you read out a letter in July 1914 *re* return of Indians from America for *Ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you preach sedition, and urge men to resign their posts ?

A.—No.

Q. 13—Did you tell Sundar Singh (W. G.) and others that accused Karm Chand, *Kohli*, had got a letter from Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C.) that he was returning from America to raise a mutiny ?

A.—No.

Q. 14—Did you in July 1914 tell approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) that Dr. Mathra Singh and accused (85) Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal had arrived at Shanghai, and urge that approver and others to go with them to India for *Ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you and Sundar Singh (W. G.) and accused Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal live with accused Balwant Singh, absconder, and swear on the *Granth Sahib* to devote yourselves to *Ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did accused Jindar Singh give you 20 dollars for the *Ghadr* cause ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you send Sundar Singh (W. G.), Balwant Singh, absconder, and accused (88) Suja Singh to Hong Kong with Mathra Singh's party, and say you and accused Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal would follow with another party after getting arms ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you make over a bundle of *Ghadr* newspapers to Dr. Mathra Singh for distribution ?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 19.—Did you return from Shanghai with Sohan Singh of Bhakna, bringing a party of some 40 revolutionaries ?

A.—No. Sohan Singh got into boat at Hong Kong. He did not get in boat at Shanghai.

Q. 20.—Were you with a party of men at Howrah Station on October 13th, 1914, and did you there tell Sundar Singh (W. G.) that Sohan Singh had in Japan given *Komagata Maru* men pistols, and arrange to meet at Amritsar at *Dewali* ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you about October 17th, 1914, arrive at Nanak Singh's *Chaubara*, with a party, offer people monetary help, and tell them to be ready after *Dewali* for a rising ?

A.—No. Our village people have a *Bungai* of our own near the *Darbar Sahib* why should we go to Nanak Singh's *Chaubara*. Besides we have our own *Dharmsala* near Clock Tower : I went straight to *Darbar Sahib*, had a bath, and went away to my village.

Q. 22.—Did you, after *Dewali*, send people home because the numbers were too few, and say that you would give instructions to men on the Khasa side of the *Manjha*, and that accused Wisakha Singh of Dadher would be leader of the Patti side.

A.—No. I don't know Wisakha Singh.

Q. 23.—Did you, about the end of October 1914, tell approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and Harnam Singh of Sialkot that you had given Lal Singh of Bhure, Rs. 50 for *chavis*, and would send Rs 50 more ?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Did approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) meet you a few days after Nankana fair, in company with Jagat Ram and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), and did you say that they could make bombs and aeroplanes, and were going to Bengal for arms, and that accused Sundar Singh of Daulu Nangal would meet the men with arms at Beas ?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Did you send Sundar Singh (W. G.) to find out through accused Balwant Singh, absconder, whether Lal Singh of Bhure had got the *chavis* ready ?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—Were you a member of a committee which fixed a rising for November 15th, 1914.

A.—No.

Q. 27.—Approver Natha Singh learnt from Jagat Singh (hanged) that you were expecting pistols from China. Were you expecting any ?

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Did you read out the *Ghadr* and preach at Jhar Sahib in the presence of the witness Kala Singh (P. W. 16) and others ?

A.—No.

Q. 29.—Did you, in Kala Singh's presence, ask Lal Singh of Bhure to take delivery at Khasa Station of a sack of *makhai* containing pistols, or enquire from Lal Singh *re chavis* and *gandasas*, or give Lal Singh Rs. 50 ?

A.—No.

Q. 30.—After your return to India were you usually absent from your village ?

A.—Except on occasion of *Massia* I have kept to my village.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 31.—Did you 3 times visit Lal Singh's house, and read out the *Ghadr* to those assembled there?

A.—No.

Q. 32.—Were you arrested on the night preceding the *Massia* day? If so, under what circumstances?

A.—I was arrested on the road side near leper asylum.

Q. 33.—Did you, like Nidhan Singh and Kartar Singh (L. C. C.), try to arrange for arms, but fail to supply them?

A.—No.

Q. 34.—Did you, about November 22nd, 1914, attend a Phagwara meeting at which Jagat Ram, Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and others were present?

A.—No. I saw Jaggat Ram only for first time in the last case in the dock.

Q. 35.—Were you ever detailed to await Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) at Mian Mir when he was expected with arms from Calcutta?

A.—No.

Q. 36.—Did Jagat Ram (L. C. C.) ever come to find out why you had not attended the Ladowal meeting of 17th November 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 37.—Did you ever arrange, or try to arrange, for the preparation of bombs?

A.—No.

Q. 38.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—We, namely thana police, did not allow Sundar Singh (W. G.) to be appointed *Mahant* of *Gurdwara*. We had several quarrels with him. I am illiterate. There were factions at Shanghai, Channan Singh, W., son of Lal Singh, interviewed his father in (L. C. C.) when I was sitting with Lal Singh.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

19. Harbhajan Singh, son of Fateh Singh, Jat, of Chaminda, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 15 :—

Q. 1.—Are you also known as "Bakhtawar Singh"?

A.—Yes. Before *Pahul* I was Bakhtawar Singh.

Q. 2.—Did you attend meetings at Lohatbadi or Khanna when resolutions were passed about petitioning Government *re* Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, and other matters?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you present at Dhundari secret meeting after Gurbachan Singh's *Path*?

A.—Yes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 4.—Were you present at a secret meeting at Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist?

A.—Was reciter in *Path* on *Basant Punchmi* day but no secret committee, prayers offered for victory of British Arms.

Q. 5.—Did accused Randhir Singh give you the *pahul*?

A.—No. I got my *Pahul* over two years ago from *Singh Sabha*.

Q. 6.—Were you at Randhir Singh's house on February 19th, 1915?

A.—No. I was very ill in those days in my village.

Q. 7.—Did you on February 19th, 1915, take the train at Mullanpur with accused Randbir Singh's party dressed in black clothes?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you one of those in the reed jungle assembly on night of 19th February 1915 at Ferozepore for attack on the Fort?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you entrain on the morning of February 20th, 1915, at Phime-ke-Hai Station with Randhir Singh's party?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you arrested, along with accused Dalip Singh, on October 15th, 1915, at Rampura Phul Station?

A.—Yes. We were on our way to conference at Ferozepore.

Q 11.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I have enmity with Anokh Singh: he stole clothes of Kashmir Singh, student in Khalsa School: he placed them in our place. I told Kashmir Singh that his clothes were placed at our place. Anokh Singh got annoyed. I have enmity with Bhagat Singh, approver; his father owed my father Rs. 100. I demanded interest; he refused to pay interest; we exchanged abuse. Udham Singh is also enemy, he lived with Mangal Singh. I was one of the men who punished them for misbehaviour.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 22nd January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

21. Hari Singh, son of Hakim Singh, Jat, of Waring, Police Station Sadr Jullundur, District Jullundur, aged 37 years:—

Q. 1.—Are you also known as "Udham Singh"?

A.—Yes. After *amrit* I am named Hari Singh.

Q. 2.—Were you interned in Burma under the name of "Kesar Singh"?

A.—Yes. I gave fictitious name to protect myself, lest I am run in for a dacoity. I will state presently why.

Q. 3.—What were you doing in Burma?

A.—Was doing nothing there. I was ready to come back home.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 4.—By what ship did you originally return to India; from what port and on what date?

A.—By *Canada Maru* in which I got in 8th June 1914 at Victoria (British Columbia). I was a single India passenger.

Q. 5.—What was the reason for your return?

A.—My brother had gone to Siam 13 years ago. I had not heard of him, since heard he died. A letter received from him at my village, re-directed to Victoria where, I got it. I replied to his letter at Siam, telling him to return home. He went, instead, to Hong Kong. Being very ill I remitted passage money to him. He returned home. I entrusted the land I had bought at Victoria for one year to another man and got a permit from emigration authorities to go to India for one year after which I was to go back. It was to see my brother that I was ready to return to my village.

Q. 6.—Did you know (P. W. 298) Hira Singh of Nangal Kalan in Canada?

A.—Yes, he was *Granthi* of Victoria *gurdwara*.

Q. 7.—Did you, a year ago, along with approver Nawab Khan, Kartar Singh of Soraba and accused (17) Gandha Singh visit P. W. Hira Singh's brother, accused Jawand Singh, absconder?

A.—No. I had enmity with Hira Singh, P. W.; he had misappropriated some money (Rs. 700) of *Gurdwara*, which I made him disgorge.

Q. 8.—Were you present at Jhagal with Indar Singh and Jagat Singh when approver Mula Singh gave Indar Singh a saw for Lal Singh of Bhure?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you supply approver Mula Singh with a pistol out of order?

A.—No. I never saw Mula Singh at all.

Q. 10.—Did you ever go to Pindi or Peshawar to seduce troops?

A.—From 3rd January 1915 up to my arrest I have not come this side.

Q. 11.—Did you go with the Anarkali murderer and others to an abortive dacoity at Kartarpur?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Do you know whether approver Amar Singh, I, Pirthi Singh and Ram Rakha (L. C. C.) went with one Basant Singh, and put up with your brother at Baring.

A.—I have no knowledge. My brother never told me about the said visit.

Q. 13.—On December 4th, 1914, did you at Samrali tell approver Nawab Khan and Kartar Singh of Saroba of a meeting for that night at Nangal Kalan?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you go with them to Nangal Kalan, and fetch accused Jaswant Singh, absconder, there?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you on December 5th, 1914, go with the aforesaid persons and accused (17) Gandha Singh to collect men to attack Bain Sufed Bridge Guard?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you then decide to postpone that attack till December 10th, 1914?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 17.—Did you, along with approver Nawab Khan, accused (17) Gandha Singh, Jaswant Singh, absconder, and Basant Singh decide to have a dacoity at Pharala, and did you go to show Kartar Singh of Soraba the road?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did approver Nawab Khan identify you in Moulmein Jail?

A.—He stood opposite my cell there and asked the name of my village which I told him. Police knew my name. I was photographed in Moulmein Jail.

Q. 19.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I own ten thousand Rupees worth property in Victoria. I never had any revolutionary notions. I assisted my brother's *sala* in a case of a woman. Herian people, particularly Hazara Singh, wanted to get me into trouble. My brother is married in Herian. I was falsely mentioned by Runga as one of the dacoits which occurred near Herian. Fearing I may be implicated in a dacoity I went away to Burma. My brother was accused of dacoity but released after two months, and the two men convicted were afterwards acquitted by Chief Court. During my visit in my village no complaint about me.

Q. 20.—Are there other Hari Singhs in your village?

A.—Yes, one is a *Tarkhan* and one *Zamindar*.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd January 1916. *Special Commissioner*,

for *President of the Commission*.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd January 1916. *Special Commissioner*,

for *President of the Commission*.

22. Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, *Jat*, of Kakar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar, aged 35:—

Q. 1.—Did you return to India by the *Karia* and *Mashima Maru* arriving at Colombo on October 25th, 1914?

A.—Yes, do not remember names of ships. Probably date is correct.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—My brother at home and the would-be father-in-law of another brother who was with me asked me to return—to marry the latter—also to buy land like our uncles had bought.

Q. 3.—Were you arrested on November 24th, 1914, along with accused (16) Ganda Singh of Sur Singh, and interned?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Is accused Ganda Singh (16) your relation?

A.—He is son-in-law of my uncle Narain Singh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 5.—Did you at Shanghai take P. W. (22) Balwant Singh to the house of Police *Havildar* Mula Singh, and there tell Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) that the witness was ready to go to India for *Ghadr*? Did you persuade the witness to join?

A.—No. Did not know Balwant Singh at Shanghai: had enmity with Nidhan Singh.

Q. 6.—Were you Nidhan Singh's "right hand man" on the *Mashina Maru*, and did you collect money for arms on board, and deliver seditious harangues? Did you and Nidhan Singh cause the passengers to take oaths to commit dacoities and seduce soldiers?

A.—No.

Q. 7—Have you ever been called "Roda Singh"?

A.—No. Never known as Roda Singh.

Q. 8.—Were you present at Nankana fair, or at Tarn Taran *Massia* asking the date of the rising?

A.—Did not go to *Massia* but only to Nankana fair. On way to my village in Lyallpur District, just dropped for a bath in the tank at Nankana; from Nankana at the suggestion of Basant Singh and my brother I went to Kakar in the Amritsar District for business.

Q 9.—Did you, about a year ago, talk sedition at Jagannath's shop in Kakar in the presence of P. Ws. Fauja Singh, Teja Singh and others, and say that Sikhs should be ready at *Massia*.

A.—Owing to buying land every village man has become my enemy.

Q. 10.—Did you and accused (16) Ganda Singh live together in Kakar?

A.—No. He came over night.

Q. 11.—Look at pistol (*Ex. P.* 98), which (P. W. 209) Lal Singh says he found in a *Chappar* behind your house. Is the pistol yours? What do you know about it?

A.—Know nothing about it.

le—At his Coun- suggestion.]

Q. 12.—Were you dismissed from Railway Department?

A.—I came on leave.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—On the voyage Balwant Singh wanted some money by way of help. I could not afford to give him: later a money bag was found on board: he claimed it as his. I taxed him for pretending to be penniless—we exchanged abuse.

Colonel Bruce of the Shanghai police was on the same boat in which I came. Was searched at Colombo.

Q. 14.—Why Teja Singh and Fauja Singh give evidence?

A.—They are my enemies. Kishen Singh and Sadhu Singh are also my enemies. My relations are serving in front, we are loyal.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 22nd January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

~~419~~

The 28th January 1916.

Counsel as before. Prisoners present.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

In the Special Tribunal, Lahore.

CROWN,

versus

HARI SINGH (22).

Supplementary statement of Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Kakkar, No. (22), respectfully sheweth :—

(1) that he never went to America, nor travelled by *Korea*. He begs to request that his answer to question No. 1 on page 417 of the record be rectified to that extent;

(2) that during his absence from India he remained throughout in Shanghai and served there as a watchman in Shanghai-Nankin Railway;

(3) that he came to India on 4 months leave in connection with his brother's marriage and prays that this honourable Court do satisfy itself of the truth of this fact and re the antecedents of the accused by sending a telegram to the railway authorities at Shanghai at his expense if necessary;

(4) that he most emphatically denies that he ever was a member of the revolutionary party or did any thing to help the movement either at Shanghai, or on voyage, or in India;

(5) that all the allegations against him are absolutely false and actuated by enmity and really the accused is quite innocent.

HARI SINGH (22),
through AMAR NATH, *Bhatia, Pleader.*

The 28th January 1916.

Put in record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

The 28th January 1916.

361st Witness.—Mr. Roydan Wilkinson, Inspector of Police, on oath :—

Remembers arrest of Pingley on 23rd March 1915. Went to lines of 12th Cavalry on information of Nadir Khan and others, entered his house, and there found 5 men including Pingley and sepoys of 12th Cavalry; also tin trunk with 10 bombs. Identified them in Lahore Conspiracy Case. Also biscuit tin with Greek fire; some caps, gun-cotton, phials, a recipé for making picric acid. One of the sowars was hanged by Court-martial.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 28th January 1916.

322nd Witness.—Muhammad Musa, Sub-Inspector of Police, on solemn affirmation :—

Was with Mahsum Ali Shah on 20th February 1915 on duty in Anarkali. Stopped Arjan Singh (A. M.) and 2 others on suspicion on road. Arjan Singh fired, killed Mahsum Ali Shah and wounded me. Arjan Singh was arrested, the other two escaped.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 28th January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

23. Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 80 :—

Q. 1.—Did you reach Calcutta by the *Komagata Maru* on September 26th, 1914? From what port did you sail? Did you go on that ship to Vancouver?

A.—Yes, I got in the ship at Hong Kong, went up to Vancouver but did not land.

Q. 2—Were you interned or restricted after your arrival?

A.—Yes, I was restricted.

Q. 3.—Did you attend the *Granth Sahib* recited at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist at Gujarwal; or the secret meeting held after it?

A.—No, I was at my well busy working Persian wheel.

Q. 4.—Did you go with accused (33) Jagat Singh and accused (98) Uttam Singh to see a *Nihang* Sikh near Gujarwal who, Uttam Singh said could supply arms for 100 men?

A.—No, don't know Uttam Singh (98) at all.

Q. 5.—Did approver Bhagat Singh visit your house; and did you give him a Gurmukhi copy of *Ghadr-di-gungj* and teach him to recite stanzas?

A.—No, I am illterate. Don't know even Gurmukhi.

Q. 6.—How is your name in Bhagat Singh's diary, Exh. P. 15?

A.—At a flour mill he saw me; he had gone there to see his relation Narain Singh.

Q. 7.—On the 19th February 1915 did you join the train at Mullanpur with accused Randhir Singh's party dressed in black; and travel in the same compartment as approver Bhagat Singh to Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore that night?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you alight at Mullanpur next day; and did accused Randhir Singh send you and accused Mastan Singh on ahead as being emigrants?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—On February 21st, 1915, did you leave with approver Bhagat Singh for the Doraha bridge raid; and near Gurthali bridge did you met Nand Singh of Kaile and accused (17) Gandha Singh with 6 *garwa* bombs; and go into the jungle?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) thereafter make over to you 4 wire-cutters and 3 files?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you about February 22nd-23rd, 1915, go with approver Bhagat Singh to meet accused (17) Ganda Singh near Lil bungalow for a dacoity; and afterwards make over Re. 1 and the wire-cutters and files to Bhagat Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—About March 11th, 1915, did approver Bhagat Singh, visit you at accused (33) Jagat Singh's house to enquire about the arrest of Nand Singh of Kaile; and did you refer that approver to approver Nawab Khan?

A.—No.

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Q. 14.—Did Bhagat Singh spend the night of March 12th, 1915, at your house?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—On March 13th, 1915, did accused (58) Mastan Singh send you a message by Bhagat Singh, approver, *re* a meeting near Mour Railway Station?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—About 17th-18th February 1915, did approver Anokh Singh, bring accused Sarwan Singh a message from Kartar Singh of Soraba, while you were with Sarwan Singh, about the date for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—On night of February 21st, 1915, were you present, along with Anokh Singh, accused (36), Jawand Singh, absconded, approver Bhagat Singh, and others at an assembly for a proposed attack on Doraha Bridge Guard?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you tell approver Mula Singh that certains troops in Bannu would join in a rising?

A.—No, do not know him at all, never seen him.

Q. 19.—Did approver Mula Singh give you Rs. 20 to go to Pindi and Peshawar; and did you return with Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C.) and say that the troops at those places were ready to rise?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did you ever go with the Anarkali murderer and others to an abortive dacoity at Kartarpur.

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you take part in the Mansuran dacoity?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Were you arrested, soon after the Budge Budge incident, at Manbhum in Bengal; and confined in the Presidency Jail at Alipur? What were you doing at Manbhum?

A.—Yes, was doing nothing at Manbhum.

Q. 23.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Bhagtu, approver, was with me in the thana of Ludhiana, hence he identifies me. Have been two years in jail. Lost about two thousand rupees of which I lost Rs. 1,500 in *Komagata Maru*. I suffered much loss since the order restricting me to my village. I did not go out any where. Was arrested in my village. Was attending to my land. Thanadar and Lambardar have been paying domicilary visits frequently. Nothing found in my search. I gave bail for 1,000 Rs. but before I was released case against me started.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 28th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*
for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 28th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*
for *President of the Commission.*

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Komagata Maru Detenus.

Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh, Jat, of village Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, has been released from Alipore Jail, Calcutta, and has been sent to his home after receiving his luggage at Ludhiana. He has been directed to report his arrival to his *lambardars* and not to leave the boundaries of his village without the written permission of the District Magistrate of the district. His thumb impression is affixed hereto in acknowledgment that the orders of the Punjab Government have been communicated to him.

LUDHIANA:
The 9th December 1914.

F. ISEMONGER,
Superintendent of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Put it on record.

The 28th January 1916.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

24. Harnam Singh, *alias* Thakar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Rasulpur, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 27.

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Hong Kong from Shanghai about July 25th, 1914, and leave for Calcutta by a Jardine Company boat about September 10th, 1914?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Did you disembark at Singapore, and eventually reach Calcutta by the *Nam Sang* on October 13th, 1914?

A.—Yes—at Singapore I saw my brother Teja Singh. Don't remember the name of the ship.

Q. 3.—Which of the present accused were with you on the *Nam Sang*?

A.—Don't remember.

Q. 4.—Why did you return to India?

A.—Came to take my wife to Shanghai.

Q. 5.—Listen to your confession recorded on 3rd October 1915 by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar District. Did you make it? Does it bear your signature?

A.—Yes, I made it, it bears my signature. Inspector Harkishen Singh told me to state what is recorded therein and that I will be released. I understood that I was stating as a witness. He also told me that Surrain Singh had similarly stated and was released, and that I too will be likewise let off.

Q. 6.—Did accused (85) Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal, Harnam Singh of Sialkot and Channan Singh (hanged) accompany you to Hong Kong?

A.—Yes.

Q. 7.—Did you tell approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) in Hong Kong that you and your companions had brought pistols in a box with a false bottom?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you on board the Jardine boat make a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj*? Was approver Sundar Singh (W. G) on that boat?

A.—Sundar Singh (W. G.) dictated two stanzas and I copied them in Gurmukhi for him, not for my use.

Q. 9.—Were you left at Singapore to preach and collect men; and did accused 85 Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal give you a sovereign there?

A.—No.

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Q. 10.—Were you at Howrah in accused Gujar Singh's party on October 13th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you reach Amritsar about 16-17th October with Sundar Singh (W. G.), and go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara*?

A.—I bathed at the *Darbar Sahib* and went straight to my village. Did not go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara* at all.

Q. 12.—Were you one of accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party at Amritsar?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you go with Sundar Singh (W. G.) to Khasa Station in company with Harnam Singh of Sialkot and accused Bishan Singh?

A.—No. I did not meet him after Singapore.

Q. 14.—Did you interview accused Gujar Singh at Khasa Station, and leave with Sundar Singh (W. G.) for Nankana fair?

A.—No. Don't know Gujar Singh at all.

Q. 15.—After Nankana fair, did you leave for Lyallpur to lecture in the *Bar*?

A.—No. I remained in my village.

Q. 16.—Did you tell Sundar Singh (W. G.) at his well that many men in the *Bar* will join, and leave with accused (93) Thakar Singh of Thathian for Tarn Taran *Massia* to preach sedition?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you attend gatherings at the *Jhar Sahib* on or before November 23rd, 1914, or on November 26th, 1914?

A.—No, never seen Jhar Sadib.

Q. 18.—Were you present at the Kharian mound assembly? Was your name entered in note-book, Exh. P. 1?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you take part in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—How long were you in your village after your return?

A.—About a month.

Q. 21.—Was your house searched on December 4th, 1914, and were the sword-stick (Ex. P. 101 A) and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (Ex. P. 17) found in it? Are they your property?

A.—The sword-stick was not mine nor found with me. The *Ghadr-ki-Gunj* happened to be put in my knapsack by Sundar Singh (W. G.) and it remained there. It is not mine.

Q. 22.—Have you received 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act?

A.—Yes.

Q. 23.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Served Government 7 years. Police suspected I was a deserter, they run me in. I am quite innocent. I had come to India to take my wife.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

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Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

26. Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala State, aged 26.

Q. 1.—Were you in the 26th Punjab Infantry at Hong Kong in 1913-14, and afterwards at the regimental depôts at Karachi and Ferozepore?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Did you attend seditious lectures at Hong Kong *Gurdwara* in 1913-14, in spite of prohibition, and join a regimental *Ghadr* party there?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you try to get discharged from the Regiment in Hong Kong? If so, for what reason? Did you again apply for discharge in Karachi?

A.—I did try to get discharge. I lost several of my people in plague. Lambardars also represented at Kohat to obtain my discharge. I was not discharged. I wanted to come back home.

Q. 4.—At Ferozepore about the end of January 1915 did you tell (P. W.) Jamadar Buta Singh that some 10 men of the Regiment were ready for mutiny, and mention Kartar Singh of Soraba and Bengalis?

A.—No. Buta Singh, Jamadar, bears grudge against me.

Q. 5.—Did you tell the Jamadar, that you had a pistol?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you and approver Teja Singh on 11th February sent on leave, and on 19th February 1915 discharged from the Regiment?

A.—Yes.

Q. 7.—Did you cook for food 2 *monas* (one having golden teeth) during February 1915 in the quarters of Mahan Singh, *mistri*, of your Regiment? Did you take them to Teja Singh's quarters?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you and accused Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh at Karachi Depôt stir up other sepoys to complain about rations, compensation and clothing deposits, and urge the men of a draft not to go to Hong Kong?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you and others at Ferozepore Depôt make complaints about pay, and talk of seducing loyalists?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—It is alleged that a slip of paper (Exh. P. 243) was found on Arjan Singh, Anarkali murderer, containing your name and address. Can you explain this?

A.—Possibly I was intended to be murdered or my house looted, or discharged men noted. I can only surmise. Don't know anything about the slip.

Q. 11.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I was enlisted in 1909. I was told by officers to complete my term. Buta Singh is my enemy. He got me in trouble. Nothing criminating found in my searches.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

23.—Hira Singh, son of Mahna Singh, of Charar, Police Station Muzang, District Lahore, aged 40 :—

Q. 1:—Did you arrive in India from Hong Kong in the spring of 1915 ? If so, on what date ; and by what ship ?

A.—Don't know name of the ship, it was B. I. S. N. boat. I got in at Penang. Don't remember dates.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India ? Were you interned or restricted after arrival ?

A.—Was ill, came back for change and treatment. Not interned nor restricted.

Q. 3.—Did you join the *ghadr* party in Hong Kong, or elsewhere ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you hold seditious meetings in Hong Kong and distribute "*ghadr*" papers there ; and were you placed on security and deported ?

A.—No, I was placed on security. Was deported.

Q. 5.—The following persons say they visited you on different occasions, and that you taked *ghadr* to them :—(P. W. 18) Ganda Singh, (P. W. 19) Puran Singh, (P. W. 20) Wasawa Singh, (P. W. 25) Achhar Singh, (P. W. 199) Fauja Singh. What do you say ?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Budh Singh, sowar, and Lance-Daffadar Abdulla of the 23rd Cavalry visit you ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you tell P. W. 18 Ganda Singh, or any of those mentioned above, that you had preached *ghadr* at Singapore ; and had arranged for arms whilst in Burma ?

A.—No. I did not go to Singapore in 1914, but only in 1913.

Q. 8.—Did you tell any of them that you had been to Jacobabad ; and had arranged with a *Balochi* chief to start a rising on receipt of a telegram about "white wool" ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you tell P. W. 19, Puran Singh, that you had been in France and Assam ; and had travelled 600 miles on foot, lecturing and instigating troops to mutiny ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you tell (P. W. 19) Puran Singh that the Germans would send back Indian prisoners through Persia and Kabul ; and of a proposal to kill Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia and Sardar Bahadur Arur Singh of Amritsar ?

A.—No.

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Q. 11.—Do you know accused (67) Prem Singh; and did you warn P. W. 20, Wasawa Singh, and others not to place too much confidence in him?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you tell P. W. 20, Wasawa Singh, that you had been to Siam for *ghadr* purposes?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you offer to place accused Maghar Singh in a *Ghadr* Arms Factory in Burma; and offer to give him a letter to post in Burma to a Burmese *Ghadr* Society?

A.—No, saw Maghar Singh only in this case.

Q.—Did you tell P. W. Achhar Singh that you had instigated the rising of the 5th Infantry at Singapore?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did P. W. 306, Mangal Singh, *Granthi*, and others at Bangkok stop you lecturing on *ghadr* subjects?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you lecture on *ghadr* at Dharm Singh's shop and elsewhere in Bangkok?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you and P. W. Mangal Singh, *Granthi*, leave Bangkok on 6th February 1915, along with Mehr Singh and with one Lehna Singh's wife and children to avoid arrest?

A.—I started from Sangoria in latter part of January with Mehr Singh, Mangal Singh and Lehna Singh's family, but I did not fear any arrest.

Q. 18.—At Rangoon did you and one Chet Ram and a Bengali discuss enlisting Chet Ram in the Police to facilitate the passages of *ghadr* men?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you preach *ghadr* at Rangoon and on the voyage? Or collect funds on board?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—At Calcutta, did you say the motor-car dacoities were to collect funds and kill Europeans?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you know Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi*, in Hong Kong or belong to his party?

A.—Knew him, but I was not in his party. I was in the opposite party, namely in Lal Singh's party.

Q. 22.—Were you in Simla Hospital after your arrest?

A.—Yes.

Q. 23.—Were you known at Bangkok or elsewhere as "Hakim Singh?"

A.—No, I have never changed my name. Always known as Heera Singh.

Q 24.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I have a long statement which I will tender in writing. Briefly P. W. Lal Singh owed me money, even now he owes dollars 400, previously he had paid off some debts which he owed me. Had a quarrel with Sergeant-Major Amir Shah, who wanted a loan from me, and threatened on my refusal to get me in trouble. He went on reporting falsely.

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I remained only a fortnight at Bangkok, and only 10 days at Saigon. I have been ill since 1911.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

29.—Ijaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh, of Warpal, Police Station Jandiala, District Amritsar, aged 24 :—

Q. 1.—Did you return from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong by the *Nam Sang*, arriving Calcutta on October 13th, 1914? Which of the present accused or witnesses travelled on your ship?

A.—I did not come from Shanghai, but from Nankin first in a Chinese boat then in a Japanese Company boat. I was in service of an export company. Reached Calcutta but don't remember date. I was very ill on board. Don't remember any of the accused.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—I suffered from Rheumatism, was discharged from service. Medical man said I could not get well there. Advised going home.

Q. 3.—Were you in the same regiment as approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) till 1912?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—P. W.s., 151 and 152, Lambardars, say you never came to your village after your return. What do you say?

A.—I did go to my village. Was ill there. Got order from Reserve Commanding Officer to return. I wrote back I was ill, but I was ordered to come and be in hospital. I joined, but was unfit for active service. I was ordered to serve in a regiment, when I was ill when arrested.

Q. 5.—Were you at Howrah Station on October 13th, 1914 with accused Gujar Singh's party; and in his party at Amritsar at *Dewali*?

A.—No, don't know Gujar Singh at all.

Q. 6.—Were you at Tarn Taran *Massia*, asking the date of the rising?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you attend the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd or 26th, 1914?

A.—No, never heard the name.

Q. 8.—Why does approver, Sundar Singh (W. G.), say that your name is in the Khairon note-book (Exh. P. 1.)?

A.—Cannot say why. I was totally unfit to go there. Police first caught two Ijaib Singhs. Let off one, made him a witness and retained me as accused.

Q. 9.—Were you in the Sarhali Thana attempt?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you, as a Reservist, receive notice to rejoin the Reserve Depôt? Why did you not rejoin till January 14th, 1915?

A.—Yes owing to illness could not join before January 1915.

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Q. 11.—Were you arrested in the 93rd Regiment at Jubbulpore?

A.—Yes.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Narain Singh, Subedar, got me enlisted. Served 5 years, then in Reserve. I sent back Rs. 4 by way of refund of allowance I had drawn. I have produced letter of Reserve Department. I have a brother Mehan Singh in the regiment. Sunder, approver (W. G.), threw away the bolt of his rifle. He was imprisoned by Narain Singh, my cousin, court-martial trial and Sundar Singh (W. G.) dismissed.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted corrected.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

30.—Indar Singh, son of Phumman Singh, Jat, of Sheikh Doulat, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana, aged 25 :—

Q. 1.—Are you sister's son of accused (98) Uttam Singh of Hans, *alias* Ragho? Have you a brother or cousin named "Kartar Singh?"

A.—I am sister's son of (98), but I have cousin or brother "Kartar Singh."

Q. 2.—Were your at the reedjungle assembly at Ferozepore for an attack on the night of February 19th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you leave Ferozepore by the Cantonment Station for Ajitwal; and separate from approver Udham Singh of Hans at Dhudike?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you and accused (70) Ranga (or Roda) Singh and some 3 others at Hoti Mardan, trying to get across the border?

A.—I have never been that side. Never heard even name of Hoti Mardan.

Q. 5.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—My brother and consin employed at Rurki. I went to bid them farewell, they were going to front. Harnam Singh and Bhan Singh accompanied me to Rurki. Harnam Singh returned a day before I and Bhan Singh. I sent by rail some goods. While alighting at Jagraon I was arrested.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the aecused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

82.—Ishar Singh, *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sajjan Singh, of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive in India from Penang by the "*Yat Song*" on January 13th, 1915? Was accused (62) Pakhar Singh on your ship?

A.—I got in French Mail at Shanghai and reached Colombo in December; (62) was with me.

Q. 2.—Are you also known as "Puran Singh?" Why did you return?

A.—My name after *pahul* is Puran Singh. My uncle died, work slack hence I returned to India.

Q. 3.—Did you help to induce P. Ws. (31) and (33), Bachan Singh and, Arjan Singh, to join the *Ghadr* movement? Did you help induce accused (64) Pala Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you spend the night at approver Ichhar Singh's *Gurdwara* after Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) had brought bomb materials from Jhabewal?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—About February 1st, 1915, were Rs. 1,000 made over to you and Nidhan Singh to be taken to the Amritsar Committee?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of February 19th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you suspect approver Bhagat Singh, of being a Police sepoy and so give Kapur Singh, and accused Arjan Singh Re. 1 each to bring bomb materials without Bhagat Singh's knowledge?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you leave Ferozepore after the reed jungle assembly by the Cantonment Station for Ajitwal; and go on with Channan Singh to Dhudike?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—On February 21st, 1915, did you and Udham Singh of Hans go to an abortive attack on Doraha Bridge?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were the Police after you in *Chet*; and were you absconding?

A.—I did abscond for fear of Police.

Q. 11.—Did you tell P. W. 33 Arjan Singh to get a pistol made by Harnam Singh, blacksmith; and a *takwa* made by Narain Singh, blacksmith of Roda?

A.—No.

Q. Did you send a message to P. W. Arjan Singh by accused (53) Mohindar Singh of Dhudike to join your party at Lahore for a dacoity?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you, armed with a pistol, visit Arjan Singh, P. W., along with accused Uttam Singh, and tell him to be ready for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Some 15 days after *Bisakh*, did you (armed with a revolver) along with "Puran Singh" (*alias* Banta Singh, of the golden teeth) visit P. W. Arjan Singh and give him Gurmukhi *Ghadr-di-gunj*, 4 brass ink-pots, metal *gadwi*, phials and chemicals?

A.—No.

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Q. 15.—Did you and the said Banta Singh get Arjan Singh to send for Kapur Singh of Kaonka in order to take revenge on those responsible for the arrest of Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh (L. C. C.) ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you send Kapur Singh to buy potash ; or to fetch the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* (Exh. P. 45) from P. W. Arjan Singh.

A.—No.

Q. 17.—During April 1915, did you clean a revolver in the presence of P. W. 100 Nand Singh ; and did accused (9) Chanda Singh make a cloth cover for your *kirpan* ? Did you give the *kirpan* (Ex. P. 63) to accused Pakhar Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—On the evening of June 2nd, 1915 did accused (64) Pala Singh, by your orders call P. W. Arjan Singh to the Daudhar assembly ; and did you there form a Committee of five *re* attack on Kapurthala for June 5th ; and urge all present to join ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did accused Pakhar Singh on that occasion give you Rs. 10, of which amount you gave Re. 1 each to Kapur Singh and Arjan Singh, accused ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did you on June 9th, 1915, reproach Arjan Singh (P. W.) for not coming to Kapurthala on the 5th ; ask him to come on the 12th ; and leave, taking bomb materials ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you send accused Pakhar Singh to P. W. 31 Bachan Singh to fetch him and accused Rur Singh, because you and Banta Singh "wanted some work done" ?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Did you, armed with a pistol, along with the Kapurthala "Havildar," meet P. W. Bachan Singh at Kapurthala Station on June 5th, 1915 ; and guide him to the assembly in a garden *re* looting the magazine ?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did you attend the Kapurthala assembly of June 5th, 1915 ; and say that the *Malwawalas* should join in an attack on Walla Bridge ?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—In the latter half of June 1915, did you send a message by accused Pala Singh to P. W. Bachan Singh to meet you in a field called "Kirwala ?"

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Did you meet him there in a cemetry, along with accused Jowand Singh, absconder, accused (63) Pala Singh, and accused (80) Sham Singh ; and ask for Rs. 100 to get to some state ?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—Were you there given Rs. 30 by your father ; and did you tell accused (63) Pala Singh to bring Rs. 60 to a *shisham* tree near Ghalib and Chuhar Chak ?

A.—No.

Q. 27.—Did you put up for some 10 days at a *kotha* of Surjan Das, *Sadh* in Faridkot State along with accused Uttam Singh, *alias* Ragho ; and were you and Uttam Singh arrested near the *kotha* on September 19th, 1915 ?

A.—Remained about 3 months in the *kotha* and arrested along with Ragho.

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Q. 28.—Were you arrested by P. W's, Sham Singh, Lambardar and Nathi, along with a Sub-Inspector of Faridkot?

A.—Yes.

Q. 29.—Was the key of the *kotha* found on your person; and did you sing seditious songs and regret having no arms?

A.—Yes, I had the key. Did not sing seditious songs nor regretted having no arms.

Q. 30.—Were the revolver, automatic pistol and cartridges (Exhs. P. 73 A. B., 74 and 75), found in the *kotha*; and do you know anything about them?

A.—No, know nothing about them.

Q. 31.—Used you to visit accused Phera Singh at his school?

A.—No.

Q. 32.—Were you restricted on your return from abroad; and did you abscond when ordered at Moga to give security?

A.—Yes, I was restricted. No security demanded at Moga. I had gone to Moga on way to Chhukar my wife's village to bring her. Did not abscond from Moga. Hearing that returned emigrants into scrape I thought I had better make myself scarce.

Q. 33.—Did you, on 28th September 1915, at Ludhiana name the Kapurthala "Havildar" to Inspector Iqram-ul-Haq as "Bhagwan Singh" Sepoy?

A.—No.

Q. 34.—Do you know anything about the murder of Kapur Singh (witness in L. C. C.)?

A.—No.

Q. 35.—Did you visit P. W. Ichhar Singh some 2 days before Rabbon dacoity; and find Nidham Singh (L. C. C.) and accused 17 Gandha Singh with him and say you were a *Ghadr* man?

A.—No.

Q. 36.—Were you with accused 70 Ranga (or Roda) Singh and others at Mardan, anxious to cross the frontier?

A.—No.

Q. 37.—Do you wish to state further?

Arjan Singh, approver, was in service with a merchant at Penang when I returned from America, Mehnga Singh of his village came with me. We became his guests, I lost my money bag in, his house. We accused him of stealing. He refused. Mehnga Singh being of his village made up half the money to me. Bachan Singh, approver, is an old enemy.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARIAN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARIAN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

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33.—Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 45 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta from San Francisco by the *Om Sang* on January 3rd, 1915?

A.—Yes, came by Jardine Company boat.

Q. 2.—Is Ram Singh, Reservist, your brother?

A.—Yes, his other name is Kalha Singh.

Q. 3.—Did Ram Singh have a recital of the *Granth Sahib* at his house, at which you and accused (69) Randhir Singh and others were present? What was the occasion?

A.—Ram Singh was in front. I got up the *path* for victory of British arms and for my brothers and cousins. Randhir Singh read the *path*. With him were Harbhajan Singh, Dalip Singh, Attar Singh, Surjan Singh with him.

Q. 4.—Did accused Randhir Singh afterwards convene a secret meeting on the roof, at which you were present; and was *ghadr* talked? Did you say you could make a *goli*?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were any of the men on the roof dressed in black?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you promise to let three men present there know the date for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—After the meeting, did you and accused (23) Harnam Singh of Gujarwal and accused (98) Uttam Singh leave to visit a *Nihang* Sikh *re* supply of arms?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—On February 19th, 1915, were you fetched by approver Udham Singh of Hans, accused Uttam Singh and others to take part in an attack at Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you join the train at Mullanpur Station that day with accused Randhir Singh and party?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore that night?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—On March 11th, 1915, did approver Bhagat Singh visit your house to enquire from accused Harnam Singh of your village *re* Nand Singh of Kaile's arrest and spend the night with you?

A.—Bhagat Singh, approver, did come. He wanted to go into Chanan Singh's. Afraid of the dog he came to me, had a drink of water. My wife gave him a *roti* then he began to talk he was a *Bhagat* and so on. I told him point blank to go saying my whole family serving. I can't allow such talk in my house. I indignantly turned him out. He did not talk of Nand Singh's arrest.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—In January 1914 I remitted home 700 dollars=Rs. 2,149 giving directions to Post Office to deliver them to my brother Kahla Singh if I did not return to India in a year's time. I got letters to return home or else money will be lost and that many members of family gone to front. On 25th October I sailed from Fresco, reached Hong Kong. Reached home 7th January. Enquired about money, was told Money Orders returned on 19th February. I remained whole day at Gujarwal Post Office, and also on 20th February. Money not received got it by ten instalments on 24th or 25th February.

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My house searched 21st June. Nothing found. Later taken to Ludhiana for identification. Bhagat Singh, approver, did not say anything against me. Was released. Remained one month at home and then arrested. Chanan Singh my enemy got me implicated. Mota Singh my cousin's wife is taken away by Chanan Singh. She is real aunt of Sardara Singh whom I helped. There was a quarrel. Sardara Singh was convicted to a week's imprisonment.

Path at my house commenced 18th January, ended on 20th January *Basant Panchmi* day. I hold three medals.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

34. Jammu, son of Wasao, *Bahashti,* **of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 25:—**

Q. 1.—Did you attend the gathering at Khairon mound on or about November 27th, 1914? Why should approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book, Exh. P. 1?

A.—No cannot say why name in note-book. Lots of men of my name.

Q. 2.—Did you take part in the attempt on Sarhali Thana?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you seen leaving your village along with P. W. 167 Ijaib Singh, accused Mangal Singh of Waltoha, accused Labh Singh of Waltoha, accused Suja Singh, accused, Thakur Singh of Waltoha and others? If so, where were you going?

A.—No, Mangal Singh is my bitter enemy.

Q. 4.—Have you anything further to state?

A.—No.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

35. Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh, caste *Nai* **of Jhar Sahib, Police Station Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, aged 19:—**

Q. 1.—Do you reside at the Jhar Sahib; and is accused Bogh Singh, your brother *Mahant* there?

A.—Yes.

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Q. 2.—Listen to your statement recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar District, on September 20th, 1915. Did you make it ? Does it bear your signature ?

A.—Yes, made it the instance of Sardar Harkishen Singh. Fixed my thumb mark.

Q. 3.—Did you read out a copy of the *ghadr* newspaper given you by Lal Singh of Bhure, as stated by you ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you present at *ghadr* meetings at the Jhar Sahib on November 23rd or 26th, 1914, or on other dates ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you present when Lal Singh of Bhure told P. W 16 Kala Singh that Channan Singh had agreed to join the *ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you take your turn at reading out for several days a *Ghadr* pamphlet brought by accused Bolwant Singh, absconder ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you present when accused Gujar Singh read out the *Ghadr* and preached sedition ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Or when Lal Singh of Bhure brought 25 *dhangs* for *chhavis* ; and gave Sandhi, *badmash*, Rs. 10 to get them fitted ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you serve food to conspirators on November 26th, 1914 ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you present at a discussion *re* the abortive attempt on Sarhali Thana ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did P. W. 16 Kala Singh give you 2 *chhavi* blades to keep ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you, on September 15th, 1915, produce *chhavis* (Exh. P. 25 A. B.) from a manure heap ?

A.—No, Kala Singh got them out of the manure heap.

Q. 13.—Did you, on the same date, tell the Sub-Inspector of Tarn Taran that Bogh Singh knew about some swords ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did the Police enquire in December 1914 and May 1915 about Jhar Sahib gatherings ; and did you deny all knowledge ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 15.—Were you present in the middle of *Katak* when accused Bogh Singh read out a seditious pamphlet to approver Kala Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure and two others ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Do you wish to make a further statement ?

A.—I appeared in Lahore Conspiracy Case as witness.

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Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation of a confession made by Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh, on the 20th day of September 1915, before Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District.

JASSA SINGH, son of Natha Singh, barber, aged 19 years, resident of Jhar Sahib, Tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

Q.—What have you to say ?

A.—I have to say that on Wednesday last Kala Singh, son of Gulab Singh, Jat, of Bhure, Tahsil Tarn Taran, produced in my presence two *chhavis* from the *ruris* (heap of manure) situated outside the Jhar Sahib to the east.

Q.—Did you commit any offence or participate in any conspiracy ?

A.—I did not commit any offence, nor did I attend any meeting. I live by begging. In *Maghar* last I heard that in my absence, when I had gone to Shekh to do *path* in the house of Santa Singh, a meeting was convened at the Jhar Sahib. I know nothing else.

Q.—Have you to say anything else ?

A.—I have to say nothing else. In the month of *Maghar* Lal Singh, son of Mihan Singh, resident of Bhure, made over to me a copy of the *Ghadr* paper. I read the same.

Q.—How many days did that paper remain with you ?

A.—It remained with me for two or three *gharis*, and thereafter Lal Singh took it away. He made me read it out to him, and so I read it out. It was in Gurmukhi. I do not remember what was written in it. I do not at all know anything else, nor have I to say anything more.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,
Magistrate of the 1st class, Amritsar District.

Dated the 20th September 1915.

Statement read out to accused in court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

37. Jindar Singh, *alias* Rajandir Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Chowdhriwala, Police Station Ghiranda, District Amritsar, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Colombo on October 25th, 1914? Was Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) on that ship ?

A.—Did come to Colombo. Do not remember. Do not know Nidhan Singh :—

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Q. 2.—Did you leave Shanghai Police to join the *Ghadr* in India? Why did you return?

A.—My father was ill—took leave for six months. Did not come back for *Ghadr*.

Q. 3.—Did you give accused Gujar Singh 20 dollars in Shanghai for the *Ghadr* cause?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—On arrival at Madras, did you go with Nidhan Singh and his party to visit the Hazur Sahib? If so, why?

A.—I did go, but not with any Nidhan Singh.

Q. 5.—Were you at Tarn Taran *Massia* asking the date for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you complain to approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) that accused Gujar Singh's party had done nothing, and say that you and other men of Tharu would form your own party, and see Bhai Sohan Singh, and fix your own date for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you attend gatherings at the Jhar Sahib on November 23rd or 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly? Why does Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana? and did you afterwards feed at the house of a Dhunu *zimindar*?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Have you a relation, Wadhawa Singh, in the 23rd Cavalry, and did (P. W. 22) Balwant Singh see you visiting that relation in the lines at Mian Mir.

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—I never absented from my village. Father wrote to me to return. Jamadar got me leave. Captain Sahib kindly granted me leave. He got me a pass and put me in a ship. Colonel Bruce of Police was in that boat, he knew well. From Hazur Sahib I went to Amritsar. I was restricted to my village. Did not leave. Was arrested in my village, taken to Simla and shown to several approvers. I am innocent.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 28th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 28th January 1916, *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

38. Kahan Singh, son of Sarup Singh, *Jat,* **of Hassanpur, District Ludhiana, aged 32.**

Q. 1.—Are you also known as "Harnam Singh?"

A.—No.

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Q. 2.—Are you an associate of accused Randhir Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Used you to live with Dewa Singh (L. C. C.).

A.—Know him, some times he lived with me, other times I lived with him.

Q. 4.—Were you detailed by the Police in May 1915 to assist in the arrest of *Ghadr* men?

A.—Yes.

Q. 5.—Did you and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) meet approver Udham Singh of Hans at Basaur, and warn him not to continue in *Ghadr* ways, and eventually, along with Sajjan Singh, Lambardar of Rurka, take him to the Police?

A.—Yes.

Q. 6.—Did you tell Udham Singh of Hans not to mention to the Police about Randhir Singh and his party being at Ferozepore, but only one or two names?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you yourself join the *Ghadr* party?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you and approver Jawala Singh cook food at the house of (P. W. 295) Harnam Singh of Badowal a year ago?

A.—Met 3 men at Badowal, one was Jawala Singh, he asked me the house of Bhagwan Singh, returned emigrant, he is brother of Harnam Singh (P. W. 295). I showed him the house. Do not know about cooking food.

Q. 9.—Did you, in November 1914, meet approver Sucha Singh in an *ekka*, and show him (*Exh.* P. 245) *Ghadr-di-gunj*?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you, a few days later, visit his Boarding-House, and tell him the "*Ghadr-di-Gunj*" was in your fodder-room at Hassanpur? Did he go to fetch it?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you at the Boarding-House tell him to keep the newspaper carefully, and that the rising would soon start?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you and approver Sucha Singh, and "*Amli*," Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) and Dalip Singh (dead approver) have a talk about *Ghadr* at Bela Singh's *chaubara*?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you there say that 75,000 rifles had come from Germany to Bengal, and praise Kartar Singh of Soraba, and decide to warn approver Nawab Khan?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you at Bela Singh's *chaubara* tell Sucha Singh, approver, to take approver Umrao Singh to the dead approver Dalip Singh, and did Sucha Singh give Dalip Singh a bottle of phosphorus in your presence?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you and Dalip Singh ask approver Sucha Singh to buy *mansal* and sulphur, and did you afterwards tell Sucha Singh that you had given approver Umrao Singh 3 *seers* of *mansal*?

A.—No.

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Q. 16.—Did you come to the Boarding-House on a bicycle, and tell Kartar Singh of Soraba that you could not join his scheme because Sujjan Singh, *lambardar*, was watching your movements ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did approver Sucha Singh see you the morning after Mansusan dacoity with Lal Singh, the "Doctor" and others, and did Sucha Singh tell you about the dacoity ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you and Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) convey *mansal* to Mangla near Jhabewal ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) send approver Umrao Singh in your presence from Bela Singh's shop to fetch a bottle of acid ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Were you suspected of being in the Secret Police ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 21.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—I wish to send for the reports I sent to the officers to show my services to the Police.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

40. Karam Chand, son of Ganesha Singh, of Ramgarh Street, Amritsar, aged 45.

Q. 1.—Did you reach India by the *Golconda* on August 9th, 1914 ?

A.—Yes from Singapore.

Q. 2.—What appointment did you hold at Shanghai ?

A.—Yes, was in railway for 4½ years.

Q. 3.—Why did you return to India ?

A.—My services came under reduction. Staff was reduced.

Q. 4.—Did you, in Shanghai, receive any letters from Gurdit Singh of the *Komagata Maru,* or seditious letters from Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C.) or other persons in America ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Why should approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say that accused Gujar Singh read such letters out ?

A.—He is merely guessing, when he identifies me, he must say somethin to support his statement.

Q. 6.—Did you in Shanghai receive bundles of *Ghadr* papers, and distribute them, and recite, them to others ? Did you give a *Ghadr* to (P. W. 304) Hari Singh ?

A.—Did not give any *Ghadr* paper to Hari Singh, (P. W. 304). I read the paper to only Mr. Pope, General Manager, and not to anybody else. Never

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distributed them to Indians. I used to receive the *Ghadr* almost every week for 2 or 3 months without payment. In the beginning I took them to Mr. Pope who directed me to take them to Captain Barret which I did.

Q. 7.—Were you dismissed from your post on account of a complaint by the Police ?

A.—Not that I am aware of. On the contrary my services terminated with a bonus for 3 months.

Q. 8.—Did vou give copies of the *Ghader* paper to Brij Kishore Lal, or *chaukidar* Nawang Singh ?

A.—No. I never received any Gurmukhi editions of the paper, but only Urdu which could not be read by Gurmukhi knowing men.

Q. 9.—Did you talk with (P. W. 142) Assistant Jailor, Amritsar, on September 29th, 1915, and October 19th, 1915 ? If so, were the conversations as detailed in (Exh. P. 95 A) ?

A.—He used to talk, but the memo. produced by him (P. W. 95 A) does not repesent the exact conversations with me.

Q. 10.—Did you and others lecture on *Ghadr* at Shanghai *gurdwara* and was one Buta Singh twice beaten for stopping the lectures ?

A.—Buta Singh was beaten but I do not know why. I did not visit the *gurdwara* since 1911. Certainly never lectured there.

Q. 11.—Did you know approver Jowala Singh at Shanghai ? Why does he say you distributed *Ghadr* newspapers ?

A.—Yes, I knew him there, he was known as *badmash*. It is just like him to say that I distributed the *Ghadr*.

Q. 12.—Did approver Mula and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) visit you at Shanghai, and did you ever put up Kanshi Ram (Ferozshahr case) and Ram Rakha and Mula Singh ?

A.—Neither Kanshi Ram nor Ram Rakha put up with me nor Nidhan Singh. Nidhan Singh only came to my house to inquire if the papers *re* his dealings were with me. I told him I had sent them on to Narain Singh with whom he had originally left them. Mula Singh did put up with me for a few days.

Q. 13.—Did you, on October 1st, 1914, give approver Mula Singh 6 automatic pistols and 600 cartridges, saying they were given by a friend of yourself and Nidhan Singh for use in India.

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you know if sedition was going on in Shanghai while you where there.

A.—Yes.

Q. 15.—Did you inform officers.

A.—I informed Mr. Pope. Police knew it before.

Q. 16.—Did the leaders of seditionists know that you reported to officials.

A.—Yes, that is the reason why I am implicated.

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Q. 17.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I suspected Mula Singh misbehaved with a servant of mine. By the time I could get the police there, he cleared away from my house. He met me some days after. I was cold to him. Last time he met me he asked me if I was returning India, on my saying yes, he said he will repay me there.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 28th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*
for President of the Commission.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

41. Karm Singh, son of Sundar Singh, Tarkhan of Kotla Ajner, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana, aged 25 :—

Q. 1.—Is approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) your friend? and do you usually live at his house?

A.—No, I worked at his house for 1½ years.

Q. 2.—Were you one of the workers in connection with the Girls' School, &c., started by Sundar Singh (A. M.) and approver Ichhar Singh at Lohatbadi?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you at a large annual meeting of the *Gurmat Khalsa Diwan* at Lohatbadi when resolutions were passed *re*—

(*a*) Rikabganj *gurdwara*,

(*b*) the Santokh tank.

(*c*) the Amritsar *Darbar Sahib* tank.

(*d*) excommunication of Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, and Sardar Bahadur Arur Singh?

A.—I was present, but know nothing about resolution (*d*).

Q. 4.—Were you at a meeting at Khanna in *Asuj* when same resolutions passed?

A.—Yes, these resolutions not passed. Only about a book about *Gurus* published by an *Arya Samajist*.

Q. 5.—In *Poh*, did you go to an annual meeting at the Chamkor Sahib with Sundar Singh (A. M.), accused Randhir Singh and others?

A.—Yes.

Q. 6.—At Chamkor Sahib did Randhir Singh speak of a secret meeting at Ludhiana, and say that men were coming from America, and arms were expected from Bengal?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Was it there decided to get "suitable men" at the annual meeting at Fatehgarh Sahib (Sirhind), and did you go there with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and Randir Singh?

A.—I went to Fatehgarh Sahib, but do not know about the matter asked in the question.

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Q. 8.—Did you go with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and P. W. Ichhar Singh to Patiala to meet accused Kartar Singh and Indar Singh, absconder? and with them to one Kala Singh to get arms?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did Sundar Singh (A. M.) buy an iron-hilted sword from Kala Singh for Rs 5?

A.—I don't know.

Q. 10.—Did you, along with accused (17) Gandha Singh bring five swords, one dagger, one gun on approver Narain Singh's camel to approver Ichhar Singh's *chaubara* in Lohatbadi from Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s house?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Were you present at a discussion at Ichhar Singh's house re making cartridges and gunpowder.?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—About 17th *Magh*, were you present at a gathering at Lohatbadi, along with Sundar Singh (A. M.), Udham Singh of Hans, accused (17) Gandha Singh, the Anarkali murderer, "Amli," Ram Rakha, Hari Singh (L. C. C.) and others when a dacoity at Jhaner was proposed?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you take part in the Jhaner dacoity on the night of January 29th, 1915, armed with a sword? And were gold and silver ornaments made over to you, which you took to Lohatbadi *gurdwara*?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did Sundar Singh (A. M.) send you to Sangrur to get back Rs. 180 given to accused Kartar Singh and Indar Singh, absconder, in order to buy another gun?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you about January 31st, 1915, bring Sundar Singh (A. M.) a message from accused Kartar Singh that cartridges could be bought at Rs. 10 per 100 from a State Magazine?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) that Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) was making bomb materials, and that you had offered to break up glass bottles?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Used accused 17 Gandha Singh to spend the night at your house?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you, about 10th *Phagan*, along with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused Uttam Singh purchase in Patiala for Rs. 4 one brass and 2 white metal *garwas* like (Ex. P.) 38 for use as bombs?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you, Sundar Singh (A. M.), accused 17 Ganda Singh, and accused Uttam Singh take the 3 *garwas* to the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, in Gujarwal and attend a secret meeting on the roof?

A.—No.

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Q. 20.—After the arrest of approvers Ichhar Singh and Narain Singh did you and accused Uttam Singh tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) that you would go on making bombs at the house of Chuhar Singh of Lilli or Nand Singh of Kaile and take over 7 *garwas* lying at Ram Singh, Reservist's house?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you, about 17th-18th February 1915, tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) that you had attended a secret meeting at Dhundari, that Kartar Singh of Soraba had come to Randhir Singh there on a bicycle, that men were to assemble by small parties at Ferozepore on February 19th and that arms would be supplied there by regiments?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Did you tell Udham Singh of Hans that Kartar Singh of Soraba gave Randhir Singh and his party flags at the Dhundari meeting and go with that witness to Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s house?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did you and Sundar Singh (A. M.) fetch accused Kartar Singh from Patiala and go on by Khanna and Ludhiana to Ferozepore on 19th February 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Did Khem Singh (deceased) or *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur (P. W. 39) travel by your train to Ferezeoore?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—Did you, after the failure of the Ferozepore attack leave by Goliana Station with Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused 17 Ganda Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 27.—About February 22nd, 1915, did you hide with Sundar Singh (A. M.) in the jungle and tell him of the arrest of his 2 sons?

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Did you go to accused Randhir Singh in Nabha State and warn him to be cautious?

A.—No.

Q. 29.—Did P. W. Ichhar Singh give you and Sundar Singh (A. M.) Rs. 95 to go to Atalgarh for a gun?

A.—No.

Q. 30.—Do you wish to state further?

I have been working at Kala Jhar from *Sawan* up to *Magh*; thence to Padhana where I worked for six months.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 28th January 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Translation of the confession of Thakur Singh (24), *alias* Harnam Singh, son of Bhup Singh, recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District, on the 3rd October 1915.

Thakur Singh, son of Bhup Singh, caste *Jat*, age 28 years' occupation agriculture, resident of Rasulpur, Tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—I have served the Government, and I am its well-wisher. Ten months ago, I do not remember the month, I had gone to my cousin (son of father's sister) Mangal Singh at Amishah, thana Khalra in the District of Lahore. The name of Mangal Singh's father is Gurmukh Singh. After staying there (at Amishah) for two or four days, I was returning to my village on foot. I reached the *gurdwara* at the Jhar Sahib at 4 or 5 P.M. Some twenty men were taking *bhang* there. I was thirsty. I too sat down there.

Q.—Did you know any of them?

A.—I knew the following men :—

Sundar Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Wadali Guru, tahsil not known, perhaps Amritsar. I had seen this man at Shanghai. He too was employed there.

Balwant Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Dudher, tahsil not known. He too was employed at Shanghai.

Suja Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Waltoha, Tahsil Kasur. I knew him too at Shanghai.

Teja Singh, father's name not known, resident of Bhikiwind, tahsil and district not known. He too was employed in the Police Department at Shanghai.

Channan Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Burchand, tahsil not known, District Lahore. He too was employed as a chaukidar at Shanghai.

Q.—Did you know any one else?

A.—I knew one man more, who had got into the same ship at Hong Kong, by which I was returning from Shanghai. I do not know his name and village. He was coming from America. I knew no one else. I can identify these men if they are shown to me.

Q.—What were all these men talking?

A.—They were all taking *bhang*. They said that they had to take the *morcha* (trenches) by assault that night. Hearing this I at once left the Jhar Sahib, having stayed there for half-an-hour, and came back to my village.

Q.—Whom did they name as the object of their assault?

A.—They did not consult me. They were talking among themselves. So I could not understand what they meant by 'the *morcha*.' They talked against the English Government. I therefore came back to my house.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—I have nothing more to say.

Q.—When did you come back from Shanghai?

A.—I came back one year ago. It was the ninth month.

Q.—Did any talk against the Government take place on the way in the ship?

A.—There were all sorts of men there, Sikhs, Muhammadans, and they talked against the Government in the way. These men were returning from America. They read the paper *Ghadr*. I did not join with them. I left the ship on its arrival at Singapore, and went away to see my brother.

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Q.—Did you ever attend any meeting against the Government?

A.—No.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Dated the 3rd October 1915. *Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar.*

Original read out to accused in court.

SHEO NARIAN,

Special Commissioner.

The 28th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

Accused and Counsel present.

The Court continues to take the statements of accused.

A. A IRVINE,

The 29th January 1916. *President, Commissioners.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Bogh Singh, accused No. 5.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

"I was arrested on the 25th of August and detained in Tarn Taran. The warrant for my arrest was, however, issued on the 16th of September. In other words I was arrested 22 or 23 days before the issue of the warrant. Kala Singh, who bore us enmity in connection with the mahantship, calluded with the Police and got arms recovered on the 17th September. Feroz-ud-din, thanedar said to me that he would let me off on receipt of Rs. 100. I live by begging, and there is no land attached to the *Dera*. For 22 or 23 days I was confined in the (lock-up of the) thana, and given a severe beating Nothing incriminating was recovered from me, nor did I know anything. Kala Singh was arrested on the 11th September. The Police took him to Amritsar. There Harkishen Singh, Inspector, Bhag Singh Thanedar, Tek Singh, Lambardar, Feroze-ud-din, Thanedar, and Hakam Singh, Havaldar, told him that he would be set at liberty in case he named myself and others, the *fakirs*. Kala Singh then came to *Mauza* Bhure with the Police. There the Police sent for my brothers and mother and kept them with themselves. Kala Singh and the Police in order to trump up a case against me threw some weapons into a well. They got the opportunity, as there was no one in the *Dera*. The well is open and besides, there is no wall, etc., round the *Dera*. Then my brother Jassa Singh was given a severe beating, while my mother was allowed to go. Jassa Singh was taken to the thana on the pretext that I required money for my expenses, from him, and was confined in the lock-up. Afterwards the Police took Kala Singh and myself to Jhar Sahib, and recovered swords from the well at the indication of Kala Singh. I was not told anything, nor was anything enquired from me. They only took me with them; and on their return to the thana they told me that they would let me off in case I stated whatever they asked me to say. Thus I stated whatever they told me to say, for fear of beating. My statement was recorded three or four times. It was twice torn. The Police themselves wrote such things as I refused to mention. After that I was taken to Amritsar and made over to Harkishen Singh. Tek Singh, Lambardar, Bhag Singh and Harkishen Singh said to me "O *fakir*, do you care to live." I replied "Life is dear to every one." Then they said that if I stated what they asked me to say they would let me off, as they continued, there was no fault on my part. Harkishen Singh twice recorded my statement, but he tore the one he recorded first. He added that I was given to the use of *bhang*, that I forgot all that he told me to state and that if I forgot it that time I would be thrashed. Thereafter I was taken to a *kothri*. Bhag Singh also went with us. The statements that were recorded by Harkishen Singh and the *Maulvi* were also taken by Bhag Singh with himself. He referred to those statements whenever I omitted to mention any point suitable to his purpose. Afterwards I was

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sent to jail, and the case was started against me. Now this Court may administer justice."

The 28th January 1916.

BOGH SINGH, Accused No. 5.
(in Gurmuhki characters.)
BENI PERSHAD,
Pleader.

Attached to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commisssion.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Budha Singh, accused.

The supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

" *Mahant* Natha Singh has love intrigue with Husaini, *Mirasan.* At first she lived in his house, and thus she formed an intimacy with him. The matter became known to me, and I began to warn the people that he was spoiling the religion of all and that he should be excommunicated as was done in the case of such other men. He learnt that I was poisoning the minds of the people against him. He met me and said 'you are scandalizing me. You shall come to grief'. I replied. 'I am not afraid of your threats. I am telling the truth. A man telling the truth has no fear We are loyal to the Government. My father and grandfather served the Government. My grandfather was a *Sirdar* in Cavalry No. 5. My father was a *dafadar.* Certificates of good service granted to them by the Government are also with me. The Government has also given us some land in *Mauza* Sur Singh. We are ready to serve the Government. We are servants of the Government, and can never turn disloyal'."

L. SAUNDERS,
Bar.-at-Law,
for accused. No. 8.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, accused No. 15.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

" I arrived at Calcutta on the 11th November 1914, and reached Amritsar on the 13th idem. I went to Tarn Taran on the 14th, and remained there for the 15th and 16th. Natha Singh, *Mahant*, met me there. I made over to him my bag containing registered deeds, for being kept at his house, where my other articles had been placed. The articles that had been placed in his custody were worth Rs. 300. While going out in 1909 I gave Rs. 100 in cash to Natha Singh's father, Labh Singh, and a gold ornament to Natha Singh himself. The entire property in their custody was worth Rs. 500. In *Massia* days I asked Natha Singh to give back my property; but he refused to do so. I handed over to him my bag saying that I would receive it back on my return from *Hazur Sahib.* I went to Muktsar, in the Malwa tract in company with Buta Singh on the 17th of November 1914. I came to Amritsar in the Criminal Investigation Department on the 6th of October 1915. On the 14th October the Thanedar Harkishen Singh, Bhag Singh, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Surain Singh, witness, Kala Singh, Natha Singh, approver, and 4 or 5 other men of Police went to the neighbouring villages and suborned witnesses. They came back on the 20th October. I was shown to all the witnesses that have been produced against me, and they were told that I was the man against whom they were to give evidence. Sardar Ali also used to come to Harkishen Singh.

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Chanan of Bhure was also under the custody of the Police. He was told by the Police that he would be let off in case he gave evidence against the person to be named by them. Jagat Singh of Bhure too was let off on the understanding of his appearance as a witness. At the time my house was searched neither I nor my brother was present there. It seems that Natha Singh fraudulently gave over my bag to some one in my house, and acted in collusion with the Police".

Signature of—
GANDA SINGH, *alias*
SANGAT SINGH,
(*In Gurmukhi characters*).
L. SAUNDERS,
(Bar.-at-Law).

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

Supplementary statement of Karam Chand, Kohli, accused 40.

I have since the very beginning been serving the Government most faithfully and have given ample proof of my loyalty to the satisfaction of my officers. During the Chinese rebellion, I proved my loyalty when left behind with Mr. Tunford, Chief Engineer just in middle of the firing line. The British Ambassador at Pekin recommended me to the Chinese Government, for conspicuous service in most trying circumstances, and I was awarded a medal.

In obedience to the orders of Mr. Pope, I used to give seditious news to him. Should the Court call him, I am sure, he will convince this court of my perfectly loyal conduct. I called to him to get a detailed letter from him for presenting in this Court, but to my misfortune, I learn from Major Ward (Superintendent, Jail), that the cablegram was censored. I have already put in a letter from Mr. Pope.

I knew Jawala Singh by reputation as a well-known *badmash*. I was not presonally acquainted with him. Mula Singh misbehaved. The truth of this allegation in confirmed by obscene observation made by Jawala Singh in witness box, which has naturally and rightly not been recorded. It is this man who has been the cause of all my trouble.

I am a most unfortunate man. My younger brother died while I was on my way back to India. My mother has died since my return. I lost my only son sometime ago and my wife is entirely mad, and I have only a small daughter aged six, with hardly any one to look after her. I throw myself entirely at the mercy of the Court. I have learnt since my school days, that English are the only nation "holding aloft the banner of justice and mercy," and I have the same firm belief now. I enclose a certificate and a letter from my officers,—D 11 and D 12.

KARAM CHAND, KOHLI,
No. 40.

N. B.—Mr. Pope had gone home on six months' leave in summer 1914, but he is now at the front, as I learn from a letter from Mrs. Pope.

Attached to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for President of the Commission.

The 29th January 1916.

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42. Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishan Singh, goldsmith of Patiala, aged 25 :—

Q. 1.—Are you called both "Kartar Singh" and "Narain Singh"?

A.—I am known as Narain Singh but not as Kartar Singh. I have no *alias*.

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Q. 2.—Did you attend a meeting at Chamkaur Sahib *Gurdwara* in *Poh*?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused Karam Singh go with you and Indar Singh, absconder, from Patiala to get arms from one Kala Singh and did Sundar Singh buy a sword for Rs. 5?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did Sundar Singh (A. M.), Indar Singh, absconder and approver Ichhar Singh come to your house and did Ichhar Singh say that he wanted a gun; and that a bomb-making party should be formed; and did you offer to make cartridges?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you and Indar Singh, absconder, make over to Sundar Singh (A. M.) 3 swords and a dagger, got through Kala Singh and say Kala Singh could supply gun for Rs. 35?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did Sundar Singh (A. M.) go to Patiala, and in your presence give Rs. 35 to Indar Singh, absconder, to buy a gun?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you next day, along with Indar Singh, absconder bring Sundar Singh (A. M) the gun; and offer to make cartridges?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you say that Kala Singh could get 2 more guns; and received Rs. 180 from Sundar Singh (A. M.) out of school funds collected in the *Bar*?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you and Indar Singh, absconder, go to Lohatbadi in response to a letter from Ichhar Singh, approver, that accused Randhir Singh would attend a meeting there *re* girls' school?

A. —No.

Q. 10.—Were you sent to Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s house to fetch swords and arms?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you attend a metting at Ichhar Singh's *chaubara re* making cartridges and gunpowder; and offer to make cartridges; and go to Sangrur with pieces of brass brought by Indar Singh, absconder?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did Indar Singh, absconder, make over to your father Rs. 100 out of the Rs. 180 for purchase of a gun?

No.—No.

Q. 13.—Were 15 *tolas* of gold from Ichhar Singh made over to you?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you accompany Indar Singh, absconder, to Ram Singh, Reservist's house in Gujarwal, taking *garwas* like Exh. P. 38 got in Patiala for bombs?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you and Indar Singh, absconder, tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) that the 15 *tolas* gold had been sold in Patiala at a reduced rate; that Rs. 100 had been given to your father out of the Rs. 180, and Rs. 40 to Kala Singh; and did Indar Singh, absconder, make over Rs. 50 to Sundar Singh (A. M.)?

A.—No.

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Q. 16.—Look at these belts, swords (Exh. P. 40 A. B.) and pistol Exh. P. 39). Did you and Indar Singh, absconder, bring them to Sundar Singh A. M.) ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you join the train at Mullanpur with accused Randhir Singh on February 19th, 1915, for a proposed attack on Ferozepore ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you leave Ferozepore along with Randhir Singh and his party ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—About February 22nd, 1915 did you warn Sundar Singh (A. M.) that Indar Singh, absconder's house had been searched ; and hide with Sundar Singh in a jungle ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Were you sent next day by Sundar Singh (A. M.) to accused Randhir Singh to find out what was happening ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did P. W. Ichhar Singh give Indar Singh, absconder, Rs. 10 for cartridge materials in your presence ? Did' you, Indar Singh and accused (17) Gandha Singh leave with those materials ?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—What do you know about the cypher in which the note-book, Exh. P. 171, is written. You and accused Indar Singh, absconder, and P. W. Ichhar Singh are alleged to have concoted a cypher ?

A.—I know nothing about, nor found in my house.

Q. 23.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—Police of Patiala had released me after reference to British Police. Sangrur Police arrested me and wired to British Police. Was released again. Some days after was arrested. Police photographed me in positions. No answer for a month or so. My relations sent petitions to District Magistrate, Ludhiana and to Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore for inquiry. Later was released again and 4 days after again arrested. Cannot say why arrested. Probably I was mistaken for some Kartar Singh. When released by Sangrur Police I remained under security for two months. I complained of the conduct of Patiala Police about me to Magistrate at Patiala and Inspector-General, Police there. British police saw my account books and did not discover any transactions in them *re* gold. They were returned to me.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

45. Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, Goldsmith of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 25 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Colombo by *Mashima Maru* on October 25th, 1914 ? Was Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) on your ship ?

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A.—Yes, but do not remember the name of the ship. Don't know Nidhan Singh.

Q. 2.—Did you return to India for *ghadr* ?

A.—No, my parents had died ; had nobody to look after my property ; that was why I returned.

Q. 3.—Listen to your confession, dated 15th September 1915. recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar District. Did you make it ? Does it bear your signature ?

A.—Don't remember affixing my thumb mark. I am illiterate. Cannot write my name. I made the statement but I was maltreated into making it. Bhag Singh and S. Harkishen Singh got me to make it. The statement is wrong. In fact I did not know the men mentioned in it.

Q. 4.—Did you subscribe 5 dollars at Shanghai to the collection raised for Nidhan Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did accused (25) Harnam Singh of Padhana, present in Court, travel on your ship, the *Mashima Maru* ?

A.—Cannot say. I was sea sick all the time on the ship.

Q 6.—How long did you stay in your village after arrival ? Did you report your return at the thana ? Did you sell your house, etc., and leave the village ?

A.—Ten or twelve days. My aunt took me to Maddal near Patti as I had no female in the house who could cook my food. I sold away my house and lived with my aunt.

Q. 7.—Were you at Tarn Taran *Massia* asking the date for a rising ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly on November 26th, armed with a *chhavi* given you by Lal Singh of Bhure ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you in the Khairon assembly on the night of November 27th, 1914 ? Why should approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in the note-book, Exh. P. 1. ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana ; and did you accompany approver Natha Singh and others to the *zamindar* of Dhun ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did P. W. 177 Mahant of Chamba see you with a *chhavi* gang near Budda well ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you and accused (56) Mangal Singh of Waltoha stop at Kasur *Dharamsala* on December 1st, 1914 ? Where had you come from ?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you wish to make a further statement ?

A.—I was arrested because I was a returned emigrant. Many people of my family died of plague. I am a poor man and innocent.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

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Translation of the confession of Kesar Singh, accused No. 45, son of Mangal Singh, recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar, on the 15th September 1915.

KESAR SINGH, son of Mangal Singh, caste Goldsmith, age 26 years, occupation Goldsmith's work and service in the army, at present no work, resident of Madar, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, Thana Patti.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—At first I was employed in a regiment. For three years I was in Mandalay and for two years in Rangoon. Getting myself discharged from service in the army, I went to Shanghai in China. There I served for three years I was employed in the Police there. Several men of the Police there secretly read the paper *Ghadr* in Gurmukhi, which came from America. The Captain (Superintendent of Police) had ordered that any man who read that paper should be sent to jail. Hari Singh, resident of Kakar (?), father's name not known, tahsil not known, was a servant of Mr. Pope, a Station Master there. Gujar Singh was employed in the Police. These two men made a great fuss. They said to the other Sikhs "Let us go to our country, and set up a mutiny." Hari Singh and Gujar Singh read out the paper, *Ghadr*, to others and spoiled them. Buta Singh, father's name not known, resident of Roriwala, Thana Sarhali, was employed at Shanghai in the Customs office. He forbade Hari Singh and Gujar Singh to do such things. They beat him twice. Kesar Singh, father's name not known, resident of same village in the Malwa, and Ganda Singh father's name not known, resident of Nikka, tahsil, thana and district not known, were sent to jail for this beating. A year ago, Sohan Singh, father's name not known, resident of Bhakna, tahsil and thana not known, came to Shanghai from the island of America. This island is two month's voyage from Shanghai. Sohan Singh convened a meeting and lectured that all should reach India and spread agitation there and set up a mutiny. Being influenced by his words, Gujar Singh, resident of Bhakna, Sundar Singh resident of Guru-ki-Wadali, District Amritsar, father's name not known, tahsil not known, Teja Singh, son of Dial Singh, resident of Bhikiwind, District Lahore, tahsil not known, came with him (Sunder Singh) to the Punjab by ship. Hari Singh, resident of Kakar (?) remained there. He read out the *Ghadr* to others. I too used to hear the paper *Ghadr* read. Hari Singh gathered large numbers of men and read out the paper to them. Then after a short time Nidhan Singh, father's name not known, resident of Chugha in the Malwa tract, Tahsil Moga, District Ferozepore, came to Shanghai from the island of America. He said in the *gurdwara* "Why have you stopped the men. The parties are coming. Let all go to the country." Wir Singh and Harnam Singh residents of the Malwa tract father's names, tahsil, district and village not known, had gone to America in the ship of Gurdit Singh. On the return voyage, they both landed at Kobe, while the ship of Gurdit Singh came to Calcutta. The above Wir Singh and Harnam Singh both reached Shanghai. They collected a subscription from the Sikhs there for the Sikhs at Calcutta. I subscribed 5 dollars. All this subscription was given to Nidhan Singh, so that on going to Calcutta he might get clothes prepared for the Sikhs. We too got into a ship with Nidhan Singh. We were, I myself, Nidhan Singh himself, Rajindar Singh of Naushahra Chaudhriwala, father's name not known, District Amritsar, tahsil not known, thana Amritsar, Harnam Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Padhana, caste *Jat*, District Lahore, tahsil and thana not known, Jhanda Singh of Padri, caste *Mehra*, District Lahore, thana, tahsil and father's name not known, Bhola Singh of Sarai Amanat Khan, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, tahsil and thana not known, District Amritsar, Surain Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Naushahra Chaudriwala, tahsil not known, District Amritsar, thana not known, Dial Singh father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Sakbire, tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, Wasawa Singh, Havildar, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Sakbire, full brother of Dial Singh, Suba Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident Manda Pind, District Amritsar, tahsil

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and thana not known, Sohan Singh, son of Atar Singh, caste *Jat*, resident of Tharu, Tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, Atar Singh, father of Sohan Singh mentioned above, Pala Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of some village near Ludhiana, Ram Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of some village near Ludhiana, Wir Singh, father's name not known, resident of some village near Ludhiana, Harnam Singh, father's name not known, resident of some village near Ludhiana, Dalip Singh, father's name not known, resident of some village in the Malwa tract, Roda Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of some village in the Malwa tract, Dhian Singh, caste *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of the Malwa tract, village, tahsil, &c., not known, Ganga, *Brahman*, of the Ludhiana District, father's name not known, village and tahsil not known, Jawala, *Jat*, of the Malwa tract, father's name not known, village not known, Balwant Singh, *Jat*, of the Malwa tract, father's name not known, village not known, Ganda Singh, father's name not known, resident of Surat Singh, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, caste *Jat*, Kala Singh, *Jat*, resident of the Malwa tract, father's name not known, village not known, and Hari Singh and Fauja Singh, father's names not known, caste *Jat*, residents of Kakar, Tahsil Amritsar. All of us embarked a Japanese ship with Nidhan Singh, and landed at Colombo. We travelled by train and got into a small ship. Then we took train at a railway station on the sea shore, and reached Madras. We were all together. From that place some of us went to Hazur Sahib. Sohan Singh, Atar Singh, Ganga, *Brahman*, Hari Singh, Ganda Singh, and myself came to the Punjab. We left train at Amritsar. It was the ninth month. We stayed here for two days and then went to our houses. The constables of Police went with all of us from Amritsar, and came back after making us over to the *lambardars* of the villages. I went to Surat Singh first. That is my real village. Then I went to my aunt (father's sister) at Madar, and remained there for about a month. Then I came to my brother Pala Singh at Surat Singh. Indar Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Surat Singh, Sadu Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Surat Singh, Jagat Singh, *Jat*, father's name not know, resident of Surat Singh and Chanan Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Bur Singh (?), Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore came to my village. They proposed the commission of dacoities. I did not join in their conspiracy. They said to me that they would take me with them. I said that I would not go. They threatened to kill me, for they said I had come with them from China and would not go with them now! Five months ago, they asked me to go with them to the Jhar Sahib, which is 4 *kos* from Surat Singh, as there was a gathering there. I did not go. The next day Rajinder Singh, who had come with me in the ship, and Thakur Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Thathi, District Amritsar, tahsil and thana not known, came to call me. Then I went. They took me to the *dharmsala* of Natha Singh, which is outside the village. Chanan Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Burchand, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, was present there. He also accompanied us. We went to *Mauza* Bhure. Thakar Singh, Rajindar Singh and I lay down outside the village under a *kikar* tree. Chanan Singh went in. He went to the house of Lal Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Bhure, District Amritsar, tahsil not known. Shortly after we also went there to see what the matter was. There Nidhan Singh, who has brought us in the ship, and Jagat Singh *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Surat Singh, were present. It was decided there that Lal Singh should go in the evening to the *theh* of Kairon, and that we should assemble there. Nidhan Singh, Chanan Singh, Jagat Singh, Thakar Singh and I went at sunset to the said *theh*, which is 1 *kos* distant from the village. Then Lal Singh of Bhure, Nathu, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Dhun, tahsil not known, District Amritsar, and Ganda Singh who had come with us in the ship, came on mares. Mangal Singh, father's name not known, resident of Waltoha, Tahsil Kasur, also came on a mare. There was one more mare. The mares were five in all.

Q.—To whom did that mare belong?

A.—I do not remember the name of the man to whom it belonged.

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Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—Lal Singh brought also five *chhavis*. Then there came Sundar Singh, Mangal Singh, *Jat*, of Waltoha, Harnam Singh of Padhana, who had come with us in the ship, Balwant Singh, resident of Dudher, District Amritsar, *thana* Sarhali, father's name and tahsil not known, Teja Singh, *Jat*, son of Dial Singh, resident of Bhikhiwind, tahsil Kasur, Sultan Shah, father's name not known, caste *Fakir*, resident of Bhikhiwind, tahsil Kasur, Indar Singh, father's name not known, resident of Surat Singh, caste *Jat*, Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, caste *Jat*, resident of Surat Singh, Natha Singh, son of Bidhi Chand, caste *Jat*, resident of Surat Singh, who had come on the fifth mare, Suja Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, resident of Waltoha—nearly thirty men in all.

Q.—Can you tell their names ?

A.—Many men were new to me. I have mentioned the names of those whom I know.

Q.—Think out some other name.

A.—I did not know any other man. I have fully thought over the matter.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Lal Singh, Nathu, *Dhun*, Natha Singh of Surat Singh, and Ganda Singh of Surat Singh had four swords. Mangal Singh of Waltoha also had a sword.

Q.—Had the other men any weapons with them ?

A.—All had *chhavis*.

Q.—What had you got ?

A.—I had a *chhavi*. It had been given to me by Lal Singh of Bhure.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—It was decided on the *theh* of Kairon that we should raid the Sarhali Police Station.

Q.—Why did you think of plundering the *thana* ?

A.—We intended to take away the arms.

Q.—What arms ?

A.—The rifles of the Police.

Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—Then we went to Dudher, the village of Balwant Singh. (Again said) first we all went to Sarhali.

Q.—Where did you stay ?

A.—We sat in a cotton field on the road side. Nathu, *Dhun*, Natha Singh, and Lal Singh, three men, went to Dudher. They went there with the object of bringing Dari and Kundu.

I do not know anything about their caste, &c. Dari and Kundu did not come.

Q.—At what time did you reach Sarhali ?

A.—We reached Sarhali at midnight.

Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—Nathu, *Dhun*, came from Dudher and said that we should raid the *thana* after sunrise. The other men said that if we did so, the people of the village would pelt us to pieces with clods of earth. Nothing was done that night. Some of us went to Dhun, and the others went to their own villages.

Q.—Where did you go ?

A.—We twenty or twenty-five men went to Dhun.

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Q.—What more did you do?

A.—On going to Dhun we ate bread at the *dharmsala*.

Q.—Who brought the bread?

A.—It was brought by an acquaintance of Natha Singh of Surat Singh.

Q.—At what time did you reach Dhun?

A.—We reached Dhun at 10 A.M.

Q.—Did you stop anywhere on the way?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you pass through any village?

A.—No.

Q.—Did any one live in the *dharmsala*?

A.—There was a *Sadh*, having a black beard, there.

Q.—Did any one else come there, while you were there?

A.—No one, except the man that brought the bread, came there.

Q.—What did the man bring to eat?

A.—Bread and pulse were brought to us.

Q.—What more have you to say?

A.—After we had taken our bread, 10 or 12 men out of us went somewhere else. At 1 P.M. Rajindar Singh, Balwant Singh, Ganda Singh, Budha Singh and I lay down under trees on the river side. It was the summer season. Sundar Singh, Natha Singh and Lal Singh went to Lahore, with the object of lecturing to the Cavalry men.

Q.—What do you mean by lecturing?

A.—They intended to preach to them and bring them, *i.e.*, the cavalry men.

Q.—What happened after that?

A.—We, six men (again said) five men, lay there the whole night.

Q.—What had you for your evening meals?

A.—We brought one *roti*, a man from the village ate the same and lay down.

Q.—What happened after that?

A.—When the night was over and it was morning, we went to our respective houses, without doing anything.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—I have nothing else to say. The Inspector sent for me, and I presented myself before him. I was arrested three days ago. I have come to-day from Patti.

Q.—Which Inspector?

A.—What do I know? He is the Inspector, Police, Patti.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar.

Thumb mark of Kesar Singh, accused.

Dated the 15th September 1915.

Read over to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

46.—Kirpa Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, Jat of Laung Majri, Police Station Anandpur, District Hoshiarpur, aged 27 :—

Q. 1.—Were you in the 26th Punjab Infantry at Hong Kong; and afterwards at the Depôts at Karachi and Ferozepore?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Were you dismissed the regiment on February 19th, 1915 and despatched with a ticket to your home?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Did you attend, in a spite of prohibition, seditious lectures in Hong Kong *gurdwara* in 1913-14? Did you try to get discharged?

A.—I did not go. I did try to get discharged.

Q. 4.—At Hong Kong in 1914 did you read out the *Ghadr* paper to approver Teja Singh, accused Phuman Singh and others; and tell them that Jamadar Buta Singh got the papers from America; and mention a proposal to murder Subedar Harnam Singh for informing the officers?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you suggest getting sepoys to join a *Ghadr* party; and induce any to join?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you and accused Phuman Singh and Labh Singh arrive together at Karachi Depôt?

A.—Yes.

Q. 7.—Were you sent to Poona for signalling?

A.—Yes.

Q. 8.—On return from Poona did you introduce approver Teja Singh to a "stranger;" and later tell Teja Singh that the "stranger" was a *Ghadr* man, who would send someone to teach bomb-making?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—How did you come to be in hospital at Ferozepore?

A.—I was ill at Hong Kong. I broke my wrist when on army recruiting duty in Punjab. I was sent to Poona for signalling. Medical Board sent me back as unfit for signalling work. I was put on light duty in hospital at Ferozepore.

Q. 10.—Did you call approver Teja Singh to the hospital; and were notes made there regarding how to make bombs, Jamadar Buta Singh, Sarda Singh, Clerk, and another person being also present?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Was the Jamadar also asked at the same time to prepare the sepoys for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you keep accused Phumman Singh informed by letter about *Ghadr* matters?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you tell approver Teja Singh in jail that approver Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh of Soraba had visited the lines?

A.—No, he had read in the dock the statements of approvers.

Q 14.—On the 18th February 1915, did Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh of Soraba visit you in hospital?

A.—No.

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Q. 15.—Did Kartar Singh tell you he had come about the business about which he had talked to you in Hong Kong, and did you say you were ready ; and fetch accused Phumman Singh and Labh Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you Kartar Singh give you and Phumman Singh and Labh Singh copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute ; and did you put Kartar Singh up for the night ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—On learing of your dismissal, did you tell Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh to say they were your relations come to enlist ?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you return to Ferozepore by the afternoon of February 19th ; and go with Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh to the railway station to await the Ludhiana party ?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you guide one group to the rifle range ; and were you then sent by Kartar Singh to the station to await the dismissed sepoys ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—On the morning of February 20th, did you meet Anokh Singh and others, and say that you had been taken before an officer for trespassing, before whom you explained that you had stayed to settle accounts ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you then go off with accused Labh Singh, saying you would join the others next day at Lahore ?

A.—No.

Q 22.—Were you in Ferozepore on February 20th, 1915, with accused Labh Singh for the purpose of murdering Captain Cargill and the Jamadar or for any purpose ?

A.—No.

Q. 23—Did you take delivery of your bedding at Phagwara on February 20th, 1915 (*vide* railway-receipt, Exh. P. 111 of 19th) ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 24.—Did you and accused 26 Harnam Singh, Labh Singh and Phuman Singh stir up sepoys at Karachi Depôt about ration compensation and clothing deposits ; and incite men not to go in a draft to Hong Kong ?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Did you at Ferozepore Depôt with others made complaints about pay and talk of seducing loyalists ?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—I tried to get myself discharged. My father wrote to Hong Kong officers to relieve me besides I was ill. My father wrote to me also, the village people started five cases, and struck him too. My father also petitioned Captain Cargill to discharge me. I was wanted in my village by my father. Although I was given a ticket, but my luggage was not booked. I took it with me. Railway people objected and caught me in the way. I booked part of my luggage at Ferozhshahr to Phagwara. I could not get in train. Stoppage too short, had to go by later train. Reached Phagwara 1 or 2 O'clock night. After I was arrested I give the police above facts. Was released. Seven or 8 months after was re-arrested. Police took some of the facts from my statement, and thus made up a case against me. Teja Singh had been in the dock, be

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falsely accused me to save his skin. I have been trying to get discharged since 1911. My father's petition to get me discharged he sent for, it is with sheet roll. At Hong Kong I was promoted to Lance-Naik. Did good service at the church and the port at Karachi. I was sent in advance with a small group of sepoys to Ferozepore. Buta Singh names me to shield his own bad name. I used to put up danger flags at Karachi.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

48.—Labh Singh, son of Ram Singh, Jat of Chak Wallan Dakhi, Kasur, Police Station Kasur, Lahore, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—Were you in the 26th Punjab Infantry at Hong Kong; and afterwards at Karachi and Ferozepore Depôts? Did you return in a draft with accused Kirpa Singh and Phumman Singh?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Did you attend seditious lectures at Hong Kong *Gurdwara* in 1913-14? Did you apply for your discharge there?

A.—I did ask for discharge but did not attend any seditious lectures in the *Gurdwara.*

Q. 3.—Did you entertain *ghadr* ideas in Hong Kong?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you tell Sepoy Bhan Singh of your regiment that Kartar Singh of Soraba had visited the lines; mention the names of mutinouss epoys and others and say that you were to meet Kartar Singh again in a jungle?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—On February 18th, 1915, did accused Kirpa Singh fetch you and Phumman Singh to the Hospital, and say that Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh had come about the business already talked about, and that the 19th was fixed for a rising.

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you then offer to bring the key of the armoury; and did Kartar Singh give you *Ghadr Sandesas* to distribute?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were yon dismissed from the regiment on February 19th, 1915 and despatched with a ticket to your home?

A.—Yes.

Q. 8.—On the morning of February 20th, 1915, did you meet Anokh Singh with others; complain of not being met at the station the previous night by accused Kirpa Singh; and leave with Kirpa Singh provising to rejoin next day at Lahore?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you arrested in the lines on the morning of the 20th February 1915 with a *chhavi* handle, the blade from which had been taken by a Pathan sepoy?

A.—No.

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Q. 10.—Did you tell sepoy Bhan Singh that you and accused Kirpa Singh and Phumman Singh had come to murder Captain Cargill and the Jamadar at night ?

A.—No.

Q 11.—Have you received 3 years rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act ?

A.—Yes. The case was false.

Q. 12.—At Karachi Depôt did you and accused Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh and Phumman Singh, stir up complaints about ration compensation and clothing allowance deposits; and incite a draft not to go to Hong Kong ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you and others at Ferozepore Depôt make complaints about pay; and talk of seducing loyalists ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—I had two brothers in other regiments, they went to front. They suggested there was no adult male members in the house, I had better get discharged and attend to home affairs. Were I disloyal I could have disaffected my own brothers. I served 11 years. In 1904 a rifle was lost in a stream near Kabul. No one offered to go into water. I did so and discovered it. Evidence against me is false. Buta Singh, Jamadar, got us into trouble. He owed me Rs. 50 which he denied. I took with me when leaving lines some of my things, leaving some there. Had not money to book them. Next day I went there to bring back remaining things when I was arrested.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

49.—Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 22 : —

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession recorded on September 24th, 1915, by S. Autar Singh, Magistrate, of Amritsar District. Did you make it ? Does it bear your thumb-impression ?

A.—I did make one but it is untrue. Harkishan Singh and Bhag Singh beat me severely and forced me to make it. Did not know the men mentioned in it. Don't remember thumb impression. Was asked to put thumb marks in various place.

Q. 2.—A few days after the *Massia* did you, accused Mangal Singh, of Waltoha, accused Suja Singh and Channan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) read the *Ghadr* paper and discuss looting at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure ?

A.—No.

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Q. 3.—Were you present at the Jhar Sahib gathering on the night of November 26th, 1915?

A.—No, have never seen Jhar Sahib.

Q. 4.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1915? Why does approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book, Exh. P. 1?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you seen about a year ago leaving your village along with (P. W.) Ijaib Singh and accused (24), Jammun (56) Mangal Singh of Waltoha, (88) Suja Singh, (94) Thakar Singh of Waltoha and others? If so, where were you going?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Kept by Harkishen Singh and Bhag Singh two days in *havilat* after they arrested me, then to jail two days there. They told me if I stated as they wished I will get off, otherwise, I will be killed like one, two killed by them before. Then two constables severely beat me forbidding me to complain to anyone. Channan Singh of Bhure remained in an adjoining cell with me in the jail. Kala Singh remained 4 days in the same *havilat*, he had himself scratched by me, came to know me.

I had a fall from horse (mare) about 25th *Katak*, remained in bed for 4 months, was totally unable to walk. Jhanda and Isher are any enemies. A brother of mine in Hong Kong Artillery. My nephew died fighting in front. I am innocent. I am a loyal subject. Court may inquire.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation of a confession, made by Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh, on the 24th September 1915, before Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District:—

LABH SINGH, son of Bur Singh, *Jat* of *Mauza* Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 21 years, occupation cultivation.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—Some 7 or 8 months ago, Suja Singh, who lives in the same village with me, told me one day in the evening that he and others would loot Sarhali or Tarn Taran Police Station and commit a dacoity there. The next day he with Sawan, sweeper, Thakur, *Jat*, Jammun, water-carrier (*sakka*), Mangat Singh, Ajaib Singh, son of Thakur Singh and myself left the village in the evening. At first we went to *mauza* Kals and thence to *mauza* Hukmi? In the way we met Jhanda, son of Mohamda, resident of Waltoha and Ishar Singh, son of Sher Singh, resident of Waltoha. First we all went to *mauza* Kals and then to *mauza* Hukmi. When we had gone half-a-mile from *mauza* Hukmi, we came across Surain Singh of Hukmi. He told us that he had been to Lahore and that the next day had been fixed as the date on which to commit a dacoity at the Sarhali Police Station. Surain Singh took his way to the village and asked us to go to the Jhar Sahib.

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We arrived at the Jhar Sahib in the evening. Surain Singh had told us also that he would be coming there. At the Jhar Sahib, Natha Singh, and Jagat Singh, residents of Sur Singh, Sadhu Singh, resident of Sur Singh, Lal Singh, resident of Bhure, Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, and Kala Singh, resident of Bhure met us. In addition to these men there were some 12 or 14 men more, whom I do not know. Then Natha Singh said "the date has been fixed. Let us go to Sarali (Sarhali ?)" We left for *mauza* Sarhali and reached there early in the morning. We passed the whole day there. In the evening went to *theh* of *mauza* Khairon. Some 35 or 40 men assembled there. The names of some of them I remember and of others I do not. I know the names of only Natha Singh of Sur Singh, Jagat Singh of Sur Singh, Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure, Balwant Singh of Dudher, Wasakha Singh of Dudher, Natha Singh of Dhun, Sultan Shah of Bhikiwind, Teja Singh of Bhikhiwind, Kala Singh of Bhure, Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, and Ganda Singh of Sur Singh. I do not know the names of the rest. However, I can identify them if they come before me. From there we all went towards the Sarhali Police Station in a body. Thakur Singh, Jammun, Suja and I tried to come back. But Lal Singh of Bhure addressing us said "If you go back we shall put you to death." Upon this we set out in company with Lal Singh and others. They directed us to go to a field of cotton which is a *kos* from the Sarhali Police Station. Natha Singh of Sur Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure and Natha Singh of Dhun went away to call Dari and Kundu of Dudher. But the said Dari and Kundu did not come. Thereupon Lal Singh and Natha Singh of Sur Singh and Natha Singh of Dhun said "Let us go to Tarn Taran." But nobody went to that place. They had to go to Tarn Taran to loot the thana. Then Thakur Singh, Labh Singh, and Suja Singh, residents of Waltoha, Jammun, *sakka*, of Waltoha and I left the Sarhali Police Station for our village at night. The rest of the persons proceeded towards the river. I do not know where my companions went afterwards. Having arrived at the village I commenced doing my work. I know nothing else. Ajaib Singh, son of Thakur Singh, departed from us after going a mile from the village.

Q.—Do you wish to say anything else?

A.—No.

Q —Does Ajaib Singh, son of Thakur Singh, belong to your village?

A.—Yes.

Thumb impression of the accused.

Signature of—

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH,

Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Read out to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

50.—Lal Singh, son of Udhe Singh, Jat, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 28 :—

Q. 1.—Where you at one time in a Cavalry Regiment?

A.—Yes, in 3rd Cavalry.

Q. 2.—Were you present at a *Granth Sahib* recital in Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, when accused Randhir Singh was present?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you afterwards attend a secret and seditious meeting on the roof there?

A —No.

Q. 4.—Did you attend a secret meeting at Dhundari after Gurbachan Singh's *path*? Was accused Randhir Singh present, talking sedition?

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Q. 5.—Used you to visit the Khalsa School at Ludhiana along with Randhir Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you join the train at Mullanpur on February 19th, 1915, with accused Randhir Singh's party dressed in black?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Where you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore that night for a proposed attack on the fort?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you next morning with Randhir Singh's party at Phimeke Hai Station?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—We four brothers were in Cavalry. Three were literate, one being a doctor. They suggested my discharge to look after the domestic affairs, land, &c., at home. I hold good testimonials.

In the days I am accused of committing the offence I was constructing my house, carpenters and others working. I did not leave my village. During Randhir Singh and Mastan Singh's searches thanadar Haidar Ali asked me to give false evidence against them. I refused, hence I was implicated. While I was at the thana, Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh, approvers saw me. Did not know them before. Came to know their names when they identified me in jail. My family makes Rs. 200 month from Government why should we be against Government.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner,

The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

51.—Maghar Singh, son of Ram Singh, Tarkhan of Barar, Police Station Lopoke, District Amritsar, aged 30:—

Q. 1.—Does P. W. 19 Puran Singh belong to your village, and is he and old friend of yours?

A.—He is of my village. I know him like other village people, not a particular friend of mine.

Q. 2.—Did he tell you of the abortive risings at Lahore Cantonment and Ferozepore and did you agree to join the *ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you offer to teach Puran Singh to make bombs saying you had learnt from a Bengali in Lucknow and had recollected one ingredient from a bomb brought by Kirpal Singh, Police spy, which you had opened?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you experiment with chemicals at Puran Singh's house in front of him and Fauja Singh and give Puran Singh some chemicals?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 5.—Did you repair accused (67) Prem Singh's pistol?

A.—I don't know smith's work. I only work as a carpenter.

Q. 6.—Did Fauja Singh and accused Arjan Singh absconder meet you *re* the murder of Kirpal Singh, spy?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—After P. W. 22 Balwant Singh's release from arrest did you call him to his village *gurdwara* to meet accused Prem Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you leave your village on learning of Fauja Singh's arrest and were you twice arrested?

A.—I had gone away from my village previously to Amritsar thence to Badrawah. Yes, I was arrested twice.

Q. 9.—Did you in *Chet* bring accused Prem Singh to be put up by P. W. 137 Bir Singh of Barar? Did Bir Singh say that Kirpal Singh spy must not be murdered and did you reply that there was no chance at present?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you arrested at Udampur (Jammu), and did you give evasive answers to those who arrested you?

A.—Yes. I was arrested but did not give evasive answer.

Q 11.—Was your house searched on May 28th, 1915, and were empty cartridge-cases (Ex. P. 94 B) and phials like (Ex. P. 29) found therein? If so how do you explain their presence?

A.—Yes, the cartridge-cases belonged to Kripal Singh, spy. I practice *Hakeemi*. I had lots of phials, some had medicines in them which were returned to me, the empty one retained by the police. I was treating Sohan Singh, also Puran Singh's wife, Kripal Singh. Puran Singh, Fauja Singh wanted me to put a pistol in Sohan Singh's house, I refused. I was asked also to give medicine to effect miscarriage of illegitimate conceptions of Fauja Singh's brother's wife and Kripal Singh's aunt which I also refused. Puran Singh would not pay my fee and had a quarrel with me. Kripal Singh complained of his *badnami*. I then went away to Nagpore for work. I returned after 4 months. He taxed me that I got a petition lodged in Court by Sohan Singh and that I will have to pay for this act. Then he apparently made up with me, and had put on to a *chauri* and a stick the sockets of empty cartridges and asked me to retain the remaining empty cases saying that he had been called to Siml, will take them back on return. In this manner this happened to remain in my house.

Q. 12.—Was Exh. P. 94 C (? rifle cartridge guage) then found in the adjoining house of your relation?

A.—Yes, the neighbour is of my brotherhood not a relation.

Q. 13.—Did you, in the presence of (P. W. 324) Gokal Chand show (P. W. 323) Habib of Madhoke a pistol for repairs?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you make a statement to Inspector Harkishan Singh of C.I.D., and therein name the witnesses Habib and Gokal?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Some letters which were seized in the search of my house have not been returned me by the police, nor have they returned a recipe-book about varnishes, *chutnies*, &c.

When Kripal Singh complained about petition by Sohan Singh Puran Singh was not present.

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Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

52.—Maharaj Singh, son of Nihal Singh, Jat, late Sowar, 23rd Cavalry, aged 25:—

Q. 1.—Were you a *Sowar* in the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonment?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Did you desert from that Regiment on November 27th, 1914, along with accused Sucha Singh and approver Surain Singh, taking your swords, to go to the Jhar Sahib for *Ghadr*?

A.—Did desert with these men in a state of Bhang intoxication—but to go to Jhar Sahib for *Ghadr*. The swords are always on our bodies, when we went away, they were with us.

Q 3.—Were you arrested on December 3rd, 1914, near Jhar Sahib, and have you been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment by Court-Martial?

A.—I was arrested at Sheikh village, did not know then if Jhar Sahib was close by: was punished for two years by Court-Martial.

Q. 4.—Did (P. W. 194.) a *Mahant* of Shahbazpur try at the Jhar Sahib to persuade you to return to your Regiment?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you tell (P. W. 21) Surain Singh at Lance-Duffadar Lachman Singh's quarters that you were ready to join the *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you attend meetings at the cemetery or Rifle Range, when *Ghadr* was talked, and the date for a rising discussed?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you meet accused (67) Prem Singh at Lachman Singh's quarters; and give him Banta Singh's sword (Exh. P 18 C)?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you and Surain Singh, approver, accused Sucha Singh and Chanan Singh on November 28th, 1915, feed with approver Kala Singh at a well near Bhure?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you go on to Tarn Taran and Khairon, and meet accused Wasakha Singh at Dadher?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you go on November 30th to the Jhar Sahib, and then to Bhure, and did accused Bogh Singh's servant Jora Singh come to call you back to the Jhar Sahib?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—On December 1st, 1914, did accused Bogh Singh fetch you to the Jhar Sahib, where it was decided to consult Sadhu *Pahilwan*?

A.—No.

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Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I will tender a statement in writing through my Vakil.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

53. Mahindar Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 38 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your statement, recorded by Munshi Ram, Magistrate. Did you make it? Does it bear your thumb-impression?

A.—I did make it, it is wrong. I was three months in the Havelat, also beaten by Hakeem Sahib and on his directions by others. I was forced to make it.

Q. 2.—Did you reach India by the *Nam Sang* on the 11th November 1914, along with accused (15) Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, son of Jowala Singh?

A.—Don't know the name of ship, nor who were on the ship. I had Sovereigns worth 1,000 Rs.

Q. 3.—From what port did you sail? Why did you return to India?

A.—San Fresno, then Hong Kong. My father died, an *ex-parte* decree of land—get it set aside—reached 10th November: went to court on 18th for the petition to set it aside.

Q. 4.—Were you restricted later on, and placed on security?

A.—Yes.

Q. 5.—Did you talk *Ghadr* to (P. W. 58) Santa Singh of Bope Rai in Hong Kong, and afterwards send Bhagat Singh to ask him to join the *Ghadr*?

A.—No, do not know Bhagat Singh.

Q. 6.—Used you to visit accused Phera Singh at his school?

A.—Yes, on the occasion of meetings of committee of the Punth: I was a member of the school committee.

Q. 7.—Did you, about March 8th, 1915, give (P. W. 30) Bhagat Singh Rs. 10 for Chemicals in Phera Singh's presence?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did Bhagat Singh promise to introduce one Chanan Singh of Narangwal to you and others on March 21st at Jitwal Railway Station with a view to a dacoity at Ghalib?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—After Bhagat Singh's arrest and release, did you and Pakhar Singh accused take him at Phera Singh's request to meet accused Ishar Singh in a jungle?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you tell Bhagat Singh that arms were buried there, did he ask for a pistol, and was he told to come on March 31st, when the party would decide about the pistol?

A.—No.

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Q. 11.—On March 31st, 1915, did you and accused Pakhar Singh warn Bhagat Singh to make himself scarce?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you suspect Bhagat Singh of being a spy, and contemplate his murder?

A.—Never knew Bhagat Singh.

Q. 13.—Why should Bhagat Singh have made an entry about the pistol in his diary (*Exh. P.* 15)?

A.—At P. 167 he notes that he took a Gurwah from Narain Sirgh of Dhudike who is my enemy. It is this man who is getting me into trouble.

Q. 14.—Used you and others to visit the well of approver Bachan Singh and accused Pakhar Singh and talk *Ghadr*?

A.—I own 1/3 of the well. No talk with Bachan Singh nor with Pakhar Singh. Bachan Singh is my enemy from 3 generations; also had dispute about land with Pakhar Singh.

Q. 15.—In *Jeth* did you and accused Pakhar Singh call Bachan Singh and accused (63), Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, to a culvert near Dangyan to meet accused Ishar Singh? Were you armed with a *chavi*?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—About the middle of February 1915 did you take (P. W. 33) Arjan Singh a message from accused Ishar Singh to go to Lahore and join Isha Singh's party?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—About the end of February 1015 did you and accused Phera Singh visit P. W. Arjan Singh and talk *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—In early April 1915 did you and Phera Singh visit P. W. Arjan Singh, and go on to Dhudike, and on the way talk *Ghadr* before (P. W. 100) Nand Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Were you at the Daudhar assembly on June 2nd, 1915, when it was decided to attack Kapurthala Magazine on June 5th?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Were you arrested on June 17th, 1915? After arrest did you and accused Pakhar Singh, about 17th-18th June, at Moga *havilat*, warn P. W. Nand Singh not to mention the Daudhar assembly?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you, after arrested, inform the police on July 24th, 1915, that accused (63) Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, had a Burmese *dao*, and that approver Bachan Singh and accused (72) Rur Singh had gone to Kapurthala and thence to Walla Bridge?

A. No.

Q. 22.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—24th February security taken from me. I was asked by lambardar to go to Chur Chak where Thanadar wanted me. I flatly denied to go as I was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner not to leave my village; police got annoyed and implicated me. On 7th May theft in Mahtab Singh's house, Bachan Singh W. was called by police as thief. Deputy Sahib inquired from people of the village about me. No body complained about me. Again 4th June Deputy Sahib came. I asked his permission to go and withdraw Rs. 300 from Moga Post Office remitted by Mota Singh, he refused to let me leave the village.

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I was arrested simply because I was a returned emigrant, that was what Nand Singh police said when he arrested me and I asked the reason of my arrest.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Statement of accused. Mahendar Singh (accused No. 53), son of Nand Singh, caste *Jat*, age 38, of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.

In 1910 I went to America and there worked as a labourer for one year, and for two years worked in the potato plantations, and then for about a year and a quarter worked upon cotton fields. In February 1914 I received news of the death of my father and of a suit against me. Then I left for India on the 19th September 1914 by the *China*. At Hong Kong I left that ship and sailed by the *Jardine*. In that ship about twenty-five men of the Police Department also sailed for India on leave. On the 12th of November 1914 we landed at Calcutta, and on the 16th of the same month I reached home. On the 17th I stayed in the village. On the 18th I gave an application at Ferozepore for the cancellation of the *ex-parte* proceedings against me in the suit. While I had been staying for about a month and a quarter at my village, Milkha Singh, Ishar Singh and Pakhar Singh of my village came back from Canada and about 20 days later Sundar Singh also came back from Canada. I asked them why they had come back, and they replied that they were not getting good pays and work. On the 24th of February 1915, Ishar Singh, Pakhar Singh, Milkha Singh and I were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore at Moga, and then we were ordered not to leave our village without permission. From Moga Ishar Singh went to Jhakharwal to the house of his father-in law, and on the same night the Sub-Inspector came to our village to check us and Ishar Singh was found absent. Then Ishar Singh was brought by Tara Singh to his house, but next morning after his arrival he went away somewhere. After that he used to pay occasional visits to our village and used to lecture us upon our fallen condition, calling upon us to drive the British out of India. He used to stay with the school-master Phera Singh of Dhudike. In the month of *Chet* I heard from the people that Arjan Singh and Bhagat Singh had delivered seditious lectures at the fair held at *Kili*. Then I told Phera Singh not to admit men like Arjan Singh and Bhagat Singh. After that I received orders to furnish security which I obeyed. At that time Ishar Singh and Rur Singh advised me to rebel, but I spurned their advice. Pakhar Singh was then with me. Uttam Singh and about four other men were then with Ishar Singh and Rur Singh. In the month of *Baisakh* last Bhagat Singh of Phallewal again went to the school at Dhudike and told me that he had twenty-five men under his command and asked me to arrange his interview with Ishar Singh. The school-master told me that Ishar Singh would come in about 8 days, and I told the same to Bhagat Singh. Then Bhagat Singh went away and came back again after eight days. Then Pakhar Singh and Bhagat Singh went to the minor near Daudhar, and asked me also to follow them. I went there and found Bhagat Singh and Pakhar Singh, and Badan Singh and Pala Singh also came there. Then all of us five went to the canal bridge to find out if Ishar Singh was coming or not. But he did not come and we went back. On the 8th day Bhagat Singh and Kapur Singh again came to Dhudike and Arjan also came, but Bhagat Singh went back. Then Arjan Singh, Kapur Singh and I went to the well called Nathuke and Arjan Singh then told me to bring Pakhar Singh also there, and I came to the village to do so, but Pakhar Singh had

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already gone to them and on going back I found Arjan Singh, Kapur Singh, Pakhar Singh and Banta at the well called Nathuke. I had gone there simply to see Ishar Singh, and I do not know why the others had gone. Then Pakhar Singh told me to go and bring Ishar Singh from behind a *tut* tree about 500 paces off. I then went there, but did not find Ishar Singh there, and on my return did not find any of my companions at the well. Then I came home.

On the 2nd of June Pakhar Singh told me that on that day he would certainly introduce me to Ishar Singh. Then I went to the bridge of the minor near Dangyan and then found Ishar Singh, Banta, Kapur Singh, Arjan Singh, Arjan Singh and Nand Singh of Daudher and Pala Singh of Dhudike and Sham Singh and Pakhar Singh and Pala Singh, son of Kal Singh, all of Dhudike. Then both Arjans, Banta and Pakhar Singh held some consultation among themselves and we were told to go to Kapurthala on the 5th for waging war. Then I went home and considered it to be wrong to go to Kapurthala and stayed at home. On the 9th Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh again came to our village, resummoned us to the bridge and urged us to go to Kapurthala on Saturday. But even then I did not go to Kapurthala.

On the 15th of June the Deputy of Moga came to our village and told me to get all the bad men arrested, and I replied that I would do so. On the 18th I was arrested. Mr. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police of Ferozepore, told me to speak about everything, and I told him the names of Rur Singh and Bachan Singh upon his giving me their description. I did nothing all the while.

Thumb marks of accused.

MUNSHI RAM,
Magistrate.

Read over to accused. Attached to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

54. Mahindar Singh, son of Narain Singh, Jat, of Majri, Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana, aged 20 :—

Q. 1.—Were you at a large meeting at Lohatbadi, when resolutions were passed *re* Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, the Darbar Sahib tank, &c. ?

A.—No. I only hear that there is such a village 30 *kos* off from my village, never went there.

Q. 2.—Were you at the Khanna meeting in *Asuj*, along with accused Randhir Singh, when similar resolutions were passed ?

A.—I did go, but not with Randhir Singh, he was there, I only attended the sermons, did not concern myself with resolutions.

Q. 3.—Were you at the Chamkhor Sahib meeting in *Poh* ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you attend the *Granth Sahib* recital at Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, or a secret seditious meeting held after it ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you attend a secret meeting at Dhundari after Gurbachan Singh's *path*, at which accused Randhir Singh is alleged to have said that a *desh bhagat* wanted all present to go to Ferozepore ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did accused (77) Santa Singh of Nandpur Kalour take you off to Ferozepore to attack the fort, and did you and he travel with (P. W. 39) Mussammat Nihal Kaur from Khanna Station ?

A.—No.

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Q. 7.—Did you go with Mussammat Nihal Kaur to the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore, and escort her home next day?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I cannot say why I am implicated. One of my uncles at Abbottabad in Artillery, another in 59th Regiment, both gone to front, lost another uncle in the war. Santa Singh told me that Randhir Singh complained that I did not turn up at Dhundhari and asked that I should come to Nabha for *Assa ka war* (Sikh religious songs). I was needed to read *Japji* as I know Gurmukhi. Santa Singh had become my acquaintance for some time and some times took me to a neighbouring near village to hear sermons. Sundar (A.M.) gives evidence against me because in the occasion of *Amrit* ceremony of his grandson I and Santa Singh attended before the ceremony. Sundar (A.M.) talked of Rikabgunj and wanted us to quarrel with Government, but we declined, this annoyed him, had a row, because we said we should not dispute the action of Government and we left before the *Amrit* was administered. Karam Singh is Sundar Singh (A.M.)'s friend and worked with?

With regard to Indar Singh of Khanna, he and Teja Singh of Samrala undertook to take my sister at Basur for education and *Amrit*. Afterwards it transpired that they did not take her there, but took her some where else and by implicating me in this case succeeded in preventing me from finding out where my sister is taken to.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read out and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

55. Mangal Singh, son of Jawand Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 32 :—

Q. 1.—Were you present at any recitals of the *Ghadr* pamphlet at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—No. In *Maghar* I was ill with fever and remained so for a month or so.

Q. 2.—Were you at an assembly at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure about 10th November 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you present at the Jhar Sahib assembly on the night of November 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly on November 27th 1914? Why does approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Do you wish to state further?

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A.—Natha Singh, approver, is near uncle of mine, he bears grudge to me. His wife was in criminal intimacy with my brother Lachman Singh was repudiated by him. She has gone to her parents. Besides, we have a dispute as to a site in a village. There was a row also about a *Mirasan* abducted by Natha Singh. I was named for enmity. I served 10 years. Hold good certificate. I got six men recruited.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

Read over and admitted corrected.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
for *President of the Commission.*

The 29th January 1916.

56. Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh, Jat, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 40 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive in India some three years ago? Where did you come from?

A.—Returned four years ago from Vancouver, Canada.

Q. 2.—A few days after *Massia*, did you and accused Labh Singh of Waltoha, accused Suja Singh and Channan Singh (Walla Bridge murderer) read the *Ghadr* and discuss looting at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly on November 23rd, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly on November 26th, 1914. and did you go on with approver Natha Singh to P. W. Kesar Singh of Sarhali Mandan?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1914? Why does approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1.)?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana, and did you go with approver Natha Singh to the Dhun *zamindar*?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you seen a year ago leaving your village along with P. W. Ijaib Singh, and accused Jammu, Labh Singh of Waltoha, Uttam Singh and Suja Singh and others? If so, where were you going?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you and accused Kesar Singh stop at Kasur *Dharmsala* on December 1st, 1914, and did you tell P. W. 210, the *Granthi*, that you had come from Lahore? Did you give your father's name as "Nand Singh"?

A.—I had a case in Lahore Divisional Court. Stopped at Kasur *Dharmsala* on return. The writer of the register made a mistake, I said Mul Singh, he wrote Nand Singh as my father's name.

Q. 9.—Do you wish to state further?

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A.—I and Suja Singh (88) were arrested and brought to Amritsar. At Patti we had been joined by Natha Singh of Dhun, Sadhu Singh of Sur Singh, Mangal Singh of Sur Singh, Dari, Wasakha Singh, Teja Singh and Sultan Shah, accused persons in this case. Kala Singh, approver, and Wadhawa Singh, accused (discharged), got in train at Tarn Taran. Teja Singh, Sultan Shah, Kala Singh, approver and I were retained in *havilat*, the others sent to jail. I was asked by S. Harkishan Singh whether I went to Jhar Sahib, he said Sundar Singh (W. G.) names me. I said I don't know him. I did not go to Jhar Sahib. He said if he does not identify me I will be released. When we were taken to jail for identification Natha Singh, approver, was standing near the jail gate and talked to us. He identified me of course having seen me and talked to me. Sundar (W. G.) did not identify. I complained of Natha Singh having seen to D. Somnath Magistrate. Surain Singh P. W. and Kala Singh and Sundar (W. G.) were kept in the same room in the *havilat* after that. Kala Singh said to Surain Singh that the two approvers did not mention him why did he name him falsely. He answered that he mentioned him only because he was asked if he had a relation at Bhure, that was why he named him. I asked Sundar Singh (W. G.) in the name of the *Guru* where did he meet me. He said that when at Simla. Names of villages in the note-book. Could not be recalled, and Natha Singh, suggested I should be named as Lal Singh (L. C. Cs.)' relation, as I am his relation. My name was therefore mentioned.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner,
The 29th January 1916. for *President of the Commission.*

58. Mastan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh, Jat, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 35 :—

Q. 1.—Are you also known as "Dhian Singh"?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Did you reach India by the *Australien* on December 21st, 1914? Was accused Ranga Singh, *alias* Roda Singh, on your ship?

A.—Yes; do not know name of ship. Don't know if Ranga Singh, *alias* Roda Singh, was on the same ship.

Q. 3.—From what port did you sail, and why did you return to India?

A.—From Vancouver. Work was slack. Only married men were allowed work.

Q. 4.—Were you present at an *Akhand Path* at Narangwal, which accused Randhir Singh and his party attended?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you bring a message from Randhir Singh to Lohatbadi to a meeting held just prior to the Jhaner dacoity of January 29th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Was the Jhaner dacoity proposed at that meeting, and did you remain with approvers Udham Singh of Hans and Ichhar Singh in the *Gurdwara* when other persons started for the Jhaner dacoity?

A.—No.

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Q. 7.—Were you present at the *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, in Gujarwala, and at a secret seditious meeting held after it?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at Randhir Singh's house on February 19th, 1915, and did you go with his party from Mullanpur to Ferozepore dressed in black?

A.—No, I take liquor, I cannot wear black clothes. I did not go to Randhir Singh's house.

Q. 9.—Were you outside Ferozepore Station that night with Kartar Singh of Soraba, accused (17) Gandha Singh and others, and did you act as guide to the reed jungle?

A —No.

Q. 10.—On the way back next day, did Randhir Singh send you and accused Harnam Singh on ahead from Mullanpur because you were emigrants? Did he blame you for not supplying men and arms?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did (P. W. 30) Bhagat Singh sleep at your house on night of February 20th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 12 —On the night of February 21st, 1915, were you and Anokh Singh, approver, at an assembly for a proposed attack on Doraha Bridge?

A —No.

Q. 13.—On March 11th, 1915, did Bhagat Singh visit you to enquire about the arrest of Nand Singh of Kaile, and did you send him to accused (33) Jagat Singh's house to enquire from accused (23) Harnam Singh of Gujarwal? Why is your name entered in diary (Exh. P. 15)?

A.—No, I cannot say.

Q. 14.—On March 13th, 1915, did you tell Bhagat Singh to inform accused Harnam Singh of Gujarwal of a meeting near Mour Railway Station, and did you put up Bhagat Singh for the night?

A —No.

Q 15.—On April 22nd, 1915, were you and Bhagat Singh released from Dehlon Police Station?

A.—Yes.

Q. 16.—Do wish to state further?

A.—I was restricted to my village. I did not leave it. Khushia Singh, *Safaid Posh*, bears me grudge. Police listens to him. On the 19th February my brother's wife died, namely Tota Singh's wife, who is my first cousin. His father Bishen Singh died on 21st February he lived only a mile off in Choli Assi. Plague broke cut in our village in those days. The same evening I was taken to Ludhiana before Deputy Commissioner, who got my thumb impression on a paper. After that I returned to my village. I was arrestsd in my village. At Amritsar I was asked by police to mention somebody's name. I refused. When I returned from Amritsar 5th or 6th July Bhagat Singh, Kudham Singh, approvers, had remained at thana together with me.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 29th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

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~~471~~

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 29th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

59. Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh, *Jat*, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 22 :—

Q. 1.—Did you attend a *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist in Gujarwal, and were you present at a secret seditious meeting on the roof?

A.—No. In those days I was studying in school, lived in boarding and was ill from December 14th up to April 1915, could not appear in Entrance Examination. I came on leave to Gujarwal on 5th February because I could not get well in school.

Q. 2.—Did accused Randhir Singh give you the *Pahul* ?

A.—No. on 14th June 1910 I got my *Amrit* at Bhasaur at the Singh Sabha Dewan.

Q. 3.—On the 19th February 1915, did you join the train at Mullanpur with Randhir Singh's party dressed in black ?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore for an attack on the fort ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—On the morning of February 20th, 1915, did you leave with Randhir Singh's party from Phime ke Kai Station ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—Chanan Singh of Gujarwal sided Hira Das' faction in *Mahant* contest, my father sided the opposite faction. They had a row over it. Buggoo witness is friend of Chanan Singh. The latter gave evidence in the former's favour once Anokh Singh, approver, gives evidence against me because his brother Nirmal Singh was a fellow student with me, he borrowed a book from me, he did not return, both brothers fought me when I pressed for its return. Udham Singh, approver, gives evidence because I complained of his conduct to Head-master. Hazara Singh, Zaildar, got me in this case, we have enmity. One uncle Indar Singh died in war at Barah. I have 5 or 6 relations in the front, one died, two wounded.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 29th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 29th January 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

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The 1st February 1916.

Accused and Counsel present. The Court continues to record the statements of accused.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

IN THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL, LAHORE.

CROWN

Versus

LABH SINGH (49).

Supplementary statement of (49).

Respectfully sheweth—

That he met with a serious riding accident towards the end of *Katik Sambat* 1971 which caused fracture of his left ankle in consequence of which he was quite incapable of moving about for about 4 months. His ankle is not even yet completely recovered and looks swollen. He requests the Court to kindly have a look at his ankle and make a note of its present condition. The Court may also satisfy itself about the duration of the injury by ordering the medical examination of the accused.

LABH SINGH (49)
through AMAR NATH, *Bhatia.*

The 1st February 1916.

ORDER.—Attached to the record. Accused's Counsel is informed that, of course, the accused, if he wishes, can produce medical evidence, as part of his defence.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 1st February 1916.

Supplementary statement of Lal Singh, accused No. 50, in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

When I was arrested by Police and brought to Ludhiana Bhagat Singh, approver, travelled in the same compartment of the same train that I was travelling by. I was kept for 3 days in the police station at Ludhiana and Bhagat Singh, approver, was also there all the time. Lal Singh, son of Jhaba Singh, of Narangwal, also occupied a seat in the same compartment of the train by which I and Bhagat Singh, approver, were travelling to Ludhiana under Police custody. My two brothers Surjan Singh and Kehr Singh are "Daffadars" in the army and are on the front. My uncle Wazir Singh died in Kabul when fighting for the British cause. Another of my uncles has retired on pensions from the military service who served the Government by fighting in several battles. My father served the Government for 8 years in army. Three of my brothers-in-law—Gajan Singh, Maghar Singh and Mala Singh—are serving in the British Cavalry. I have myself served in cavalry. I was then called Sucha Singh but after tasting *Amrat* my name was changed to Lal Singh. At Bhasure I and Teja Singh, witness, were working in the *Langar* (kitchen) where I picked up a quarrel with him, hence he is giving evidence against me. Indar Singh, witness, also quarrelled with me the very day and at the very place where I quarrelled with Teja Singh and he gives evidence against on account of it.

LAL SINGH, accused No. 50, through
his Counsel, MUHAMMAD ALAM.

The 1st February 1916.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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61. Natha Singh, son of Mangal Singh, Jat, of Dhun, Police Station Khaira, District Lahore, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—Are you popularly known as "Nathu, Dhun"?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Last cold weather did you live in Sur Singh with one Ganda Singh? Did you and he preach sedition there? Or tell people not to pay revenue?

A.—I used to visit him often, but did not talk sedition nor have I lived with him.

Q. 3.—Were you put on Rs. 20,000 security?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Did you associate with Kala Singh and Jawand Singh, returned emigrants, who were arrested in Lahore on 19th February 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Used you to visit the Jhar Sahib in connection with *ghadr* work?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Some 5 days after *Dewali* did Channan Singh visit you, and did you agree to join *ghadr* and bring recruits?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly on November 27th 1914? Why does approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you one of those who went to fetch accused Dari for a proposed attack on Sarhali Thana?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—On November 28th, 1914, or thereabouts, did you assemble with others at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure, and go on to the Jhar Sahib?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Natha Singh, approver, has abducted a year and a half ago a *Meerasan*. I told his disciples, he quarrelled with me. Natha Singh's friends and collaterals struck me. Lal Singh, his father, dissuaded me from prosecuting them. Sundar Singh (W. G.) is his *chela*.

Kala Singh's cattle were stolen by Budha Singh who gave them to my father. The men whom my father gave the cattle levied Rs. 200 by way of *bunga*. They did not return them nor refunded Rs. 100 out of Rs. 200 they had got.

Natho of Behal is a friend of Lal Singh (L. C. C.). Police want me to see punished. Several *chalans*, in which I was acquitted.

On 23rd date of English month in *Maghar* I went for *muklawa* and brought my wife on 25th. People came for congratulations. Bhag Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, and I quarrelled in a murder case.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st Febraary 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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Statement of Natha Singh, accused No. 61.

I most humbly and respectfully beg to say that I am quite innocent. I was not present at Theh Kairo as the approvers Kala Singh, Sundar Singh and Natha Singh say. I had absolutely no concern with Lal Singh, Bhoora or his Ghadr party. I never entertained the sort of ideas that I have heard, during the trial of this case from the mouth of approvers. Not a single independent witness has sworn to my presence at Theh Kairo on the night of 26th November 1914. The story that I went to Dari's house to fetch him and unhinged his door is also false. The reasons for my implication in this case are—

The local Police of Lahore and Amritsar Districts, specially Bhag Singh, Head Constable, of Thana Gharinda, Dhanpat Rai, Inspector of Police, Thana Gharinda, Lopoki, etc., and Tarn Taran and Khalra Police Sub-Inspector Feroze-Din, Ijaz Hussain, considered that I am the greatest bad character and I have always escaped convictions. They have got a *zid* towards me. The Police sent me up for trial in a large number of cases, but I was acquitted by the following officers :—

(1) Rai Bahadur Tilok Chand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code case.

(2) Malik Ahmad Kaka Khel, Magistrate, 1st Class, 435, Indian Penal Code, arson cases, 54 in number.

(3) S. S. Harris, Esquire, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, now Sessions Judge, Amritsar, Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

(4) Mr. Justice Scott-Smith, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, at the recommendation of Major A. Irvine, Sessions Judge, Lahore, Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with the remarks that I am being "harassed by the Police unnecessarily."

(5) Munshi Mahbub Ali Sahib, Section 30 Magistrate, Kasur, with the remark that there were strong reasons to believe that the case against Natha Singh was false. This was a case under Section 457, and the complainant belonged to village Sur Singh.

(6) Rai Bahadur Sardar Hotu Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, acquitted me in Section 110 case with the remark that I was innocent and the Police entered the suspicions maliciously and made searches of my house to get up material for my chalan.

(7) Sardar Bahadur Jiwan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Bhadana, acquitted me in Khalra Police Station Chalan case under Section 325, Indian Penal Code, with the remark that the case was got up against me on account of malice on the part of the Police.

(8) Rai Sahib Labhu Ram, Section 30 Magistrate, Kasur, in a case challaned by the Khalra Police under the Arms Act with the remark that there was no case against Natha Singh. In this case Rahim Bakhsh, Sub-Inspector, went to the extent to deliberate perjury which was however detected by the Court.

(9) Sardar Bikram Singh, Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar, in a case under Section 457, Indian Penal Code, in which I was challaned by Dhanpat Rai, Inspector of Police, Thana Lopoki. The remarks of the Magistrate was 'God knows why Natha Singh has been challaned, there was no evidence against him.'

(10) M. L. Waring, Esquire, Sessions Judge, Amritsar, in two cases under Sections 224 and 233, Indian Penal Code, with the remark that "Natha Singh is being worried by the Police." This was a case in which this Bhag Singh was the prime mover.

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(11) M. L. Waring, Esquire, in a case under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, of village Bhakna Kalan. In this case I was honourably acquitted. Bhag Singh had implicated me.

(12) Rai Sahib Dina Nath, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, case under Section 457, Indian Penal Code, of village Bhuller. In this case Dhanpat Rai, Inspector, got me implicated by Ranga Singh, bad character of village Kakar, District Amritsar.

(13) Rai Bhadur Bhawani Das, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar. and 366, Indian Penal Code case. In this Bhag Singh and Hari Singh got me implicated through an ughest woman on the face of the earth. I requested the Magistrate to have myself identified by her and she could not identify me.

(14) Major Irvine, Sessions Judge, Lahore, Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. In this case the Hon'ble Judge made remark which reflected against the Police.

These acquittals rankled in the heart of the Police and they were smarting under the pain which remarks from the Bench caused to them. Bhag Singh, Head Constable of Thana Gharinda, has now come to Criminal Investigation Department. He had quarrelled with me in village Bhakna. He had disgraced me there and I had disgraced him ; he had slapped me and I had slapped him and Mr. Waring had remarked in his 332 and 224. Indian Penal Code, cases of village Bhakna that " I was being worried by him." Now Bhag Singh was with the approvers Sundar Singh, Kala Singh and Natha Singh. Dhanpat Rai, Feroze Din and Ijaz Hussain had to record the statements of the approvers. Now they seized the opportunity to revenge upon me. Natha Singh, approver, had already a grudge against me, I had told the people that Natha Singh had enticed away the daughter of Fazal Din, Mirasi, also he wanted to save Nathoo of village Bhail, his disciple. Kala Singh, approver, was my enemy, Budha Singh my relation and surety had stolen his brother's animals which my father had despatched. Also Kala Singh is married where Bhag Singh is. The approvers and the Police welcomed the suggestions of each other and I was substituted for Nathoo, the desciple of Natha Singh, approver. Sundar Singh of Guruwadali, it may be remarked, is a desciple of Natha Singh.

With regard to Sardar Ali of village Padri I most respectfully beg to say that he and Kapur Singh had gone to Deputy Commissioner at Amritsar, and their statements were reduced to writing. I was according to them a notorious man in the crowd which they beheld going to Theh Kairon. They have not mentioned my name there. I would have been prominently mentioned, as my name was on the top of their heart and tongue had they had then seen me. They mentioned those whom they saw and knew. Sardar Ali did not identify me in jail parade. Here in court he missed me once and he identified me on the second parade from the scar that I have got on my face.

Natha Singh and Kala Singh approvers' identification is absolutely of no value, because they knew me as Natha Singh of Dhun, independently. My village is close to that of Natha Singh's and Kala Singn had seen me in the Hospital at Tarn Taran as they have admitted in their statements. Sundar Singh approver's identification in the jail parade is also of no value. At first he identified Sundar Singh of Jubowal who has got cat's eyes, brown colour and hair, and blooming face like that of mine ; then looking to my scar on the face he identified to me as Natha Singh of Dhun.

Chanan Singh, prosecution witness, son of Lal Singh, Bhoora, has admitted that Nathoo bad character of village Bhail was a friend of his father. It has also been proved that Nathoo of village Bhail is a desciple of Natha Singh, approver, and Natha Singh, approver, was taken up as the leader of the revolutionary movement because he had desciples in the villages on the banks of

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river Beas. So Nathoo of Bhail must have been the man of that quarter and not I of Mahja. Aziz Din, prosecution witness, Sub-Inspector, also admits that Nathoo of village Bhail and Lal Singh, Bhoora, were associates.

Sub-Inspector of Khalra, Ijaz Hussain, after an examination of the whole of my history sheet and personal file admitted that nowhere during the eight years Lal Singh's name is recorded as my associate.

I am the only son of my father, who is 108 years of age. I have got three wives and no child. The third wife I brought on the night of 25th November 1914 as it has been proved by the evidence of Ijaz Hussain, Sub-Inspector. It is impossible to believe that I would have left my new wife and gone to commit robbery with most third class creatures who have never been known to me before for nothing substantial but some arms.

Why should I have gone to fetch Dari to get the thana door opened by his acquaintance. The Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and even Constables of all the thanas know me, wherever I go my report is recorded in the *Roznamcha*. Even for an hour's presence my report is recorded there. One thing more I have to submit though I feel ashamed at to say that I did not separate from my new wife whom I had brought from my father-in-law's house on the 25th November 1914 for 4 days and nights very occasionally coming out of the room to accept congratulations from the visitors who were taunting up from outside and called up with taunts.

Having fullest confidence in the justice of this Hon'ble, Court,

I am,

sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Natha Singh, of village Dhun,

through Hakumat Rai,

Pleader.

The 1st February 1916.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

The 1st February 1916.

62. Pakhar Singh, *alias* Sham Singh, son of Bhan Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession recorded on 12th September 1915 by Lala Munshi Ram, Magistrate of Ludhiana. Did you make it? Does it bear your signature?

A.—I did not speak a word. The Police dictated the statement to the Magistrate, in fact they gave it ready written to the Magistrate. Orderly wrote letters of mine, held my thumb and took an impression of it himself.

Q. 2.—Did you arrive in India by the *Yat Sang* in January 1915? Was accused (32) Ishar Singh on your ship, or any other of the present accused? Did accused (98) come with you in the boat?

A.—I landed at Colombo by a French boat, do not know name, it was perhaps 11th or 12th of the English year. Cannot remember if any of the accused were with me on the boat. One Ishar Singh of my village was with me on the way. He got in the boat at Shanghai. Cannot remember whether (32) and (98) were in the same boat.

Q. 3.—From what port did you sail, and why did you return to India?

A.—I came from Canada *vid* Yokohama; last port was Shanghai; landed at Colombo. I returned for slack of work owing to war.

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Q. 4.—Did Bhagwan Singh, deportee from Canada, come on your ship from San Francisco to Yokohama ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you restricted after arrival ? Were you put on security ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 6.—Is approver Bachan Singh your uncle, and do you share a well with him ?

A.—Bachan Singh is related to me in 7th or 8th generation. Yes, I own a well jointly with him.

Q 7.—Did you show Bachan Singh a copy of *Ghadr-di-gunj*, and induce him to join the *Ghadr* party ?,

A.—No. I am illiterate, I have never seen it.

Q. 8.—In *Baisakh*, on account of plague, did you and Bachan Singh go and live out on your well ?

A.—Yes, we lived separately on the well.

Q. 9.—Did accused (72) Rur Singh of Talwandi, (70) Ranga Singh, *alias* Roda Singh, (98) Uttam Singh, (36) Jawand Singh, absconder, and Buta Singh and Banta Singh (golden teeth) and accused (53) Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike visit you at the well and discuss *Ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—In *Jeth* did you and Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike call Bachan Singh and Pala Singh, accused, son of Kala Singh, to a culvert near Dangyan to meet accused Ishar Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you call Bachan Singh and accused Rur Singh of Talwandi, saying that accused Ishar Singh and Banta Singh wanted some work done ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you tell Bachan Singh to go with accused Rur Singh to loot Kapurthala magazine, and tell accused (64) Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, to take his uncle approver Arjan Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were you at the Daudhar meeting on June 2nd, 1915, appointed one of a committee of 5 men *re* the attack on Kapurthala for June 5th ? Did you give accused Ishar Singh Rs. 10 there ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you send accused (64) Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, to the proposed attack on Kapurthala for June 12th, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—On May 24th, 1915, after approver Bhagat Singh's arrest and release, did you take him, at accused Phera Singh's request, to try and meet accused Ishar Singh in a jungle ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you tell Bhagat Singh that the party would decide on May 31st, 1915, whether he should be given a pistol, and on 31st did you and accused Mohindar Singh warn him to make himself scarce ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did accused Ishar Singh give you the *kirpan* (Ex. P. 63), and you give it to Bachan Singh ?

A.—No.

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Q. 18.—Used you visit to accused Phera Singh at his school?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Were you arrested on June 17th, 1915? Were you interned in Pindi Jail?

A.—Yes, but on 18th June, and interned in Pindi Jail.

Q. 20.—After arrest did you warn approvers Nand Singh and Arjan Singh at Moga *havilat* not to mention the Daudhar assembly?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you make statement to Inspector of Criminal Investigation Department on August 30th, 1915? Did your mother, in your presence, on September 11th, 1915, recover your *chhavi* (Exh. P. 83) from your manure heap?

A.—I don't know.

Q. 22.—Are you also known as Sham Singh?

A.—Yes.

Q. 23.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—After restriction to my village I did not leave my village. Buchan Singh removed all the things belonging to my uncle Mangal Singh when he died of plague. We had a quarrel over it. He is a bad character like his father.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Statement of accused Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh, caste *Jat*, age 30, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga :—

I came back from Canada in *Magh* last by the French Mail. I had gone there in the year 1911, and stayed there for about three years. There the *Ghadr* paper used to be received at the *gurdwara* at Hebbsfort, and it was printed both in Urdu and Gurmukhi. It was read both by Sikhs and Mussalmans. Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi*, used to go about and deliver lectures against the British, calling upon us to drive them out of India. He was afterwards arrested by the Police. Afterwards a ship carrying about 3 hundred or more passengers, Hindu, Mussalman and Sikhs, arrived there. I remember neither the name of the ship nor the name of the leader. They were not allowed to land, and although a case was brought against the prohibition, but the case failed and the ship had to return. About a month and a quarter afterwards I also came to India with the object of seeing how matters stood, and then deciding what line of action to take. The ultimate object was to rise against the British Government if the conditions were found favourable. At San Francisco Bhagwan Singh also came on board our ship and came with us as far as Yokohama. On board the ship also he used to lecture us against the British Government.

At Yokohama D. T. Kumar came on our ship and came with us as far as Colombo. There we lost trace of him, and I landed. From Colombo I came to Ludhiana, and here I was ordered to go to my village, and I did so. About 80 or 90 men had come with me from Colombo, but out of them I know the names of only Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh. They also went to their respective villages. Abut two months afterwards Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh disappeared from their villages and used to come to me now and then. They used to tell me that they had several regiments on their side and would soon

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drive the British out of India. In the month of *Har* last Ishar Singh and Roda Singh went to me and spoke in the same strain. About 8 days afterwards Bhagat Singh went to our village and met Mahendar Singh and Phera Singh, and Mahendar Singh took me to Bhagat Singh. He said that there were plenty of men with him, but there was dearth of weapons. Phera Singh was a School-master there. I told him that I would bring the mutineers to him, and that they had plenty of weapons. Then I took Bhagat Singh, Mahendar Singh, Bachan Singh and Pala Singh to the canal which runs between Dalle and Dangyan, but there we did not find anybody. Then we told Bhagat Singh that without those mutineers we could not tell him anything about weapons. On that day the *chhavi* blade together with the *beri* stick was with me. We then told Bhagat Singh to come eight days afterwards and came back to our village. The *chhavi* belongs to Mahendar Singh, and was given to me by him. On the appointed day Kapur Singh came to me at the School where I was sitting with Phera Singh, and Mahendar Singh was also there. Mahendar Singh and I told Kapur Singh that Bhagat Singh did not appear to us to be a reliable man, and that he might perhaps bring us into trouble. We told Kapur Singh to come to the well called *Mattenka* in the evening and bring Bhagat Singht also with him if he liked. At the appointed place Banta Singh, Ishar Singh, Kapur Singh, Arjan Singh of Jagraon and I assembled. Ishar Singh then told us that Arjan Singh and Nand Singh of Daudhar were also of the party. Banta Singh and Ishar Singh told us that a meeting was to be held at the water-course called Chak Chuhar on Wednesday, and ask me to send word to Arjan Singh and Nand Singh through Pala Singh to attend the meeting, and I told so to Pala Singh. Then on Wednesday Arjan Singh of Jagraon, Kapur Singh, Mahendar Singh, Banta Singh, Ishar Singh, the above Pala Singh and Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, Sham Singh, and Arjan Singh and Nand Singh of Daudhar and I assembled at the appointed place. They told us that their meeting would be held at Kapurthala on Saturday for the purpose of raiding the cantonments there and carrying away the arms kept there. They had said that a Havildar there was in the conspiracy, but they did not tell his name. They also said that about one hundred men would assemble at Kapurthala. But I could not go, as both Mahendar Singh and I became rather ill, but Bachan Singh and Rur Sihgh, who is a one-eyed man, went to attend the meeting at Kapurthala. On the fourth day Uttam Singn and Ishar Singh came to our village and saw Pala Singh, the nephew of Arjan Singh of Daudhar, and Pala Singh told us of their arrival. Then Mahendar Singh and I went to them, and they told us that only nineteen men had attended the meeting and asked us why we did not do so. They told us that eight of them had gone to Majha side for the purpose of seizing arms if possible and the rest had dispersed.

Another meeting was then fixed for next Saturday at Kapurthala, and then Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh went away. Next day I asked Pala Singh if he would go and he replied in the affirmative. He went by train, but I did not go. About four days afterwards Rur Singh and Bachan Singh also came back, and told us that they were also among those who seized the rifles at the bridge, but they did not tell me the name of the bridge which they said was near Amritsar, and that they had also attended the second meeting at Kapurthala, but that only seven or eight men attended the meeting and that Pala Singh, nephew of Arjan Singh of Daudhar, had also gone to Majha side after attending the second meeting at Kapurthala. The *chhavi* now present was with me even when Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh had come to me. On coming back from Ishar Singh and Uttam Singh I placed the *chhavi* without its stick in the compound of my house. There it got rusty, and then I placed it under the rubbish lying there with the object of sharpening it next day, but next day early in the morning I was arrested.

MUNSHI RAM,

The 12th September 1915. *Magistrate, 1st Class, Ludhiana.*

Read over to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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63. Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—Have you ever been to Burma? When did you return to India?

A.—Yes, returned 5 years ago.

Q. 2.—In *Jeth*, did accused Pakhar Singh and Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike call you and approver Bachan Singh to a culvert near Dangyan to meet accused Ishar Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you attend a consultation with accused Pakhar Singh *re* looting Kapurthala Magazine?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you at the Daudhar assembly on June 2nd, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—About the latter half of June 1915 did you fetch Bachan Singh to meet accused Ishar Singh in "Kirwala" field (cemetery)?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did Ishar Singh's father there say that he would get Rs. 60 from accused Sham Singh, and send it through you?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did accused Ishar Singh tell you to bring the money to a *shisham* tree near Ghalib and Chuhar Chak, and did you send the money by your brother to Lachman Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Used you to visit accused Phera Singh at his school?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you, on 6th August 1915, produce the *dhao* (Exh. P. 58) from a canal bank?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—Police made up a case against me. I complained against P. W. Nainoo, Mehngo and Bugga who had struck. Police is known to Nainoo at whose house police stops. I am securing a copy of the complaint. Nainoo is at the bottom of the present case against me. Pakhar is nephew of Nainoo Ranjit Singh, Zaildar, is a friend of Nainoo. Nainoo's father was fined at the instance of my father.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

64. Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, *Jat*, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 20 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession, dated 13th September 1915, recorded by Lala Munshi Ram, Magistrate of Ludhiana. Did you make it? Does it bear your signature?

A.—Police gave a statement which was read by them, Magistrate wrote it down. I did not make any statement. I was beaten, and hung up on a tree. I have marks on my ankles. My thumb mark was obtained by force, so my signature.

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Q. 2.—Did you belong to the 36th Sikh Regiment at Jhelum?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Are you sister's son of approver Arjan Singh?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Did your month's leave from your regiment expire on June 6th? Why did you not rejoin till June 26th, 1915?

A.—I became ill.

Q. 5.—Did you, at the end of May 1915, bring accused Arjan Singh for the purpose of mudering (P. W. 30) Bhagat Singh? Was accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike concerned in the matter?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you attend a consultation with accused Pakhar Singh *re* looting Kapurthala Magazine, and did he tell you to bring approver Arjan Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you attend the Daudhar meeting? Did you and approver Nand Singh fetch approver Arjan Singh to it on June 2nd, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did accused Ishar Singh and others induce you to join the *Ghadr* cause?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you, on June 13th, 1915, meet Bachan Singh and accused Rur Singh in Kapurthala, and say you had been sent by accused Pakhar Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you then sent to Mallewal to see Dyal Singh, a relation of accused Prem Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you take food on June 13th, 1915, from (P. W. 96) Makhan Singh of Gondwal?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did (P. W. 98) Abdulla of Patti make for you the shirt (Exh. P. 85)?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were you arrested on September 4th, 1915, and taken to Peshawar, where (Exh. P. 85) was recovered on September 7th?

A.—I was arrested 13th August—recovered nothing.

Q. 14.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—After rejoining I remained two months in my regiment when I was ordered on recruiting duty, reached 12th August at Jullundur and next day I was arrested, taken to Ludhiana and put in jail. Afterwards taken to Peshawar. Police took out two shirts out of my luggage—adds also that Police had taken me to Gondwal to Mukhan Singh (P. W.) who was threatened to implicate me. Took me to Patti, beat me, brought a *darzi* who was threatened to swear against me. These shirts were made by regimental *darzi*. Arjan Singh, approver, has enmity. Bachan Singh is also my enemy. Nand Singh is a friend of Arjan Singh, approver. Uncle Fatteh Singh is Subedar in 82nd, fighting in front. I have several relations in the army.

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Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Statement of Pala Singh, No. 64, son of Bagga Singh, caste Jat, age 20, of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga.

I was a sepoy in regiment No. 36 at Jhelum. On the 2nd May this year, I came home on one month's leave. On coming home I went to Daudhar to see my maternal uncle Arjan Singh and he told me to prepare for a raid upon Kapurthala, saying that many men would do so. At first I declined, but afterwards I was prevailed upon to join the raiders. On the 2nd of the next month Pakhar Singh and Mahindar Singh of Dhudhike told me to bring Arjan Singh and Nand Singh to the minor running between Dargyan and Dhudhike, where a meeting of the raiders was to be held. I accordingly took them to the appointed place, and Pala Singh, Pakhar Singh, Mahindar Singh, Sham Singh, Ishar Singh, Arjan Singh of Jagraon, Kapur Singh and Banta Singh had also come there. There Banta Singh and Ishar Singh told some thing secretly to Pakhar Singh, Arjan Singh of Daudhar and Arjan Singh of Jagraon, but I do not know what it was. All that they told me was that they were to go to Kapurthala the next day. But none of us went. On the other hand, Bachan Singh and Rur Singh went there. On the 11th of the same month Uttam Singh and Ishar Singh came to our village in the school and summoned Pakhar Singh and asked him why he did not go to Kapurthala and they held another meeting on the same water-course at night, but I did not attend it. Next day Pakhar Singh told me that we should go to Kapurthala on the same day, and I went there by train. But I did not find any at Kapurthala and went to Kartarpur and on the way met Bachan Singh and Rur Singh, and then I went to Gondwal, and from there I went to Patti where I got the *kurta* (Exh. P. 2) prepared by a tailor, and from Patti I went to Chuslewal and from there I came home *vid* Boparai. Next day I went to Daudhar when Arjan Singh, etc., were arrested and Tara Singh, Subedar of Daudhar, gave me a letter to the Colonel of my regiment saying that I had fallen ill. So I went with that letter and joined my regiment on the 26th of June 1915.

MUNSHI RAM,

The 13th September 1915. *Magistrate, 1st Class, Ludhiana.*

Read over to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation of the Supplementary Statement of Pala Singh, accused No. 64.

The written supplementary statement of Pala Singh, accused, is to the following effect:—

"Arjan Singh of Daudhar bore me enmity. About 13 years ago, my parents died, and all their ornaments, &c., were taken away by my maternal grandfather and grandmother (Arjan Singh's parents), I being a minor at that time. When I attained majority they gave over to me all those ornaments excepting a *hansli* (neck-ornament) worth Rs. 30 or Rs. 35. On the death of my maternal grandfather and grandmother, all their property came into possession of Arjan Singh. When I demanded my *hansli* from Arjan Singh, he said that he would give it to me on the occasion of my marriage. This took place 4 years

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ago, *i.e.*, in 1911. But he did not attend my marriage, nor did he return to me my ornament that had been kept in trust with him. This gave rise to a fight between he and myself. It is on account of the above fact that he appeared as a witness."

(Sd.) PALA SINGH,
Accused (in Gurmukhi characters).

The 1st February 1916.

(Sd.) BENI PERSHAD,
Pleader.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 1st February 1916.

65. Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh, Ahluwalia, of Kot Sardar Jhanda Singh, District Sialkot, aged 20 :—

Q. 1.—Were you school-master at Dhudhike?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Used the following persons to visit you there :—Approvers Arjan Singh and Nand Singh, Rur Singh (L. C. C.), accused Mohindar Singh, of Dhudhike, Ishar Singh, Pakhar Singh, Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh and Sudh Singh? If so, why?

A.—Of these only Mohindar Singh member of school committee used to come for committee but not others.

Q. 3.—About the end of February 1915, did you and accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike visit approver Arjan Singh, and take *ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—On March 7th, 1915, did Arjan Singh introduce approver Bhagat Singh to you at Dhudhike? Why are you referred to in diary (Exh. P. 15)?

A.—No, I cannot say why my name in the diary.

Q. 5.—Were you present on March 8th, when Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike gave Bhagat Singh Rs. 10 for chemicals?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Do you know anything of a proposed dacoity at Ghalib?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you present at Killi fair on March 19th, 1915, when Bhagat Singh and accused Arjan Singh gave seditious lectures? Did you tell P. W. Bachan Singh they were *ghadr* men? Did you preach sedition there?

A.—No. Never been to Killi fair.

Q. 8.—Used you to inform Bachan Singh and accused Pakhar Singh re men coming to visit their well?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Early in March 1915, did approver Arjan Singh introduce Bhagat Singh to you, and find you were previous acquaintances?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did accused Arjan Singh and Kapur Singh (discharged by this court) ever visit you for *ghadr*?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 11.—Early in April 1915, did you and accused Mohindar Singh of Dhudhike go with approver Arjan Singh to Dhudhike, and on the way, tell approver Nand Singh that you did all the clerical work of the *Ghadr* Committee?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—On May 24th, 1915, did you meet Bhagat Singh at Dhudhike school, and send accused (53) Mohindar Singh to fetch accused Pakhar Singh to meet accused Ishar Singh in a jungle?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were your quarters at the school searched in your absence on June 22nd, 1915, and was the book *Nanjawan Utho* (Exh. P. 80) found therein? Does it belong to you?

A.—I know nothing of the discovery—P. 80 does not belong to me. I never saw such a pamphlet.

Q. 14.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Bachan Singh is lying: the time he relates the incidents, the school was closed owing to vacations. I am innocent. I have been devoting myself to teaching boys only. I got up two *Bhogs* for victory of British arms in November and December. Every boy I made to read 125 *paths* of *Jupji Sahib*. Every day the boys offered prayers for His Majesty's long life on 23rd June 1915. I was once released as innocent. Wrongly rearrested.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

66. Phumman Singh, son of Ganesha Singh, Jat, of Kaler, Police Station Banga, District Jullundur, aged 28:—

Q. 1.—Were you in the 26th Punjab Infantry at Hong Kong, and at the Depôts at Karachi and Ferozepore?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Did you attend seditious lectures at Hong Kong *Gurdwara* in 1913-1914? Did you try to get discharged there?

A.—No. When a draft of 50 was sent back to India I thought I might get a discharge, so owing to bad eye-sight I did try once. I was asked to think over my request for a fortnight. I was then sent to India in guard over some prisoners.

Q. 3.—Were you present, in Hong Kong, when accused Kirpa Singh read out the *Ghadr* newspaper; and did you imbibe *ghadr* ideas?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—When you were in Lahore on Reservist work, did accused Kirpa Singh inform you by letter about *Ghadr* work?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—On 18th February 1915, did accused Kirpa Singh fetch you and accused Labh Singh to Ferozepore Hospital, and tell you that approver Anokh Singh and Kartar Singh of Soraba had come about the business already talked about, and that the next day was fixed for a rising?

A.—No.

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Q. 6.—Did you then offer to take them to the British Cavalry, or any Cavalry lines; and did Kartar Singh give you copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you dismissed the regiment on February 19th, and despatched from Ferozepore with a ticket home?

A.—Yes, Mawaz Khan got me a ticket for Lahore though I wanted one ticket for Lahore and another from there to my home. At Lahore I had some of my things. I went to Lahore, took my bedding and left for my home.

Q. 8.—Did you forthwith return to Ferozepore with accused Labh Singh intending to murder Captain Cargill and Jamadar Buta Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you and accused Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh and Labh Singh stir up sepoys at Karachi about ration compensation and clothing allowance deposits, and incite a draft not to go to Hong Kong?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you and others complain at Ferozepore Depôt about pay, and talk of seducing loyalists?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—My lines were 15 miles from Hong Kong and if any body wanted to go there he could only go there by boat. There was daily steamer service. The sepoys were not allowed unless an officer with them. Those who disobeyed the prohibition have been punished. I did not disobey the orders of our Colonel. Reached Karachi 24th July. Was told on 28th that I could not obtain my discharge, leave was also refused. I did not since try to get my discharge and have rendered service loyally and zealously.

My presence at Ferozpore was in course of duty. Did not go to hospital. Buta Singh, Jamadar, got me dismissed. At Hong Kong in the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914, suspicious letters, etc., received to his address, earliest to him later to other Sirdars also similar suspicious letters, etc. He was under cloud and wanted to white wash himself by implicating me and others in order to take credit for ridding as he represented suspicious men of the regiment. Madho Singh, Mahan Singh, Bhan Singh, P. Ws., expect advancement of their interests at the hands of Buta Singh and also for fear lest they too are put in trouble.

I have put in 7 years' good service. I was dismissed without fault.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

68. Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh, Jat, of Phullewal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 60 :—

Q. 1.—Were you at the Lobatbadi meeting when resolutions were passed *re* the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, Darbar Sahib tank, etc.?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Or at the Khanna meeting in *Asuj*, when similar resolutions were passed?

A.—No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 3.—Were you at Chamkhor Sahib meeting in *Poh*?

A.—I went by myself to Chamkhor Sahib as a pilgrim. Know nothing of meeting there.

Q. 4.—Were you present at a *Granth Sahib* recital at Gujarwal at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist? Was a secret meeting held on the roof after it?

A.—Yes, I went there, but no secret meeting that I know of. My village is a mile off.

Q. 5.—Were you at a secret meeting at Dhundari after Gurbachan Singh's *Path*? Did you protest against accused Randhir Singh's mention of an attack on Ferozepore Fort; but eventually agree to join?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you and others assemble at Randhir Singh's house on the 19th February 1915, and join the train with his party at Mullanpur dressed in black?

Q.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore on the night of 19th February 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you leave Phemike Kai Station next morning with Randhir Singh's party?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I was sent for at Gujarwal, thence taken to Delhon and asked if I was in the *Path* at Gujarwal *Path*. I said yes, then Hyder Ali, Chanan Singh, P. W., Purdunan Singh, and Chatter Singh, Lambardar, asked me to state that there was a secret meeting there, and I will be released. I simply declined to state falsely. I was told after my denial that I will be sent up as an accused person. My nephew Sawan Singh is in the front, he supports him. I am innocent.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 1st February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 1st February 1916.

69. Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 38 :—

Q. 1.—Were you once a Tahsildar in British service?

A.—I was a temporary Naib Tahsildar on plague duty as Personal Assistant to Dr. Fisher.

Q. 2.—Is your father Legal Remembrancer of Nabha State?

A.—Yes, when I was arrested he used to be Judge, High Court.

Q. 3.—Did you meet approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) and approver Ichhar Singh at Bhasaur some years ago, and did you tell Mr. Scott on jail parade that you knew Ichhar Singh?

A.—Don't remember Sundar Singh (A. M.) but remember seeing Ichhra Singh there. I did tell Mr Scott, that I knew Ichhra Singh.

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Q. 4.—Were you at a large meeting at Lohatbadi with some 6 followers when resolutions were passed *re* the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, Darbar Sahib tank, Santokh tank, and the excommunication of Sardar Sundar Singh, *Majithia*, and Sardar Bahadar Arur Singh ?

A.—I did attend a meeting at Lohatbadi but with no followers, nor have I any followers. I was not invited there but went myself to protest against removal of girls and the teaching staff from Basur which somehow by misrepresentations Ichhar Singh and Sundar Singh had done. They had also falsely circulated that I was to act as patron of the girls' school they intended to establish at Lobatbadi. The *Dewan* on that occassion was for the school. I was at first refused to speak against their proposal and appeal, but I made myself heard in strong terms repudiating false report that I was to be a patron: this procedure were disappointing to them as there was no response in funds after my protest. The audience being in my favour, could not be turned out.

Rikabgunj matter was brought forward. I pointed to the audience the utter futility of agitating the matter after a large representative *Dewan* at Lahore had submitted a memorial to Government. On this the assembly there simply confirmed the resolution of Lahore *Dewan* assembly.

Re Darbar Sahib and Santokh tanks. I pointed that these matters rest with the Amritsar Municipality. It should be moved first then the Government memorialised.

Re excommunication of Sardar Sundar Singh and Sardar Arur Singh. No names were mentioned but a special committee of Chief Khalsa Dewan was proposed to be excommunicated. I put forward an amendment that the Government should be requested not to treat the opinions of that committee as the voice of the *Panth*.

Q. 5.—Were similar resolutions passed at P. W. 27 Indar Singh's house at Khanna in *Asuj*, and did you there say the British *Raj* was nearing its end, because it laid its hand on religious things ?

A.—No. As far as I can remember one was *re* "Nath Chaker" proscribed for which Government was to be thanked, the 2nd was to ask Government to proscribe *Khalsa Panth ki Hakikat*. As to other resolutions I proposed that this need not be moved as war had begun, we should rather assist Government than hamper it on such an occasion. Some Chamars were taken in Sikh religion but they again resumed interdining with their Chamar relations. Ichhra Singh and Sundar Singh (A.M.) kept up intercourse with these men and were put to penalty at Khanna meeting.

Q. 6.—Did you, in *Poh*, attend a meeting at the Chamkaur Sahib *Gurdwara*, and tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused Karm Singh of a secret seditious meeting at Ludhiana, and say that arms were expected from Bengal and that suitable men would be found at the annual meeting at Fatehgarh Sahib ?

A.—I did go, but never talked any thing of the kind to the men in the question. I did not meet these men there. On the contrary I was busy all the time in the *Akhand path* performed for victory of British arms.

Q. 7.—Did you go with Sundar Singh (A.M.) and accused Karm Singh to Fatehgarh ?

A.—I did go, but did not meet these men in the question there.

Q. 8.—Did you and others attend a meeting at Lohatbadi, and decide on the Jhaner dacoity, and fix the 17th *Magh* for another meeting at Lohatbadi ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Just prior to the Jhaner dacoity of January 29th, 1915, did you send a message by accused Mastan Singh that you could not attend the meeting ?

A.—No, I did not send any message by Mastan Singh. I did send a letter which related to school matters which was collapsing. I had not my sympathy I evaded going there.

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Q. 10.—Did you and your party attend an *Akhand path* at Narangwal, at which accused 98 Uttam Singh was present?

A.—No, don't know (98) at all.

Q. 11.—Did you, about 12th *Phagan*, send P. W. 40 Teja Singh of Samrala with a letter inviting Sundar Singh (A.M.), accused (17) Gandha Singh, Karm Singh, Uttam Singh and other *desh bhagats* to an *Akhand path* at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, at Gujarwal?

A.—There was an *Akhand path* beginning 6th *Magh*, lasting three days, namely *Basant Panchmi* day. No *Akhand path* on 12th *Phagan*. I did not send any letter to invite any people except Sundar Singh (A.M.), who was made to pay a penalty. I did not know these men.

Q. 12.—Did you there hold a secret meeting on the roof, and say that much work had been done in regiments, that two men had been sent to Lucknow and Pindi, and words to the effect that "it was time for men of the *Khalsa* to move out into the plains"?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you say money was wanted, and did Sundar Singh (A.M.) subscribe Rs. 2½?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you attend a *path* held by Gurbachan Singh at Dhundari about February 17th, and after it hold a secret seditious meeting there?

A.—No *path* on 17th February, it began next day after *Basant Panchami*. Surjan Singh, Lal Singh, Ram Singh, Santa Singh, Mohindar Singh were not there. Santa Singh was written to by me to officiate as Patti. He did not turn up. I complained of his non-attendance by letter from Nabha. I came to know him at Nankana fair.

Q. 15.—Did Kartar Singh of Soraba come there on a bicycle, and tell you of a rising at Ferozepore for February 19th, and did you promise to bring your followers? Did Kartar Singh give you flags there?

A.—No, don't know Kartar Singh at all.

Q. 16.—Did you send P. W. 27 Indar Singh to spread the news in the *Bar*, and accused (77) Santa Singh of Nandpur Kalour, and P. W. Teja Singh to collect men for the 19th, and say that the regiments at Ferozepore would supply arms?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you entrain with a party of some 20 men dressed in black and having a harmonium and a *takwa*, at Mullanpur Station, and reach Ferozepore about 9 P.M. on February 19th, 1915?

A.—No, it is not our rule to wear black clothes.

Q. 18.—Were you there detained by British soldiers; but allowed to pass on as a singing party?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you enquire who were armed, and did Kartar Singh of Soraba and accused (17) Gandha Singh say they had bombs?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did you and your party, including P.W. Mussammat Nihal Kaur, leave by Phime ke Kai Station next morning?

A.—No, never heard of name of this station.

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Q. 22.—After that, did Sundar Singh (A. M.) or accused Karm Singh or accused Kartar Singh visit you at your father's house in Nabha, and did you advise caution ?

A.—Accept Sundar Singh (A. M.) others in the question never came to me. No advise or caution given. Sundar Singh (A. M.) came to me probably in the end of *Phagan*. He wanted my help in money to bribe the police to secure his sons release. I simply said such a conduct is against *Gurus'* teaching. I shall not countenence anything of that sort, and that he had go and surrender himself and defend his sons in the ordinary way. If he does not do so I shall report to police and inform the *Panth*.

Q. 23.—Did you incite P. W. 30 Bhagat Singh to preach sedition, and use he to visit you ?

A.—No, I don't know him at all.

Q. 24.—Did you know anything about Bhagat Singh's diary (Exh. P. 15) ? Why are you mentioned in it ? Did you give him any money ? (*vide* page 67). Did he show you the diary in Nabha ?

A.—I cannot speculate any reason why my name is in his dairy.

Q. 25.—Did he visit you on 18th February 1915 to tell you of approver Ichhra Singh's arrest ; and did you ask him to join at Mullanpur ?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—On the way back from Ferozepore, did you complain to Bhagat Singh that accused Mastan Singh had deceived you by not supplying men and arms ?

A.—No.

Q. 27.—On April 24th, 1915, did Bhagat Singh visit Nabha, and warn you against Police ?

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Did you meet (P. W. 27) Indar Singh at a *Bhog* ceremony at Mallawal, and reproach him for not coming to Ferozepore ?

A.—Yes, he met me there. He wanted a *Path* at his own. I agreed to do and dates fixed 22nd, 23rd, 24th *Besakh* fixed and a *Path* held where I officiated.

Q. 29.—Was approved Anokh Singh sent to you about February 15th, 1915, by Kartar Singh of Soraba to get news of accused (98) Uttam Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 30.—Was your house searched in the presence of your mother and maternal uncle on June 22nd, 1915, and was (Exh. P. 70) (advertisement of *Bharat Mata* books) found there ? Did your uncle sign the list (Exh. P. 63).

A.—No, I don't know. P. 70 does not belong to me. I have never subscribed to *Rajput Gazette* of which this purports to be a supplement. I have never read such books.

Q. 31.—Does (Exh. P. 70) (book supplement to *Rajput Gazette*, 1909) belong to you ?

A.—No.

Q. 32.—Is (Exh. P. 172 A) your letter to P. W. Ichhar Singh ? To what does it refer ?

A.—It is in my handwriting ; it relates to school matters and not to any meeting. Strong terms exchanged, resulting in greater alienation.

Q. 33.—On May 30th, 1914, did you and P. W. Ichhar Singh and Buta Singh (hanged) attend a meeting at Langa Mandi, Lahore, *re* Rikabganj *Gurdwara* ?

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A.—I came on *Mela* which takes place, *Jeth Sudi* 4 every year in memory of Guru Arjan Sahib. Heard that there was a meeting of *Dewan*. Large number of *Panth*. Thousands assembled, went there, never heard Buta Singh, saw Ichhra Singh sitting in the *Dewan*. It was resolved to memorialize the Government. I stopped the daughter of Ichhra Singh to lecture. He was much annoyed at it.

Q. 34.—Did Ichhra Singh and Buta Singh ask you about youths to go to America to learn bomb-making, and did you suggest Sundar Singh (A. M.)? and afterwards speak to Sundar Singh on the subject?

A.—No, I remember a month or so after the *Dewan* assembly at Lorge Mandi meeting a Sundar Singh, at Ludhiana not Sundar Singh (A. M.) he talked of going abroad for education. Since I am always against sending boys abroad I told him my opinion against his idea. He had said Ichhra Singh wanted to send him to America.

Q. 35.—Did you send *Amli* and Hari Singh (L. C. C.) to warn accused 98 Uttam Singh about the Police?

A.—No.

Q. 36.—Did you on *Magh* 8th attend a school meeting at Lohatbadi and next day a meeting at P. W. Ichhar Singh's house, when accused (17) Gandha Singh and accused (98) Uttam Singh displayed pistols, and Ichhar Singh showed 2 daggers?

A.—No.

Q. 37.—The name Randhir" appears upon a slip of paper (Exh. P. 237) said to have been found in a Lahore *Ghadr* house, can you offer any explanation regarding it?

A.—I cannot imagine why.

Q. 38.—That slip of paper is said to be in handwriting of one Rash Behari Bose, a fat Bengali, do you know any thing about him?

A.—No.

Q. 39.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Udham Singh, approver, has enmity like Ichhra Singh and Sundar Singh (A. M.). He was put under penalty, he shaved and wanted *Amrit*. I wrote that he should be excomunicated and to be apprized of my decision.

Bhagat Singh's father bore me enmity. He was also put under penalty for trying to turn out a Sikh from *Dewan* audience.

I had heard Anokh Singh with other boys insulted the Sikh *Pahal* by giving it to a dog. I wrote to his brother Nermal in hard terms and they got annoyed.

Hazara Singh, Zaildar and his brother bears grudge against me Chanan Singh also bears me grudge.

Kishen Singh also has enmity. I was in his way of getting a testimonial in plague duty. Teja Singh also bears enmity. I will also prove enmity as to other witneses for prosecution when I will call my witness.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 1st Fedruary 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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~~491~~ 882

The 2nd February 1916.

Accused and Counsel present. Statements of accused continued.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Mahender Singh, accused No. 53.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

" The police took me from Amritsar to Ludhiana, and confined me in the lock-up on the 3rd July. After 12 days Mohan Lal, Thanadar, made a report to Hakim Ikram-ul-Haq asking him to either take me away or obtain a remand for me. He replied that I should remain there and that he did not care for the remand. So I was kept there for 3 months. The block-up had a *pacca* floor. It was summer then, and as many as 8 men were confined in that block-up along with me. The latrine too was inside the room. Thus I suffered much inconvenience, and fell ill. Over and above this I was thrashed and my beard was plucked from time to time. On the 1st October at 6 o'clock, I was brought to the *kotwali* by Rala Ram Thanadar. There I was taken to Bachan Singh, approver. The Thanadar and Ikram-ul-Haq recorded the statement of Bachan Singh in my presence. Thereafter they tutored me for 4 hours, and then took me to a court and asked me to repeat what Bachan Singh had stated. But I failed to do so, as that was not my statement. Then they began to beat me again, and after presenting me before Ram Chand obtained a remand for 14 days. On the same day the said police officers began to tutor that statement to me again by giving me a beating. At 5 o'clock in the evening they took me to a Magistrate and made me repeat the statement, they had with them, by dictating the same to me. When my statement was taken down my thumb impression was secured on it. I know nothing else. The police practised on me a trick, as they kept me in the lock-up for 3 months without obtaining a remand.

Doctor Ishar Singh proposed to open a school at Dhudhike, whereupon Subedar Fateh Singh and Subedar Mehman Singh and other village people wrote me a letter asking me to help in the cause. Accordingly I gave Rs. 155 for the proposed school, and collected some more money for the purpose. I collected Rs. 490 in all. Pakhar Singh collected Rs. 307 and Ratan Singh and Parem Singh also collected the same amount each. I sent Rs. 490, which I had myself collected, to Pahara Singh, Manager. The others also remitted the sums they had collected. Parem Singh sent his brother Nainu, and later on he wrote him a letter directing him not to give the money in case the school had become a Government one. Nainu replied that I had caused the school to become a Government one and that therefore he had not given the money, but had kept the same with himself. Then I wrote to Sucha Singh, who had contributed Rs. 100 that the money collected for the school had not been paid in and that, therefore, he should get his money refunded. After this I opened a school. The Government sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 10. Doctor Ishar Singh contributed Rs. 10 and several other people jointly subscribed Rs. 80 (every month). There was a *Gurdwara* in the school and it fetched an income of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per mensem. In this way the school was going on satisfactorily. For five years the boys of every religion received education in that school without payment of any fee. All the work connected with the school was carried on by me. I did not do anything else. Afterwards Nainu and the police closed the school when there were 60 students and two teachers in it. So when Nainu was opposed to us, how could he go into the school. This being the case he is telling a lie. Besides, he is a friend of Bhagat Singh, as is evident from his own statements. Previously too Nainu himself cut one of his arms with a razor and had one Ishar imprisoned.

Narain Singh, son of Rai Singh, is a misbehaved person. It was of account of this that his father got his (the former's) land transferred to his wife. He was a gambler and was given to the use of liquor. Hence he could not be allowed to enter the school.

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We ejected Narain Singh, barber, from our *patti*. Hence he gives evidence. Bachan Singh has been at enmity with us for three generations back.

Arjan Singh demanded from us an employment in the school. But we refused to give him any. He said that he would close the school. So he got the school closed, which was a very bad thing on his part.

Nand Singh's sister is married in our village. Once he was causing a disturbance under the influence of liquor, and I called him names. He has given evidence at the instance of Subedar Tara Singh.

On the 22nd of June 1915 I was suffering from Cholera. Sewa Singh on that day asked me for *ror* (concrete), as he said he had to set up a kiln, that day being Wednesday. I gave him the required *ror*.

Secondly, I am alleged to have taken part in the meeting at Dhudher, on the 2nd (of June 1915).

Thirdly, I am stated by Arjan Singh to be present on the canal bridge in Dhudher on the 2nd. Again the said Arjan Singh states my presence at the bridge over the minor in Dhudher, situated on the way to Dhudhike, on the very day, while in course of cross-examination, he says that I was present at the Dangianwali bridge in Dhudhike. Nand Singh, however, states that I convened a meeting on the bridge on the way leading to Chuhar Chak on the 2nd.

Such being the case, the court may itself consider which of the statements is true, Besides, Bhagat Singh did not identify me three times. He falsely mentioned my name at several places. I have never misbehaved myself. I follow the occupation of cultivation. I live day and night at the well to which my 10 *Ghumaons* of land is attached. But the witnesses say that that well was used as a place for holding meetings."

MAHINDER SINGH, *Accused No.* 53.

(In *Gurmukhi* characters.)

Dated the 1st February 1916.

BENI PARSHAD,
Pleader.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

70.—Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh, Jat, son of Gurdit Singh, of Khuddpur, Police Station Kartarpur, District Jullundur, aged 30 :—

Q.—Did you arrive in India by the *Australien* on 21st December 1914? Was accused Mastan Singh on your ship?

A.—Yes, but do not know name of the ship. Cannot remember if accused Mastan Singh on the same ship.

Q. 2.—From what port did you sail? Why did return to India?

A.—San Francisco; returned for lack of work due to war.

Q. 3.—How long did you stay in your village after your return? Are you also known as "Roda Singh"?

A.—Remained 2 months or thereabouts. My name is Ranga Singh, have no other name. At Hoti Mardan I told Isher Das my name was Roda Singh to avoid arrest. My brother was there in the Guides.

Q. 4.—Used you to visit accused Pokhar Singh's well for *Ghadr* purposes?

A.—No.

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Q. 5.—Were you at the Kapurthala garden assembly on June 5th, 1915, for an attack on the magazine?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you armed with a pistol, there selected for the attack on Walla Bridge? And were you in a group with Banta Singh, Kala Singh and Channian Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you go near Walla Bridge, but find the sentries alert, and withdraw after reproaching your companions for cowardice?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you meet approver Amar Singh, II and accused Hardit Singh, absconder, near Kapurthala on June 5th, 1915; and ask them if they belonged to the *Jatha*?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Used you once to be in military service? Have you a relation, Partab Singh, sowar, in the Guides at Mardan?

A.—I used to be in 30th Cavalry. Partab Singh is my brother in the Guides at Mardan.

Q. 10.—Were you in Hoti Mardan anxious to cross the border with 3 other Sikhs; and were you arrested there at a soda-water shop on night of 26-27th June 1915?

A.—Yes, but I was alone, no Sikhs with me at arrest or before. I did not mean to cross the border. My brother owed me Rs. 100, for my half share of patrimony, went there to demand.

Q. 11.—Was your statement recorded at Jutogh? Did you, on August 22nd, 1915, discover the hand-printing machine (Exh. P. 108 B), from where it was buried on the roadside near Sangwal, and say that you and another man had buried it?

A.—No statement at Jutogh; know nothing of the machine.

Q. 12.—Did you and 3 others feed with P. W. 225 Basant Singh of Kadur Sahib at his *gurdwara* shortly before the Gondwal ferry murder?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Ishar Das was also arrested; was with me in the same *havelat* at Peshawar; he wants to save himself by stating against me.

Eachan Singh was made to sit near me at Ludhiana *Kotwali*, so that he may be able to identify me. My photo taken at Hoti Mardan and Peshawar by police. Amar Singh II, did not identify me in Ludhiana Jail.

Ichar Singh, approver, was at Jutogh when I was there. He told me to act as police desires otherwise I will be implicated.

My brother wrote about the share to the Commanding Officer, who sent on his petition to the Deputy Commissioner that he had invested the money by lending to another person who should be asked to pay direct to Hoti Mardan?

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

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72. Rur Singh, son of Samand Singh, of Talwandi-Dusanj, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, age 40 :—

Q. 1.—Used you to visit accused Pakhan Singh's well for *ghadr* purposes?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Did Pakhar Singh call you and Bachan Singh, approver, saying that Ishar Singh, accused and Banta Singh wanted some work done?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you attend a consultation with Pakhar Singh *re* looting Kapurthala magazine?

A.—No, I am one eyed, deaf what use was I.

Q. 4.—Did you attend the Kapurthala garden assembly on June 5th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you selected and did you volunteer for an attack on Walla Bridge Guard; and were you in a group with approver Bachan Singh and accused Prem Singh and absconder Lachman Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did accused Prem Singh introduce you to Harnam Singh and Atma Singh (hanged); and did you feed with Harnam Singh at Khara?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did accused Prem Singh send you back for a bottle of acid?

A.—No, don't know Prem Singh.

Q. 8.—Did you go with Bachan Singh to Walla Bridge, being joined there by Harnam Singh, Atma Singh, accused, Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh and others; but withdraw because sentries were alert?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you, Bachan Singh, Harnam Singh, Atma Singh then wander about trying to collect men and arms; and to see if it were possible to murder "a *Zamindar* of Padri"?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you go with them to the *dera* of Jata Dari Sadhu, and ask for cooking utensils?

Q. 11.—Did you, on the night of June 11th, 1915, along with Bachan Singh, Atma Singh, Harnam Singh, Banta Singh, Lachman Singh, Channan Singh and Kala Singh attack the Walla Bridge Guard in which attack 2 men were killed others were injured, and rifles, etc., were stolen?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you afterwards exchange turbans (*vide* Exh. P. 62), with Lachman Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you and Bachan Singh, on 12th June 1915, meet accused Prem Singh, near Kapurthala, and go with him to a jungle; and meet the Kapurthala "Havildar"?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you meet accused (64) Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh, in Kapurthala on June 13th?

A.—No.

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Q. 15.—On the way back home, did you and Bachan Singh, visit Uggi Chitthi, Gandhran, Janatpur and Bachan Singh's uncle at Sheikh Dau'at ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you and Bachan Singh make over any clothes to the Kapurthala "Havildar" ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Were you arrested at Dhudh ke on August 15th, 1915 ; and did you give up the *safa*, Exh. P. 62 ? Did it belong to Lachman Singh ?

A.—The *safa* is mine not Lachman Singh's ; police maltreated me.

Q. 18.—[At counsel's suggestion.] Did police take you from place to place for identification ?

A.—Yes, with Bachna, they took me to various places.

Q. 19.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—I cannot imagine why I am arrested. Bachan Singh is my enemy.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

73.—Sadhu Singh, son of Sher Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 28 :—

Q. 1.—Did you sail by the *Korea* from San Francisco, and come on by *Tosha Maru*, arriving Calcutta on 29th October 1914 ? Was approver Nawab Khan, on your ship ?

A.—Yes, either by *Korea* or *Manchuria*. I sailed from San Francisco, came to India in one of Jardine boats from Shanghai. Did not sail by *Tosha Maru*. Don't know Nawab Khan, did not know any man of this name in my boat. I reached Calcutta before 29th October.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India ?

A.—My brother sent for me, was absent for 6 years. I went abroad soon after my marriage.

Q. 2 (*a*).—Did you and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.), or Piara Singh (L. C. C.), disembark at Nagasakhi for Shanghai to bring revolutionists to India ?

A.—I alone disembarked at Nagsakhi. My ticket was up to Shanghai. A European John Swonden owed me 300 or 320 dollars. I wanted to realize the money, he lived in Shanghai. My boat was not bound direct to Shanghai. Had to change boat.

Q. 3.—Did you arrive at Amritsar on *Dewali* day with Dr. Mathra Singh's party ; and belong to Gujar Singh's party there ?

A.—I reached Amritsar alone one or two days after *Dewali*. Don't know either of these men.

Q. 4.—Did you and accused Budha Singh and Channan Singh talk *Ghadr* with approver Natha Singh ; and did you tear up 2 phothographs of Europeans in his *baitak*, saying you had done the same at Howrah *Gurdwara* ?

A.—No.

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Q. 5.—Did you tell Natha Singh, approver, you had visited accused Gujar Singh, Wasakha Singh of Dudher and Natha Singh of Dhun ?

Q. 6.—Did you and Channan Singh go to the Jhar Sahib; and return and tell approver Natha Singh that you had met Lal Singh of Bhure there, who had showed you 12 *chhavis* at his house made by a blacksmith of Shekh village ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you take approver Natha Singh to the *massia* at Tarn Taran; and introduce him to accused (15) Ganda Singh, *Nihang*; and talk with accused Budha Singh and Ganda Singh in a foreign language ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly on November 23rd, 1914, with Indar Singh of your village (L. C. C.), and approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th, 1914 ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you at the Kairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1914 ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana; and did you go on with approver Natha Singh to Dhun ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Were you at any *Ghadr* pamphlet recitals at the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—20th October 1914, reached my village from Amritsar where I reached 10th October 1914. I was restricted by *Daffadar* or *Chaukidars* to my village. In *Maghar* Captain Sahib of Police gave the same directions. I did not movet from my village. Never absented myself.

Natha Singh, approver, implicates me because he quarrelled with me about *Meerasan*. I beat him. He wants to repay the grudge. Ganda Singh of Sur Singh is a friend of his. He got me implicated in 326 case at the instigation of Natha Singh. I was acquitted in that case. Having got pardon he now implicates all those against whom he bears grudge. My father and uncle have been pensioners. My brother Fauga Singh has returned after 22 years service at Shanghai, he got *Inam*. Many other relatives of mine are in the army. Some of whom are in the front.

At Amritsar Natha Singh, approver, had said at the time of identification that I was not in any gang.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special, Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

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74.—Sajjan Singh, son of Mohan Singh, Jat of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 16:—

Q. 1.—Were you absconding at the time of the first conspiracy case?

A.—I never absconded. I was in 530 Chak, Lyallpur.

Q. 2.—Were you and approver Anokh Singh students in the Khalsa High School at Ludhiana; and did you live together? Were approver Sucha Singh and Puran Singh (L. C. C.) students at that school?

A.—We were fellow students, he lived in an adjoining room.

Sucha Singh was at one time in my school, he went any to Islamia School. Puran Singh was in my school (Khalsa High School.)

Q. 3.—Early in January 1915, did you and Anokh Singh read the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* supplied by Kirpal Singh, student?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you both become imbued with *Ghadr* ideas and begin to absent yourselves from school?

A.—No, when I went to my village my name removed from rolls.

Q. 5.—Did Kirpal Singh bring Nidhan Singh (L. C. C) to you; and did Nidhan Singh bring accused Jawand Singh, absconder and Jagat Singh and Ram Rakha (L. C. C.), and did you and Anokh Singh put them up?

A.—No, cannot say if Anokh Singh put them up.

Q. 6.—Did Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) take you and Anokh Singh to the quarters of approver Sucha Singh; and did Kartar Singh of Soraba there advise you both to leave school and join the *Ghadr* party?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—About January 24th, 1915, did Jagat Singh and accused Jawand Singh, absconder, put up with you and Anokh Singh; and did you in the evening hear of the Sahnewal dacoity of the previous night?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you, Anokh Singh, Jagat Singh (L. C. C.) and Jawand Singh absconder go about January 25th to approver Sucha Singh, and meet Kartar Singh and Dalip Singh (deceased approver L. C. C.); and did you and Anokh Singh show the road to Mansuran?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Next morning, did Jagat Singh and Kirpal Singh, tell you and Anokh Singh of the Mansuran dacoity?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you take approver Udham Singh of Hans to the "Islamia High School" Boarding House early in January 1915, and there meet Sucha Singh, Doctor Muthra Singh, Kartar Singh of Soraba and others?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you tell Udham Singh of Hans their names; and tell Kartar Singh that Udham Singh of Hans knew accused (98) Uttam Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did accused Uttam Singh tell you to enlist Udham Singh of Hans as a *Ghadr* man?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—On January 30th, 1915, did Udham Singh of Hans come and tell you and Anokh Singh about the Jhaner dacoity?

A.—No.

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Q. 14.—Did you, Anokh Singh and Jagat Singh go to Amritsar, taking Jagat Singh's pistols; see Gurmukh Singh (L. C. C) at Sant Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala*; and sleep there?

A.—No, never been to Amritsar.

Q. 15.—Did Nidhan Singh next day, give you and Anokh Singh Rs. 5; and did he in your presence, tell Jagat Singh that he had been to Hoti Mardan, and had seen Parmanand of Jhansi at Lahore Station?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did Nidhan Singh tell you and Anokh Singh to put up seditious notices; and did you both copy out lines from the *Ghadr di Gunj*, and affix them to the walls of the Khalsa High School?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—About the middle of Tebruary 1915, did Jagat Singh come to fetch you and Anokh Singh; and were you sent off to Amritsar or elsewhere by Jagat Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—About 18th February 1915, did approver Balwant Singh meet you and a *Pagriwala Babu* (? Jamna Das of L. C. C.) at a Lahore *Ghadr* House; and did that Babu give you some 7 copies of the *Ghadr Sandesa* to distribute in a regiment?

A.—No, never been to Lahore.

Q. 19.—Did approver Amar Singh, I, on 17th February 1915, send you and Balwant Singh to Lance-Daffadar Lachhman Singh of the 23rd Cavalry *re* a rising for February 19th? Did you return on 18th saying they were ready?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did you talk to P. W. 20 Wasawa Singh of bombs and type-writers; and give him copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* for distribution?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Were you absent from the Khalsa High School from 2nd to 5th February 1915; and from the afternoon of the 6th; and was your name struck off on the 15th?

A.—Yes, I had gone to village in Lyallpur.

Q. 22.—Did approver Mula Singh meet you and Kharak Singh (L.C.C.) at Dr. Hardit Singh's shop saying you had come to see Jagat Singh (L.C.C.) and the Anarkali murderer?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did Mula Singh send you and Kharak Singh to Ludhiana to engage a house?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Were you, accused Prem Singh and others at Mussammat Atri's house on February 13th, 1915 (day of Mula Singh's arrest)?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—About February 13th-14th, were you at Gulab Singh's *dharmsala* with Nidhan Singh, Kharak Singh and Jagat Singh (L.C.C.)

A.—No.

Q. 26.—On Februrary 14th-15th did you, approver Amar Singh, I and others come from Amritsar to House No. 1, Lahore to consult Rash Behari Bose?

A.—No.

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Q. 27.—About 16th-17th February, were you and Parmanand, II (L C.C.) sent to Amritsar to bring Mula Singh's articles to Lahore; and next day bring bombs (loaded) and a country-made revolver?

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Were you sent to Mian Mir on morning of February 19th to inform *re* change of date for rising?

A.—No.

Q. 29.—Were you put on to shadow Kirpal Singh, Police spy; or sent to Mian Mir on 19th February to enquire about him?

A.—No.

Q 30.—Were you and approver Sucha Singh and other students kept outside Sucha Singh's room while the Anarkali murderer (Arjan Singh), Kartar Singh of Soraba, accused Bir Singh and other held a conference prior to Sahnewal dacoity?

A.—No.

Q. 31.—About the end of January 1915 did you come with accused Jaswant Singh, absconder, who brought letters for deceased approver Dalip Singh and approver Sucha Singh from Kartar Singh of Soraba?

A.—No.

Q. 32.—Did you and Anokh Singh put Jaswant Singh, absconder, up for the night?

A.—No.

Q. 33.—Did you leave Ludhiana for Amritsar on the night of February 11th?

A.—No.

Q. 34.—On 18th February 1915 did you and approver Sucha Singh and Puran Singh commence making copies of *Ghadr Sandesa* (Exh. P. 164)?

A.—No.

Q 35.—Did approver Sucha Singh arrange to send you to Fyzabad; and send you *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ilan-i-Jang* and a flag to take to one Harnam Singh, Chaudhri?

A.—No.

Q. 36.—Did approver Sucha Singh go with you to Ambala; and did you both visit one Ujagar Singh there?

A.—No.

Q. 37.—Did you and approver Anokh Singh visit Kartar Singh of Soraba, and learn from him how to make bombs?

A.—No.

Q. 38.—Did approver Sucha Singh leave a duplicator (Exh. P. 162) with you and Anokh Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 39.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I have all along kept to my village, part of the time ill. Sucha Singh is my enemy. I reported against him for misbehaviour. When Sucha Singh named me my school-fellow was suspected by the Police. Kharak Siugh was arrested too.

Recorded in our prasence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct,

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916,

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75.—Samma Singh, son of Khushal Singh, *Jat*, of Padhana, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 35 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta from Hong Kong on the *Nam Sang* on 7th September 1915? Were you there arrested?

A.—Yes, I was reported from Kong Kong.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—I was deported.

Q. 3.—Did your distribute *Ghadr* papers in Hong Kong, and have emigrant visitors there? Or lecture in the *Gurdwara* on *Ghadr*?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you come to Dr. Mathra Singh at the end of July 1914, in Hong Kong, take a bundle of *Ghadr* papers, and distribute them to soldiers and watchmen? Why should, approver, Sundar Singh (W. G.) state this?

A.—No, cannot say why Sunder (W. G.) states. My nephew Kehr Singh was employed in the same station as Sundar Singh. He might have quarrelled with him.

Q. 5.—Did you, during 10 years, visit a relation Bulakha Singh of the Hong Kong Artillery?

A.—Yes, he is my relative.

Q. 6.—Did you belong to Bhagwan Singh *Granthi's Ghadr* party at Hong Kong?

A.—No, I signed plaint with others seeing Lal Singh and Kehr Singh, Bishen Singh and others for money belonging to *Gurdwara*. I was on the committee.

Q. 7.—Did you go to (P. W. 331), Subedar of 25th Punjab Infantry enquiring about *Komagata Maru* passengers?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—(At counsels suggestion). When committee of control of *Gurdwara* appointed why did you stop going there?

A.—I had ceased going there since 1912. Seldom did I go there because Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi* and I had quarrelled. Besides all the members appointed belonged to Lal Singh's party. On Lal Singh's retirement and return of regiments I resumed going there and pay subscription.

Q. 9.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Had several disputes at Hong Kong with Lal Singh. His party got me deported. They always reported privately. I wanted a Court to try me or inquiry but Captain Sahib said there was no proof against. No enquiry necessary pending war. I have some outstandings worth hundreds at Hong Kong. I voluteered at Hong Kong to serve as special constable. Hakim Singh had given me a good character. Several relations in police and army, and Artillery serving Government.

All approvers were in the *Deori* of the jail. I was just out of it. A photo of mine was also sent to India when I was deported. Lal Singh got me in trouble. Bishen Singh is angry as I out-witted him in securing the number of special constables. I am ready to serve Government any where.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

77.—Santa Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, *Jat*, of Nandpur Kalour, Patiala State, aged 24 :—

Q. 1.—Where you at a large meeting at Lohatbadi when resolutions were passed *re* the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, Santokh tank, etc?

A.—Reading advertisements I went one day. Heard sermon and returned. Know nothing of the resolutions.

Q. 2.—Were you at a Khanna meeting in *Asuj*, when similar resolutions were passed?

A.—No.

Q 3.—Were you at the Chamkaur Sahib meeting in *Poh*?

A.—I walked up to it for pilgrimage. I go every year. Don't know any meeting.

Q. 4.—Were you at a *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist, in Gujarwal, or at a secret seditious meeting after it?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you at a secret seditious meeting at Dhundari held after Gurbachan Singh's *Path*?

A.—No, Randhir Singh invited me to it, did not go as I had to do a *Path* of a relation of mine.

Q. 6.—Were you sent by accused Randhir Singh, or anyone else, to the *Bar* to collect men for an attack on Ferozepore?

A.—No, did not know Randhir Singh before. I met him at Nankana Sahib.

Q. 7.—Did you bring accused Dharm Singh and accused Sawan Singh absconder to Khanna, where they were made Sikhs, and there tell (P. W. 40) Teja Singh of Samrala, to remain with you, and take him off for an attack on Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you tell (P. W. 39) Mussummat Nihal Kaur, that her husband Indar Singh had gone to the *Bar* to collect Sikhs for such attack?

A.—No, did not see her before. Saw her first at Ludhiana when she was called to identify.

Q. 9.—Did you travel with her and Teja Singh of Samrala from Khanna to Ferozepore on 19th February 1915? Were you wearing black clothes?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore, and did you accompany Mussammat Nihal Kaur home next day?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you tell approver, Sundar Singh (A. M.) that accused Randhir Singh had detailed you to spread news in your village *re* the rising at Ferozepore for 19th February 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you afterwards reproach Teja Singh of Samrala for absenting himself from the Ferozepore assembly?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—In the days I am stated to go to Ferozepore I got up two *bhogs* for British success at Majra in Ambala District.

I got up *Path* at Kalour. I also attend another at Nandpore.

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Teja Singh abducted Mohander Singh's sister. We reproached him, he got annoyed. Karm Singh took me to Sundar Singh (A. M.) for *bhog*. I did not agree with the men there *re* Rikabganj agitation.

I quarrelled and left. I was not for any fuss regarding it.

Indar Singh'a *Kurm* quarrelled with any brother as to ornaments.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

78.—Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh, Jat of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 48 :—

Q 1.—Did you reach Calcutta, from Shanghai, *vid* Hong Kong, on October 13th 1914? Which of the present accused were on your ship?

A.—Yes, but do not remember which of the accused if any on my boat.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—Returned for my daughters marriage. Had been abroad nearly 8 years. My wife and brother wrote to me to return.

Q. 3.—Were you at an *Akkand Path* at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist at Gujarwal; and a secret seditious meeting held after it?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—On 17-18th February 1915, did approver Anokh Singh come to you from Kartar Singh of Saraba to tell you the date of the rising, and find accused (23) Harnam Singh of Gujarwal with you?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you, on February 19th, 1915, agree to join accused Uttam Singh of Hans and others for a rising at Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you entrain at Mullanpur on 19th February 1915, with accused Randhir Singh's party?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly that night at Ferozepore?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I have several enemies in the village. Lambardar and Zaildars and some village people got me in. Some years I was approver in a case which displeased many people in the village; some hanged and some imprisoned in that case. Chanan Singh, uncle Nadhan Singh was convicted in that case. Jaggat Singh's nephew is Sardara Singh who was also convicted. Four of relations in army. My brother just returned on pension. Some relations in front. I subscribed for Imperial Relief Fund.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct,

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916, *Special Commissioner,*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

80.—Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh, Jat of Dhudhike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore, aged 40 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession recorded on October 1st, 1915, by M. Sher Muhammad Khan, Magistrate of Moga? Did you make it? Does it bear your thumb impression?

A.—Reader read it out. I could not hear it. I am deaf. I did not make my statement before any magistrate.

Q. 1.—Used you to visit accused Phera Singh at his school?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Were you at the Daudhar meeting near Chuhar Chak on June 2nd, 1915, *re* an attack on Kapurthala magazine for June 5th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you present along with epprover Bachan Singh, accused Ishar Singh and accused (63) Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh, at "Kirwala" cemetery, when Ishar Singh wanted money to escape to some Native State?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did Ishar Singh's father say he would borrow Rs. 60 from you and send it through Pala Singh, accused? Did you afterwards send any money to Ishar Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—I was very severely belaboured by the Police. Hakam Singh, Havildar, pulled off my beard. Nainoo used to wrestle; he wanted *Ghi* from me, I had none to give. Probably it is he who got me in trouble.

Note.—Accused asked questions in loud voice to enable him to understand them.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN.
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation of a confession made by Sham Singh, No. 80, son of Bhola Singh, recorded by M. Sher Muhammad Khan, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Moga, District Ferozepore, on the 1st October 1915.

SHAM SINGH, aged 50 years, son of Bhola Singh, caste *Jat Zamindar* by occupation, resident of Dhudike, stated as follows :—

Pakhar Singh, Ishwar Singh and Milkhi Singh, residents of Dhudhike, came back home from America in *Maghar* last. Hira Singh, brother of Jiwa Singh, Lambardar, also had started with them. But he was detained at some place in the way, therefore he reached his village eight or ten days after them.

For about one month Pakhar Singh, Ishar Singh and Hira Singh, residents of Dhudhike, assembled at the house of Ishwar Singh, held consultation, etc. there and then went out together hither and thither. Arura Singh, resident of Chuhar Chak, also joined in the assembly, and took part in the consultation. I myself never attended any of their meetings, but I often saw them talking together privately, and going about here and there. Afterwards Jiwa Singh, Lambardar, took Ishar Singh to Moga under the order of the officers. He (Ishar Singh) was ordered to remain in his own village. He did not go to *mauza* Dhudhike, but from Moga he went to the house of his father-in-law at *mauza* Jhakkarwal in the *ilaka* of Faridkot. At night the

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police came to enquire about the presence of Ishar Singh, but found him absent. In the morning the Superintendent of Police also went there. Ishar Singh was absent. The Lambardars sent Tara Singh to Jhakkarwal to bring Ishar Singh. Tara Singh brought Ishar Singh by the night train. Ishar Singh brought his wife also. I heard it, but did not see her. In the morning I heard that Ishar Singh had run away. He remained absconding for four or five months. It is heard that he has secretly been paying visits to the house of Pakhar Singh and to his own house. But I did not see him anywhere.

Sajjan Singh, father of Ishar Singh, is blind. He is my friend. In *Jeth* Sajjan Singh, father of Ishar Singh, said to me that Pali Singh told him on that day that at *kao pio* time in the night Ishar Singh would come to the iron bridge of the distributary, which is on the side of Daudhar. Sajjan Singh said to me that Pali Singh also would go there, and that I should bring some news of his son. Accordingly, I went there with Pali Singh. (1) Nand Singh, (2) Arjan Singh, residents of Daudhar, and (3) Pala Singh, resident of Dudike, who is the son of Arjan Singh's sister, and a young boy of 12 years, name not known, came from the direction of *mauza* Daudhar. Ishar Singh, absconder, together with a stranger, name not known, was sitting near the bridge. Mahindar Singh and Pakhar Singh, residents of Dhudhike, also had gone to Ishar Singh before us. Pali Singh and I also reached there. We were ten or eleven persons who assembled there. They made me stay at a distance of about fifteen *karams* from themselves. Mahindar Singh was also asked to remain at a distance of about eight or ten *karams*. Ishar Singh asked both of us to keep away. I did not hear the conversation held by Ishar Singh and the men of his party. They talked for about one hour. Afterwards Ishar Singh together with the stranger, his companion (about whom Pakhar Singh told me on his return that he was Banta Singh, resident of Hoshiarpur) went towards Jagraon. Arjan Singh, Nand Singh, Pala Singh, and the boy, 12 years old, went in the direction of *mauza* Daudhar, and Pakhar Singh Mahindar Singh, Pali Singh, and I departed towards *mauza* Dhudhike. Pali Singh lagged a little behind. He again went back to have some conversation with Ishar Singh. He then followed us. In the way Pakhar Singh told us that they had after mutual consultation arrived at the following understanding :—

The six hundred or the six thousand men who had returned from America, should work in concert with one another. They should secure the co-operation of other people also. As the British Government exercises tyranny, exacts revenue excessively, and kills cows, they would, therefore, assemble in Doaba on the evening of Saturday (he named Kapurthala once or twice, but he did not particularly mention the name of any village), and they would plunder the treasury and rifles there, kill the English, and themselves govern the country.

Pakhar Singh enquired from us whether we also would join with them. I replied that I would if I could. Mahindar Singh said that he would join with them. When this conversation took place, Nand Singh, Arjan Singh, etc., the party of Daudhar, or Pali Singh were not with us.

I did not go again. In fact I had no mind to go. I did not want to ask any one, nor did any one invite me to join with them. I do not know whether Pakhar Singh and Pali Singh went there or not. Mahindar Singh did not go because his had died.

Ten or twelve days after this event Sajjan Singh came to my house afternoon, and said that Pali Singh had brought him a message that Ishar Singh would come at night, and that he wanted Rs. 100. Sajjan Singh again came to me at *Khao Pio* time in the night. He brought Rs. 30 with him, went with me outside the village, and met Ishar Singh in a *Niain* field sown with *chari*, to the north of the railway station. Pali Singh, Bachna, resident of Dhudhike, and a stranger, aged 30 years, with white complexion, were present there. Ishar Singh demanded Rs. 100. He said that he had to go far off. Sajjan Singh gave him Rs. 38. Ishar Singh insisted to get more. He said

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that money should be borrowed from some one and given to him. Sajjan Singh and I came back from that place. On the following day Sajjan Singh came to me and asked me to lend him Rs. 60. I lent him Rs. 60. On the following day Sajjan Singh told me that the money had been sent to Ishar Singh through Pali Singh. I did not see Ishar Singh receiving the money. After four or five days Sajjan Singh repaid the money to me. Since after that I have been hearing from the police that Ishar Singh has been paying visits to the village. I myself did not see him in the village again.

After fifteen days the Police arrested Pali Singh, Arur Singh, Bachna Singh and myself. I told the above facts to the Police. The Police left me at the Jitwal railway station, but took Pali Singh, Arur Singh and Bachna Singh.

Signature of—

M. SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN,

Magistrate of the 1st Class, Moga, District Ferozepore.

Thumb mark of Sham Singh.

Dated the 1st October 1915.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

Read out to accused in court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

81.—Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh, *Jat* of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur, aged 36 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta on November 12th, 1914, from Shanghai? By what ship?

A.—I came from Hong Kong. Never been to Shanghai. I returned by the *Kum Sang* on 11th November.

Q. 2.—Why did you return to India?

A.—Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, wrote to Hong Kong Police (C. S. P.) to send me to India.

Q. 3.—Did Bir Singh, Atma Singh and Lal Singh return from abroad in December 1914?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Did you all bring pistols with you, and read out *Ghadr* paper at P. W. 219 Jhanda Singh's house and to the villagers? Or to Puran Singh?

A.—No pistols. I had enmity with Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh; how could I read *Ghadr* at their house. I had gone abroad in 1903 simply in dread of them.

Q. 5.—Did Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) bring Bir Singh a letter from approver Mula Singh to send pistols (called *nushkas*) to Tarn Taran?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you and Bir Singh and Atma Singh go to Tarn Taran *Massia*? Did you take pistols there?

A.—I don't remember seeing then at *Massia*. No pistols with me. I have never seen one.

Q. 7.—Were dacoities for *Ghadr* purposes discussed at P. W. Jhanda Singh's house?

A.—No.

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Q. 8.—Was your house searched on March 30th, 1915, under the Excise Act, and was a paper found there *re* assembly of a gang at Batala loot a Tahsil?

A.—My house searched, don't know of any paper.

Q. 9.—Were a pistol and cartridges found at that search belonging to you? Did you receive 7 years' imprisonment under the Arms Act?

A.—Pistols and cartridges not found but convicted wrongly and got imprisonment. Appeal dismissed.

Q. 10.—Was your house again searched on April 4th, 1915, and were a copy of the *Ghadr* and Gurmukhi papers, verses, letters, postcard, etc., (Exh. P. 106 series) found therein? Are they your papers?

A.—Admits—

P. 106 X.

106 H.

106 K.

106 N.

106 Q.

106 T.

106 W.

were found and are mine, denies P. 106 B.

Q. 11.—P. W. 240, Sub-Inspector Tara Chand states that he found postcards Exh. P. 106 E. on 9th April 1915 on a search of one Partap Singh of Jindar Singh during investigation of property found from you. Do you know anything about it?

A.—I did receive 106 E. In 1911 I came back on leave. Partab Singh had returned in 1910. He promised to find a match for me. I asked him to get one. None found. I bought necklace from him.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Had dispute and quarrel with Sohan Lal. P. W. Gokals' house in Jhanda Singh's *Deohri*. Money given to him for making ornaments twice. Got only Rs. 106. Balance Rs. 46 against him.

P. W. Karam Chand's servant Mangal Singh a distant collateral. I get him leave his service. He is related to Sohan Lal. P. W. Hari Singh, Zaildar, promised him remission of tax.

My brother gave evidence against Tahal Singh. Sawan Singh was found with illicit liquor but not prosecuted. Tahal Singh is nephew.

Hari Singh, Zaildar, got Haku, Lambardar, to give evidence.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

82.—Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, Jat, of Chola Kalan, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, aged 30:—

Q. 1.—Were you a reservist of the 23rd Cavalry; and did you rejoin at Lahore Cantonment when the war broke out?

A.—Yes.

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Q. 2.—Did you speak at the cemetery *re* a proposal to raid Lahore, and send P. W. 18 Ganda Singh to get information from accused (86) Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Did you go on leave, and meet accused Sundar Singh of Chola Khurd and accused Wisakha Singh of Daudher *re* a proposed rising?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you tell P. W. 21 Surain Singh that Ganda Singh was ready to join; and tell him and others at Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh's quarters that the revolutionists had guns and bombs; and could blow up bridges and destroy railway and telegraph lines?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you say that *Ghadr* men would assemble in the *rahh* on November 15th, 1914, to attack Lahore and the Fort?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you repeat this story next day at the cemetery; and say the *Ghadr* men wanted to know the geography of Lahore Fort?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you again go on leave; and return saying the date has been changed to November 17th, 1914?

A.—Did return, but know nothing of the rising or its date.

Q. 8.—Were you present at Lachman Singh's quarters when accused Prem Singh was given the sword (Exh. P. 18 C)?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you detailed to meet *Ghadr* men expected at Lahore Station?

A.—No.

Q. 10—Did you at the rifle range agree to collect information *re* change of date for the rising to November 23rd?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you go on six days leave preparatory to going on active service; and return two days early, and say that you had learnt from accused Sundar Singh of Chola and Wisakha Singh of Daudher that the date was finally fixed for November 27th?

A.—Did not rejoin before time, know nothing about the rising or the date.

Q. 12.—Did you tell P. W. 18 Ganda Singh that you intended to go with accused Maharaj Singh and other sowars to the Jhar Sahib for a raid on Tarn Taran Tahsil?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you meet approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) and accused Wasakha Singh of Daudher at Mohain Singh's *haveli* at Chola; and say your regiment would join if the date were expedited?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did accused Wasakha Singh tell you to come and get a copy of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to read to the regiment; and did you say you would meet at the Jhar Sahib on November 26th?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you, on November 26th, 1914, make over your property to P. W. 122 Kalu, tum-tum driver, saying you were going on leave?

A.—Yes.

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Q. 16.—Did you on November 27th 1914, desert from your regiment along with approver Surain Singh, accused (52) Maharaj Singh and Channan Singh, taking your sword?

A.—We went away in a state of intoxication of *Bhang*, did not desert.

Q. 17.—Have you received 5 years rigorous imprisonment by Court-Martial sentences for desertion?

A.—Yes.

Q. 18.—Did you and your companions meet P. W. 16 Kala Singh at Bhure, and feed at well?

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you and your companions go on to Tarn Taran and Kairon; and meet accused Wisakha Singh at Daudher on the 29th?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did approver Surain Singh and accused Maharaj Singh spend the night at your house; and did you go to the Jhar Sahib on the 30th?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Did accused Bhag Singh's servant Jora Singh call you back to the Jhar Sahib; and did you send Surain Singh to find out what was wanted?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—On December 1st, 1914, did accused Bhog Singh fetch you and your companions to the Jhar Sahib, where it was decided to consult Sadhu, *pahlwan*?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did P. W. 16 Kala Singh advise you to return to your regiment and did you refuse, saying you would kill or die?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Did P. W. 194 (*Mahant* of Shahbazpur) give you similar advice, which you prevented Surain from taking?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Where you arrested on December 3rd, 1914, by Head Constable Hakim Singh and Bhai Kehr Singh in the vicinity of the Jhar Sahih? Had you your sword with you?

A.—Was arrested on the 1st December at Shiekh village. We were on our way to Tarn Taran Railway Station. I had the sword with me.

Q. 26.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—We were on way to Tarn Taran to catch train for Lahore and beg our commanding officer's pardon. In the way from Shiekh to Tarn Taran we met two men Ata Gujar and one Uttum Singh, we told them we were going to ask for forgiveness.

Ganda Singh is my enemy; his wife abandoned an illegitimate child and buried it, we reported to Thana, he and his uncle got up a case against me about abducting a Mussulman woman.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

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Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

In the Court of the Commissioners, Lahore.

In continuation of the statement made by me in court, I beg to say as follows :—

That Sirdar Harkishen Singh called me in the Central Jail *deohri* and asked me to give evidence against Budha Singh of Sur Singh, Wasakha Singh of Daudher and two others of the Cavalry who are accused in this case. I said I knew nothing hence I could not do so. He asked me to think over the matter again and that he would get my brother Kapur Singh to make me understand the gravity of the situation. I was told that if I gave the statement as the Police wanted me to give I would be acquitted and given a pardon. On the 3rd day after the above conference he called me again to the Jail *Deohri*. Both *viz.*, Inspector Harkishen Singh and Kapur Singh told me to come to my senses and give way. I said they wanted me to give false evidence and I am not prepared to do so. Then they went and got Surain Singh as a witness. My court-martial record also shows that I left the Cavalry under the influence of bhang :—

SUCHA SINGH, *Accused* (82),
through D. L. SAWHNEY,
Advocate.

The 2nd February 1916.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

84.—Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah, *fakir* of Bhikiwind, District Lahore, age 23 :—

Q. 1.—Listen to your confession recorded on September 20th, 1915, by S. Autar Singh, Magistrate, Amritsar. Did you make it? Is your thumb impression on it?

A.—I was not asked by the Magistrate. There was a paper already before the Magistrate. I had been beaten by the Police. I told the Magistrate that I knew nothing. He did not heed me and wrote the statement of which I never made. My thumb impression taken in many places.

Q. 2.—Did P. W. 16 Kala Singh meet you at the Jhar Sahib, and at Lal Singh of Bhure's house for *Ghadr*?

A.—No, I was ill, had pains in my legs.

Q. 3.—Did accused Teja Singh of Bhikiwind or approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) fetch you to the Jhar Sahib for the assembly of November 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Did you, on November 27th, 1914, accompany approver Sundar Singh (W. G.), Indar Singh and accused Teja Singh of Bhikiwind to Karion mound assembly; armed with a sword and iron scabbard?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana; and did you go with approver Natha Singh to the *zamindar* of Dhun?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you one of a *chhavi* gang seen by P. W. 177 *Mahant* of Chamba, at the Budda well?

A.—No.

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Q. 7.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—My father Havildar, uncle Thanedar, another uncle Havildar, ate Government's salt. The whole thing against me is false. I am a mendicant. Some of my relations in Government service. Have enmity with Natha Singh, approver. Asked me harbour the *Meerasan* abducted by him. I refused, he got annoyed.

Record in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation of the confession of Sultan Shah, No. 84, son of Maghi Shah, recorded by Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District, on the 20th September 1915.

SULTAN SHAH, son of Maghi Shah, caste *Faqir*, resident of Bhikiwind, District Lahore, age 23 years, occupation begging.

Q.—What have you to state?

A.—Teja Singh, whose father's name I do not know, is a resident of my village. Indar Singh and Sundar Singh used to visit him. Of these two, Indar Singh is a resident of Sur Singh. But I do not remember his father's name. I do not know the name of Sundar Singh's father. But he is a resident of Wadali Guru. The aforesaid Indar Singh, Sundar Singh and Teja, drink together at Bhikiwind. In the month of *Maghar* last, I went to Teja Singh at *laudha wela* to beg some fodder from him. I found the above three men drinking together. They told me to sit by them, saying that they would give me fodder presently. Then the liquor, which they had with them, was consumed. They asked me, if liquor could be had somewhere there. I said that it could be had at *mauza* Baler (?), situated in the Lahore District. I also drank liquor with them. I became unconscious, and they two were intoxicated. Then Sundar Singh, Teja Singh and Indar Singh asked me to take a weapon and accompany them to the *theh* of Kairon. I took a sword and went with them. I had got that sword. I had concealed it outside the village in the jungle. The above three men and I started off from that place. They had *chhavis* and I had the sword. When we reached *mauza* Kohareke (?) we met with Parem Singh of Sur Singh. Starting from there we reached the *theh* of Kairon. Mangal Singh, Ganda Singh and Lal Singh, residents of Bhure, Sowan Singh, resident of Waltoha, Chanan Singh, resident of Burchand, Jammu, *Mochhi*, resident of Waltoha, Thakar Singh, resident of Waltoha, Jagat Singh, resident of Bhure, Natha Singh, resident of Dudher, Ganda Singh, resident of Sur Singh, Ganda Singh *Bhai* (?), resident of Khapar Kheri, and Budha Singh, resident of Sur Singh, were already sitting on the *theh* of Kairon. (Again said) No, the above men met us at bridge, which is on the way to Sarhali, and on the way to *mauza* Kohareke (?). We (?) and the above-mentioned men started from that place in a body, and reached the *theh* of Kairon. About 80 or 100 men were present at the *theh*, when I reached there. I do not known the names of the men that were assembled there. I can identify them. At that place all the men agreed that we should go and plunder the thana of Sarhali. Natha Singh of Dhun said that any man going back would be killed. Lal Singh of Bhure said also to me that any man going back would be killed. All of us, *i.e.*, the men that had assembled on the *theh* of Kairon, and were about 80 or 100 in number, started from there for the thana of Sarhali. When we were 10 or 20 *karms* from the thana of Sarhali, we all sat down in a cotton-field, which contained many trees. Natha Singh, resident of Dhun, Nathu Singh, resident of Sur Singh and Lal Singh, resident of Bhure,

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started towards the thana on horses. Going to *mauza* Sarhali they gave a call to Dari. Natha Singh and Lal Singh told me (subsequently) that they two had given a call to Dari. Dari did not respond. They unhinged the door of his house. But he did not come with them. I do not know whether they found him there or not. Then Natha Singh, Natha Singh, II, and Lal Singh came back. Coming back to the cotton-field they held consultation, and said that the opportunity was not favourable. They advised that we should disperse. Then Ganda Singh of *mauza* Sur Singh, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri and myself started together for *mauza* Padri in the Ferozepore District. In the way I said to my companions that I intended to go back. Banta Singh of Dudher was also with us. He had started from *mauza* Sarhali with us. Teja Singh, resident of Bhikiwind, also was with me. We all went on. I returned from *mauza* Kishenkot. I said to Teja Singh that I wanted to go back. I gave the sword to Banta Singh near *mauza* Kishenkot, and I asked Teja Singh to take it from him and bring it back. Then Jagat Singh, resident of Bhure, Budha Singh, resident of Sur Singh and myself came back. The remaining men went on. Jagat Singh of Bhure, Budha Singh of Sur Singh, and myself went to *mauza* Chamba on our way back and took our meals there at the house of Jagat Singh's relatives. From that place we started at night. We started for our villages after taking our evening meals. First we went to *mauza* Bhure. From there Budha Singh went towards the Jhar Sahib. Jagat Singh went to his village Bhure, from that place. Budha Singh rode a horse alone. Jagat Singh and I were on one horse. I rode behind him. I know nothing more.

Q.—Where did you first get the sword from?

A.—I got it in the jungle outside *mauza* Bhikiwind. It had been left on a *Karir* tree by some one. I found it there.

Q.—Was any raid, other than the one on Thana Sarhali, talked of at the place, where you say the people assembled?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you wish to say anything else?

A.—No.

Thumb marked of the accused.

Signature of—
S. AUTAR SINGH,
Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Read over to accused to Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd Feburary 1916.

85.—Sunder Singh, son of Rattan Singh, Jat, of Doulu Nangal, Police Station Beas, District Amritsar, aged 30 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Hong Kong from Shanghai about 29th/30th July 1914?

A.—Never been to Shanghai, returned from Portland *vid* Hong Kong.

Q. 2.—Did you reach Calcutta by Jardine Company boat on 28th/29th September 1914?

A.—Yes; but name of ship or date of arrival do not remember.

Q. 3.—Why did you return to India?

A.—Had been away 10 years, returned to marry myself or get my brother married. He was in the village.

Q. 4.—Listen to your confession, recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar District, on 17th September 1915. Did you make it? Does it bear your signature?

A.—I made none, I was beaten to make it. Police gave me severe beating, kept me 10-12 days in *havelat*. It is false.

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Q. 5.—Did Doctor Mathra Singh come to Shanghai with you from Hong Kong in July 1914, to bring Indians to India for *ghadr* ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you, approver Sunder Singh (W. G.), and accused Gujar Singh live with accused (4) Balwant Singh, absconder, at Shanghai ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you reach Hong Kong in July 29th,/30th, 1914, bringing party, including Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) and Channan Singh (hanged); and sail with Sunder Singh (W. G.) and others by Jardine Company ship on September 10th, 1914 ?

A.—Several were on the boat. Sundar Singh (W. G.) whose name I did not know, before, no party of mine. Others in the question unknown to me.

Q. 8.—Did you take over umbrellas from Doctor Mathra Singh to sell in Calcutta for the benefit of the *ghadr* ; and give him 120 dollars for his and accused Budha Singh's passage-money?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did you pay the passage-money of one Ganga Singh of Bhatti Baini, revolutionist ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Had you 2 copies of the *Ghadr-di-Gunj* on the ship; and recite them, preach *ghadr* ?

Q 11—At Singapore, did you tell Sunder Singh (W. G.) that the *Komagata Maru* men had pistols from America, Japan; and did you there give accused (24) Harnam Singh of Rasulpur a sovereign and a copy of *Gadr-di-Gunj* to preach and collect men ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you preach *ghadr* at Penang ?

A.—No, did not disembark at Penang.

Q. 13.—On reaching Calcutta, did you put up at Howrah *Gurdwara* ; and next day tell Sunder Singh (W. G.) that you and others would entrain at a station beyond Howrah to tell Punjabis about the *Komagata Maru* men ?

A.—I went to one *Gurdwara* but had no talk with Sunder Singh (W. G.).

Q. 14.—Did you give Sunder Singh (W. G.) the umbrellas to sell in order to help the *Komagata Maru* men ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—About October 17th, 1914, were you at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* at Amritsar with accused Balwant Singh, absconder, and accused (88) Suja Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Were you in accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party a Amritsar ?

A.—No, did not go to *Dewali*.

Q. 17.—Did you meet Sunder Singh (W. G.) and accused Gujar Singh at Khasa Station; and remain at Khasa with Gujar Singh ?

A.—No.

Q 18—Were you detailed by accused Gujar Singh, or any one else, to meet men bringing arms from Bengal at Beas ?

A.—No.

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Q. 19.—Did you bring Sunder Singh (W. G.) a message that November 15th, 1914, was fixed for a rising ; and name the leaders to him ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did you send Sunder Singh (W. G.) to Sur Singh to give notice of that date ?

A.—No.

Q. 21.—Were you present at Tarn Taran *Massia*, when it was arranged to assemble at the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No, did not go to *Massia*.

Q. 22.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly on November 23rd, or 26th, 1914 ?

A.—No, never saw Jhar Sahib.

Q. 23.—Were you at the Kairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1914 ? Why does Sunder Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book Exh. P. 1 ?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Were you in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt; and did you go on and feed with the *Zamindar* of Dhun ?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Was your house searched on September 12th 1915; and were 3 lead bullets (Ex. P. 90) found there ? Are they your property ?

A.—Search made. Know nothing abour bullets.

Q 26.—Do you with to state further ?

A.—Since my return from America, I knew no returned emigrant nor associated with any one of these. I did not leave my village at all. I cultivated land with my brother. Once one constable entered my room at search, then another constable entered it. I suspect the 2nd constable introduced bullets there. I will tender written statement through my Counsel.

Nobody has identified me. Sunder Singh W. G. knew one in the boat, he names me to save himself.

Recorded in our presence & hearing and is the full & true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation of the confession of Sundar Singh, No. 85, son of Ratan Singh, recorded by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, 1st class, Amritsar District, on the 17th September 1915.

SUNDAR SIGNH, son of Ratan Singh, caste *Jat*, age about 30 years, occupation agriculture and service, resident of Daulu Nangal, thana Beas, Tahsil and District Amritsar.

Q.—What have you to say ?

A.—I went to Singapore in the month of *Sawan* 10 years ago. I looked for some employment there for a month, and then went to Malacca. There I worked as a carriage driver for 1½ months. Then I went to Colombo. I was employed on grazing buffaloes there for 1½ months. After that I went back to Singapore. Then I took up service with the Bester (?) Company. The

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company sent me to Kismis(?). Having served there for about two years I took leave, and retured to Singapore. Then I was employed as a chaukidar by a European, whose name I do not remember. I served him for three months. After that I took up the service of the opium contractor there. I served him for two months. Then I was employed by the Boster(?) Company, and sent to Kismis(?). Having stayed there for five months I returned to Singapore. Then I was employed by a rich man, a Chinese money-lender. I served him for a month. After that I went to Hakan (Hong Kong ?), had myself medically examined, and went away to America.

Q.—How far is America from Singapore ?

A.—It is about 1¼ months' journey.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—I landed at San Francisco, and reached Portland by train. I remained there without work for 1¼ months. Then I began to work as a labourer on a rail road. I worked there for two months. After that I began to work at a saw-mill. I worked there for six months. Then I worked as a field labourer in the *ilaka* of Lansanger(?). In this way I worked for six months, and then returned to Portland, and began to work at a mill there. It was called the Wisht (West ?) Oregon Mill. I worked at the said mill for 2 or 2¼ years, and then made preparations to come back to my country, India.

Q.—What for did you prepare yourself to come to this country ?

A.—I wanted to marry.

Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—I intended to arrange for the marriage of my younger brothers, in case I failed to find a woman for myself. I got into a Japanese ship, of which I do not remember the name. The ship stopped at Yokohama for two days. After that it came to Shanghai, in China. Two '*Paganwala*' Singhs also had got into the same ship at Sutter(?). One of them was called Kartar Singh. He had a white complexion and a small stature. His two front teeth were of gold. I do not know his residence and father's name. The other was called Bhaggu. He sometimes wore a turban. We three got down at Shanghai, leaving our clothes and other goods in the ship, and went to the *gurdwara*. We bathed there, took our food and lay down. Then the other Indians there asked us to go with them and take rest in a garden. Kartar Singh did not go. Bhaggu and I went. There were many other Indians in the garden. They inquired about work and wages in America, and asked where the paper *Ghadr* was issued. They showed a copy of the paper to us. I said I did not know.

Q.—Did you really not know ?

A.—I really did not know. I am illiterate.

Q.—Do you know the name of Baggu's father, or his village and district ?

A.—No. Baggu was a Sikh. Neither very tall, nor very short in stature.

Q.—What was his age ?

A.—He was about thirty years old.

Q.—What happened after that ?

A.—The other Indians in Shanghai said "They (the Indians in America) wish to wage war against the English Government, and you say you do not know it."

We said "If they want to wage war, they will come." We took our night meals at the *gurdwara*. We returned to the ship at 8 or 9 A. M.

Q.—How long is it since you reached Shanghai ?

A.—About three or four months over a year. It was summer then.

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Q.—Did other Indians also embark in that ship?

A.—No.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—Then we came to Hakan (Hong Kong?). We left the ship there, and began to look for some other ship. Baggu and Kartar Singh obtained a pass for a Japanese ship. I said that I would travel by some ship of the English company, Jardine (?). "They went away. I thought within myself, "I should serve for some days more. It is summer now. I shall go in winter." I continued seeking some employment. Then the German war became the subject of common talk, and people ceased to employ servants. So I thought that I should go to my village if I could get some ship. For about 20 days I could not find a ship. Then I met a man could Dr. Mishra Singh in the *gurdwara*. He wore spectacles and was selling umbrellas. He asked me to accompany him to Shanghai, and said that I would get employment there. I paid his fare as well, and we reached Shanghai by ship. The doctor had said to me that he had got no money, and that on reaching Shanghai he would borrow the amount of his fare from some of his relations and pay it to me.

Q.—Do you know the parentage and residence of the doctor?

A.—No. He belonged to some *ilaka* further west. He could talk a little Pathani (language) with the Pathans.

Q.—When did you go back to Shanghai?

A.—It is a month or two over a year since I went back to Shanghai.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—On reaching Shanghai, we went to the *gurdwara*. Dr. Mishra Singh knew Gujar Singh, father's name not known, resident of Bhakna, Tahsil and District not known, and Sundar Singh of Wadali, District Amritsar, father's name not known.

Q.—Was Dr. Mishra Singh a Sikh?

A.—He kept both beard and *kes* (hair of the head). He looked about 40 years old. He might be 35.

Q.—What happened after that?

A.—The doctor paid me back the sum I had spent on account of his fare. I asked him to secure some employment for me. He said that the Government was trying to arrest him, that he could not, therefore, do anything, and that Gujar Singh would find some employment for me. Then the doctor disappeared I stayed at Shanghai, and remained there for 8 or 10 days.

Q.—What were you doing there?

A.—All (Indians) there said "Let us go to our country." Gujar Singh of Bhakna, and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru said "Let us go and rise against the Government. Let us go back to our country. What is the use of service. People are coming back even from America." If any one inquired as to why this should be done, they replied "So many of our brethren went in the *Komagata Maru*. The Government did not do justice. That country too is governed by the English. Either the Government should not have permitted those men to go, or it should have allowed them to land." They also said that on reaching the country (India) they would ask the prominent men there to inquire from the Government why it did such things. I said to myself "I cannot get employment here. Let me go to my country." The above-mentioned men read out to us a small book called the *Ghadr-ki-Gunj*.

Q.—What was written in that book?

A.—I do not remember fully. I am not literate. The sum and substance was that the Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans should unite and demand their rights from the Government, and inquire from it why they had been reduced to such a bad condition.

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Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—Gujar Singh had already got two pistols. He purchased three more and shut up the five in a box. Three other Indians, Sikhs, got into the same ship with me. Gujjar Singh made over the box at them. The pistols had been put in the box at the bottom. Then wooden boards were fixed over them and some clothes were put over the board.

Q.—When did you embark? What were the names, &c., of those three Sikhs?

A.—We embarked some two or four days more or less than a year ago. It was a Chinese ship. I do not know its name. The names of those three Sikhs were these:—

Chanan Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Burchand tahsil and district not known.

Harnam Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, village not known, District Sialkot.

Harnam, Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, village not known, District Amritsar.

Q.—What more have you to say?

A.—When we got into the ship, Gujar Singh came and said to me that a Sikh returned from America, wanted to see me. I was taken back to the city. The Sikh met me there. He called himself Sotan Singh. Gujar Singh had told me that the aforesaid Sikh also wss a resident of Bhakna. The Sikh said to me. "Go to your county. Convene a meeting of prominent men and inquire from the Government why we have been reduced to a bad condition." I had money with me. I assented to what those men said to me. I was afraid lest they should kill me in the way, as they were men of bad character. The ship came to Hakan (Hong Kong?). The sea was very stormy. The *hori*, in which we were going from the ship to the shore, was drowned. The goods also fell into the water. We reached the shore with our goods with the help of another *ho i* and a boat. I and my companions went to the *gurdwara* The box containing the pistol and got wet. We took out our clothes and dried them. Thinking that the pistols might be spoilt, we broke the box and took out the pistols. Doctor Mishra Singh was already present there. After six, seven, or eight days, a ship of the 'Jardine' Company came. The Captain allowed the booking of passengers for it. Doctor Mishra Singh said that he too wanted to go to India, but that he had no money. He asked me for a loan. I declined. He said that he had got some umbrellas, and that I should buy them. I refused to do so. Then thinking that Doctor Mishra Singh was a companion of Gujar Singh, Sundar Singh, &c., and that they might, therefore, do me some harm in the way, I paid Rs. 150 and received the box of umbrellas. I did not count the umbrellas. The pistols were concealed on a hill. Doctor Mishera Singh, and Harnam Singh of Sialkot said they would come with the pistols afterwards. Sundar Singh of *Guru-ki-Wadali*, Balwant Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Daudher, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Suja Singh, father's name not known, resident of Waltoha, tahsil and district not known, Harnam Singh who had come with me from Shanghai, a Sikh of about 20 years, whose parentage I do not know, and who was resident of Daudher, and myself embarked the ship. We formed one party. Chanan Singh of Burchand was also with us. We reached Singapore, and made Harnam Singh land there. Sundar Singh, Balwant Singh and others caused him to land there, in order that he might ask all (Indians) living there to go to India, convene a meeting of prominent men and demand rights. They made me pay him Rs. 15. He had some money of his own too. Out of fear for them I raised no objection. We landed at Calcutta in the month of *Assu*.

Q.—What was the name of the ship?

A.—I do not know the name of the ship. It belonged to the Jardine Company.

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Q.—What else have you to say.

A.—The box containing the umbrellas broke. It was very heavy. It paid Rs. 5 as customs duty. We went to the *gurdwara* and cooked our food. We could not get room to sleep there. Balwant Singh, Suja Singh, and I went out to find some place where to sleep We passed over a bridge. The Police was searching for the Sikhs of the *Komagata Maru*, that had run away. Walking about we went to the Railway Station. There too we found no room. The number of persons there was large. We went back to the *gurdwara*, and slept on the third floor of its building. In the morning the other Sikhs said that the Police had been making a search at night. We were afraid lest we should be mistaken for Sikhs of the *Komagata Maru*. (Again said) we were afraid least the Police should arrest us even without cause. Early in the morning, we three took train at a small railway station, and came to Amritsar. Sundar Singh kept my umbrellas with him, saying that he would dispose of them. At Amritsar the Police caught us thinking us to be passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. They kept us in custody for eight days, and let us off after making inquiry about us. We went to our respective villages. My real brother, Nand Singh came to Amritsar to take me with him. I intended to go to my village after I had taken a bath on the occasion of the *Dewali* festival. But as my father was very old, I first went to see him. The *Dewali* festival was to come off on the second or the third day. I came to Amritsar alone from my village to take a bath on the occasion of the *Dewali*. I went to the Clock Tower, which is near the *Darbar Sahib*. There is a *sarai* there, where *kunka*, &c., are prepared. On the previous occasion too I had put up there. I do not know the name of the keeper of *sarai*. The *sarai* is on the east of the Clock Tower. It was the day of the *Dewali* festival. Sundar of *Guru-ki-Wadali* was present there. I inquired of him about the umbrellas. He gave an evasive answer, and paid me no money. Sometimes he said one thing and sometimes another thing. He said that Gujar Singh, resident of Bhakna, had also arrived that he had gone to his village, and that I should see him (Sundar Singh) again in the afternoon. I thought I might get the price of my umbrellas from him. I went to the *sarai* in the afternoon. I found also Gujar Singh there. He and Sundar Singh asked me to go out with them. I did not inquire of them why, but accompanied them. We six men, *i.e.*, myself, Sundar Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, resident of Jeowal, District Amritsar, Gujar Singh, resident of Bhakna, a tall Sikh boy, called Kartar Singh, who was a *mona*, and whose parentage and residence are not known, a tall thick-skinned man of 35 or 40 with a long beard and a sallow complexion which was neither white or black, and a thick-skinned Hindu of middle stature, tawny complexion, small cut beard, aged 30, having no *kes* went out. I do not know the names of these two men. We sat under a *Tahli* tree on the Grand Trunk Road near the Khalsa College and to the left side of it. The *Dewali* fair was in full swing. The time was *laudha-wela*.

Q.—What did you do on going there?

A.—I do not know what they talked about among themselves. They told me to meet them at the Khasa Railway Station. I went to Khasa on the day told to me.

Q.—Why did you go there?

A.—I thought that some prominent men might assemble there, and that by going about with them I might perhaps get the price of my umbrellas.

Q.—What was done at Khasa, when you went there?

A.—I reached the Khasa Railway Station alone. I went on foot. I went by rail from the Beas Railway Station to the Chheharata Railway Station. I took a ticket from Beas to Amritsar, and then a third class ticket from Amritsar to Chheharata. It was 10 or 12 days after the *Dewali*. I remembered the day then. Gujar Singh was sitting outside the Railway Station. He went away leaving me there and asking me to stop any man that came there. Other men came and stood there. This was a little before sunset.

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Q.—What other men came there ?

A.—Only Sundar Singh of Jeowal came out of the station. The others came afterwards.

Q.—What did you do then ?

A.—It became dark. Gujar Singh had told me when going, that in case he did not return soon, we should meet him at a well, which was about a mile from the Khasa Railway Station and at a distance of ten fields to the right of the way leading to Bhakna, and could be seen from the way. Sundar Singh and I both went to the said well. It was day at the time. There was no men there. When it was dark, we turned back towards the Railway Station. In the way Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, with 5 or 7 men, met us. Gujar Singh also met us with 5 or 7 men. The man having a thumb cut off, who was with us when we sat near the Khalsa College, also had 3 on 4 men with him, Gujar Singh and Sundar Singh led us on. We went and sat among bushes at a distance of a mile from the level-crossing of Satlani Sahib.

Q.—How far and in what direction are those bushes from Satlani Sahib ?

A.—The bushes are to the west of Satlani Sahib, and at a distance of half-a-mile, more or less.

Q.—How many men assembled there, and which of them can you name ?

A.—Fifteen or twenty men assembled there. I had seen the following men out of them before :—Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Gujar Singh of Bhakna, Sundar Singh of Jeowal, Doctor Mishra Singh, who wore spectables, (again said) he was not there perhaps, the man, with a thumb cut off, who had met us near the Khalsa College, and Kartar Singh, who was with us when we met near the Khalsa College.

I had not seen the others before. Four men went aside and conspired together. Gujar Singh was one of them, and there were three others. Kartar Singh also was one of them. They kept separate from us all. Having conspired together they said to us that we should meet them at Tarn Taran on the day of *Massia*, and that then they would let us know everything. They did not tell us anything else. We all returned. I did not go back to my house.

Q.—Where did you stay, and why did you not go home ?

A.—I passed my time by sleeping under trees hither and thither. I did not go to my house, as I thought the members of my family would not let me come out again, while I wished that I should get the price of my umbrellas or a reply in the negative. The *Massia* fell a day or two after the gathering at Khasa.

Q.—What else have you to stay ?

A.—I went alone to see the *Massia* fair at Tarn Taran. There Sundar Singh of Guru ki-Wadali, Wasakha Singh, *Jat*, father's name not known, village not known, Tahsil Tarn Taran, with three or four other men, whom I do not know, met together in fields on the other side of the pond, to the south of the houses of the lepers. Chanan Singh of Burchand also was there. I forget to say that when after the dispersing of the gathering at Satlani Sahib, we came back to the Khasa Railway Station. Sundar Singh obtained Rs. 3 more from me by coaxing (?). It was with difficulty that I persuaded him to leave Re. 1 with me for my expenses. At Tarn Taran he said "No one has come I do not know what the matter is." Sundar Singh of Wadali said that he would let me know afterwards. The above-mentioned Wasakha Singh is a resident of Daudher, I now recollect. All of us dispersed at Tarn Taran. I proceeded towards my village which was 20 *kos* distant. I did not go to my house, but roamed about. I wished to go my house after making a settlement about the price of the umbrellas. At Hakan (Hong Kong ?) Balwant Singh of Daudher had caused me to lend Rs. 30 for fare of ship to the Sikh

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boy, who embarked with us and who was aged about 20 years. I went to Daudher with object of recovering that sum too if possible. Going to Daudher I met Balwant Singh and Wasakha Singh. Balwant Singh said that the boy could not be found. I said "Well, I am going now." Wasakha Singh said "Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru has gone after informing me just now that a meeting will take place at the Jhar Sahib to-day." Saying this he prohibited me from going. I thought that Sundar Singh might be present there, and I should inquire about the umbrellas from him. The same evening, we five men, *viz.*, Wasakha Singh, Balwant Singh, a Muhammadan whose name, &c., I do not know, a *Jat*, whose name, &c., I do not know, and who rode a mare, and myself, went to the Jhar Sahib. At the gathering at Saltani Sahib Sundar Singh of Wadali and Gujar Singh of Bhakna had asked me to arrange for *chhavis*. When we reached the Jhar Sahib, Sundar Singh of Wadali inquired of me if I had brought *chhavis*. I said that I could not get any. Then he inquired if I had brought any men. I said that I could not get any.

Q.—At what time did the meeting at the Jhar Sahib take place?

A.—The meeting took place at *sotewela*.

Q.—At what place was the meeting held?

A.—First we talked together under the *beri* trees outside the *gurdwara* at the Jhar Sahib. Then we sat in a *kothri* inside the *gurdwara*.

Q.—Name the men that met there.

A.—There were those who had come with us from Daudher. The total number of the men present there was about 100. I know the names of Sundar Singh of Wadali, Chanan Singh of Burchand, Budha Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sur Singh, tahsil and district not known, whom I had seen at Hakan (Hong Kong?), Suja Singh, father's name not known, resident of Waltoha, and Harnam Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sialkot District, village not known.

Q.—Do you know the names of the other men?

A.—I do not know the name of any other men. Lal Singh, father's name not known, resident of Bhure, District Amritsar, tahsil not known, was also present. I heard his name there.

Q.—Think over, and say if there was any other man, whose name, &c. you can tell?

A.—There were many other men. I do not know their names.

Q.—What other things were talked of at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—It was agreed there that we should shut up the Thanedar of Sarhali. Subsequently this proposal was dropped. It was agreed that the proposal should not be carried out that day. No other talk took place in my presence. A fat Sikh, aged 30 or 35 years, having a tall stature and tawny complexion, resident of *mauza* Sur Singh, who rode a horse, took me and 10 or 15 men more to another village, of which I do not know the name.

Q.—How far and in what directien is that village from the Jhar Sahib?

A.—That village is near the *theh* of Kairon. We were taken there and kept in a *kotha* of *turi* (chaff) during the day time. At night there was a gathering on the *theh* of Kairon. The fat Sikh mentioned above, Sundar Singh of Wadali, Lal Singh of Bhure, and others, about 30 men in all assembled there. Chanan Singh of Burchand, Harnam Singh of Sialkot, Budha Singh of Sur Singh and Suja Singh of Waltoha were among them. I do not know the names of the others.

Q.—What was talked on the *theh* of Kairon?

A.—Sundar Singh of Wadali wrote the names of all present there, at the instance of Lal Singh, resident of Bhure.

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Q.—On what did he write the names?

A.—He took out of his pocket a note-book or a piece of paper and wrote on it with a pencil. Then he put the note-book in his pocket again. He threatened us by saying "We will put off the anus of the man that goes away."

Q.—What was agreed upon there?

A.—It was agreed that we should seize the thanadar of Sarhali. That is what was told to us. I do not know what proposals were made in secret.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—It was beyond midnight, when we reached near the thana of Sarhali. We sat there in cotton fields on the road side. Lal Singh and the fat tawny complexioned Sikh of Sur Singh, who was aged 30 or 35, and who rode a horse, went away somewhere. They returned in the morning. We all, nearly 30 men, stood up. The fat Sikh of Sur Singh took us to a village on the *dhaya*. I do not know the name of the village. Only 10 or 15 men out of 30 were left. The others dispersed. Twelve of us sat in the *gurdwara*. Four men, *i.e.*, Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Balwant Singh of Dudher, Lal Singh of Bhure, and the fat Sikh of Sur Singh, went to some other house, leaving us at the *gurdwara*. A man brought *rotis*. After taking our food, we went into the village inquiring about the above four men, and reached the place, where they were sitting. Balwant Singh was taking his food. We inquired of them if we might go. They said "Go towards the river. We too are coming." We, 8 or 9 men, went towards the river. The others dispersed in the village. I know the names of Chanan Singh of Burchand and Harnam Singh of Sialkot out of those 8 or 9 men. I do not know the name of any other of them. I can identify them. We waited for Balwant Singh and Sundar Singh. But they did not come. After waiting for one or two *gharis*, two men whom I did not know, went back, and never returned. Chanan Singh and another man also went. They could find no clue to Balwant Singh, &c. Some others went away before evening. Chanan Singh of Burchand, Harnam Singh of Sialkot, a boy of 18 or 20 years, parentage and residence not known, complexion moderately fair, taller than myself, and pretty fairly fat, another Sikh, who was rather fat and whom I do not know, a Sikh of middle stature, sallow complexion, age 30 or 35 years, resident of Sur Singh, name, parentage and full particulars about residence not known, and myself, six men in all, were left. We looked about for Balwant Singh, &c., hither and thither, but did not find them. We lay outside on the river side. Next day, I too came to my house.

Q.—Did you see arms on the occasion of any gathering?

A.—I saw *chhavis* at the Jhar Sahib.

Q.—Did you see *chhavis* with all the 100 men?

A.—Some of the men might be without *chhavis*.

Q.—Had you got a *chhavi* with you?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you see my other arms?

A.—At the Jhar Sahib I saw swords with the two Sikhs who were on horses. One of them was of Sur Singh.

Q.—Did you see arms near the Khalsa College, near Satlani Sahib, at Tarn Taran, and on the *theh* of Kairon?

A.—No.

Q.—What was your object in joining with those men?

A.—I went about simply to recover the price of umberallas. I had no other object.

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Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—I pray that the court may think over the matter, look into the evidence in my defence, and make inquiries from those I have served. I have never behaved as bad character. I have never done anything against the Government, I delivered no lectures. I remained at my house throughout after the day I came home from the *dhaya* of the river, and did nothing, nor did anyone come to me. I have nothing else to say. I have got no arms, nor am I a mischief-maker.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Dated the 17th September 1915.

Read out to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

88. Suja Singh, son of Khushal Singh, *Jat*, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 26 :—

Q. 1.—Are you sister's son of accused (99) Wadhawa Singh of Dugri?

A.—(99) is my aunt's son. His mother is my father's sister.

Q. 2.—Did you sail from Shanghai with Dr. Mathra Singh on July 18th, 1914?

A.—Don't know Dr. Mathra Singh. Did return in July.

Q. 3.—Did you reach Calcutta by a Jardine Company boat on 28th-29th September 1914? Was Sundar Singh (W. G.) on your ship?

A.—Yes, he was.

Q. 4.—Why did you return to India?

A.—In *Har* I went to Hong Kong, within 3 months returned for want of employment.

Q. 5.—Did you at Shanghai swear on the *Granth Sahib* to devote yourself to the *Ghadr* cause?

A.—Never went to Shanghai.

Q. 6.—Did you sail from Shanghai by order of accused Gujar Singh, and were Dr. Mathra Singh, accused, Balwant Singh, absconder, and Sundar Singh (W. G.) on your ship?

A.—No, only Sundar (W. G.) was in my boat, but not others. I sailed from Hong Kong.

Q. 7.—Did you, on arrival at Calcutta, put up at Howrah *Gurdwara*?

A.—I stopped there on starting but not on my return.

Q. 8.—Did you and accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal and accused Balwant Singh, absconder, leave together for the Punjab?

A.—I was arrested at Amritsar as *Komagata* passenger. On further enquiry I was released, again arrested. Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal in the *havilat* with me but cannot say it was in the same ship. The same answer as to Balwant Singh.

Q. 9.—Did you leave your clothes in Calcutta to be given to the *Komagata Maru* men?

A.—No.

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Q. 10.—Were you, about October 17th, 1914, at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar along with accused Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal and accused Balwant Singh, absconder.

A.—I returned 10 days before *Dewali*. Did not go to Nanak's *chaubara*. Sundar Singh of (W. G.) used to drink hard on the ship. I stopped him, he abused, I flung his *Bati* basin, which fell in the sea. He has got in trouble. Did not know Sundar Singh of Doulu Nangal. Saw him first in the *havilat*.

Q. 11.—Were you in Gujar Singh accused's *Dewali* party there?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—A few days after *Masya*, did you, accused (49) Labh Singh of Waltoha, accused (56) Mangal Singh of Waltoha and Channan Singh (W. B. M.) read the *Ghadr* and talk of looting at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 23rd or 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Were you at the Kairon mound assembly? Why does Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali *Thana*?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Were you seen a year ago leaving your village Waltoha with (P. W. 167) Ijaib Singh and accused Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Labh Singh of Waltoha, Jammu and Thakur Singh of Waltoha and others? If so, where were you all going?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—Mangal Singh bear grudge to me. Similarly Ijaib Singh. Sundar Singh (W. G.) implicates me for quarrel with him on the ship. My father gave evidence against Ishar Singh. Jhanda Singh gives evidence at police instance. Jeboo of Waltoha (Ajaib Singh) lost his cattle, suspected me and complained to *Thana*. My father gave evidence against Gurdit Singh who is uncle of Ajaib Singh. Also against Labh Singh. I never left my village except at Patti where I was called by an officer, who directed me not to leave my village. Jagat Singh told by police to identify by a mark on my face. Channan was in the same *havilat*.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

89. Surjan Singh, son of Mahan Singh, *Jat*, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana, aged 20 :—

Q. 1.—Did you surrender yourself at Lahore Central Jail on November 8th, 1915? Had you been absconding?

A.—Yes. Before surrender I was at my *massi* reciting *Path*. Did 3 *paths* for 2 or 3 months.

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Q. 2.—Were you present at a meeting at Khanna, when resolutions were passed regarding the Rikabganj *Gurdwara*, Santokh tank, etc. ?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you at the *Akhand Path* at the house of Ram Singh, Reservist at Gujarwal, or at the secret meeting held after it ?

A.—I went as *Pathi*, no secret committee. The *bhog* was on *Basant Panchami*.

Q. 4.—Were you at a secret meeting at Dhundari held after Gurbachan Singh's *Path* ?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you get Rs. 8 from Ludhiana *Bagar*, and give it to (P.W. 27) Indar Singh to go to the *Bar* to raise recruits for an attack at Ferozepore ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you assemble with others at accused Randhir Singh's house on February 19th, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you go with Udham Singh, approver (of Hans), and accused Uttam Singh of Hans, and collect accused Sarwan Singh and Jagat Singh for the Ferozepore attack ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you join the train at Mullanpur on February 19th, 1915, with accused Randhir Singh's party dressed in black ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Were you at the reed jungle assembly that night at Ferozepore ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you, on the morning of February 20th, 1915, take, (P. W. 39) *Mussammat* Nihal Kaur, a ticket from Phirne ke Kai Station ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did (P. W.) Ichhar Singh see you at a *Diwan* at Basaur ? If so, what was the occasion ?

A.—There is every year an annual *Dewan*, he may have seen me, I don't remember seeing him.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—Udham Singh punished for cutting of hair. Nobody else has identified. I some times go to *Shabad Mela or Dewans* with Randhir Singh. I am a *Pathi*, some times I am called for *Path*. In the days I am accused of crime I was constructing my well, began it in *Sawan*, finished in *Bhagan*. Did not leave my well.

My father Daffadar, my uncles, some in service, my cousin was in army, some cousins in front.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

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90.—Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh, *Jat*, of Bhikiwind, Police Station Khaira, District Lahore, aged 25 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive Calcutta on October 13th, 1914, by the *Nam Sang* from Shanghai *vid* Hong Kong? Which of the present accused came on your ship?

A.—Do not remember ship, did return, several men; cannot remember particular men.

Q. 2.—Listen to your confession recorded on September 20th, 1915, by Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar District. Did you make it? Does it bear your signature?

A.—It was obtained by police torture, starved, me also; in various ways I was maltreated. It is false.

Q. 3.—Did accused Gujar Singh pay for your passage to India? Why did you return?

A.—No, my cousin Tara Singh was ill at Shanghai, I brought him home, he is all right now.

Q. 4.—Were you one of accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you go to Nanak Singh's *chaubara* in Amritsar about October 17th, 1914, and were you in accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Were you at Nankana fair and at Tarn Taran *Massia*, told about the date for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Were you at an assembly at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure about 10th/ 11th November 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you bring approver Natha Singh a message from Channan Singh to assemble at the Jhar Singh for rising; and stay at his *haveli* with accused Budha Singh and Ganda Singh *Nihang*?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did approver Natha Singh give you a sword which he had got from Lal Singh of Bhure, after sharpening it on a stone?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you all then go on towards the Jhar Sahib; but learn on the way from accused Sadhu Singh that the meeting had been postponed?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you and approver Natha Singh and accused Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, then go to Bhure, learning on the may from approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) of the failure of the sowars to arrive?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Did you and Sundar Singh (W. G.) then go to Bhikiwind, leaving the sword at Lal Singh of Bhure's house?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

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Q. 14.—Did you, on November 27th, 1914 armed with a *chhavi*, attend the Khairon mound assembly with approver Sunder Singh (W. G.), Inder Singh and accused Sultan Shah? Why does Sundar Singh say your name is in note-book Exh. P. 1.?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Were you in the attempt on Sarhali Thana and did you go with approver Natha Singh and others to the Dhun *zamindar*?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Sundar Singh (W. G.) has a cousin, maternal uncle's son, Sarain Singh of Pindori got him a passage. He borrowed 140 dollars from Varyam Singh through Naurang Singh at interest 8 dollars a month. Naurang Singh was repaid 100 dollars. This he had borrowed from me, he refused to return them to me at Shanghai. Since then we are not on good terms. I dunned him when he got his discharge. We quarrelled and fought.

I was restricted to my village. Every day Lambardar paid domicilary visit to my house. I did not go out of my village. Teja Singh, Sultan Shah, Teja Singh, II, Natha Singh of Dhun, Sadhu Singh of Sir Singh, two Mangal Singhs and I were arrested and sent to Patti. Later Mugul and Suja Singh sent to the same *havelat*. Kala Singh entrained at the same time and same compartment. Four of us in *havelat*, rest sent to jail. Kala Singh remained for 13th September to 29th September in the same *havelat* with me. Natha Singh gives at the instance of Sundar Singh (W. G.), Jagat Singh stood security for Channan Singh, son of Lal Singh, I was shown to him. In *Maghar* Superintendent of Police warned me not to leave my village.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation of a confession made by Teja Singh, son of Dial Singh, on the 20th day of September 1915, before Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Teja Singh, son of Dial Singh, Jat, of Bhikhiwind, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, aged 26 or 27 years, occupation agriculture.

Q.—What do you want to say?

A.—In *Bhadon* 1914, I was employed in the Police Department at Shanghai. There Gujar Singh, father's name not know, Jat of Bhukna, District. Amritsar, lived with Sunder Singh, father's name not known, resident of Guru-ki-Wadali, Tahsil Amritsar. The former urged the latter to go to the motherland. In my presence the former said that his brothers had been subjected to oppression, and that he and others should go to the mother country and kill the English. Sundur Singh took liquor and thus got his name removed from the Police Department. He embarked a ship in *Bhadon*, while Gujar Singh remained in Shanghai.

Q.—Did Gujar Singh say anything to you?

A.—He asked me also to go to my country. I said that I had no money to pay my fare. He said "many people are going with arms from America, come let us go there. I will pay your fare." I agreed to this.

Q.—Did you too intend to kill the English after reaching your country?

A.—I did not intend to fight against the English. But my intention was to take Tara Singh, my consin who was ill at Shanghai, to his village. I could not even bear his expenses.

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Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—In the month of *Bhadon* Gujar Singh paid my fare. Tara Singh's are was paid partly by me and partly by himself. We got on board the ship.

Q.—What persons were with you ?

A.—There were Tara Singh, Gujar Singh of Bhakna, Damodar Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Dogri, District Amritsar, Mahim Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Chola, District Amritsar, Jawala Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, residence not known, myself and other Sikhs and men of other tribes of India. All these men were in the same ship.

Q.—What was the intention of the others ?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Bishen Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Arpal, District Amritsar and Ajaib Singh, father's name not know, *Jat*, of Arpal, also got on board the ship along with us. We then arrived at Hong Kong. It was the month of *Bhadon*. We visited the *gurdwara*. A large number of people returned from America had gone there. I do not know their names. One of them was Budha Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sur Singh, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore. I know his name because be belonged to my tahsil. In the ship we associated with each other after our departure from Hong Kong. Some 30 or 40 Sikhs left Hong Kong by that ship. I do not know their names. Thence we went to Penang. Their our ship was intercepted, and remained there for 8 days. We reached Calcutta in *Assu* in 1914.

Q.—Did you in the way talk against the Government or what ?

A.—I did not talk sedition. The people returned from America said that on reaching their country they would set up a mutiny. Their talk imbued me with similar ideas and so I made a common cause with them.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—When we reached Calcutta we were 60 or 65 in number. We were not, however, allowed to stay in the city. We were made to sit in the train and sent direct to the Punjab. Tara Singh, Gujar Singh, Mahin Singh, Budha Singh, Sunder Singh of Guru-ki-Wadali, who joined us at Calcutta, and myself got down at Amritsar. There were other 30 or 40 Sikhs. I did not know them, or did I talk with them The police caught me as well was Budha Singh of Sur Singh at the Amritsar Railway Station, and let off the others. The persons other than both of us were provided with certificates bearing the signature (of some officer) at Calcutta. But we *i.e.*, Budha Singh and I were made to get into the train in a hurry and so we could not get such certificates, The *Sahib* after making enquiry from us let us off. A Police Constable conducted us to our village. Some 4 or 5 days before the *Dewali* festival I alone left the village for Amritsar to see the fair. Sundar Singh of Guru-ki-Wadali met me at the Clock Tower near the *Darbar Sahib*. In company with him I went to a *haveli* situate to the east of the Clock Tower. In that *haveli* was a large number of America returned people. I too sat there.

Q.—To whom does that *haveli* belong ?

A.—I do not know to whom it belongs. Confectioners prepare *kunka* (sweets) there.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru asked me to meet him at the Clock Tower in Amritsar to go to Nankana Sahib to see the fair which was to come off on the *Puranmashi* on the 15th of *Katak*. Having seen the fair I went back to my village. In the month of *Katak* I again went to Amritsar a day before the fair of Nankana Sahib. I happened to Sundar Singh at the Clock Tower.

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Q.—In the *haveli* ?

A.—No. He was sitting at the Clock Tower.

Q.—What took place then ?

A.—The same day in the afternoon both of us and Bishen Singh, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, aged 40 years, resident of the *ilaka* of Malwa, got into the train. Bishan Singh of Malwa was in company with Sundar Singh. At the railway station Sundar Singh purchased tickets for Khasa Station. On my asking him as to why he had not purchased tickets for Nankana Sahib he said that we would go there after holding consultation with Gujar Singh of Bhakna (aforesaid) at Khasa.

Q.—Did you enquire from Sundar Singh what consultation he had to hold with Gujar Singh ?

A.—He said that he had to fix a date.

Q.—What took place then ?

A.—We arrived at Khasa in the evening. There we met Gujar Singh, Sundar Singh and Gujar Singh had a talk with each. We do not enquire from them what had happened. At 10 or 11 o'clock in the night we three, *i.e.*, Sundar Singh, Bishan Singh and two other men left Khasa for Nankana Sahib by train.

Q.—What were the names of those two men ?

A.—One of them was Harnam Singh (father's name not known, *Jat*, residence not known) whom I had seen at Shanghai. He was a tall and lean man of sallow complexion, aged 30 years. The other Sikh was a tall man of average build, aged 30 years. I do not know his name, etc., nor did I notice his complexion. Both these men accompanied us in the train from Khasa. They were acquainted with Sundar Singh.

Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—At Khasa we purchased third class tickets for Lahore where we purchased tickets for Nankana Sahib in the morning and saw the fair. From there Sundar Singh of Guru-ki-Wadali and I returned to Amritsar. We returned one day after the fair. The remaining men dispersed. The said Sundar Singh told me at the Amritsar Station a date (which I do not now remember) on which he asked me to go to his village. I went to my village. On the appointed date I went to Guru-ki-Wadali.

Q.—How many days approximately after the fair of Nankana Sahib did you go to Wadali ?

A.—After 16 or 17 days.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—At Wadali Guru Sundar Singh asked me to go to the Jhar Sahib on a certain date which I have forgotten. That date was to come only after two or three days.

Q.—Did you ask him why he invited you ?

A.—I enquired from him and he told me that a large number of men had gone there, that they would raid Police Stations after holding consultation, and that pistols would be received and distributed among them.

Q.—Did you too agree to plunder Police Stations ?

A.—I did not really intend to go, but I went back to my village promising with Sundar Singh to come.

Q.—Did you then go to the Jhar Sahib ?

A.—While returning from Wadali. I did not go to my village, but I went to Sur Singh. There Budha Singh of Sur Singh met me. He asked me to pass the night there with Natha Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sur Singh, who was the *Sant* of the *gaddi* of *Baba* Biddi Chand, and to go to the

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Jhar Sahib along with him (Budha Singh) to attend a meeting there. Then I too conceived the idea of making raids on Police Stations and fighting against the Government. Budha Singh told me that a large number of men would gather together. Both of us put up with Natha Singh for the night.

Q.—Did Natha Singh know your intentions ?

A.—He was at the bottom of all this.

Q.—What else have to say ?

A.—We then got up in the morning. Buta Singh and Ganda Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Sur Singh, then killed a goat. Half of it was cooked and the other half was left uncooked. It was cooked by them at the *dera* of Natha Singh.

Q.—Did any one else go there ?

A.—No.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—In the afternoon Budha Singh, Ganda Singh, Natha Singh, and a *Sikh* (whose name I do not know and who lived with *Baba* Natha Singh) and myself started.

Q.—What was the description of that *Sikh* ?

A.—Dark colour; tall stature; thin physique; age 26 or 27 years.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—*Baba* Natha Singh took out two swords from a *kotha* which was used for storing chaff and formed part of an unoccupied *tavela* situate outside the village towards the east. He kept those swords with himself. Ganda Singh had to *chhuras* (large knives) each being two cubits long. The remaining three of us were empty-handed. Only *Baba* Natha Singh was riding a mare. A little before sunset we reached the village Bhure. There we called upon Lal Singh of Bhure, caste *Jat*, father's name not known, and placed the swords and the *chhuras* in his house, which was situated outside the village towards the west. I remained outside the house while the others took the arms inside. The mare was also tethered in the said *haveli*. I was standing outside the *haveli* when Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru came up. He was accompanied by Indar Singh of Sur Singh.

Q.—To what caste did Indar Singh belong and whose son was he ?

A.—He was *Jat* by caste, I do not know the name of his father.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—Sundar Singh and Indar Singh said "come, let us to go to the Jhar Sahib." We arrivet at the place in the evening. Ten or twelve men had come there. We remained sitting there. Some 30 or 40 men in all assembled. *Baba* Natha Singh, Ganda Singh, Budha Singh and another Sikh, who all had stayed at Bhure came up there along with Lal Singh.

Q.—Who else where there ?

A.—Banta Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Dudher, Tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar came with the party of *Baba* Natha Singh. Dari, father's name not known, caste *Jat*, aged 30 years, resident of Dudher, and Wasaka Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, Dudher, also came there. I neither know nor can identify the others. It was dark then. They sat by me and had a talk with me.

Q.—Where did you sit ?

A.—Some sat inside the Jhar Sahib and some outside it.

Q.—What consultation was held there ?

A.—The consultation was not held in my presence. Sundar Singh and Indar Singh told me that a date has been fixed that day, *i.e.*, a meeting would be

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held at the *theh* of Kairon the next night, that is, the night following the next day. I told Indar Singh that I would not be going any further. He said " well, you need not come." I left for my village the same night. My village was 4 *kos* off.

Q.—Did you see arms with anybody at Jhar Sahib ?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you anything else to say ?

A.—I went to my village and slept there. The same night Sundar Singh of Wadali and Indar Singh of Sur Singh, came to me at my house. They slept at my house. In the morning they got up and left my village for Kharra which is 4 *kos* off towards the west. Sunder Singh said that he was going to see his relatives. Indar Singh and Sundar Singh returned at noon, with a bottle of liquor. They took some of it and made me also take it. They took it at my *haveli*. We were only three men. In the afternoon Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah, *fakir*, resident of Bhikiwind, my village, turned up. I asked him what he wanted. He said that he wanted chaff. Sundar Singh asked me to tell him (*Fakir*) to take liquor. Accordingly I asked him if he cared to take liquor. He said " very well. " He took liquor. The first bottle was full. Then I brought another full bottle from Harnam Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Baler. I went to him on the back of a mare.

Q.—How far is Baler from your village ?

A.—One *kos*.

Q.—What did you pay for the bottle ?

A.—I paid Re. 1-4-0.

Q.—What else have you say ?

A.—My mother cooked food and we eat it. We consumed half of the 2nd bottle. Then I asked the *Sain* to accompany us to the *theh*. He said " well, come on "

Q.—Did you or the Sain ask what was to be done at the *theh* ?

A.—We questioned and Sunder Singh answersd that the people of the whole country would assemble there and make raids on Police Stations after consultation.

Q.—Did he name any Police Station and did you make a common cause with him and others ?

A.—He did not name any thana then. While I was under the influence of liquor I too made a common cause with them for making raids.

Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—A little before sunset we got out of the village. Sultan Shah *Sain* said that he had a *kirch* (sword). Therupon Sunder Singh asked him to fetch it. Accordingly Sultan Shah fetched a sword. I do not know wherefrom he brought it.

Q.—What is *kirch* ?

A.—It is a straight sword supplied to Sardars in the army.

Q.—What more have you to say ?

A.—We drank the remaining half bottle too outside the village.

Q.—What meals did you take ?

A.—Evening meals, Sunder Singh and Indar Singh took their morning meals at Kharra. The *Sain* did not take his meals from me.

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Q.—What more have you to say?

A.—At the *khao peo* time we reached the village Kharra. There at the *dera* of *Nihanghs*, which lies towards the west of the village, we met Prem Singh, father's name not known, resident of Sur Singh. We all five lost our way and strayed to the other side of the *theh* of Kairon. Then we went along the side of the canal distributary. The *theh* was to the left hand side of us. To the right side of the *theh* was the canal bridge 700 or 800 yards off. After crossing the bridge we saw Lal Singh and Bhure, *Baba* Natha Singh of Sur Singh and Mangal Singh, father's name not known, resident of Waltoha, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, sitting on the side of the distributary. They told us the way. We all collected at the *theh* of Kairon at the time when the night had advanced 1 or 1¼ *pahrs*. There were some 30 men at the *theh*. I know Jaib Singh of Arpal (aforesaid), Banta Singh of Dudher (aforesaid), Indar Singh, Sunder Singh, *Sain* Sultan Shah, Parem Singh, Lal Singh, *Baba* Natha Singh and Mangal Singh, aforesaid (who arrived with me) and Budha Singh of Sur Singh (aforesaid), Ganda Singh of Sur Singh and Ganda Singh, father's name not known, Jat, of Khapar Kheri, Tahsil and District Amritsar. I saw them at the Jhar Sahib. I knew also two men more, *viz.*, Chanan Singh, father's name not known, age 25 years, resident of Burechand, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, and Kesar Singh, father's name not know, *Jat*, resident of Sur Singh, by occupation a goldsmith. These two men were also present on the *theh* of Kairon. It was resolved that the Sarhali Police Station should be raided. Having made this resolution all set out. Several intended to slip off. But Lal Singh said that the persons sliping away would be done to death. We arrived at the Sarhali Police Station after midnight. We sat in a cotton field situate on the road side. Lal Singh of Bhure, *Baba* Natha Singh of Sur Singh and another man, whom I did not see and who was called Natha Singh of Dhun, went on mares to bring Dari and Kundu from Dudher. Many persons, *viz.*, Indar Singh, Sundar Singh, etc., named Natha Singh of Dhun as the men who along with others was going to bring Dari and Kundu. Several persons said this. The above-named men returned a *pahr* before sunrise and stated "Dari and Kundu do not come. Let us go away. The people of Sarhali would kill us even with clods of earth." They further said "let us go and make a raid on the Tarn Tarn Police Station." But being afraid of being killed by the people of the city some of them retreated and some proceeded towards the *dhaya* of the river. Sultan Shah and I with 20 others set out for the *dhaya*. Reaching Dhun *Baba* Natha Singh, Sundar Singh and Lal Singh got loaves of bread cooked. Prem Singh of Sursingh (aforesaid) and Jagat Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Jagatpura, Tahsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, who had met us on the *theh* of Kairon, were sent from Sarhali to a cavalry. I forgot to mention this point first.

Q.—Where did you meet Jagat Singh?

A.—He met me at the *theh* of Kairon.

Q.—To what cavalry and for what purpose were they sent?

A.—To the cavalry at Lahore. The soldiers of that cavalry also promised to come on the date, but they failed. It was for this reason that the above-named two men were sent to them.

Q.—What else have you say?

A.—At Dhun we stayed in the *dharmsala*. There was a *Bhai* there. I do not know his name. Sundar Singh of Wadali, Lal Singh of Bhure and *Baba* Natha Singh of Sursingh caused loaves of bread to be carried by a *Mehra*.

Q.—What was the age of the *Mehra* and what was his description?

A.—He was 30 years old, having small stature. I do not remember his full description.

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Q.—What else have you to say ?

A.—After eating the bread we went to the bank of the river. It was not yet noon. We sat there in two groups. Lal Singh of Bhure, *Baba* Natha Singh of Sursingh and Sundar Singh of Guru-ki-Wadali went away on the back of mares saying that they were going to bring the soldiers of the cavalry stationed at Lahore. We were thus left 8 or 9 men in all there. We were Sultan Shah, *Sain*, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Budha Singh of Sursingh, Ganda Singh of Sursingh, Keshr Singh, goldsmith of Sursingh, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Bahta Singh of Dhuder, Chanan Singh of Burchand and myself. The night set in. There was a house of *Fakirs* at the *dhuya*. We all passed the night in that house. The next day we left Dhun and went to the other side of the river in a boat. We did not eat anything. At noon we reached a Jhal (thick bushes) in the jungle, one mile from Dhun. Sultan Shah, Fakir, and Ganda Singh, *Nihang*, of Khapar Kheri (aforesaid) went to a village which is 2 or 3 miles to the east from there, to bring loaves of bread. I do not know the name of that village. We begged bread from the *Bhai* of the *dharmsala*. The *Bhai* had some loaves with himself and some he begged in the village. We said that we were travellers.

Q.—State the name or description of the *Bhai* ?

A.—I do not know the name. He was 40 years old, Sikh by religion, with tall stature and dark colour having no special mark of identification. His beard contained some grey hair. We brought the bread to the *Jhal* and gave it to the men to eat. In the *Jhal* we remained till evening. We were nine in number. In the afternoon when we were about to leave the *Jhal* two other men came from the direction of Dhun and they added to our number. They were named Jagat Singh, father's name not known, *Jat*, of Sur Singh and Kartar Singh, whose parentage and residence I do not know. In the said *Jhal* was a hut of a *Jat* a mile off. I do not know his name. He was a Sikh aged 60 years, with tall stature and complexion neither fair nor dark. We slept in that hut for the night.

Q.—Did you take any food ?

A.—We took it only once in the afternoon.

Q.—What did you do then ?

A.—In the morning we proceeded towards Padhri. Banta Singh said that Sundar Singh and Lal Singh would come to that place. Banta Singh Jagat Singh of Sur Singh and Kartar Singh (father's name not known), while in the way went towards a railway station, saying that they would go to Padhri after getting information about other men. About noon we reached the village Kot. One of the men of that village was acquainted with some one of us. His name I do not know, nor do I know with whom he was acquainted from amongst us. We went to his house.

Q.—What was his description ?

A.—The said *Jat* did not personally come to us. The man who from amongst us was acquainted with him went into the village leaving us under the trees outside the village towards the south. At about noon we went to the house of the *Jat*, alluded to above. That house was situated to the south of the village. A *Mehra* came up and he supplied us with food. I do not know his name and particulars. He was beardless having tawny complexion and small stature. After taking food we set out in the noon. We had scarcely gone 1,000 yards when Budha Singh of Sur Singh and Sultan Shah, *Fakir*, said that they wished to go back. I said "Let us go further. We shall come back." We had walked 100 yards further when we met Banta Singh and Jagat Singh of Sursingh. Budha Singh and Sultan Shah went back from that place. Sultan Shah while going asked me to bring his sword that was with Banta Singh. I stayed to get the sword. We reached Padhri in the afternoon, and stayed at a well to the east outside the village. No one was present at

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that well. The well was situated at a distance of 100 yards from the village. Banta Singh and I returned from there, while the rest went on further. On our way back we put up for the night at the huts in *mauza* Chamba lying on the other side of the river. No body was present there. We took no food. In the morning we went to *mauza* Chamba, and crossed the river. We took food from a relative of Banta Singh living in the village. His house was situated to the west outside the village. I did not enquire his name.

Q.—What was his description?

A.—He was 30 years of age having tawny complexion and middle stature.

Q.—What else have you to say?

A.—After taking food at Chamba we left it at *rotiwala*, and arrived at Daudher. While I was yet out I learnt that the Police was assembling at Sarhali. Being afraid I returned to my village at the *khao peo* time leaving the sword with Banta Singh. I have nothing more to say.

Q.—At what time was the meeting held at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—In the evening.

Q.—What did Natha Singh do with the other half of the meat?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—You stayed with them. What did you intend to do?

A.—Being afraid I walked along with them. While I was under the influence of liquor I intended to fight against the Government.

Q.—Did you go to the Jhar Sahib with a view to cause disturbance?

A.—I thought that if the people of the whole country met together I too would join them (in their cause).

Q.—Did you sit in the *kotha* or in an open place at the Jhar Sahib?

A.—We sat under the *beri* trees outside the *kotha*. I do not know if any one sat in the *kotha*. I sat outside it.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—No.

Signature of—

DIWAN SOM NATH,

Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Dated the 20th September 1915.

Read out to accused in Court. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 2nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

91.—Teja Singh, son of Sunder Singh, *Jat*, of Sandpura, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, aged 30:—

Q. 1.—Did you ever call yourself "Mula Singh of Sugga."?

A.—No.

Q. 2.—Were you at the Jhar Sahib assembly of November 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you at a Jhar Sahib gathering on November 30th 1914?

A.—No.

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Q. 4.—Did the Sub-Inspector of Patti enquire from you *re* a saw and revolver?

A.—Yes.

Q. 5.—Did you, on September 24th, 1915, produce from your *haveli* the saw, Exh. P. 92 B., and say it had been given you by Lal Singh of Bhure?

A.—The saw belonged to Besakha Singh of Tappa. He had given it to my brother some ten years ago. Police wanted it. I gave it, it was casually in the house.

Q. 6.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Lal Singh *Massi's* daughter is married in my village to Sunder Singh, he and his cousin Chanda Singh used to come to our village to their relative. My house broken into by Lal Singh and Chanda Singh and his relative Sunder Singh. I reported to the thana. Sunder Singh and this brother Hukam Singh arrested. Police let them go; then we quarrelled. I got him (Sunder Singh) imprisoned for 3 months. When he got out of jail my crops set fire to by him. Reported to thana. He also stole my mares. Channan Singh, son of Lal Singh, got Kala Singh to name me. Kala Singh remained a week in the *havelat* with me. Kala Singh was mixed up with me in a row for identification by Surrain Singh on the 5th October. Surrain Singh has a *Massi's* son is Mula Singh of Sugga. Sunder Singh (W. G.) did not identify me either in jail or in Court.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 2nd February 1916.

The 3rd February 1916.

Counsel as before. Accused present.

The statements of accused concluded except (67) and (17).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commisssioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

Further statement of Sadhoo Singh through Mr. M. Sadiq, advocate.

Accused 73—Sadho Singh,

Versus

CROWN.

I also incurred the enmity of Natha Singh, because I helped Lachman Singh, a resident of Sur Singh against Natha Singh. As Natha Singh suspected a *liaison* between his wife and Lachman Singh, so he found the opportunity of taking the revenge when on his arrest he found that those people who had returned from America or China could be easily arrested. He had already threatened me with grave injury and false case many a time, because we came into clash very often for this reason and others.

(Sd.) SADHOO SINGH (73),
through M. SADIQ,
Advocate.

Attached to record.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 3rd February 1916.

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Additional statement of accused (74) Sajjan Singh.

I left Ludhiana for chak 530, as I had run short of money and plague had broken out in Ludhiana. I was not keeping good health in Ludhiana, and suffered from fever twice. On reaching chak 53-, I was ill for sometime and then took to cultivation. Ever since, I have been engaged in doing my work, and my conduct can be enquired from the whole village and the neighbouring villages. The Police called one day at my house, when I had gone to fetch opium. On my return, on the next morning, I presented myself before the Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur.

As Kharak Singh, student, was arrested in Lahore on the 19th February, and Puran Singh, student, was also arrested in Ludhiana, the Police suspected the school, and finding me absent from the village, suspected me also.

My people live in the Chenab Colony for the last five years, and we do not live in our ancestral village.

I am a poor student. I throw myself on the mercy of the Court. I am fairly literate, and if my services can be of any use to the Government, I am prepared to go to the front.

SAJJAN SINGH.

Place on the record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

93. Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh, *Jat*, of Thatian, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, aged 20 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta on October 13th, 1914, by the *Nam Sang* from Shanghai *viâ* Hong Kong ?

A.—Yes, I got into a boat at Hankow, transhipped at Shanghai. Do not remember name of the boat. It was Jardine's boat, returned about *dewali*, date not remembered.

Q. 2.—Listen to your confession, recorded on 17th September 1915, by Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate of Amritsar District. Did you make it ? Does it bear your thumb impression ?

A.—The police deceived me. Harkishen Singh placed a statement before the Magistrate. He wrote a statement. It is not my statement, it is false. It bears my thumb impression. I was told I will be let off; on the contrary I am here in the dock.

Q. 3.—Were you once a sowar in the 22nd Cavalry ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 4.—Did Sohan Singh of Bhakna (L. C. C.) and accused *Gujar* Singh travel by your ship ?

A.—Cannot say. Don't know either.

Q. 5.—Did they pay part of your passage-money to India for *Ghadr* purposes ?

A.—No. I had 100 dollars of my own with me.

Q. 6.—Did they and others read the *Ghadr* on board, and speak against Government ?

A.—No. I was sea sick, did not hear any sedition.

Q. 7.—Did accused Gujar Singh buy you a ticket on the way from Calcutta to the Punjab ?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you in accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station ?

A.—No.

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Q. 9.—Were you at Nanak Singh's *chaubara* at Amritsar on 17th October 1915? Were you in accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party?

A.—I went to a shop opposite the Clock Tower, kept my things for a while there, had a bath in *Darbar Sahib*, and went away with my things to my village.

Q. 10.—Did accused Gujar Singh put you under the orders of accused Wasakha Singh of Dodher, and did you consult Wasakha Singh?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you attend Nankana fair, and leave there to preach *ghadr* in the *Bar*?

A.—I did go to the fair, know nothing about *ghadr*.

Q. 12.—Did you come with accused Harnam Singh of Rasulpur to approver Sundar Singh (W. G.)'s well, and say many men from the *Bar* will join, and leave for Tarn Taran *Massia*, intending to preach *ghadr* on the way there?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did Sundar Singh (W. G.) come to tell you that the date for a rising had been altered to November 23rd, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you attend the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd and 26th, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Were you at the Khairon mound assembly? Why does Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Were you in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you meet (P. W. 25) Achhar Singh outside a recruiting office early in December 1914; and tell him you were re-enlisting in order to spread *ghadr* in a regiment?

A.—No. I did not know (P. W. 25) before. He had come to Amritsar for enlistment like me. I was enlisted. He returned. I never spoke to him at all. I came to know in court that he belongs to *Choosla*. He was a stranger to me. I enlisted for service and did service for eight months. I did not enlist for *ghadr*. My officer may be asked as to my conduct in the Cavalry.

Q. 18.—Were you re-enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry? Did you re-enlist to spread *ghadr* ideas? Did you induce Sowar Jawand Singh to join the *ghadr*?

A.—See my answer to question 17. I did not induce sowar Jawand Singh to join the *ghadr*.

Q. 19.—Were you arrested at Fatehgarh (U. P.) where you had gone to enlist?

A.—I went there to see my brother Ganda Singh, Havildar, and to re-inlist. He produced me to recruiting officer. The day following I was arrested.

Q. 20.—Do you wish to make a further statement?

A.—Sundar Singh (W. G.), who was in Shanghai Police for six months, I was there also, had a quarrel with him as to goat. I gave him beating. He reported me to the officer. I was fined, so was another Diyal Singh, who also beat him. He was fined too.

When I was brought to Harkishen Singh, he told me I was sent for only for evidence as to who came back with me from abroad. I said I don't remember.

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On this, he said he will give me names and villages, I should state them as told. I was threatened in case I refused, I will be hanged like hundred others, and that if I state as told I will be let off. I at once did not yield. Was then badly beaten. Then my parents sent for, and lambardar. They advised me to listen to the suggestion.

I have 3 brothers and several cousins in front, one died, one returned wounded.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

for *President of the Commission.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation of a confession made by Thakur Singh, No. 93, son of Suba Singh, on the 17th September 1915, before Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Amritsar District.

Thakur Singh, son of Suba Singh, *Jat,* of *mauza* Thathian, aged 22 years, occupation agriculture.

Q.—What have you to say before me?

A.—Nearly 1 year and 3 or 2½ months ago, Labh Singh, son of Harnam Singh, resident of Roza, District Lahore, and I left Hankow in China for our villages. We intended to enter into service. Starting from Hankow we remained for the night in Shanghai in China. The next day at 12 noon we left for our country India by a Japanese ship. In that ship there were 10 or 12 Indians, who had come to Shanghai from America. Of those men Sohan Singh of Bhakna, District Amritsar, Bakhtawar Singh, resident of the Ludhiana District (the village I do not remember), Sarmukh Singh, resident of the same village with Bakhtawar Singh, Budh Singh of the Ludhiana District and two other men, whose names I do not know, had come from America and got into the ship. Gujar Singh, resident of Bhakna, Bishen Singh, resident of Warpal, Ajaib Singh, resident of Warpal, Jawala Singh, resident of Durgapur and Bishen Singh of the Ludhiana District took the ship at Shanghai. Besides them two other men also took the ship at Shanghai. I do not remember their names. Then we all joined together. All the crews questioned Labh Singh and me whereirom we were coming and where going. I told them that I had been in service before and that I would join Cavalry No. 22, as I was employed in the same Cavalry, but had afterwards left it. I added that I would enlist in that Cavalry also because I had obtained sanction. Then Gujar Singh of Bhakna enquired from Labh Singh and me if we cared to stay in Hong Kong for some time or go to India direct. Labh Singh replied that he and I had no money to pay our fare and that we would consequently stay at Hong Kong to get money from his brother Sundar Singh, who was there and worked as a *chaukidar* and then go further. We landed at Hong Kong and Labh Singh asked his brother for money to pay as fare. But Sundar Singh did not give it. Then we all stayed in the *gurdwara.* Gujar Singh of Bhakna enquired of us whether we had received money for our fare or not. We replied that we had nothing to pay our fare. I having spent all I had, in paying Labh Singh, my companion's fare. I added also that Labh Singh had come on the expectation that he would get me also my fare from his brother Thereupon Gujar Singh of Bhakna and Sohan Singh of the same place said to us "If you have to work as mere labourers in your villages, you may do so. But if you follow our advice and after going to India do at our bidding, we pay fare for you." Saying this they purchased tickets for Labh Singh and myself and gave the same to us on receipt of 10 dollars. At Hong Kong some 50 or 60 men of our country took ship. They

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got into the same ship in which the above-named men and we were. Of the men who took the ship at Hong Kong, I know Chanan Singh of the Ludhiana District, Sundar Singh, Gharib Singh and Jawind Singh. The names of others I do not know, nor do I know to what district they belonged. As regards Sundar Singh, Gharib Singh and Jawind Singh I do not know of what district they were residents. In the way Sohan Singh, Gujar Singh and Bakhtawar Singh talked against the Government. They also read out certain articles of the *Ghadr* paper from memory and certain others from the paper. The sum and substance of all those articles was that the English Government in India should be overthrown and the English killed indiscriminately. Then at Singapore and Penang about 200 or 250 men of India got on board the ship. I do not know any one of them, nor do I know the name of any one of them. They attended lectures. Then all of us arrived at Calcutta, where a large number of Police Officers, native and English, was present. They searched all of us, excepting those who had taken the ship at Penang and Singapore. The persons who got into the ship at Singapore and Penang were allowed to take train, while those who had come from Hong Kong, Shanghai or America were detained in Calcutta, and their descriptions were noted. Sohan Singh of Bhakna, Bakhtawar Singh of the District of Ludhiana and Jawind Singh, whose place of residence I do not know, were set apart. Where they were taken I do not know. The rest were taken to the Calcutta Railway Station in boats. None of them was allowed to go anywhere. A Sub-Inspector was sent from Calcutta with us as an escort. He was directed to allow us to leave train wherever we liked. Ten or twelve men could not get tickets for the train, and they were permitted to get into it without tickets. I too could not get ticket. At day dawn I was made to leave the train at a certain station. I do not know the name of that station. The Railway authorities charged the whole fare from us. So we purchased railway tickets. We purchased tickets for the places where we had to go. Gujar Singh of Bhakna was also made to alight from the train. He then purchased tickets for Labh Singh and myself. We then got into the train. In the train we met Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, District Amritsar. We ten or twelve men alighted from the train at Amritsar. Of them, I know the name of only Gujar Singh, Labh Singh and Ganda Singh aforesaid. Gujar Singh resides at Bhakna, Labh Singh at Roza, District Lahore, and Sundar Singh at Wadali Guru. When we left train at the Amritsar Railway Station, our persons were searched. Thereafter we were allowed to depart. We four then saw the *Dewali* fair. The men who had reached Amritsar before us met us. Of those men, I know the names of only Baisakha Singh, resident of Dudher, Budha Singh, resident of Sur Singh, District Lahore, and Chanan Singh, resident of Burchand, District Lahore. There were 25 or 30 others who met us there. But I do not know the name of any one of them. However, I will identify them, if they come before me. I asked Gujar Singh whether Labh Singh and I should go to our respective villages or stay at Amritsar. Upon this he replied "you may go the villages if you like, but come back to-morrow. On your return we will let you know." I then went to my village. But Labh Singh remained in Amritsar. I remained at my village or one night and then returned to Amritsar the next day and saw the fair. I remained there for one day and night. After that Labh Singh and I enquired from Gujar Singh in the morning as to whether we should remain there for go to our villages. He replied that he could not tell us anything, that he had made Wasakha Singh of Dudher our officer and that we should ask him. On enquiring from Wasakha Singh he said "go where you like. I will let you know whenever your services will be required." Then I went to my village while Labh Singh went to *mauza* Roza in the District of Lahore. I remained at my village for 15 or 20 days. Thereafter I went to see the fair of Nankana Sahib. From there I returned to my village after two days. I remained there for nearly 20 days. Thereafter Baisakha Singh of Dudher and Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru came to my village. They asked me to go to the *gurdwara* of the Jhar Sahib on the day following the next as there was a gathering there. I replied that I being ill with dysentery could not go. Upon this they said "you have forgotten the days when you were without money at Hong Kong." I then said that I would go, even if I was ill. They

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then said to me that I should go to the Jhar Sahib on the day following the next. I did accordingly. There were 10 or 12 men at the *gurdwara* of the Jhar Sahib then. Of them I know the names of Sant Singh of the Hoshiarpur District, Harnam Singh of Rasulpur, Tahsil Tarn Taran and Lal Singh of Bhure. The names of the rest I do not know. However, I can identify them. At 4 P.M. I enquired from Harnam Singh of Rasulpur why other men had not come there. He replied that a date had been fixed that day and that there would be a gathering at the *theh* of Kairon the next day. Then Lal Singh said that the people of neighbouring villages might go back to their villages and that the men that had come from distant villages might put up at his house. Meanwhile Jindar Singh of Naushahra Punwan came up. I told him the matter, and went to Padhri Kalan in company with him, at his suggestion. We then went to *mauza* Padhri Kalan and the rest went in different directions. Lal Singh remained at the Jhar Sahib. He said that I and another might go where we liked and that he would inform all people of the matter, but that we should meet them at the *theh* of Kairon. Jindar Singh and I put up at the house of Tahl Singh's brother at *mauza* Padhri Kalan. Tahl Singh was my China acqaintance. He is now in China. I do not know the name of his brother. In the morning when we got up, Jindar Singh said "let us go to Sur Singh. We will dine there, and take with us another man who has come from a foreign country." At *mauza* Sur Singh we met Kesar Singh of that village. He was a Shanghai acquaintance. From there he too set out in company with us, as he was told that there was a gathering at the *theh* of Sarai Mandan that day. At Sur Singh we met another man who was acquainted with Jindar Singh, but was not known to me. I do not know even his name. He too was informed of the above fact. He said that we might go and he would follow us. Then Kesar Singh, Jindar Singh and I took our meals at a *gurdwara* in *mauza* Sur Singh. We were yet eating when Chanan Singh of Burchand, District Lahore, turned up there and said "you may come after taking the meals. I have some work and hence I am going." Accordingly he left and we, Kesar Singh, Jindar Singh and I, reached *mauza* Bhure, where we met one Lal Singh. He was collecting men. He said that we might go and that he would follow us. In the way we met Jagat Singh of Sur Singh, Nidhan Singh of either the Ludhiana District or the Ferozepore District and 5 or 7 other men, whose names I do not know. However I can identify some of them. At the *khao peo* time we arrived at Sarhali and the *theh* of Kairon. People thronged to that place in large numbers, and there were assembled good many men there at 10 P.M. They were 43 or 45 men nearly. Of them I know the names of Natha Singh, *Nihang*, of Sur Singh, Lal Singh of Bhure, Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Teja Singh of Bhikiwind, Jagat Singh of Sur Singh, Buda Singh of Sur Singh, Chanan Singh of Burchand, District Lahore, Harnam Singh of the Sialkot District, Balwant Singh of Dudher, Ajaib Singh of Warpal, Ganda Singh of Khapar Kheri, Nidhan Singh of Choga, District not known, and Jindar Singh of Naushahra Panwan. The rest I cannot identify, nor do I know their names. It was dark when the gathering took place and in the dark the men dispersed. At 10 o'clock in the night the men assembled said that no one was expected to come then and that consultation should be held. Then Lal Singh and Sundar Singh distributed *chhavis* among all. Four or five men out of the assembly had *sotas* (clubs) in their hands. One man had got a sword. I do not know his name. Sundar Singh of Guru-ki-Wadali noted down the names of all present. Thereafter Lal Singh said "no one from amongst those present can go out, and any one attempting to do so shall be killed, as we all are to give our lives." There it was resolved that a raid should be made on the Sarhali Police Station, and that after procuring arms from there we should proceed to the place that night he selected after consultation. Having thus resolved we all set out for the Sarhali Police Station. When we reached the canal bridge in *mauza* Jhulnewala, Balwant Singh of Dudher spoke out that we should take Kundu and Dari of Dudher with us, as they were bad characters and were to be arrested at all events. Lal Singh, Natha Singh and another *Nihang*, whom I cannot identify, had horses. They said that Kundu and Dari should be called. They mounted the horses and went to bring the aforesaid Kundu and Dari directing us to

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stay at a place two thousand yards distant from the Sarhali Police Station. They added at the same time that after they had brought Kundu and Dari they would let us know what to do. We left the place and sat in a cotton field one thousand yards from the Sarhali Police Station. We waited for them there for 4 or 5 hours. After that Lal Singh, Natha Singh and the *Nihang* came back. But Kundu and Dari were not with them. Then Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru, Natha Singh, *Nihang*, of Sur Singh, and Lal Singh of Bhure after holding a mutual consultation advised us that there was no use in raiding the Sarhali Police Station. We then returned. After we had walked 2,000 yards nearly, the new comers parted with us, saying that they did not wish to go with us, because we were, they said, unfit to do anything. I cannot tell their names. Of those who were left behind, Lal Singh, Natha Singh, *Nihang*, and another *Nihang* went ahead and we followed them. They walked through fields and not by any road or public way. My village was near at hand, so I requested them to allow me to depart as I was ill. But Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru and Budha Singh of Sur Singh held me by the arm and said that they would not let me go. In this way we walked through fields, the whole night, and at last we reached the canal bridge in *mauza* Sohawa. It was a little dark then. But the day had dawned. All the people that were with us collected at that place. Lal Singh and Natha Singh said "the persons having *chhavis* should deliver the same to us. But the persons having clubs with them should keep them with themselves." Several of us had *chhavis*, and they made them over to Lal Singh and Natha Singh. Such of the men from amongst those, who separated from us at the thana, as had been supplied with *chhavis* by Lal Singh, gave over the same to him, while those who had *chhavis* of their own took the same with themselves. Lal Singh, Natha Singh and the *Nihang* asked all of us to meet them at *mauza* Dhun. They collected the *chhavis*, mounted the horses and started to *mauza* Dhun. It was a little dark then. We all reached the village named above, at about 8 o'clock, some before and some after. In the *gurdwara* situated there food and tea were ready. When all had taken food and tea Lal Singh, Natha Singh and the *Nihang* said that every body was at liberty to go where he liked, but that all of us should meet together in the *gurdwara* at night to hold consultation. Then all of us went to different places. Jindar Singh, Harnam Singh, Jagat Singh, myself and another man, whom I can identify, slept in a pit on the bank of the river. We got up at 5 P.M. and left for the *gurdwara* in *mauza* Dhun. We could not see any one at the time when we reached the village. We then went outside the village, and sitting at a place some 200 or 300 yards from the village began to consult one another as to what we should do. Jagat Singh said "we should wait here. They will certainly meet us." I said to them that I being ill could not walk and should, therefore, be allowed to go home. At the same time I said that if I recovered I would call upon them at the place that might be appointed. Upon this Jindar Singh, Jagat Singh, Harnam Singh and another man, who looked to be a sweeper, said, "go, if you like." I left the place and put up at night at the house of Maiman Singh (my China acquaintance), situated at *mauza* Chohla (?). Early in the morning I started from there and arrived *mauza* Burj Raike *vid mauza* Sarhali Kalan. There I met *Sardar* Gur Bakhsh Singh, Jamadar in 22nd Cavalry. I asked him to get me employed as I wished to secure an employment. He said "let us go to Amritsar in the evening. I have to take two other recruits. I shall get you examined by a doctor." Then he took me and his brother Basant Singh and Ichhar Singh of Chuslewar to Amritsar. There Ujagar Singh, Zaildar, met us. He too brought two recruits. He produced us all to the recruiting officer, who rejected Ichhar Singh and accepted all others, and gave the latter a letter for being examined by a doctor. Then we went to a doctor, who passed Basant Singh, Ujagar Singh and myself. He did not, however, pass our fourth companion. Thereafter Gurbakhsh Singh delivered to us railway passes and got us one day's leave from the recruiting officer, and instructed us to take train the next day. We then went to our respective houses. The next day Ujagar Singh, Basant Singh and I took train at the Patti Railway Station, and left it at the Balaram Cantonment, where the Cavalry had stationed. Thus we three enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry. I do not know where those men forming a

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gang went after that, and what became of them. I remained in service for seven months. Then some flower pots were stolen from the Balaram Railway Station and they were on enquiry recovered from the *dera* of five constables and myself. The Resaldar being at enmity with me made a report, and I was sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment, and 2 other constables were awarded 15 days' imprisonment each. The remaining two constables were acquitted. On the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment I quitted service. The Commanding Officer gave me a bad certificate. Then I got my name removed and came back to my village, Thathian. This took place about three months ago. I remained at my village for 2½ months. Then I thought of entering into service, and so I went to my brother Ganda Singh who is employed in Regiment No. 42. I was taken before the Commanding Officer of Regiment No. 42 for being enlisted. I said to him that I had a bad certificate and that he might take me in service if he liked. He replied that he would enquire from Cavalry No. 22 about my service and character and that I should wait for a short time. Accordingly the Commanding Officer of Regiment No. 42 sent a telegram to the Commanding Officer of the 22nd Cavalry. The latter replied that I was wanted by the Amritsar Police and that I should be made over to the local Police. From there I was sent to the Amritsar Police. I do not know the cause of my arrest.

Q.—Can you state the the date or day of the facts mentioned by you above?

A.—I cannot state any date.

Q.—Had the persons who assembled with you from time to time any weapons other than *chhavis*?

A.—Harnam Singh had only a pistol. But I did not see any bullets &c., with him.

Signature of—

Thumb mark of the accused.

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH,
Magistrate of the 1st Class,
Amritsar District.

Read out to accused. Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

94. Thakar Singh, son of Katha Singh, Jat, of Waltoha, District Lahore, aged 17 :—

Q. 1.—Did you attend any of the Jhar Sahib assemblies for *ghadr* purposes?

A.—No, never seen Jhar Sahib.

Q. 2.—Did you attend the Kairon mound assembly on November 27th, 1914? Why does approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Exh. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 3.—Were you in the Sarhali *Thana* attempt?

A.—No.

Q. 4.—Were you seen leaving your village about a year ago with P. W. 167 Ijaib Singh, accused Jammu, Mangal Singh of Waltoha, Labh Singh of Waltoha, Suja Singh and others? If so, where were you going?

A.—No.

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Q. 5.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—There was a fight in into my village. Thanedar wanted me to give evidence which I refused. He got me in to trouble in the case. Labh Singh dug a *khal* in my fields. We quarrelled, cannot be on speaking terms. Mangal Singh has a neighbouring field, he complains we cut away some of his field. Had also a quarrel as to building wall near my manure heap. Ishar Singh's nephew was imprisoned on our complaint. Ajaib Singh was in Thana with me at Amritsar, police induced him to give evidence. There are lots of my name in the village. I am innocent.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

96. Udham Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, Saini, of Ladupura, Police Station Khanewan, District Gurdaspur, aged 18:—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta by the *Tosha Maru* on October 29th, 1914?

A.—In *Katak* or *Maghar* I arrived at Calcutta, don't remember ship or date.

Q. 2.—From what port did you sail? Why did you return to India?

A.—Hong Kong. Stayed three or four months at Hong Kong but could not get any service or employment.

Q. 3.—Did you only reach your village in February 1915? What were you doing in the meantime? Did you again absent yourself?

A.—I was in Natha Singh approver's service, in attendance on his horses.

Q. 4.—Did you attend Nankana fair for *ghadr* purposes?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—Did you and Harnam Singh of Sialkot (L. C. C.) visit approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) about November 17th, 1914, on the way to Tarn Taran *Massia*?

A.—No. I remained in Natha Singh's service all along.

Q. 6.—Did you attend the Jhar Sahib assemblies of November 23rd or 26th, 1914, or a previous *ghadr* meeting there?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you attend the Kairon mound assembly of November 27th, 1914? Why does Sundar Singh (W. G.) say your name is in note-book (Ex. P. 1)?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Did you accompany approver Natha Singh to P. W. Kesar Singh of Sarhali Mandan, and to the Dhun *zamindar*?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—About December 3rd, 1914, did Sundar Singh (W. G.) meet you and Harnam Singh of Sialkot in Sur Singh?

A.—No. Don't know these men.

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Q. 10.—Did you and accused Budha Singh give up *ghadr* ideas, because *sewaks* of approver Natha Singh and tour about with him to different villages ?

A.—I accompanied Natha Singh as his servant and not *sewak*, don't know Budha Singh.

Q. 11.—Did accused Budha Singh quarrel with Chanan Singh and Kala Singh, *sewaks*, and depart with you ?

A.—Know nothing about it.

Q. 12.—Do you wish to state further ?

A.—I demanded my pay from Natha Singh. He abused me and refused and 2 days after gave me a slap on my face. Harkishen Singh brought me to his tents from *havilat*. He asked me to give evidence against 5 men. I refused. I was beaten, but I did not yield, hence I was implicated in the case. Kala Singh was in the same room with me. Sundar Singh was Natha Singh's *chela*. He saw me several times at Natha Singh's. One sweeper identified me at the suggestion of Harkishen Singh.

Recorded in our presence and hearing, and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

98. Uttam Singh, *alias* Ragho, son of Jita Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, District Ludhiana, aged 32 :—

Q. 1.—Is accused (30) Indar Singh your sister's son ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Were you an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case ?

A.—Warrant out before I reached India. I did not see it, from the police coming to arrest I presume warrant was out already.

Q. 3.—Did you arrive Calcutta on October 29th, 1914, by the "*Korea*" and *Tosha Maru* ?

A.—I came by the *Tanco Maru* from Victoria. Landed at Colombo.

Q. 4.—About the middle of December 1914 did approver Udham Singh of Hans tell you about his return from Italy, and did you then talk sedition to him ?

A.—He may have talked to villagers and myself who assemble when any body comes from outside, but no talk of sedition by me. I never talked to him at all.

Q. 5.—Did you tell Udham Singh of Hans that you had attended a *Singh Sabha* at Raikot, where you had met members of the *ghadr* party ?

A.—No.

Q. 6.—Did you tell him you had attended an *Akhand Path* at Narangwal, at which accused Randhir Singh, Mastan Singh and Gajjan Singh were present and that you had told Sajjan Singh to enlist him as a *ghadr* man ?

A.—No.

Q. 7.—Did you introduce him to Nand Singh of Kaile (L. C. C.) and approver Ichhar Singh, and tell him to enquire for you from Ichhar Singh ?

A.—No.

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Q. 8.—Were you present at a Lohatbadi meeting along with accused (17) Ganda Singh, Randhir Singh and others (you being armed with a pistol) when the Jhaner dacoity was decided on ?

A.—No.

Q. 9.—Did approver Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused Indar Singh, absconder meet you and Nidhan Singh (L. C. C.) and P. W. Master Thakur Singh at Lohatbadi School *gurdwara*, and did you all then go to approver Ichhar Singh's *chaubara*, and meet accused Ganda Singh, and discuss the proposed Jhaner dacoity, you saying that it was too close to Lohatbadi ?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Was there another meeting next day at the *chaubara*, when accused (17) Ganda Singh and accused Sewa Singh, absconder, were sent to Asa Majra on approver Narain Singh's camel ?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—Did you attend a meeting at Lohatbadi re making cartridges and gunpowder ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—Were you at Kishan Das *sadh's* with pistol, and did you take part in the Rabhon dacoity of February 3rd, 1915 ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—Did you send accused Indar Singh, absconder, to fetch Sundar Singh (A. M.) to Lohatbadi, and did he meet you there along with accused (17) Ganda Singh and Buta Singh (hanged), and approver Ichhar Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Did you convey Rs. 1,500 of the Rabhon loot to the *ghadr* party at Amritsar and elsewhere ?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you and the Anarkali murderer visit Sundar Singh's (A. M.) house to see whether it were suitable for *ghadr* purposes, or send a man from the Doaba party for that purpose ?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Did you and accused (17) Gandha Singh agree to make *lota* bombs with screw tops, and did you and Sundar Singh (A. M.) and accused Karm Singh buy 3 *garwas* (like Ex. P. 38) for Rs. 4 in Patiala ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Did you all four take the 3 *garwas* to a *Granth Sahib* recital at the house of Ram Singh Reservist in Gujarwal ?

A.—No, never been to Gujarwal in my life.

Q. 18.—Did you attend a secret meeting there at which accused Randhir Singh talked sedition.

A.—No.

Q. 19.—Did you there tell Sundar Singh (A. M.) and others that a *Nihang* Sikh could supply weapons for 100 men, and did you go with accused Harnam Singh of Gujarwal and accused Jagat Singh to see the *Nihang* ?

A.—No.

Q. 20.—Did you return and say the *Nihang* would supply arms for a mutiny ?

A.—No.

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Q. 21.—After the arrest of (P. W.) Ichhar Singh and approver Narain Singh, did you and accused Karm Singh say you would go on making bombs at the house of Chuhar Singh of Lilli, or Nand Singh of Kaile, and take over the 7 *garwas* left at Ram Singh Reservist's house?

A.—No.

Q. 22.—Were you and approver Udham Singh present at Sundar Singh (A. M.)'s house when accused Karm Singh told how accused Randhir Singh had learnt from Kartar Singh of Soraba of a rising at Ferozepore for February 19th, 1915?

A.—No.

Q. 23.—Did you, armed with a pistol, entrain at Mullanpur of Ludhiana, with accused Randhir Singh's party dressed in black?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—Were you in the reed jungle assembly at Ferozepore, and were you sent to the lines with Kartar Singh of Soraba to see what was happening?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—Did you leave the Ferozepere assembly with Lal Singh of Bhure and Buta Singh (hanged) and Udham Singh of Hans for Ajitmal?

A.—No.

Q. 26.—Did you ever, armed with an 8-chambered revolver, visit (P. W. 33) Arjan Singh, along with accused Ishar Singh, and tell him to be ready for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 27.—Did you, about February 1st, 1915, arrive at Ichhar Singh's *Gurdwara* with Buta Singh (hanged) when Nidhan Singh had come with bomb materials from Jhabewal.

A.—No.

Q. 28.—Did you tell approver Udham Singh of Hans to get Rs. 1,000 from accused (17) Gandha Singh, and, with Nidhan Singh, meet you at Kaile?

A.—No.

Q. 29.—Did you and Udham Singh of Hans put up with Nand Singh of Kaile, and did you next day tell Nidhan Singh to take the money to the Amritsar Committee?

A.—No.

Q. 30.—Did Udham Singh of Hans, at your request, introduce you at Jullundur to P. W. Narbhai Singh, student, to whom you preached sedition?

A.—No.

Q. 31.—Did you, on February 19th, 1915, meet Udham Singh of Hans at Ludhiana Station, and take him to accused Randhir Singh's house, where were assembled accused Dalip Singh, Mastan Singh and others?

A.—No.

Q. 32.—Did you take Udham Singh of Hans and accused Surjan Singh from there, and collect accused Jagat Singh and accused Sarwan Singh, but find Nand Singh absent from Kaile?

A.—No.

Q. 33.—Did you and Gandha Singh accused suggest attacking Doraha Bridge? On February 21st, 1915, did you tell Udham Singh of Hans you were ill, but would follow for the Doraha Bridge attack?

A.—No.

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Q. 34.—After the Doraha Bridge attack had failed, did Udham Singh of Hans tell you of it at Ludhiana, did you then leave with Chanan Singh and accused Ishar Singh for Kaile ?

A.—No.

Q. 35.—Do you know anything about Kartar Singh of Sotaba's sending approver Anokh Singh to you with a sovereign ?

A.—No.

Q. 36.—Used you to visit accused Pakhar Singh's well for *ghadr* purposes ?

A.—No.

Q. 37.—Were you armed with a revolver at the Kapurthala garden assembly on June 5th, 1915, for an attack on the magazine ?

A.—No.

Q. 38.—Do you know anything of the murder of Kapur Singh (witness L. C. C.) ?

A.—No.

Q. 39.—Were you arrested on September 19th, 1915, along with accused Ishar Singh, by a Sub-Inspector of Faridkot and *Lambardars* and others ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 40.—Had you and accused Ishar Singh been putting up in Surjan Das *Sadh's kotha* prior to your arrest ?

A.—Yes. The *kotha* is in *Shamlat*. *Granth Sahib* is inside. The *fakir* formerly living there had left when we occupied it.

Q. 41.—After your arrest did you sing seditious songs, and regret that you had had no arms with you ?

A.—No.

Q. 42.—Were the revolver, automatic pistol and cartridges (Exs. P. 73 A B, 74 and 75) found in the *kotha* ? Did you claim the automatic pistol as yours ? Is it yours ?

A.—Not in my presence. I did not claim the automatic pistol as mine, it was never mine.

Q. 43.—Did you and accused Ranga (Roda) Singh and others go to Mardan with a view to crossing the border ?

A.—No.

Q. 44.—Did you send Buta Singh (hanged) *Ghadr* papers from America ?

A.—Don't know this man at all.

Q. 45.—Did Nand Singh of Kaile introduce you to P. W. Ichhar Singh at Raikot ?

A.—No.

Q. 46.—Did you at a meeting on 8th or 9th *Magh* show (P. W.) Ichhar Singh a 7-chambered automatic pistol ? Did you leave a pistol like (Ex. P. 73 A) with Ichhar Singh ?

A.—No.

Q. 47.—Did you send (P. W.) Ichhar Singh Rs. 150 towards purchase of 2 guns ?

A.—No.

Q. 48.—Did you, (P. W.) Ichhar Singh, Nidhan Singh, approver, Udham Singh of Hans and accused 17 Gandha Singh discuss the killing of traitors to the *ghadr* cause ?

A.—No.

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Q. 49.—Did you ever put up with approver Ichhar Singh at his house or at the *gurdwara* ?

A.—No.

Q. 50.—The name "Uttam" on a slip of paper (Ex. P. 237) found in *ghadr* House No. 2 (Gawal Mandi), Lahore, is believed to refer to you. Can you offer an explanation ?

A.—Perhaps it may relate to one Uttam Singh who arrived at Calcutta in *Katak* or possibly to some other Uttam Singh. It certainly does not relate to me. My name is Ragho Singh, I am not known as Uttam Singh at all.

Q. 51.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—In 1907 I went to Canada, remained 7 years there. Mills stopped in August 1914. No work, thought to return. There was a rush for return for two months for all classes of labourers, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, and others all desired to go. I had to stop 2 months. In October I bought ticket for Shanghai, reached Shanghai, got out, again a rush, had to stay a week. Went to British Consul, he secured the ticket. Came to Hong Kong. One day ship stopped and searched. We were searched at Victoria also. In these places my name noted as Ragho Singh. Then reached Colombo. Men of other nationalities were allowed to go. Indians were detained in the ship. Then taken to Emigration quarantine, were searched, we were then sent off in a closed railway carriage up to Ramashur, again searched in a boat and were put in another closed carriage under Police supervision. Thence from a station the name of which I forget I paid my own fare up to Madras, was searched at Madras and name Ragho Singh noted. My signature obtained, stopped there one day and took a ticket for Ludhiana. Reached Ludhiana on 21st December 1914. Searched here also by Sardar Sukha Singh. Was taken to *Yail Ghar* under Police guard. Our names taken, thumb impressions taken and searched. We were told to go home. Went to my village, there was already information with Lambardars to arrest as soon as Uttam Singh arrives. Lambardars took me saying every returned emigrant was to be taken to the thana. I gave my name and the name of the ship. Briefly he noted my name and told me to go home, also taken to Tahsildar by Lambardar. Came home, taken to thana again. Went, Thanadar gave order restricting me to my village : 3 or 4 days Thanadar came, and enquired if I ever gave my name as Uttam Singh. I was not arrested as I satisfied him I was Ragho Singh. Kishen Singh was arrested and taken to thana. I remained for a fortnight in my village, a policeman came to fetch me. Thinking that I may not be treated like Kishan Singh I bolted through Faridkote to Mansinghwala in the Ferozepore District where after staying over 5 months went Memia, Faridkote District, where I had come three months before arrest. Two *Paths* in the *kotha*. When I was being arrested I asked the policeman his authority for my arrest. I had a bowl and a money bag, Ishar Singh had a money bag. In my money I had one sovereign and three rupees. It is not exhibited in this case. My counsel did not perhaps understand my lingua to question the policeman about it. A Sadhu lived there in day time, he had a key too. Villagers often frequented the *kotha*, it had no lock on when we reached it, and Sadhu was there. *Kotha* was not searched, nothing written, we were brought to the second *Memia*. Took us then to Ludhiana and kept in *havelat*. (Court havilat) thence to Thana *havelat*. Arur Singh, II, approver, was brought, in the opposite room was Bachan Singh. Same days sent to Jail, there also identifications. Mr. Scott and Tarn Taran Thanadar and Ludhiana Thanadar and Dehlon Thanadar were present there. The identifications were unfair. My description and name, etc., had been and were communicated to witnesses and approvers by Thanadars. I complained to Mr. Scott.

There are three Hans villages in Ludhiana, one is an outgrowth, there is another regular village 15 miles off.

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Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd Februarg 1916.

100.—Wasakha Singh, son of Ishar Singh, Jat, of Daudher, Police Station Sarhali, District Amritsar, aged 32 :—

Q. 1.—Did you arrive at Calcutta on October 13th, 1914 by the *Nam Sang* from Shanghai *viâ* Hong Kong? Which of the present accused were on your ship?

A.—Don't remember boat, date or names of any passengers. Did arrive in Calcutta in the end of *Asuj*.

Q. 2.—Did you come from America? Why did you return to India?

A.—Yes. My uncle had died (Kesar Singh). My brother wrote me to return.

Q. 3.—Were you in accused Gujar Singh's party at Howrah Station?

A.—I don't know Howrah, from boat we were entrained direct.

Q. 4.—Were you at Nanak Singh's *chaubara*, Amritsar, about October 17th, 1914; and in accused Gujar Singh's *Dewali* party there?

A.—I remained night at station, next morning kept my bedding at a shop near Clock Tower. Had a bath. Went to my village straight.

Q. 5.—Did accused Gujar Singh appoint you leader of the Patti side of the *Manjha* to inform people of the date for a rising?

A.—Don't know Gujar Singh.

Q. 6.—Did approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) come to tell you to get men ready for a rising, from accused Balwant Singh absconder?

A.—No.

Q 7.—Were you one of a committee which fixed November 15th, 1914, for a rising?

A.—No.

Q. 8.—Were you present as a leader on *Massia* day at Tarn Taran, when it was decided to meet at the *Jhar Sahib*?

A.—No, did not go to Massia.

Q. 9.—Were you at a gathering at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure about 10th-11th November 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—Did you tell approver Sundar Singh (W. G.) at a *Jhar Sahib* gathering that accused Gujar Singh had been arrested, and the Malwa and Doaba men could not attend, so men should be sent to say date altered to November 23rd?

A.—No never heard *Jhar Sahib*.

Q. 11.—Did you attend the *Jhar Sahib* assembly of November 23rd, 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—On November 24th, did you and Sundar Singh (W. G.) meet accused Sucha Singh at Mohain Singh's *haveli* in Chola?

A.—No.

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Q. 13.—Did you tell accused Sucha Singh that November 26th was fixed; and tell him to take a copy of *Ghadr-di-Gunj* to read to his regiment?

A.—No.

Q. 14.—Were you at the house of Lal Singh of Bhure prior to the meeting of November 26th, and go on from there to the *Jhar Sahib* meeting?

A.—No.

Q. 15.—Did you at the *Jhar Sahib*, on November 26th, suggest attacking Sarhali and Patti *thanas*, and looting Tarn Taran Treasury?

A.—No.

Q. 16.—Were you at the Kairon mound assembly on November 27th 1914?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—Were you in the Sarhali Thana attempt; and did you go to the *zamindar* of Dhun?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you tell accused Sucha Singh that November 27th had been fixed as the final date for a rising; and did you tell him and accused Maharaj Singh that illness had prevented your attending at Khairon mound?

A.—No.

Q. 18.—Did you agree to go with accused Sucha Singh and Maharaj Singh to the Jhar Sahib on November 30th; but fail to turn up?

A.—No. Sucha Singh is not known to me nor Maharaj Singh.

Q. 19.—Do you wish to state further?

A.—Sundar Singh (W. G.) identified me by the suggestion of Harkishen Singh and Bag Singh who had noted my *hulia* the 13th September.

Natha Singh abducted a Meerasan. We objected to his conduct, he got annoyed and bears grudge. My brother is in the front. I am also ready to serve. Case against me is false. I have no *haveli* or *deorhi*. I don't know Surain Singh at all nor Kala Singh.

Recorded in our presence and hearing and is the full and true statement of the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

Translation read over and admitted correct.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

Statements of accused have now all been recorded, with exception of those of accused (17) and (67); in whose presence all the prosecution evidence has not been recorded.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissoners.

The 3rd February 1916.

The Government Advocate has a few formal witnesses still to produce. We will take them at once.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

346 Witness.—Mr. Slattery (recalled) on solemn affirmation :—

Accused (32), (58), (98), and (70) all returned to India, Hong Kong to Colombo by a boat called the *Australien*.

Accused (32) registered is Puran Singh, son of Sujan Singh of Dhudhike

Accused (62) as Sham Singh, son of Bhan Singh of Dhudhike.

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Accused (58) as Mastan Singh, son of Mahtab Singh of Narangwal.

Accused (98) as Ragho Singh, son of Jithu Singh of Hans.

Accused (70) Ranga Singh, son of Gurdit Singh of Khurdpur.

These were names recorded by Mr. Isemonger at Ludhiana.

Accused (24 Harnam Singh of Rasulpur) was registered as Harnam Singh, son of Sundar Singh of Rasulpur. He arrived by *Nam Sang* on 13th October 1914 at Calcutta.

The *Australien* arrived, I think, in Colombo on either 12th or 13th December 1914, and her passengers were examined at Ludhiana by Mr. Isemonger between 17th and 21st December 1914.

Accused (33) Jagat Singh, was registered as Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh of Gujarwal, at Ludhiana by Mr. Isemonger about 5th or 6th January 1915. His name had been telegraphed to us from Hong Kong as Ujagar Singh, son of Dewa Singh, a passenger by SS. *Om Sang*, which reached Calcutta on January 3rd, 1915. The passengers of the *Om Sang* and of the *Australien* were really one party. They arrived together at Hong Kong on the *Mongolia*, and could not get passages to Calcutta for some days because of the *Emden* raids—so 94 of them took passages by French Mail steamer *Australien* to Colombo.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders.—I have a note that some 150 persons reached Japan on the *Tenyo Maru*, and at Nagasaki were transferred on to the *Mongolia*, which already had close upon 100 others. I cannot say whether it would have been possible for accused (98) to have changed on to the *Australien* at Shanghai.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Dr. Alam.—Our emigration lists only begin with the *Lai Sang* in September 1914.

A. A. IRVINE,
President Commissioners.

Cross-examined for (32) *and* (33).—The reason I call the *Mongolia* passengers. "A party" was because our information from Japanese Police was that they were expected by a certain person then in Japan, and because they came on the *Mongolia* instead of continuing on the *Tenyo Maru* which they could have done. I don't know whether accused (98) travelled by the *Tenyo Maru*.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

170th Witness (recalled).—Sub-Inspector Aziz Din Ahmad, on solemn affirmation :—

I see swords-stick, Exhibit P. 100 and manuscript, Exhibit P. 17; both articles were found on person of accused (24) when arrested at Tarn Taran Railway Station.

By Court.—I did not previously state to this court that the sword-stick was found *in the house.*

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

363rd Witness.—Harnama, son of Ruldhu Ram of Dyalpur, on solemn affirmation :—

Day when Kapur Singh of Padri was murdered, I remember. He was killed because he was a well-wisher of Government, and a tale-bearer. I joined in his murder at the instigation of accused (67). Eleven men assembled, including (67). At the village, we first learnt Kapur Singh was absent; later

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that he was there. Then 4 men went to murder him—accused (67), Indar Singh of Padri, Vir Singh of Sohl and Nazir Singh of Burchand.

Nazir Singh and (67) had pistols; and Indar Singh a *chhavi*, and Vir Singh a *takwa* like a *chhavi*. It had been arranged we others were to come up to village on hearing an explosion of pistol. We heard it; went forward; met the four coming out of village and Indar Singh boasted of having killed Kapur Singh. We all went (10 of us) to loot Kapur Singh's house but came away unsuccessful because the villagers beat drums, and there were explosions. I identify (67) now in Court, and did so before in Jail.

A. A IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Accused Prem Singh, asked, does not wish to cross-examine.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

364th Witness.—Bhag Singh, son of Ram Singh, Padri, on solemn affirmation :—

Remember day Kapur Singh was murdered. Was present myself. It was dusk. He was at the well, and I. Four men came. Two fired pistols. One of them was Prem Singh. I point him out now in Court (accused 67). The other 2 struck deceased with *chhavis*, his head was severed from body. They ran away, and we. I identified Prem Singh, before this, in Jail.

By Court.—I knew Prem Singh's name before.

(Accused Prem Singh, asked whether he wishes to cross-examine, does not.)

365th Witness.—Khushal Singh, son of Chanda Singh, Padri, on solemn affirmation :—

Was in village at time of Kapur Singh's murder. I was also at the well. Four men came, two fired pistols, two used *chhavis*. Don't know names of those who fired pistols. I point out one who used pistol in Court (points out accused 67). The men, and we, ran away after the murder. Identified (67) in Jail.

Cross-examined by (67) *himself.*—I did not know accused (67) before. My sight is not weak.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

115th Witness recalled.—Sub-Inspector Feroz Din, on solemn affirmation :—

Report of murder of Kapur Singh reached *Thana* at 3 A. M. on August 3rd, 1915. I went to spot, saw corpse, and prepared *naqsha surat hal* (Exh. P. 257). Death caused by pistol shots and *chhavis*.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined (98).—I have a house at Ludhiana, and Maulvi Amir Ali questioned (98) at that house. I was present at identification last October in Ludhiana Jail.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri.—I investigated the Padri murder case. Chanchil Singh made no statement to me, nor was offered pardon. I know he confessed to Lala Dina Nath. It was not a true one, so we found on the 4th day. He had named one Amar Singh, but on enquiry we found Amar Singh had been in jail on August 2nd, 1915.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

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In the Court of the Special Commissioners, Lahore.

The humble petitioner (accused No. 28) begs to state as follows in continuation of his statement made before this Honourable Court.

Jamadar Lal Singh used to be on friendly terms with me and used to borrow and re-pay dollars to the extent of hundreds from me. That a case was brought against the said Jamadar for defalcation in *gurdwara* accounts by certain people in Hong Kong who were being helped by about 200 men. Jamadar Lal Singh sought my help and asked me to canvas for him and lend him money to defend himself as many people wanted to get him deported. I helped him as requested. I was ill and was treated by several medical men but without effect, hence I returned to India in 1913 for getting myself treated. He *i.e.*, Jamadar gave me 200 dollars and three cheques on Hong Kong, Calcutta and Shanghai Bank out of which one was in name of Balanda, *Teli* in part payment of my account. Jamadar sent me Rs. 80 through post on a subsequent occasion and I spent that sum on getting myself treated. I returned to Hong Kong after spending about three months in my village. In January 1914 I entered the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong as an in-door patient and was in that hospital for about 2½ months but was not cured of my ailment. In April 1914 Jamadar Lal Singh borrowed Rs. 400 from me as loan for his wife's jewellery. In the month of September Surgeon-Major Amir Shah came to me and asked me for 200 dollars. I asked him to give me a pro-note for the same but he refused to give me anything in writing and I refused to lend him the amount. He got annoyed on this and threatened me and said that he would try his best to get me in difficulties and to take revenge. After that I mentioned the occurrence to Lal Singh and told him about the threat given to me but Lal Singh, Jamadar, assured me that Surgeon-Major Amir Shah could not injure me in any way and himself suggested that as I was a marked man and was constantly ill I should keep a revolver and promised to recommend me for a license to the Superintendent of Police. He did recommend to the Superintendent Police and on 20th October 1914 Superintendent ordered that as there was an armed police constable always on duty in front of his house the giving of license could be deferred till the end of the war. The Superintendent promised to give me a license after the end of war. In November 1914 I sent my sons home with Havaldar Tara Singh and as I required the money I had lent the said Jamadar I demanded the amount. He got angry with me and asked me to go to the devil and that he owed me nothing. He said that I had been defaming him by telling people that Jamadar Lal Singh was my debtor. I protested my ignorance of these facts but he would not hear me about it and asked me to produce the pro-note if I had any. I told him that he was my old customer and hence I had given him the amount on his word of honour. He abused me and asked me to leave the office which I accordingly did. In December 1914 the Superintendent of Police called me in his office and got my house searched detaining me in his office and collected all my luggage and presented me in Court. I was called upon to furnish security in the amount of dollars 5,000 and on my doing so I was released then I was served with a notice on 16th December 1914 asking me to leave Hong Kong before the 25th, of December 1914. I was discharged from my security on 24th December 1914 and this fact was reported in papers. I took legal advice on the matter and my lawyer asked the Superintendent of Police who told my lawyer that there was no case against Hira Singh and that he could leave Hong Kong after appointing an attorney for himself and could return after the war was over. The Superintendent of Police said that they had no proof and that this action was taken because there were some reports made against him which he thought would prove to be false if investigated into. From Hong Kong I went to Sagon and I never absconded from Sagon Jail. You have got to sign your name when getting into the steamer. After stopping for about eight days in Salon I left for Bangkok where I learnt there was a good doctor who was a specialist in the deseases I was suffering from. I went to the specialist but as I did not receive the money from my agent in Hong Kong nowithstanding my sending him a letter asking

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him to send me the money. I left the place and sent a telegram to my agent asking him not to send the amount as I was leaving the place. My name is Hira Singh and no other, and I did not see anyone in Bangkok with the exception of the doctor. I did stop in the *Gurdwara* one night while going to Bangkok but I delivered no lecture there. I do not know Dharm Singh at all. Then I was told that there was an able Chinese in Sangora so I went there to get myself treated and remained under his treatment. On the 12th or 13th of March 1915 the customs officer asked me if I had the permit. On my telling him that I had no such permit he gave me one entitling me to remain there for a year. I never went to Singapore between 1914 and 1915 but was in Sangora which is a week's journey from Singapore. Then Ganda Singh, *granthi*, and Mehr Singh were returning to India from Bangkok and met me at Sangora. I also accompanied them. We were searched in Rangoon and no one was permitted to leave the steamer. I asked special permission and was allowed to do so with a European Inspector and after making purchases of tins of milk I returned to the steamer. I know no one in Rangoon. On return I asked Mehr Singh and Ganda Singh for their share of the price of the tins of milk. They told me that they could not pay it then and that they would do so later. I remonstrated and asked them to pay up at once. They severed their kitchen from that of mine. That is why they are inemically disposed towards me. No search was made in Calcutta so I returned home. Santa Singh proposed traficking in oxen and I agreed. On my telling Santa Singh that I could not walk about he promised to do all the work. I took Rs. 700 from my mother and Rs. 500 from my uncle and bought the oxen which are in my village even now. I was arrested from my village on the 28th May and was sent to Simla. At the time of identifications I asked Mr. Scott not to allow Sardar Harkishen Singh to be present but he said he would not be. Nevertheless Sardar Sahib was present at identifications. As regards Hazara Singh, witness, he sold his sister to one in Raja Jangi. My father told him that the action was improper He wanted to keep the transaction of sale private, but as my father made it public he got annoyed and gave evidence against me.

I have no doubt that my case will receive due consideration at the merciful hands of the Commissioners.

Translation of the part of the supplementary statement of Hira Singh, accused No 28, which his Counsel *refused* to put in.

"When at Simla Jawahir Lal asked me whether I would like to be a witness or accused, I said that I had hitherto been doing service to the Government, *i.e.*, paying income-tax to it. He asked me for Rs. 5,000 as bribe and said that if I paid him the money I would be let off. Then Harkishen Singh also asked me whether I agreed to what Jawahir Lal had said, or was prepared to have myself hanged. I replied that I had got nothing with me and that I was innocent. Thereafter Harkishen Singh's orderly Lal Singh, whom I can identify, came and said to me that I should agree to what Sardar Sahib had said and that I would in that case be let off. He added that Sardar Sahib had got many people off. As I did not give bribe to the above Police officials they made several persons approvers and had myself identified by them and started this case by inducing them to give false evidence against me."

HIRA SINGH.

(*in Persian character.*)

Sardar Harkishen Singh and Jawahir Lal asked me all about my business and travels. I told them that I used to pay income-tax in Hong Kong. They asked me to pay them the sum of Rs. 5,000 as bribe and if I did so they would not prosecute me. Sardar Harkishen Singh sent his orderly Lal Singh to me again asking me to agree to what Sardar Sahib had said. Sardar Sahib had got many released and that he had been with him in Multan. I said I didn't bring any money hence I could not pay anything. I am innocent. Police got hold of my photographs and they are still with them. Prosecution witnesses must have been shown these photographs, otherwise I cannot account for their iden-

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trying me in jail as I had never seen them before. Some men used to come with Sardar Harkishen Singh to enquire about my health when I was in hospital in Simla. Prosecution witnesses were brought and Sardar pointed me out to them.

HIRA SINGH OF Charar (28.)

Translation of the supplementary statement of Nahar Singh, accused No. 59.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

I. Anokha Singh's brother Nirmal Singh took a *charpoy* and some books including Algebra by Tod Hunter Loui from me on loan. When I demanded these things from him a quarrel ensued between him and myself. I was arrested at home in the last week of June 1915. Hazara Singh, Zaildar of Gujarwal, bears me enmity.

In 1907, Jagat Singh, Zaildar, real brother of Hazara Singh, Zaildar, died. Hazara Singh and his nephew, Jagindar Singh, son of Jagat Singh, Zaildar, deceased, came forward as candidates for the Zaildarship. But the inhabitants of the village submitted an application to the Government expressing dissatisfaction at the appointment being conferred on either of the two. That application bore the thumb impressions of 162 men including my grand-father, Hazara Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.

II. In the case of Mahanti Rangi Ram, Hazara Singh, Zaildar, gave evidence against my father Thakur Singh, Daffadar.

III. Nearly two years ago, my father Thakur Singh, Daffadar, imposed a penalty on Hazara Singh, Zaildar, in the presence of the brotherhood, *i.e.*, *panchayat* in the matter *re* Phalaiwala well.

IV. Hazara Singh, Zaildar, is not a Sikh. He belongs to the Sultan sect, *i.e.*, he is a follower of Pir Nigaha.

For this reason he is generally hostile to the Sikhs, and abuses them on false counts. Five or six years ago, he in order to injure the feelings of the Sikhs, entered the *Diwan* of the Singh Sabha in a state of drunkenness, and began to speak nonsense.

He was, however, pushed out very disgracefully. My father Thakur Singh, Daffadar, served in the 7th Cavalry for 15 years. He is now on pension. My eldest uncle Hira Singh served in the 7th Cavalry for 19 years. He is a recipient of a medal which was given him in the Transwal war. He receives pension now. Two of my uncles, Jagindar Singh and Indar Singh, are now serving at the front, in the 7th Cavalry. Of them, Indar Singh has died at Basra. My grand-father, Bishen Singh, a Havaldar in the 15th Sikhs, was at first in France and is now serving at the Suez. He was twice wounded. Another uncle, Narinjan Singh, who belonged to the 6th Cavalry, was wounded in France and has now come to recruit men. My cousin (son of the father's elder brother) Dalip Singh belongs to the 18th Cavalry and is in France. Another cousin (son of another uncle) Jit Singh is in the 9th Cavalry and is serving in France. Kehar Singh, son of my maternal uncle, belongs to the 92nd Regiment and is serving at the front. Sewa Singh, brother of my grand-father, was a Daffadar in the 9th Cavalry. On his retirement he got 2 squares of land. He is now dead. Besides, Samand Singh, uncle of my grand-father, served the Government in the Mutiny of 1857. Our family has all along been loyal and faithful. I myself am ready to serve the Government at the front. I am quite innocent.

NAHAR SINGH, ACCUSED No. 59,

through Mr. Muhammad Alam, Bar.-at-Law.

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Translation of the supplementary statement of Ram Singh, accused No. 68 :—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

(1) I have got imperfect vision, and at night I cannot see altogether.

(2) As to the identification, I beg to say that I am old and have grey beard, with no teeth in the mouth. These marks of identification were described to the witnesses beforehand and they easily identified me with the help of those marks."

RAM SINGH, ACCUSED No. 68,

through MR. M. ALAM,

Bar.-at Law.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Ranga Singh, accused No. 70 :—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

I absented myself from the village, as the Police were capturing America returned people. So I feared lest I should be captured. Nothing was heard about the captured men, and I did not know where they had been taken. When I spent all I had with me, I went to Hoti Mardan, because Rs. 133 were due to me from my brother on account of share in my father's heritage. When I arrived at Hoti my brother was not there, the cavalry in which he was employed having gone to Malakand. Before returning I went to the shop of Ishar Das to drink water. I enquired from him as to when that cavalry was likely to come back. He replied that it would perhaps return shortly. So I stopped there and after hiring a *charpoy* I took a seat at his shop. I put up there for a night, and on the next night I was arrested. On the 8th July 1915, I was transferred from Jullundur to Simla Jail. In the Ludhiana Jail I was confined along with the persons interned, for no fault on my part. I was given food similar to that supplied to those men. I was from time to time taken before the approvers, sometime in jails and sometime in lock-ups attached to Police Stations. Later on when my face became familiar to Bachan Singh I was confined in a jail.

(Sd.) RANGA SINGH,

(*in Gurmukhi character.*)

(Sd.) L. SAUNDERS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Bar.-at-Law.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Sundar Singh, accused No. 85 :—

The supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

The Police is altogether wrong in saying that I mentioned the names of certain men from amongst the accused (as culprits) because I was neither employed along with any one of them, nor came along any one of them. Ever since my return I have been at home. I did not go anywhere. I never passed under a false name. I had with me a cheque for Rs. 1,000. It bore my name in full. The Police saw it at the time of my search. I was arrested on suspicion of being a deserter from a regiment. But I tendered proof of my having returned from America. I never took any step against the Government. Enquiry may be made from my village people in this behalf. There are many men in my village bearing the same name with me.

(Sd) SUNDER SINGH, ACCUSED,

(*in Gurmukhi character*).

The 3rd February 1916.

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Translation of the supplementary statement of Sujja Singh, accused No. 88:—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

My real uncle Ram Singh is serving the British Government at the front. He went on my return. I myself sent him to the front. If I had entertained disloyal sentiments I would not have allowed him to go there. The village people are bitterly hostile to me. If I had absented myself from the village even for a day, my enemies or the lambardars would have at once made a report. Waltoha is 15 *kos* from Jhar Sahib. It takes two days to go there and return. Dewa Singh and Gurdit Singh, who are closely related to Ajaib Singh, (*i.e.*, one is his uncle and the other maternal grand-father) got me captured in connection with the theft committed in the house of a *Brahman*. If I had gone to Jhar Sahib, they should have reported the matter then and there.

A theft was committed in the house of Khushal Singh's brother Kesar Singh, who got me arrested. If I had gone to Jhar Sahib they would have certainly reported the matter.

(Sd.) M. L. PURI,

The 3rd February 1916. *Advocate.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Teja Singh, accused No. 91:—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

When on the 12th September the Police arrested me and searched my house they did not take into possession the hack-saw, produced in Court, considering it to be unserviceable. On the 24th September they asked me for the same, saying that they required it and that it was not an arm. They took it away from the house. I had kept it with me not as an arm, but for sawing wood, etc. But now it cannot saw even wood. One Basakha Singh, *Mistri*, gave it to my brother, Narain Singh, who gave over the same to me. It can generally be had from the bazar. Blacksmiths too have got plenty of hack-saws like the one in question. I am 30 years old. No report against me was ever made at the thana, etc. Besides, the inhabitants of my village will generally give evidence in my defence. My grand-father was a Thanadar of Police. He retired from service and died. One of my brothers is employed in Cavalry No. 17, and is serving at the front. Two of my cousins are employed in Regiment No. 35 and are serving the British Government in the war. My sister's husband is a Zaildar. Sardar Thakur Singh and Sardar Hakim Singh, Magistrate, are related to me. Several other relations of mine are in Government service. I myself am ready to serve the Government in whatever way it likes. I hope that this honourable court will bestow consideration (on my case). I own 300 *bighas* of land, and am ready to help the Government.

(Sd.) TEJA SINGH,

Sandpura No. 91 (*in Gurmukhi characters*).

The 3rd February 1916.

(Sd.) BENI PERSHAD,

Pleader.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Thakur Singh, accused No. 93.

The written snpplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

I received a letter from home asking me to come back from China and on my return to either stay at home or get myself employed in the cavalry. I sent a letter to the Colonel expressing a desire to serve and requesting him to

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retake me in his cavalry. He acceded to my request and told my brother that he (the former) would engage me if I came back. So my brother wrote me to come back giving me hope of being retaken in the 22nd Cavalry. On receipt of my brother's letter I left China. The Colonel, if enquired, will bear testimony to the letter I sent from China. Thereafter I enlisted (in the cavalry). I am quite innocent, and a well-wisher of the Government.

(Sd.) M. L. PURI,

Advocate for accused No. 93.

"My relatives, named below, were serving at the front on behalf of the British Government :—

(1) Ganda Singh, Havildar, my real brother. He was wounded and has come back to his village.

(2) Ghamanda Singh, my real brother. He is at the front.

(3) Panjab Singh, my real brother. He too is at the front.

(4) Hazara Singh, my real uncle's son, *i.e.*, cousin. He too is at the front.

(5) Hakim Singh and (6) Mihan Singh. } They are my real cousins, and are at the front.

(7) Bhola Singh, my real cousin. He died at the front.

(8) Ujagar Singh, son of my real brother. He is at the front.

These 8 men have got nearly Rs. 4,000 in deposit with the Government treasury. When I have got so many relatives in service of the Government and so large a sum in deposit with the Government how can I be hostile to it ?"

(Sd.) M. L. PURI,

The 3rd February 1916. *Advocate.*

Translation of the Supplementary Statement of Dalip Singh, accused No. 10.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

"I often remained in the company of Bhai Randhir Singh to learn to read the *Granth Sahib* from him. I knew him from the time. I studied in the Khalsa High School. Occasionally he came to the *Gurdwara* to singh *bhajans* (hymns). I never went anywhere from the *Diwan* but in company with him. Once I went with him to attend a *Singh Sabha* at *mauza* Ballowal. A Chumar Singh who was admitted into the Khalsa *panth* (community) by being made to drink *Amrat*, attended the meeting. Nidhan Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, did not allow him to sit in the meeting and get on the well. Thereupon Bhai Randhir Singh and myself said to the brotherhood that a penalty should be imposed on Nidhan Singh, as he did not permit the above-named Singh to sit in the meeting. Then Nidhan Singh was put to shame in the meeting, and was called upon to pay a penalty. Owing to grudge arising from the above fact Bhagat Singh mentioned my name. I am quite innocent. I am parentless, and have no relative to look after me. The Police arrested me because of my being an associate of Bhai Randhir Singh. The Police after arresting me took me to a Thanadar who said to me "You are a mere boy of tender age. You should give evidence against Randhir Singh and his Singh companions and thus save yourself. I give you my word that if you do so, you will be let off. If you do not do so you will be hanged. You are yet to enjoy this world. You should certainly stand witness against them." I refused to follow his advice and said that I would not tell a lie, that the court would do me justice and that he could not save me from the gallows. Three days thereafter I was sent to Ludhiana jail. When I was arrested at the Rampura Phul Railway Station I was told that I would be made a witness. But when I refused to give evidence

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the Police confined me in the Ludhiana jail. I have been rotting in jail for three months for no fault on my part. I have got no one to look after me. I have no relative. Only the Government will take care of me.

DALIP SINGH,
Accused No. 10,
through Dr. M. ALAM, *Barrister-at-Law.*

The 3rd February 1916.

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS, LAHORE.

Supplementary Statement of Harnam Singh, accused No. (26).

I enlisted in the army in 1909. The very year my village became plague-infected and many of my relations died. Therefore in my recruiting year I received several letters from home to ask for a discharge and a letter was sent by my relations under the signature of many Lambardars verifying that the circumstances had necessitated Harnam Singh's discharge. This letter was sent to the Commanding Officer. I made a strong application to my Colonel asking for a discharge from the army on the above ground. I was called into office by the Adjutant and was told that under any circumstances I shall have to serve for three years as per my agreement with the army. Even after that I used to receive letters from home to come back as soon as possible as I was a married man and my wife could not come to our home till I was in the village, all the rest of the female members of the family having died in plague. After that I was sent to Hong Kong with my army. On completion of my three years' service in Hong Kong I asked for my discharge from the army. I was told by Double Company Commander that many others had also applied for discharge and that I would be sent according to my number. I was sent with Jamadar Buta Singh and fifty others to India. On my arrival in Karachi I requested the army authorities to discharge me but the Depôt Commander told me that I could not be discharged as there was a shortage of men in the army and that Colonel had issued orders prohibiting acceptance of resignations, but that I could go on leave for 3½ months if I liked. I availed myself of this leave but was recalled after about a month from my home and I presented myself at Karachi in obedience of the said commands. In Karachi I served in various places and on various duties, *e.g.*, court, treasury, magazine faithfully, obediently and to the entire satisfaction of my officers. In the beginning of November depôt was ordered to proceed to Ferozepore, but I was left at Karachi to proceed to Hong Kong with the party going thither. It may be noted that Depôt Commander and Subedar Mawaz Khan must have been in full possession of facts regarding suspicious characters in the army and would not have left me to be sent back to Hong Kong if the allegations against me were correct. Jamadar Buta Singh who owed me a grudge called me back to Ferozepore to defame and disgrace me in the way he has succeeded in doing. After the depôt left for Ferozepore I remained in Karachi for about 1¾ months and was then called to Ferozepore, and I was given the work of an ordinary sepoy and was sent on recruiting duty to *Muktsar* after a few days and remained there for about 5 or 6 days. Afterwards I was sent with two sepoys and one petty official from Ferozepore to Karachi in charge of magazine. There were about one thousand boxes of magazine and returned from Karachi after about eight days' stay there to Ferozepore. I again received a letter from home that plague had reappeared in the village in an epidemic form and that my uncle's son had died and that I should return home. On the receipt of this letter I applied for a discharge. Depôt Commander informed me that discharge was impossible on account of the war and that I could go on leave. I agreed to go home on leave and was given leave for fifteen days. I had to present myself in the army on 25th February 1915 but on 21st February 1915 I received a letter from the office intimating me that my services were no longer required. I was glad that my request had been granted and thanked the merciful Government for acceding to my request at such an occasion little knowing that such a dirty trick had

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been played on me by Jamadar Buta Singh. I had been at my place for hardly a week when the Police searched my house, but found nothing incriminating therein. After a further lapse of about three or four days I was bound down and I was ordered to remain in village and not to leave the same without permission. A month after I was arrested and my house was searched, my house walls and flooring were actually dug out, but nothing was found. Then I came to know that I was dismissed by the Government and that Jamadar Buta Singh had been the cause of it because I had demanded money from Jamadar Buta Singh before people and he had taken it ill and told me that I had defamed him. Police took me to Kapurthala and thence I was sent to Lahore where I was kept in Thana Anarkali for a week and then discharged. Three or four days after I was ordered to present myself in Kapurthala and to bring two sureties with me. I did as ordered. It is my impression that Jamadar again tried to get me implicated when he learnt that I was discharged and I was arrested again in the month of *Har* and was kept in jail without being told what offence I had committed. I knew nothing about my alleged offence till Jamadar Buta Singh appeared as a witness against me. Officers had got suspicious of him because he used to receive *Ghadr* papers in Hong Kong. Jamadar was sent home and there was a common talk in the army that he had been dismissed. On the beginning of war he was recalled in the depôt and thus he got an opportunity of clearing himself of the suspicions which he did by falsely implicating me and a few others.

I have been in service for six or seven years and have had an examplary character. Not even once have I ever been admonished. After I was dismissed Jamadar manufactured a great deal against me and poisoned the ears of my officers. Other army witnesses are under the influence of Jamadar and give evidence, they are afraid of him. An officer can always get witnesses from the army. I was amenable to military jurisdiction if I had done anything. I am even now ready to fight for my beloved Emperor and country, but not in the same army because of Buta Singh's enmity. When I went on leave I was given an advance of Rs. 30 the pay for months to come. If the authorities had been suspicious of me, they would not have given me this advance. Jamadar Buta Singh is of my village and has got me dismissed on account of enmity. In Karachi I could have carried on my alleged nefarious propaganda with ease if I had these seditious ideas but before God and man I say that it is all false and I knew no one and never did what is alleged against me. In the end I pray that all these facts be taken into consideration when deciding my case.

HARNAM SINGH,
Accused 26,
through his lawyer,
D. R. SAWHNEY,
Barrister-at-Law.

Translation of the supplementory statement of Phuman Singh, accused No. 66.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

I was deputed to work with reservists in the Lahore Cantonment. Had our regiment been in India, at least a Sardar, a pay-havaldar and 3 or 4 other officials would have been employed on the work which I had to do alone. About 275 men used to come to me, and I had to call their roll daily and report their attendance to the Reserve Commanding. I used to take the reserve of my own regiment and reservist soldiers of other regiments to the hospital daily for examination by the Medical Board. Besides my own regiment, the soldiers of many other regiments used to stay with me. The reservists of many regiments on hearing the news of war ran to their houses, but all the soldiers of our regiment remained present. Not a single soldier left the place. Several persons of Depôts Nos. 25, 27 and 28 struck acquaintance with me owing to my stay for

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nearly three months at the place. I used to go to them at leisure hours. If my ideas had been currupt in the least, those people would have certainly made a complaint against me. I was performing my duties very faithfully when I was got discharged.

I came to my village on the morning of the 20th February, and took up agricultural work. I remained there for some 8 or 9 months. The Police arrested me on the evening of the 8th October. I can produce almost all the inhabitants of my village in support of my good conduct during the time I was in the village. Had my ideas been corrupt I would have certainly preached those ideas to the people of the village.

(Sd.) M. L. PURI,

The 4th February 1916. *Advocate for accused No.* 66.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Randhir Singh, accused No. 69.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

I had *Akhand paths* performed by many Sikh soldiers of the army for victory to the Government before they were sent to the front. I made the Sikh soldiers of the 3rd and the 36th Cavalries (Jacobs Horse (?)) hold prayers for success (to the British Government) before they left for the front. The Sikh soldiers of the 3rd Cavalry sent me Rs. 70 by money order from France for the purpose of *Ahhand path* ceremonies being performed and prayers being offered for victory to the British Crown at those ceremonies. This money order reached me while I was under Police custody at Lohatwari (Lohatbadi ?). That money is in deposit with the *Thanedar* of the Lohatwari Police Station. I received also a letter (from those Sikh soldiers) to the effect that they would return after conquering Germany and that prayers for victory to the British Crown might be offered at the *Akhand paths*. It was also written on the money order coupon that the sum was sent for *Akhand paths* being performed, and prayers offered for their happy and glorious return after the war. The Police took possession of the post-card (letter) and the coupon at the time they searched my person.

Fifteen or sixteen days before the *Hola*, *i.e.*, on the 15th February I left for Nabha on account of the prevalence of plague in our village Narangwal. I took my family with me and remained there. In the month of *Baisakh* I went abroad twice for *Akhand paths*. On the first occasion I went to Mallewal, where the *Baisakhi* was celebrated. There Indar Singh, witness, requested that an *Akhand path* might be performed at his house. His request was granted and an *Akhand path* was performed at his house at Khanna on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th *Baisakh*. Bhai Atar Singh and Dalip Singh also attended the ceremony. They and I left for Nabha after the *Bhog* ceremony was over. Two or three days after our arrival there, *i. e.*, on Sunday, the 27th *Baisakh*, the Police of Nabha arrested me, and kept me there for 15 days. There the Superintendent of Police ordered Bhai Atar Singh and Dalip Singh to cook food for me. Thereafter I was transferred to the Lohatwari police station. Bhai Atar Singh was also sent there as my attendant. I was kept at Lohatwari under custody for about a month. From there I was sent to Ludhiana under the custody of the Superintendent of Police and a Sergeant on the 19th June, and was kept in the lock-up attached to the Ludhiana Police Station for a week. There too Bhai Atar Singh cooked food for me for the same period. Then on the 25th June I was sent to the Ludhiana Jail. I have been in jail since that time. Ever since my arrest nobody has made any enquiry from me, nor has any one taken down my statement, nor yet have I been told for what fault I was arrested.

I have served the Government. I can produce certificates as to my good service and grant of *khilat* to me. My father often contributed towards the War Relief Fund. Recently too when the Maharaja of Nabha collected money for the Relief Fund, he (my father) gave one month's pay. At that

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time I was with him. He gave the money after consulting me. I had also been taking active steps in the recruitment. I have always been loyal Besides, *Panj Khalsa Diwan Panj Khand* (*Har*) offerred the services of 100 girls belonging to Panj Kund School, with those of the members of the *Diwan* and the staff to act as nurses. In a large meeting all the girls of the school volunteered their services, and requested the meeting that an application might be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala praying that a lady doctor might be appointed to teach them the art of nursing. Upon this the Punjab Government (the Lieutenant-Governor) sent a letter of thanks to the *Panj Diwan*. I am a member and Joint-Secretary of the *Panj Khalsa Diwan*. I had also worked as Head Master in that school. When even the girls of the school connected with the *Diwan* entertain such sympathetic and loyal views, how can the sentiments of the members of the *Diwan* and the school staff be otherwise? This point is worth consideration. Among *Tat Khalsas* there is no *Guru* and no *chela*, as it is against their religion to adopt this course. Hence I have neither a *chela* (disciple) nor a party. *Amrat* is administered by five men (*lit.* lovers of the *Guru*). I alone never administered *Amrat* to any one, nor have I got any follower.

(Sd.) RANDHIR SINGH, accused No. 69,

through

M. ALAM, *Barrister-at Law.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Harnam Singh, accused No. 24.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

"Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru and I were both posted to one and the same Police Station. While I was on duty he made a complaint against me saying that I had taken liquor and had not attended to my duty. I made a report to the *Havaldar*, that the man making the complaint against me had not yet come. The *Havaldar* accordingly reported his absence to the Superintendent of Police. who fined him (the absentee) five dollars, and also transferred him to another Police Station, with the remarks that if this occurred again his name should be struck off. He was absent from his duty once again and was discharged. He cherished against me feelings of resentment in consequence of the above fact, and said to me that he would settle scores with me. When we embarked on board the ship at Hong Kong he deceitfully got two verses written down by me and put the same into my haversack. I did not know that they related to the *ghadr* movement. I myself did not go to any place along with any one."

HARNAM SINGH,

Accused No. 24.

L. Saunders,

Bar.-at-Law.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Labh Singh, accused. No. 48.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect.—

" Anokh Singh says that I said that the daffadar would be murdered and the keys secured. This is altogether false, because a man who has served even for four months knows that the keys are held by the *Sardar*. The keys of our *Kot* were held by Subedar Mawaz Khan. Once Jamadar Buta Singh colluded with the Police and started a case against me. The witnesses belonging to the regiment have given evidence either out of fear for the Jamadar

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or in hope of getting some reward. There statements in the previous case are different from those made by them in the present case. This case is a pure fabrication. I had no relative to conduct the case on my behalf, nor have I got any at present. Hence the Jamadar himself produced those witnesses even from my village. My brothers are serving the Government at the front. The witnesses, who belong to my village, did not know that even the Jamadar, himself was getting me implicated. The Jamadar told them that I belonged to his regiment, that he was consequently, trying to get me off, and that they should state what he desired. Now too I have got no relative but the Court, and I pray for Justice."

LABH SINGH,

Accused No. 48,

through L. Saunders,

Bar-at-law.

Translation of the supplementary statement of Surjan Singh, accused No. 89.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

(1) My father Mohan Singh, Kot Daffadar, served in the 7th Cavalry for 21 years. My uncle (father's elder brother) Hardit Singh, Havildar, served in the 15th Regiment for 21 years, and got three medals. My brother Sarn Singh is employed in the 7th Cavalry and is now serving at the front. My elder brother Rattan Singh is a pensioner. He is a recipient of two medals. Sant Singh, my brother, was employed in the 15th Regiment. Piara Singh too was employed in the same regiment. They both died while in service. My uncle, Bishan Singh, was employed in the Civil and Military Police. He was wounded in the Burma War and retired on pension. My cousin Bhola Singh served in the 6th Cavalry for 21 years and got pension. My brother, Barba Singh is employed in the 15th Regiment and is serving at the front.

(2) I got *akhand path* performed for victory to the British Government and safe return of my brother.

(3) When my whole family has throughout been faithful and in service of the Government how can I be hostile to it? Besides, I have Rs. 1,000 in deposit in the Savings Bank.

(4) An *akhand path* was performed at the house of Indar Singh of Khanna in the month of *Baksakh*. I had some relations at Khanna, and so I had gone there. There I learnt that an *akhand path* was going on in the village, I went to the place where the ceremony was being peformed only to listen the *path*. It is on account of this that Indar Singh and Nihal Kaur identify me."

SURJAN SINGH,

Accused No. 89,

through Doctor Muhammad Alam,

Dated 5th February 1916. *Bar-at Law.*

Translation of the supplementary statement of Sher Singh, Accused No. 81.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

"Bir Singh was employed in the 33rd Regiment in Burma. His brother was employed in the 2nd Regiment. His wife was in the village. In front of his house is a manger where my cattle are being tethered. I formed a love intrigue with his wife. Nobody knew of this relation. Towards the end of *Sawan* corresponding to June or July 1903, the matter became known to the people, and Jhanda Singh, Sunder Singh and Kesar Singh surrounded the house

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of Bir Singh. I was not then at his house. If I had then fallen into their hands they would have done me to death then and there. Later the woman advised me not to come to her house and said that she would herself come to my house. She also called those persons names, saying that they were disgracing her. Then I never went to her house, she herself came to my house. Thereafter the above named men gave her a beating. Her mother-in-law lodged a complaint against Jhanda Singh, etc. The record of that case is forthcoming in the Gurdaspur District. After this they assaulted me in the month of *Bhadon*. I became aware of the proposed assault beforehand, and so I escaped. They pursued me and called me names saying that I could not escape (*lit.* go far off). They could not, however, overtake me, but they caught my brother, and thrashed him. When we asked people as to what steps we should take, they said that we should not file a complaint, as, they added, the said party would assert that we had outraged the modesty of a woman of their family. The woman, however, urged that she would come to my house even at the risk of her life. Thus I remained in the village for 3 or 4 months. When the members of my own family began to take me to task. I left for China on the 10th *Poh*, corresponding to December 1903 with Rs. 50 which were to be paid to the Government on account of revenue on behalf of my brothers and myself. Amar Singh, son of Ganda Singh, resident of Bartika set out in company with me. He stopped at Malaya where his brother was, while I went to Hong Kong. There I related all the facts to my brother, who got me employed on the 26th April 1904. He wrote home a letter intimating my arrival and stay with him. When that letter reached my house, the aforesaid woman on getting information of it came to me at Hong Kong in May or June 1904. There the sepoys were not allowed to keep their wives with them, and besides this, the husband of the woman, named, was alive and had been employed in the Police at Shanghai for 4 or 5 months, which fact was known to me but not known to her. he was under the impression that her husband was in Burma. When she felt that I was not prepared to keep her with me she rebuked me saying "I have come over here after suffering so much hardship, but you are trying to avoid me. Are you a man?" I made her live in a *Gurdwara*. I had a hundi for Rs. 87 which I sold to Abdullah, Havaldar, No. 575 for 44 dollars. She had come to me after borrowing money from a havaldar going to Shanghai. I paid a part of this sum to the Havaldar and also got some clothes, etc., prepared for her. I got her a pass for Shanghai and directed her to go there saying that Bir Singh was there and that I would follow her, as I got scanty pay at Hong Kong. As I had to attend the parade I asked my brother to wire to Bir Singh at Shanghai. Accordingly my brother sent a telegram to Bir Singh saying that his (the latter's) wife was coming and that he should receive her. My brother made over to me the telegraph office receipt. The telegram cost 5 dollars 20 cents. Shortly after Jhanda Singh wrote a letter to Bir Singh informing him that I had escaped from them and that his (Bir Singh's) wife had gone with me. At the time this letter was received by Bir Singh his wife had reached him at Shanghai. On receipt of the letter Bir Singh wrote me a letter saying that I had put him to disgrace and that he would see to this. This letter contained very very bad things. Both the letters, referred to above, and the telegraph office receipt are in possession of the Police. After this in January 1905 Mula Singh, brother of Bir Singh, came to me and asked from me all about the woman. Mula Singh said to Nand Singh, No. 23 that I had brought disgrace on them. Thereafter Bir Singh sent me a letter from Shanghai saying "you and I have been away from home for the last 5 years. The terms of our agreements have expired. Come, let us go to our country together." I agreed to this. I knew what was behind this proposal. When they came to Hong Kong, they asked me to accompany them. I refused to do so. I came on leave in 1911, after they had enjoyed their leave. On expiry of leave I again went to Hong Kong, where I received a letter through the Deputy Commissioner, asking me to come back and go after marrying. I came home not alone but along with 9 men, whom I have called in defence. We arrived at Calcutta on the 11th November 1914. We were thoroughly searched on board the ship. We landed on the 12th November 1914, and got into the train at 9 P. M. Our goods, &c., were again searched at the Ambala Railway Station

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on the way. We reached Amritsar at 9 P. M. on the 14th November 1914. Again we were searched at the *chaubara* of Nanak Singh, near the Clock Tower on the 15th November 1914. The Police officials, who came along with me, asked me to let them know, on the *Amawas* day, the date of my marriage which, they added, they would attend. I arrived at my house on the 15th. I enquired from the inmates of the house whether or not they received two blankets I had sent through a man. They replied in the negative. Then I went to Narain Singh at *mauza* Phagrianwali, District Gujrat, and received the blankets from him on the 18th November 1914. As he was not present in his village I had to stay there for three days. I returned to my village on the 22nd. Tara Chand, Thanadar, took me to the above-mentioned village on the 13th April (?) and made enquiry there as to whether I had a talk there, and learnt that I had no talk of my sort.

After this I engaged myself in the domestic work on the 18th December 1914. At 6 A. M. on the same day I left Chhima Railway Station for Tarn Taran. Subedar Thakur Singh, of Lilan, was with me. At 2 P. M. I arrived at Mir Karman where I met the above-mentioned persons whom I told that no date had yet been fixed for my marriage, and that I would let them know when any was fixed. I then came back home on the 19th. Reaching home I learnt that the Thanadar had come in my absence and instructed the inmates of my house that they should send me to the Police Station on my arrival. I accordingly appeared at the Police Station on the 20th December and gave down my name and whereabouts. Thereafter I never went anywhere. On the 3rd February 1915 I purchased some land from one Atma Singh. On the 4th Jhanda Singh assaulted me. He was then alone and Bir Singh was not with him. If Bir Singh had been with him they would have given me a beating. I did not make a report, &c., of the matter, thinking that I was to leave for Hong Kong shortly and that I should not, therefore, lodge a complaint. Then Bir Singh asked from me as to when my leave was to expire. I replied that I was on the eve of departure. Jhanda Singh then said to me "Be on the alert. We will certainly revenge ourselves upon you." On the 30th March I went along with my brothers to plough my land and thereafter I came back home to bring certain things.

I have given the other account of the 30th in my last statement.

On the 30th March 1915 Munshi, Brahman gave evidence before Devi Dial, Magistrate and Khazan Singh, Thanedar, in which he charged me about a pistol. On the 31st Haku tendered evidence in my favour. But now at the instigation of the Police he gave evidence against me. Same is the case with two other men who were afterwards dissuaded by the Police (not to give evidence in my favour). Then Jhanda Singh, Hari Singh, Zaildar, and Bir Singh said to me that I was then unable to escape. Upon this I said that I had got with me letters, etc., from them. This apprehending institution of a case against them they went to Gurdaspur and after giving some money to the Police as bribe got my house researched. In the course of the search the Police did away with those letters and telegram. On the day my house was searched I was asked whether certain letters were in my handwriting. I replied in the affirmative. There was no *Ghadr* paper, etc., at that time, nor have I ever seen it. Jhanda Singh has encroached upon our *wat* (boundary) and causes damage to our crop every year. My statement was recorded on the 11th April. I known nothing about it. The Police wrote down what it pleased, and secured my signature forcibly.

On the spot Jawahir Mal, Thanedar, Tara Chand, Thanedar, Harcharan Singh, Havaldar, C. I. D., Lal Singh, Constable and Karam Din, Constable, shut me up in a *kotha* of Amir Sahib, which was used as a store-house for keeping fodder and thrashed me very cruelly, so much so that I became unconscions. The same treatment was accorded to me again on the 15th and 17th. I was challaned on the 19th. On the 4th May 1915 my statement was recorded at Pathankot. The Government Advocate said to me that I should repeat my statement of the 30th March and that my statement of the other date would not be read over to me. Only God and I know

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what I suffered from the 4th April to the 19th. I stated before the Deputy Commissioner that I had not drunk water since morning. He enquired from me whether I had written any notes (*parchas*). I replied that I had many papers but that the Police had taken possession of them. Nothing was asked from me about the *Ghadr* paper, nor did I know anything about the same, nor yet did I know what the *Ghadr* was. I came to the country for my marriage which was celebrated.

Bir Singh, etc., bore me enmity, and the Police asked me to let them hear what I knew about them (the former). In fact I knew nothing about them. If I had known something I would have told the same to the Police. I was arrested on the 4th and challaned on the 19th. An approver says that I came home in the month of *Katak*, whereas I arrived at my house on the 1st of *Maghar*. Jhanda Singh and Bir Singh said that I had left Hong Kong without permission. In fact I came on leave, and I obtained 2 months' leave more afterwards. I was to resume my duty on the 24th June 1915. If I had been a fugitive I could not have obtained 2 months' leave later on. Bir Singh was in the 33rd Regiment stationed in Burma. In 1902 he wrote a letter to his wife telling her that he was going to China on active service and that he could see her only if he returned alive. After receipt of this letter she began to come to me openly. I am quite innocent, and have been subjected to oppression. I have served the Government for 11 years. Bir Singh went to Shanghai in 1910. Now he was entitled to get leave at the end of 1915. But he came earlier to put me to death."

(Sd.) SHER SINGH, ACCUSED,

(in Gurmukhi characters).

Translation of the supplementary statement of Kirpa Singh, accused No. 46:—

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

1. Whatever Buta Singh, Jamadar, has stated about the *Gurdwara* at Hong Kong is altogether false, inasmuch as the regiment was encamped at Hoshang Hong in the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914, and when it came back it was stationed in the lines 15 miles off Hong Kong. Whenever a sepoy had to go to Hong Kong he was first to appear in plain clothes to make a report to the Sardar and then one officer and 4 soldiers were to fall in to accompany him to a gun-boat and the officer was held responsible for them.

2. On several occasions papers of suspicious character addressed to Jamadar Buta Singh were caught, and he was consequently presented before the officers once or twice. After a month or two the papers of the above nature began to be received also by the other Sardars, which gave rise to a suspicion in the minds of the officers that Jamadar Buta Singh consorted with people who sent those papers. He was then sent back home. In the regiment it was believed that he had been dismissed.

3. My brother and I were both employed in the regiment; often we received letters from our father asking one of us to return after quitting service. My father was well stricken in years, and the village people were on bad terms with him in connection with a plot of land. Moreover a few bad characters in the village plundered our house and took possession of the same. They took possession of the land as well. Our father lent the money, we both had sent him. It was to carry interest. The village people, who were inimically disposed towards him, induced his debtor to deny having received the money, and got a case of cheating set up against him (my father). Thus they troubled him very much, as he had often to go to attend the courts at Una and Hoshiarpur, which are 20 and 40 miles from our house. I had been greatly reduced on account of Spermatorrhœa and Indigestion. I am 5 feet and 8 inches long. Previously my weight was 140 lbs, but it has now been reduced to 117 lbs. and for this reason I could not attend the parade. Hence I made a report

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to the Commanding Officer a second time for my name being struck off. Besides, my father had also submitted many applications to him in this behalf. I was then given time to think over the matter, and was sent to India along with prisoners as a guard. Leaving the prisoners in the Alipur Jail in Calcutta I went to the depôt at Karachi. Prior to this also I made reports at Samana and Kohat Cantonments for my name being struck off.

NOTE.—The Commanding Officer made me Lance-Naik before I left Hong Kong.

4. Jamadar Buta Singh's party had gone on leave before we arrived at Karachi. Captain Cargill is altogether wrong in saying that my name appeared in the list, supplied from Hong Kong of persons whose names were to be struck off, and that my name was not struck off on account of my having proceeded on leave. He does not remember that my name did not appear in the list, inasmuch as I did not go on leave. It contained the names of persons who had gone on leave. We arrived at Karachi on the 24th July. At that time Mr. Salisburry? was the commander of the depôt. A few days after my arrival he called me in the office and told me that on account of the war my name could not be removed. I then requested him to allow me some leave, saying that I had been away from home continuously for four years. He said that he was going to recall even Buta Singh, Jamadar's party. I was then posted to the Kot Magazine, Port rest camp, and treasury Godown. Then I was picketed to guard Karachi, and give signals to warships. In all these capacities I worked very efficiently without giving any chance of complaint.

5. The evidence of Madha Singh is wholly untrue. The Depôt Commandar may be referred to.

6. When our depôt was ordered to go to Ferozepore, I was sent in charge of a small party in advance to take over charge from the regiment to be relieved.

7. At Ferozepore I was posted on recruiting duty. When I was going to see a recruit in a village I fell from the horse with the result that the wrist of my left hand broke. I was then telegraphed for to came to the depôt at once, which I did. On my arrival there I was told by the Jamadar that I had been transferred to the signaller company to be sent to Poona, and that on reaching the destination I would be made Naik. I was much pleased to hear this, and expressed my willingness to go. However, I informed my officer of the wrist of my left hand having been injured, whereupon he ordered me to have myself medically examined. When I went to the hospital for examination the Doctor admitted me as a patient. Latter the Commanding Officer wrote a letter to the Doctor that I had been ordered to be transferred to Poona and that I should consequently be relieved. The Doctor did the same and I having been relieved went to Poona, where the Medical Board finding that my left wrist could not work properly sent me to the depôt. There I was given a light duty in the hospital, as I could not even hold the rifle firmly. My duty was to see that the patients wese all all present.

8. My father came to Ferozepore and submitted an application to Captain Cargill, Commanding Officer, for my name being struck off. It was to the effect that some of the villagers being bitterly hostile to the applicant threatened to kill him and that either they might be bound down in security or my name might be cut off. Upon this my name was cut off on the 19th February. I attributed the removal of my name to that application.

9. I took train at 11 o'clock. I had with me my kit, parade goods as also my own luggage. When the train had passed one or two stations after Ferozepore an officer of the railway department made me get down the train directing me to have my luggage booked. While I was yet getting my luggage booked the train left the station. I got my kit booked, while I put a part of the other luggage in the bedding with a view to save some of the railway freight. On leaning that the next train was leaving the station in the evening I made over the booked luggage to the railway authorities, and went to Ferozeshahr, 1½ miles off, with the remaining luggage, to take food. I took train in

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the evening and reached Phagwara at 1 or 2 A. M. On the evening of the 20th I reached my house. In March the police searched my house. They arrested me and brought me to Lahore. In the Anarkali Police Station a Mussalman asked from me my age, size and the cause of removal of my name. He asked me also to tell him to which station I went and at what time, and at what stations I stopped in the way. I replied that my actual age was 26 or 27 years, that my size was 5 feet and 8 inches and that the removal of my name was perphaps due to my application submitted in that behalf. I had a light duty in the hospital, *i.e.*, to see that the patients were all present. On the morning of the 19th February I was arrested and taken to the lines, where I was told that my name had been struck off. I was made to take train leaving for Ludhiana at 11 o'clock. On the way I got some of my luggage booked, as I was directed by the railway authorities to do so. Then I took train in the evening. After two hours the Police took me to an officer (*Sahib*) who set me at liberty finding me innocent. Then I took up agricultural work and carried on the same for 8 months. In the tenth month I was again arrested by the police, which gathered information about my stay in the hospital, and my having got the luggage booked and also my age from my statement and made a dacoit say that I had harboured him. All this is due to *Jamadar* Buta Singh who has got this false case trumped up against me simply to have his position elevated. Bhan Singh and Madha Singh have given false evidence through fear of him.

Teja Singh remained in court (?) for a month. He gave false evidence at the instance of police in order to save himself. He remained also in the jail for several months. He gathered certain facts from my statement. He is wrong in saying that I said that *Jamadar* Buta Singh too received the newspaper. He might have heard this from some one else in the regiment as the fact was known generally to all the persons in the regiment.

Our names were struck off on the 19th February when the police says a dacoity was committed. Such being the case it was very easy for the police to implicate us if a dacoity was actually committed.

Teja Singh says that I said that my name was struck off on account of my having been visited by two men. He learnt this fact from my statement.

(1) Had my ideas been corrupt I would never have been promoted at Hong Kong.

(2) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been appointed as a guard of the prisoners.

(3) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been employed on responsible duties at Karachi.

(4) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been sent as an advance party to Ferozepore.

(5) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been deputed to purchase grain.

(6) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been sent to Poona with a promise of promotion.

(7) Had my ideas been corrupt I would not have been given charge of the patients in the hospital.

All this is due to the machination of the police and Buta Singh.

I stated my age to the police, which they told to one of the approvers. That approver stated approximate ages of Phuman Singh and Labh Singh, making a difference of 4 years between their actual ages and those stated by him, while he stated my correct age, *i.e.*, the same as is mentioned in my statement.

KIRPA SINGH.

(*In Persian Characters*).

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Statement showing the dates of arrest and internment.

No. of accused according to the list in complaint.	Name of accused.	Date of internment.	Date of arrest.	Remarks.
2	Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh ...	...	6th June 1915.	
3	Attar Singh, son of Hira Nand ...	...	29th July 1915.	
5	Bhog Singh, son of Natha Singh ...	...	17th September 1915.	
6	Bir Singh, *alias* Vir Singh, son of Buta Singh.	...	6th June 1915.	
7	Bishen Singh, son of Wasakha Singh ...	20th July 1915	29th September 1915.	
8	Budha Singh, son of Ishar Singh ...	...	22nd September 1915.	
9	Chanda Singh, son of Khala Singh ...	6th July 1915.		
10	Dalip Singh, son of Hamir Singh ...	...	15th October 1915.	
12	Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh ...	1st November 1914.		
13	Dharm Singh, son of Amar Singh ...	...	30th September 1915.	
14	Ganda Singh, son of Bahadur Singh ...	...	19th September 1915.	
15	Ganda Singh, *alias* Sangat Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	...	7th October 1915.	
16	Ganda Singh, son of Lehna Singh ...	2nd December 1914.		
17	Ghanda Singh, *alias* Bhagat Singh ...	...	1st December 1915.	
18	Gujar Singh, son of Sham Singh ...	18th November 1914.		
19	Har Bhajan Singh, son of Fatteh Singh ...	...	15th October 1915.	
21	Hari Singh, son of Hakam Singh ...	Arrested and interned in Burma in April last.		
22	Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh ...	2nd December 1914.		
23	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh ...	...	25th June 1915.	
24	Harnam Singh, *alias* Thakar Singh, son of Bhup Singh.	...	4th December 1914.	Arrested at Tarn Taran Station with a sword-stick and convicted.
26	Harnam Singh, son of Sunder Singh ...	...	8th July 1915	
28	Hira Singh, son of Mehna Singh ...	9th June 1915	...	
29	Ijaib Singh, son of Kesar Singh ...	...	18th September 1915.	
30	Indar Singh, son of Phuman Singh ...	...	20th July 1915	
32	Ishar Singh, *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sujan Singh.	...	19th September 1915.	
33	Jagat Singh, son of Dewa Singh ...	...	20th July 1915	
Jammu 34	Jammun, son of Wasawa ...	...	18th September 1915.	
35	Jassa Singh, son of Natha Singh ...	...	17th September 1915.	
37	Jinder Singh, *alias* Rajindar Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	12th July 1915	...	
38	Kahn Singh, son of Saru Singh ...	...	14th June 1915	
40	Karam Chand, son of Ganesha Singh ...	19th August 1915.	...	
41	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh ...	...	28th August 1915.	
42	Kartar Singh, *alias* Narain Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	...	30th September 1915.	
45	Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh ...	...	14th September 1915.	
46	Kirpa Singh, son of Jowahar Singh ...	...	18th October 1915.	
48	Labh Singh, son of Ram Singh ...	...	...	Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, 9th April 1915.

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Statement showing the dates of arrest and internment—concluded.

No. of accused according to the list in complaint.	Name of accused.	Date of internment.	Date of arrest.	Remarks.
49	Labh Singh, son of Bur Singh ...	...	18th September 1915.	
50	Lal Singh, son of Udha Singh ...	...	1st July 1915.	
51	Magbar Singh, son of Ram Singh ...	...	17th October 1915.	
52	Mahraj Singh, son of Nihal Singh ...	...	...	Prisoner.
53	Mahinder Singh, son of Nand Singh ...	...	18th June 1915.	
54	Mahinder Singh, son of Narain Singh ...	...	21st September 1915.	
55	Mangal Singh, son of Jowand Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
56	Mangal Singh, son of Mul Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
58	Mastan Singh, son of Mahtab Singh ...	...	20th June 1915.	
59	Nahar Singh, son of Thakar Singh ...	...	25th June 1915.	
61	Natha Singh, son of Mangal Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
62	Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh ...	...	18th June 1915.	
63	Pala Singh, son of Kala Singh ...	...	6th August 1915.	
64	Pala Singh, son of Bagga Singh ...	...	13th August 1915.	
65	Phera Singh, son of Lehna Singh ...	...	19th October 1915.	
66	Phuman Singh, son of Ganisha Singh ...	...	8th October 1915.	
67	Parim Singh, son of Jiwan Singh ...	...	26th November 1915.	
68	Ram Singh, son of Sahib Singh ...	...	29th July 1915.	
69	Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh ...	...	23rd June 1915.	
70	Ranga Singh *alias* Roda Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	26th August 1915	27th June 1915.	
72	Tur Singh, son of Samand Singh ...	...	5th August 1915.	
73	Sadhu Singh, son of Sher Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
74	Sajan Singh, son of Mohan Singh ...	...	19th June 1915.	
75	Suma Singh, son of Khushal Singh ...	...	28th October 1915.	
77	Santa Singh, son of Chur Singh ...	...	21st September 1915.	
78	Sarwan Singh, son of Mahna Singh ...	...	19th July 1915.	
80	Sham Singh, son of Bhola Singh ...	...	30th September 1915.	
81	Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh ...	...	...	Prisoner.
82	Sucha Singh, son of Gurdit Singh ...	...	...	Do.
84	Sultan Shah, son of Maghi Shah ...	...	12th September 1915.	
85	Sundar Singh, son of Ratan Singh ...	...	Ditto.	
88	Suja Singh, son of Khushal Singh ...	...	Ditto.	
89	Surjan Singh, son of Mihan Singh ...	...	8th November 1915.	
90	Teja Singh, son of Dial Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
91	Teja Singh, son of Sundar Singh ...	...	Ditto.	
93	Thakar Singh, son of Suba Singh ...	...	13th September 1915.	
94	Thakar Singh, son of Ghana Singh ...	...	18th September 1915.	
96	Udham Singh, son of Jiwan Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	
98	Uttam Singh, *alias* Raghu Singh, son of Jita Singh.	...	19th September 1915.	
100	Wasakha Singh, son of Ishar Singh ...	...	12th September 1915.	

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Arjan Singh, accused No. 2, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Jagraon on or about the 23rd or 25th February 1915,
Jagraon on or about the 16th March 1915,
Kaunki and at Kili on or about the 19th March 1915,
Ghalib on or about the 20th March 1915,
Kaleron on or about the 22nd March 1915,
Doudhar early in April 1915,
Dhudhike in April 1915,
Jagraon on or about the 27th April 1915,
Jagraon on or about the 28th May 1915,
the meeting near Doudhar on the 2nd June 1915,
Kapurthala on the 5th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor, resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That you in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war at—

(*i*) Jagraon on or about the 28th May 1915 gave Bhagat Singh seditious literature,

(*ii*) Kaunki on or about the 19th March 1915 were in possession of clippers, file and dagger.

and thereby committed an offence under Section 122 of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiarcy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under section $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(*i*) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(*ii*) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(*iii*) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(*iv*) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 295}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognisable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner,
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to give evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 19.6.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Attar Singh, accused No. 3, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khanna about September 1914,
Chamkar on or about the 19th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Narangwal on or about the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,—

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section of 121 the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Bogh Singh, accused No. 5, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Jhar Sahib on various dates in November 1914, prior to the 26th,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 29th or 30th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 3rd December 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;
(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;
(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;
(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;
(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;
(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;
(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;
(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;
(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;
(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

The accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Bir Singh, accused No. 6, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Ludhiana at the latter end of January 1915,

Sahnewal on the 23rd January 1915,

Mansuran on the 27th January,

Amritsar on or about the 2nd February 1915,

Chabba on the 2nd February 1915,

Amritsar from the 3rd to about the 14th February 1915,

Asmanpur in May 1915,

Kapurthala on the 5th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you at the same times and places conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you at the same times and places abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you at the same times and places abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jhan*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of

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exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That you, on or about the 23rd January 1915, committed dacoity at Sahnewal and that, in the commission of such dacoity, Kashi Ram was murdered by one or more of your number and you thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code;

(8) That you, on or about the 27th January 1915, committed dacoity at Mansuran, pistols and bombs being used, and you thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{395}{397, 398}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(9) That you, on or about the 2nd February 1915, in pursuance of the said conspiracy and war committed dacoity at Chabba and that in the commission of such dacoity you and others murdered Beli Ram and handed over the proceeds of such dacoity for the purposes of waging war, and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 396 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code;

(10) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February at Rabbon,

(2) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore,

(3) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan,

(4) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur,

(5) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Military guard on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar,

(6) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August at Padri

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Bishen Singh, accused No. 7, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

At Shanghai in September 1914,

On the ss. *Nam Sang*, on the voyage to India,

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

At Amritsar on or about the 17th October 1914,

At Khasa about the end of October 1914,

At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib about the 29th or 30th November 1914,

At the Virpali *Dharmsala*, Amritsar, about the end of December 1914,

At *Sant* Gulab Singh's *Dharmsala*, Amritsar, about the 31st December 1914,

At Amritsar, Chabba and Jandiala, on various dates early in January 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

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(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naib Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Budha Singh, accused No. 8, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King—

At Hong Kong in August and September 1914,

On the SS. *Nam Sang* on the voyage to India,

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

At Amritsar on or about the 17th October 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of

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exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395,}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Chanda Singh, accused No. 9, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at —

Penang in October 1914,

Doudhar on various dates from March to June 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i Jang,* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba ;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbow;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are considerable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Dalip Singh, accused No. 10, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war against the King at—

Khanna in September 1914,
Chamkour on or about the 19th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Narangwal on or about the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murderd on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Dhan Singh, accused No. 12, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

At Fresno on or about the 9th August 1914,

At San Francisco on or about the 29th August 1914,

On the SS. *Tosha Maru*,

At Calcutta on the 29th October 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;
(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;
(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;
(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;
(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;
(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;
(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;
(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;
(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;
(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Dharam Singh, accused No. 13, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you at the same time and place, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you at the same time and place, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you at the same time and place abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Ganj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

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(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ganda Singh, accused No. 14, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King—

At Amritsar on or about the 17th October 1914,

At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914, prior to the 26th,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(1c) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ganda Singh, accused No. 15, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King—

At Hong Kong in the summer of 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

At Jhar Sahib on or about 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

At Sant Gulab Singh's Dharmsala, Amritsar, on or about the 31st December 1914,

At the canal near Amritsar on or about the 31st December 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ganda Singh, accused No. 16, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at Kakar in November 1914—

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same time and place, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

The accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Harbhajan Singh, accused No. 19, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February,

Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,

Narangwal on the 19th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

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(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 305}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads „ Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Hari Singh, accused No. 21, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Samrali on or about the 4th December 1914,
Nangal Kalan on or about the 5th December 1914,
Pherala on or about the 6th December 1914,
Jhapal early in January 1915,
Amritsar in January 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry

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and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Hari Singh, accused No. 22, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King—

On the SS. *Korea* in September 1914,
At Shanghai in the summer of 1914,
On the SS. *Mashima Maru* in October 1914,
At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,
At Kakar early in November 1914,
At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

(i) waged war, or
(ii) attempted to wage war, or
(iii) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and

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Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302, 396, 109, 111 of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Harnam Singh, accused No. 23, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King—
On the SS. *Komagata Maru* in September 1914,
At Gujarwal in January and till 12th February 1915,
At Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
At Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,
At the Dorahà railway bridge on the 21st February 1915,
(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war
against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i Jang,* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are considerable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners,

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads " Not Guilty " and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Harnam Singh, accused No. 24, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war against the King at—

Shanghai in the summer of 1914,

Hong Kong about August or September 1914,

Singapore in September or October 1914,

Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

Amritsar during the Dewali Fair in October 1914,

Khasa about the end October 1914,

Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,

various places in the ' Bar ' early in November 1914,

Taran Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib on various dates from the 23rd to the 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs

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were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murderd on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Harnam Singh, accused No. 26, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Hong Kong in the summer of 1914,

Karachi about September and October 1914,

Ferozepore during December 1914 and January and February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

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member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Hira Singh, accused No. 28, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Hong Kong in the autumn of 1914,

At Bangkok about January 1915,

In Baluchistan about February or March 1915,

At Cherar from about the latter part of March to end of April 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Maneuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ijaib Singh, accused No. 29, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

On the SS. *Nam Sang* in October 1914,

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

At Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair in October 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914 up to the 26th,

At the mound near Karion on or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

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member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

The accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Indar Singh, accused No. 30, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

Hoti Mardan about the end of June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 35th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you at the same time and place abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Ganj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

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(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ishar Singh, accused No. 32, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Dhudhike from January to July 1915,

Lohatbadi about the end of January 1915,

Kaile about the beginning of February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

The Doraha Railway bridge on or about the 21st February 1915,

Doudhar village from January to July 1915,

The canal near Doudhar on or about the 2nd June 1915,

Kapurthala on or about the 5th June 1915,

Hoti Mardan about the end of June 1915,

Manna Bhagwana in September 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Jagat Singh, accused No. 33, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

Gujarwal on or about the 11th March 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 ;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur ;

(4) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar ;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August ;1915, at Padri ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads " Not Guilty " and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Jammu, accused No. 84, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war against the King at—

the mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

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(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murderd on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call no evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Jassa Singh, accused No. 35, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Jhar Sahib on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib from December 1914 to the 15th September 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang,* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan ;

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(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are considerable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Jindar Singh, accused No. 37, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Shanghai in the summer of 1914,

On the ss. *Mashima Maru* in September 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar,

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to give evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Kahan Singh, accused No. 38, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

On the road between Ludhiana and Hassanpur in November 1914,

At Ludhiana on various dates from November 1914 to February 1915,

At Jhabewal about December 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to give evidence in his defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Karam Chand, accused No. 40, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Shanghai in summer of 1914,

Shanghai on or about the 1st October 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{A}}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395, 109, 111}{}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Karam Singh, accused No. 41, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khana about September 1914,
Chamkaur on or about the 19th January 1915,
Lohatbadi on or about the 29th January 1915, and on various dates preceding and following that date,
Jhaner on or about the 29th January 1915,
Ase Majore on various dates from about the end of January 1915 to the middle of February 1915,
Patiala on various dates in January and February 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

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member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges,

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Kartar Singh, accused No. 42, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Chamkour on or about the 19th January 1915,

Patiala on various dates in January and February 1915,

Ase Majore on various dates in January and February 1915,

Lohatbadi on or about the 29th January 1915,

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage war, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnowal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Kesar Singh, accused No. 45, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Shanghai in the summer of 1914,

On the SS. *Mashima Maru* in September 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jhan*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of

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exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Kirpa Singh, accused No. 46, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war against the King at—

Hong Kong in the summer of 1914,

Karachi about September and October 1914,

Ferozepore from December 1914 to 19th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

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(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murderd on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Labh Singh, accused No. 48, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Hong Kong in the summer of 1914,
Karachi about September and October 1914,
Ferozepore during December 1914 and January and February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 20th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

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(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are considerable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Labh Singh, accused No. 49, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Bhure about the end of November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon or about the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at

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Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Empero and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Lal Singh, accused No. 50, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Lohatbadi on or about the 20th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Maghar Singh, accused No. 51, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at Berar on various dates from about the 7th March to the end of April 1915—

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same time and place, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(2) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

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(3) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar;

(4) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Maharaj Singh, accused No. 52, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Lahore on various dates in October and till desertion on or about the 27th November 1914, and particularly at meetings at the rifle range, the cemetry and in Lachman Singh's quarters,

At Lahore early in November 1914, at the time of giving a sword to Prem Singh,

At Bhure and Tarn Taran on or about the 28th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure from the 29th November to the 2nd December 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Mahindar Singh, accused No. 53, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Dhudhike on various dates from January to June,
Doudhar on various dates from March to June 1915,
Doudhar on or about the 2nd June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Mahinder Singh, accused No. 54, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khanna about September 1915,
Chamkor on or about the 19th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of

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exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395, 109, 111}{}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 19 6.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Mangal Singh, accused No. 56, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Bhure about the end of November 1914,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd and 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage war, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads " Not Guilty " and states he desires to call no evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Mastan Singh, accused No. 58, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Lohatbadi on or about the 29th January 1915,

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,

Narangwal on the 19th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

the Doraha railway bridge on or about the 21st February 1915,

Narangwal on or about the 11th March 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jang* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied with the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February at Chabba;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(3) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(4) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(5) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri,

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Nahar Singh, accused No. 59, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor, resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Furan Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiarcy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under section $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war —

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Natha Singh, accused No. 61, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Dhun at the end of October 1914,

Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914, prior to the 26th,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

Sur Singh in January and February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was

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printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Pakhar Singh, accused No. 62, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King —

In Canada during 1914,

At Dhudhike from about January to June 1915,

At Daudhar on or about the 2nd June,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jhan*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

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(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Pala Singh, accused No. 63, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

The Dhudhike School on many dates from February to June 1915,

Pakher Singh's well at Dhudhiki on or about the 4th June 1915,

Doudhar on or about the 2nd June 1915,

Dhudhike on or about the 14th June 115,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war and in waging or attempting to wage war, or war, abetting the waging of war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(4) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Pala Singh, accused No. 64, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of war waged against the King at—

Dhudhike in May 1915,
Pakhar Singh's well at Dhudhike on or about the 4th June 1915,
Daudhar on or about the 2nd June 1915,
Kapurthala on or about the 12th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(2) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar ;

(3) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Phera Singh, accused No. 65, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Dhudhike from February to June 1915,
Doudhar in or about May 1915,
Kili on or about the 19th March 1915,

(i) waged war, or

(ii) attempted to wage war, or

(iii) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Section $\frac{124\text{-}A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

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(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302, 395 / 109, 111 of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognisable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner,

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Phumman Singh, accused No. 66, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Hong Kong in the summer of 1914,
Karachi about September and October 1914,
Ferozepore from December 1914 to February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh and Labh Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jang* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads " Not Guilty " and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Randhir Singh, accused No. 69, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Amritsar on the 30th May 1914,
Khanna in September 1914,
Chamkaur on or about the 19th January 1915,
Lohatbadi on or about the 20th January 1915,
Gujarwal or on about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari or on about the 17th February 1915,
Narangwal on the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions, and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 121}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murderd on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained by accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ranga Singh, accused No. 70, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Pakhar Singh's well at Dhudhike on various dates in February and March 1915,

Kapurthala on the 5th June 1915,

The Walla canal bridge on or about the 10th June 1915,

Hoti Mardan at the end of June 1915, near the railway station of Alawalpur sometime prior to the 30th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor, resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Furan Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging war, attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr di Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiarcy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under section $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 ;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur ;

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(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri,

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Rur Singh, accused No. 72, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Dhudhike on or about the 4th June 1915,
Kapurthala on the 5th June 1915,
the Walla Canal Bridge on the 11th and 12th June 1915,
Kapurthala on the 13th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you at the same times and places conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you on or about the 12th June 1915 at the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar, in pursuance of the said conspiracy and war committed a dacoity and that in the commission of that dacoity you and others murdered Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and carried off six rifles and ammunition and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 396 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(4) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur,

(2) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri,

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302, 396 / 109, 111 of the Indian Penal C ode,

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sadhu Singh, accused No. 73, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At San Francisco on the 29th August 1914,
On the SS. *Korea* in September 1914,
At Amritsar during the Dewali fair in October 1914,
At Sur Singh at the end of October 1914,
At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,
At Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd and 26th November 1914,
At the mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,
At the Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,
On the banks of the Beas on the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sajjan Singh, accused No. 74, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Ludhiana on various dates at the end of December and in January 1915 particularly on or about the 22nd and 27th January,

Amritsar about the end of January or beginning of February 1915,

Lahore on or about the 16th February 1915,

Lahore and Amritsar on or about the 17th February 1915,

Lahore Cantonments on or about the 18th February 1915,

Lahore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302, 395 / 109, 111 of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Samma Singh, accused No. 75, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at Hong Kong at various times during the summer of 1914 and till deported—

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same time and place, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected,

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bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395, 109, 111}{}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Santa Singh, accused No. 77, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khanna in September 1914,
Chamkour on or about the 19th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was

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printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sarwan Singh, accused No. 78, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,

Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, or in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 ;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur ;

(4) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and Sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the Walla Canal bridge near Amritsar ;

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(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sham Singh, accused No. 80, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Dudhike from January to June 1915,
Doudhar on or about the 2nd June 1915,
Dhudhike on or about the 14th June 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature to wit, *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 3rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sher Singh, accused No. 81, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at Thikriwala from about November 1914 to the end of March 1915—

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same time and place, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same time and place, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jhan*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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1664
672

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sucha Singh, accused No. 82, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Lahore when rejoining your regiment about August or September 1914,

Chola when on leave about the end of October 1914,

Lahore on various dates in October and till desertion on or about the 27th November 1914 and particularly at meetings at the rifle range, the cemetery and in the quarters of Lachman Singh,

Bhure and Tarn Taran on or about the 28th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib and Bhure from the 29th November to the 2nd December 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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1066
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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sultan Shah, accused No. 84, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khalra on or about the 26th or 27th November 1914,

Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

The mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,

on the banks of the Beas on the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushī Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code,

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Sundar Singh, accused No. 85, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Hong Kong about June 1914,

At Shangahi in July 1914,

At Hong Kong in August and beginning of September 1914,

At Singapore about the middle of September 1914,

At Penang about the 20th September 1914,

At Calcutta early in October 1914,

At Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair in October 1914,

At Khasa about the 30th October 1914,

At Wadali Guru about the 10th November 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd and 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kiaron on the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on or about the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jang* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Suja Singh, accused No. 88, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Shanghai about July 1914,

Hong Kong about August and early September 1914,

Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair in October 1914,

Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd and 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109,\ 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur ;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302,\ 395,}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Surjan Singh, accused No. 89, as follows:—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ludhiana on or about the 17th February 1915,
Narangwal on the 19th February 1915,
Gujarwal on the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowar Ishar Singh of the 12th Cavalry at Meerut, by Sowars Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh, Lachman Singh, Budh Singh and others of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Meerut, Lahore and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, arms, chemicals for bombs and bombs were collected and seditious literature was circulated by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa* and *Ghadr-di-Gunj* was circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Section $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

(1) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(2) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915;

(3) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June at Jagatpur;

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(4) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915, on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(5) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915, at Padri;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 305}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner,
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Teja Singh, accused No. 90, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

On the *ss. Nam Sang* in September and early October 1914,

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

At Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair in October 1914,

At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Bhure on or about the 25th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Teja Singh, accused No. 91, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,
The mound near Kairon on the 27th November 1914,
The Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,
Jhar Sahib on or about the 29th or 30th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd

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Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity, was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) An attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar.

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Thakar Singh, accused No. 93, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

At Hong Kong in September 1914,
At on the SS. *Nam Sang* in September 1914,
At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,
At Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair in October 1914,
At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,
At various places in the "Bar" early in November 1914,
At Wadali Guru about the middle of November 1914,
At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,
At Jhar Sahib on or about the 23rd and 26th November 1914,
At the mound near Kairoń on the 27th November 1914,
At the Sirhali Thana on the 27th November 1914,
At Amritsar about the beginning of December 1914,
At Fatehgarh from about December 1914 to April 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh, of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109,\ 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

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(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code,

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Thakar Singh, accused No. 94, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

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(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

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(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri ;

(10) Bisharat Ali Sub-Inspector of Police, and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Udham Singh, accused No. 96, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

On the ss. *Tosha Maru* in October 1914,

At Nankana on or about the 2nd November 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the mound near Karion on the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali thana on the 27th November 1914,

On the banks of the Beas on the 28th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant

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Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature to wit, *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

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(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala ;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Uttam Singh, accused No. 98, as follows :—

(1) That you in the course of a war waged against the King at—

Hans in January 1915,
Narangwal in January 1915,
Kaile in January 1915,
Lohatbadi about end of January 1915,
Kaile about the begining of February 1915,
Lohatbadi on the 3rd February 1915,
Rabbon on the 3rd February 1915,
Jullundur, early in February 1915,
Amritsar about the middle of February 1915,
Narangwal on the 19th February 1915,
Gujarwal on the 19th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,
Doudhar in March 1915,
Dhudhike in April and May 1915,
Kapurthala on the 5th June 1915,
Hoti Mardan at the end of June 1915,
Manna Bhagwana in September 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code ;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs, at Benares by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\ A}{109, 111}$, of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

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(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(8) That you, in pursuance of the said conspiracy on or about the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon committed dacoity in the house of Mussammat Sardi and handed over the proceeds of the said dacoity for the purpose of waging war as aforesaid and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 395 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code,

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Wasakha Singh, accused No. 100, as follows:—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King—

On the *ss. Nam Sang* in September and October 1914,

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914,

At Amritsar during the *Dewali* fair on October 1914,

At Tarn Taran on or about the 17th November 1914,

At Jhar Sahib and Bhure on various dates in November 1914 prior to the 26th,

At Chola on or about the 24th Novemher 1914,

At Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

At the round near the Kairon on the 27th November 1914,

At the Sirhali thana on the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by Sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132, of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr, Ghadr Sandesa, Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jhan*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\,A}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

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(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 396, 109, 111}{}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

Charges read out and explained to the accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

ORDER.—Accused (with the exceptions already noted) have heard and pleaded to the charges. They and their Counsel are informed that lists of defence witnesses must be put in by next Saturday morning, the 5th instant.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 3rd February 1916.

Government Advocate puts in a list showing dates of arrests and internments of accused. Also, records of cases *re*—

Murder of Mahsum Ali Shah.

Murder of Zaildar Chanda Singh.

Murder of Achhar Singh.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

Government Advocate heard *re* accused (55), and accused's Counsel, (Mr. Saunders). Orders reserved.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioner.

The 3rd February 1916.

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The 7th February 1916.

Defence evidence commenced.

Counsel as before accused present.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (5) AND (35).

D. W. 2.—Hukm Singh of Kamalpur (Amritsar) :—

Jhar Sahib is a mile from my village. I attend to my cultivation. Know nothing about any assembly there. Don't know the name of the former Mahant.

D. W. 3.—Kahn Singh of Kamalpur :—

Have visited Jhar Sahib on certain occasions. Bhog and Jassa Singh bear good character. Heard some deserters arrested at Shahbazpore. Kala Singh competed with Bhog Singh's father for *Mahantship*.

D. W. 4.—Buta Singh of Kamalpur.

Know Bhog Singh and Jassa Singh. Heard no assembly at Jhar Sahib. I might have heard if any. Heard nothing against their character. Gujar Singh was former *Mahant*. Heard some Kala Singh competed for *Mahantship*. I returned about 3 years from abroad.

Cross-examined.—Gujar Singh died 10 or 12 years. Kala Singh was also on service abroad, he returned 3 years before me. Heard Lal Singh put on security. Cannot say whether for assembly at Jhar Sahib.

D. W. 5.—Budha Singh of Gulatipur :—

Visited Jhar Sahib on certain occasions. Don't know about Bhog Singh and Jassa Singh's character.

D. W. 6.—Buta Singh of Kamalpur :—

Heard nothing of any assembly at Jhar Sahib. I go once a month. Heard nothing against Bhog Singh and Jassa Singh.

D. W. 7.—Attar Singh of Gulatipur :—

Bhog Singh and Jassa Singh bear good character. Go there sometimes twice a month. Heard of no assembly. Some men names not known were rivals for *Mahantship* on Bhog Singh's father's death.

D. W. 8.—Sohel Singh of Gulatipur :—

Occasionally visit Jhar Sahib. Did not see but heard of an assembly there.

D. W. 9.—Hakam Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Chahal :—

Chahal my village 10 *kos* from Jhar Sahib. Saw it once in the investigation of this case.

Came to know there was an assembly. Don't know anything personally about Bhog Singh and Jassa Singh's character. I produced Bhog Singh to the Deputy Commissioner at Moosa.

Mr. Beni Parshad leaves the other witness and closes his case. As to Bhog Singh will call some for Jassa Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (12).

D. W. 10.—Lala Phagu Ram of Dhulla, Ferozepore District :—

We pay income-tax. (12) has good character, his mother got me twice to write, to him to return. His wife quarrelled with his mother. He is illiterate, has been in cavalry, has two cousins now in cavalry.

D. W. 11.—Narain Singh, Pensioner Subedar, in Malay States guides :—

(12) has excellent character. His mother called him back. He had left just after Muklawa. I can guarantee his good behaviour.

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Cross-examined.—Did not see (12) at Singhapore. I returned some 12 years ago.

D. W. 12.—Sohan Singh of Dhuila, *Lambardar* :—

(12) has excellant character. His mother and wife used to quarrell, mother called him back.

D. W. 13.—Bhola Singh of Dhulla, *Lambardar* :—

Corroborates. (12) has been in Cavalry. Cousin also in Cavalry. Is illiterate.

D. W. 14.—Ishar Singh of Akhara, District Ludhiana :—

I went to America. Stayed over 5 years. Worked with (12) 3 years ago in several places. Was working with him when I returned. I returned 8 months before (12). (12) did not receive any *Ghadr* paper and never talked sedition.

Cross-examined.—Worked with him at Sebastapol Maxwell. Left him at the latter.

FOR ACCUSED (90).

D. W. 15.—Saudagar Singh, Jamedar Pensioner, of Bhikiwind :—

(90) on return lived in the village. Has good character. Often met. Heard nothing seditious from him.

D. W. 16.—Hazara Singh, Lambardar, of Bhikiwind :—

(90) returned with Tara Singh, his cousin who was ill. A police constable accompanied him, We were directed by *Thanadar* to produce returned emigrant. We did so. We were to report absence. He did not absent himself. Have been seeing him twice a day. Chaukidar called every night. Accused never talked sedition, has been cultivating land with his brother ; has a herd of goats also.

Cross-examined.—(90) is my first cousin. Jhar Sahib is 5 *kos* from my village.

D. W. 17.—Budder Din, Chaukidar, of Bhikiwind :—

Constable accompanied by accused taken to *thana* by Khewan Singh. Accused never left his village. Had goats and asssociated with his brothers in cultivation.

D. W. 18.—Nabi Buksh, Chaukidar, Bhikiwind :—

Corrobortes. I kept watch over him daily and at night. He never absented himself.

Cross-examined.—I had orders to call him out at nights.

D. W. 19.—Khewan Singh, Lambardar, of Bhikiwind :—

(90) returned with his cousin, Tara Singh, who was ill. I took him to *thana*. Whenever officials came we produced him, he did not leave his village at all. Never talked sedition. Grazed his goats in the village. His brother Dara Singh in front.

D. W. 20.—Shunker Dass, of Bhikiwind.

Shopkeeper and Hakim. I treated Tara Singh (90's cousin). (90) attended him. Never heard sedition from (90).

D. W. 21.—Kishen Singh, Lambardar, of Bhikiwind :—

Corroborates. We found him in village always. Enquired twice a day.

Cross-examined.—All *Lambardars* were directed to keep watch over accused by *Thanadar* who had come to the village.

Re-examined—Hazara Singh is *Lambardar* of (90)'s patti.

Mr. Puri says.—One witness remains for the accused.

SHEO NARAIN.
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (9).

D. W. 22.—Narain Singh, Lambardar, of Dhandhir (Ferozepore) :—

Know accused. A month after his arrival was restricted to his village. Did not leave his village at all. Worked as Tailor. Arjan Singh,

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approver, lives close to accused's old house. Now Rur Singh lives there still Brothers separated on arrival of accused. Heard no sedition from accused. No fight between Arjan Singh, approver, and accused. They quarrel about some money, no case in Court. I advised them to settle amicably or else I will get them put on security. They are not on speaking terms. *Lambardars* are ordered to keep watch and report arrival of any returned emigrants or other bad characters. Saw none with accused.

Arjan Singh has some young nephews. Accused's son lives with Roda Singh, his uncle. Arjan Singh, approver, and accused returned together. Nand Singh, approver, is a friend of Arjan Singh, approver.

Cross-examined.—Accused demanded Rs. 40. Demanded also from one Nand Singh.

D. W. 23.—Phuman Singh of Dhaudir.

Arjan Singh, approver's house in close to accused's old house. Accused restricted. Did not leave. Has been working as tailor. Accused demanded money from Arjan Singh (approver). Exchanged abuse. Not on speaking terms since. Did not see any stranger visiting accused. Did not hear sedition from him.

Cross-examined.—Dispute about money Rs. 30 or 40 two months after arrival. Twenty years ago I was put in security.

D. W. 24.—Sobha Singh of Daudhir :—

Neighbour of accused, who is restricted. Did not leave village. Arjan Singh, approver, had a quarrel about money which accused demanded. Did not see them together since. Arjan Singh has young nephews. Accused's son lives in Rur Singh, they play together. Never hear sedition from accused.

Cross-examined.—Am brother of P. W. 23. I have bad eye-sight.

NOTE.—W. is half blind

D. W. 25.—Heera Singh of Daudhir :—

Accused returned in *Magh*. As to other facts corroborates D. W. 24. Accused demanded money also from Nand Singh, approver. Arjan Singh and Nand Singh are friends.

P. W. 26.—Jiwan Singh of Daudhir :—

Corroborates P. W. 24 and P. W. 25.

Nand Singh, approver, returned a month or so after accused. The latter demanded money, had a quarrel over it. Not on speaking terms since. Arjan Singh and Nand Singh have special intercourse. No strangers visited accused.

Cross-examined.—I am a returned emigrant. Returned 5 years ago.

Re-examined.—I am not on security.

D. W. 27.—Ratan Singh of Daudhir :—

Did not see any stranger visiting accused. Has good character. Did not hear any sedition from him. Works as a tailor. Has not left his village. Arjan Singh and Nand Singh are friends. Accused not on good terms on account of money with both. Did not hear accused talk sedition.

D. W. 28.—Natha Singh of Dandhir :—

Accused always watched. No sedition. Did not leave village. Working as tailor. Good character, accused's brother has a shop.

As to other facts the same as other witnesses.

Mr. Sawney closes his case, Ram Singh, witness, is reported to have died.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (12).

D. W. 29.—Santa Singh of Chand Naggar (Ferozepore).

I returned 14 months ago from America after 6 or 7 years. Two months after accused's return. He worked with me in America. We last worked at

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Maxwell. Accused returned on letters 4 or 5 calling him back. One from his *Mama*, one from his *Sala*, others from his mother in the same week. The purport was to return to his home and take care of his family.

Accused never talked sedition in America. He is illiterate. No *Ghadr* newspaper received. Had good character.

Cross-examined.—Do not know Umrao Singh of Jhabewal. I did not come with accused's other witnesses.

FOR ACCUSED (90).

D. W. 30.—Tara Singh of Bhikiwind :—

I returned from Shanghai. Am (90's) cousin. Was very ill. Brought by him. Heard no sedition at Shanghai from him. Nor on voyage. I was treated by Shanker. (90) attended me.

To Mr. Sawney. I know Heera Singh of Charar. He was at Hong Kong. Bore good character there. Was well to do, he never talked sedition. Was popular with European police officials.

Mr. Puri closes his case. Except, as he says, Shanghai witness whom we are unable to summon.

SHEO NARAIN.
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (24).

D. W. 31.—Vir Singh, Lambardar of Rusulpur :—

Accused known to me. Had good character as a youth.

D. W. 32.—Kesar Singh, Lambardar, of Rasulpur :—

Accused abroad for years. After a month's stay in village, he was arrested. Did not leave his village. Did not misbehave.

FOR ACCUSED (6),

D. W. 33.—Wasara of Bahuwal (Hoshiarpur) :—

Accused returned in *Katak*, stayed in village for 20 days. Before going to America his character good.

D. W. 34.—Viroo of Bahuwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 34.

FOR ACCUSED (22).

Mr. Puri appears for (22) privately.

D. W. 35.—Surrain Singh of Phadana (Lahore) :—

Lived in Shanghai as watchman for 5 years. Accused in service there bore good character. Did not hear him talk sedition. He had a civil case against one whom have I learnt in a newspaper was Nadhan Singh.

Accused returned before me. (75) of my village. He got me a pass. Do not know his character. Did not see any misbehaviour in the village.

Heard after accused's departure that he had left on leave. To Kohli. The boat I returned was one Jardine Companys' Ships.

D. W. 36.—Narain Singh of Padhana :—

I was in Shanghai 6 years. Accused waterman in railway for 4 or 5 years. Heard nothing about his being in *Ghadr*. I returned before accused some 4 or 5 months. Saw (75) in Hong Kong. He did not talk of *Ghadr*. Bears good character.

By Meeran Bakhsh.—(37)'s character was good. Did not talk against Government.

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D. W. 37.—Wadhawa Singh of Kakar :—

Am pensioner. Served 20 years in Cavalry. Accused has land in bar, he is a good man. He came to take his aunt after Nankana fair. He took her after 4 days' stay. Did not talk sedition then. Again came *Massia* to buy land. Was arrested. The chappar is not contiguous to his house. Pal Singh's house adjoins accused's. There are other houses also closely by. I mean accused's uncle's house adjoins Pal Singh's.

Fauja Singh has enmity with accused. Hear accused's uncle abducted his wife. Teja Singh of Kakari, P. W., is not on good terms with accused ; there was a case between them in Sardar Ajit Singh's Court. They are not on speaking terms. Teja Singh's father laid a charge for incendiarism against accused's father and uncles (Sham Singh and Narain Singh). Accused bought land from *shamlat* for Sant Singh. All the village has reversionary rights. Largest share would go to Kishen Singh. Villagers annoyed with him consequently.

D. W. 38.—Surjan Singh of Kakar :—

Teja Singh's father, Bhup Singh, complained against accused's uncle and father. My brother appeared as witness. Narain Singh is accused's uncle. Teja Singh's father's house set on fire. A complaint against accused's father and uncle.

Fauja Singh not on good terms with accused. The former's aunt abducted by latter's *mama*.

Accused came to our village to take his aunt after Nankana fair. Took her. Next time came a fortnight after to buy land. Was arrested in village. No talk about *ghadr*. Has been of good character. Purchase of land given offence to villagers.

D. W. 39.—Bhagat Singh of Kakar :—

Only as to character.

D. W. 40.—Dalip Singh of Kakar :—

Jaggan Nath had a shop. He has gone to Lyallpur after accused's arrest. Accused talked no sedition at his shop in my hearing. I was called for the prosecution originally. Police did not question me, they told me to go back to my village. My house and accused's father has 2 or 3 houses between. Pal Singh's house at the back of accused's house. There are other houses in the vicinity. Chapper is 200 *karms* from accused's house.

Villagers annoyed on purchase of land by accused.

D. W. 41.—Kala Singh of Kakar :—

Did not hear any sedition at Jaggan Nath's shop. Accused has two brothers in military service. Village people angry on accused's buying land. Was arrested in village owing to enmity. Was going to get patwari's list when he was arrested.

Cross-examined.—I am the only Kala Singht ; there is a carpenter of my name in my village.

D. W. 42.—Ganda Singh of Rampura (Lahore) :—

Came to my village with his aunt after Nankana fair some 4 days after. He came from Amritsar District on way to Lyallpur District. Went away the next morning and stopped only one night.

Mussammat Lachhmi has settled in accused's *Mama* Ishar Singh's house some 20 years. Don't know if she is related to Fauja Singh.

Did not hear accused talk sedition.

Cross-examined.—I am accused's *Mama* in the brotherhood.

D. W. 43.—Roor Singh, of Rampura, Lambardar :—

Corroborates D. W. 42.

Adds. Accused came from Bar one day after *Massia* and said he was going to buy land in Kakar.

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D. W. 44.—Bahadur of Singh Rampura :—

Corroborates D. W. 43.

My village a mile from Jallo Station.

Cross-examined.—Accused is my *Mama's* son.

D. W. 45.—Gian Singh of Basarki Gill (Amritsar) :—

Been in Shanghai 2½ years, was in the same service as accused. No seditious lecture by him. Nidhan Singh owed him 100 dollars; decree against him by instalment. They were on had terms. No *ghadrite* with him.

Cross-examined.—The case took place 4 or 5 years. After that Nidhan Singh remained at Sharghai.

D. W. 46.—Juggat Singh of Makhan Vindi, Lambardar :—

Accused has good character, no talk of *Ghadr*.

Cross-examined.—Did not meet him after return from Shanghai.

FOR ACCUSED No. (82).

D. W. 47.—Kripa Singh of Chola :—

Accused is my brother. Police sent for me to jail in *Har*. Bhag Singh told me to persuade him to name 5 or 7 men. He will become approver or else he will be hanged. I tried, he declined. I returned home. No sowars with accused before his arrest. He was brought to his house, I asked him what was all that, he said he had left his Cavalry in a state of intoxication of *bhang*, saying also that he was returning to his superior officer for forgiveness and resume his service when he was arrested in the way. He served 10 or 12 years.

We are on bad terms with Ganda Singh, approver. We reported a miscarriage by his wife. His brother was *chalaned* for causing a miscarriage. Since then he bears grudge.

Cross-examined.—The miscarriage occurred 3 years ago.

D. W. 48.—Chanda Singh of Chola, Lambardar :—

Don't know Wasakha Singh, accused. Accused served for some years, came home on leave, and returned after enjoying the whole of his leave. No strangers visited him. Good character. No talk of sedition. Ganda Singh, approver, on had terms with accused for report of his wife's miscarriage. Kapur Singh, D. W. 47, and Sant Singh reported it. Bad feeling since. No strangers seen visiting accused. Don't know Wasakha Singh. Not seen any man of this name visiting the accused.

Cross-examined.—There is a man Mehem Singh, Surbrah Lambardar, in my village.

D. W. 49.—Lakka Singh of Chola Kalan :—

Accused came on leave in *Maghar*. Lived in village all the time of his leave. Did not see any strangers visiting him. Don't know any Wasakha Singh.

D. W. 50.—Taba Singh of Chola :—

Accused of my patti. Am his neighbour. Spent whole of his leave in village. No visits by strangers. Good character. No seditious talk, he is loyal. Accused has enmity with Ganda Singh, approver. Accused's brother reported as to Ganda Singhs wife's miscarriage.

Cross-examined.—Don't know how many days accused had got.

D. W. 51.—Pertap Singh of Chola :—

Corroborates D. W. 50.

Accused had 6 days' leave which he spent in the village. Helps his brother in cultivation whenever he comes on leave.

Cross-examined.—Accused first in Reserve. Called to his regiment. Do not know how may times he took leave.

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D. W. 52.—Wariam Singh of Chola :—

I belong to another Patti. Don't know any enemity. Heard no sedition from accused. No visits by returned emigrants. Stayed the whole time of leave in village. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Accused said he had six days' leave to go home before going to front.

FOR ACCUSED No. (24).

D. W. 53.—Nawab Singh of Manhala (Lahore):—

Know (24). Travelled with him in railway one year ago from Patti to Tarn Taran. Had usual chat with him. We got out together and left the platform. He had no *sota* with him at the time. He was called back by a Sikh, I was 10 *kadams* from the search. I was not near enough to see what was found. Former statement referred to. Says I did not see any paper found with.

SHEO NARAIN,

7th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 9th February 1916.

Counsel as before.

Prisoners except (17) present.

Accused (17) Gandha Singh, *alias* Bhagat Singh, being convicted to-day of murder and sentenced to death in a separate case against him, is removed from the dock.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (22).

D. W. 54.—Sardar Partap Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Partappur, District Lyallpur :—

Last year saw accused once in Nankana fair. He with his brother came to see me in the *haveli*. I was stopping in the fair. They said were on their way to their village in the Bar. Know P. W. Teja Singh, son of Bhup Singh. (22) is his grand-father. As far as I could make out (22) was not against Government.

Cross-examined.—My origin home is in Kakar, the accused is my collateral in the 6th degree.

D. W. 55.—Ganga Singh, of 44 Chak :—

(22) and his brothers got a square 16 years ago. The latter live in Chak 44. (22) returned from abroad for his younger brother's marriage. Came to Chak with his aunt a week after Nankana fair, remained 10 or 12 days. Did not talk against Government. Left on 2 or 3 *Maghar* with Budh Singh, his brother, for Kakar village, their original village, to buy land. P. W. Teja Singh and Fauja Singh are illdisposed to them. Not on speaking terms with them.

Cross-examined.—Accused is my collateral. Do not know Ganda Singh (son-in-law of Narain Singh). I cultivated a square jointly with accused's brothers.

Re-examined.—(22)'s and my *pattis* are different. Joint cultivation of square 9 years ago.

D. W. 56.—Surrain Singh, of 44 Chak, Kakar, Lyallpur :—

(22) has squares since 9 years. His brothers cultivate them. He came back for younger brother's marriage. Lived in Chak 10 or 12 days. No

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seditious talk. Left on *Massia* about sunset with his brother to buy land in old Kakar. Teja Singh and Fauja Singh P. W. have enmity with them.

Cross-examined.—Accused's brother Budh Singh cultivates his *killa* in a square where I hold one *killa* too. I occasionally visit old Kakar. Know Narain Singh, heard his daughter married to Ganda Singh. Did not see the latter on the squares.

D. W. 57.—Chanan Singh, of Chak 44 :—

Corroborates D. W. 56.

D. W. 58.—Jaggannath, Brahman, of old Kakar :—

(22) never talked sedition in my shop either alone or when Fauja Singh or Teja Singh may be there. They have enmity.

Cross-examined.—I have now a shop in the Chak since 8 months. Am not accused's *prohat*.

D. W. 59.—Sukha Singh, of Kakar (Chak 44) :—

Corroborates P. W. 56. (22) left on *Massia* about evening. Enmity with Teja Singh and Fauja Singh. P. Ws. Kishen Singh, Ladha Singh and I read together with Teja Singh and Fauja Singh.

Cross-examined.—Bela Singh, accused's brother, is married to my *massi's* daughter. I stood surety for him. My son betrothed in Tharoo. Budh Singh, accused's brother, is married in that village. I am a remote *jaddi* of accused. I seldom go to old Kakar.

D. W. 60.—Pala Singh, Kakar (Chak 44), Lambardar :—

(22) remained a day or so in Chak. Do not know why he had returned from abroad. Did not meet him in Chak. Heard he had come to Chak for some days.

Cross-examined.—Chanan Singh, P. W. 58, is my brother, my father had a dispute with Sohan Singh. Accused's brother gave evidence in my favour.

D. W. 61.—Gurdit Singh, Tharoo (Chak 90) :—

(22)'s younger brother Fauja Singh betrothed to my daughter. (22) was sent for for the marriage of his brother. I pressed for marriage. (22), the eldest brother's presence necessary to be sent for.

Cross-examined.—Another daughter of mine married to accused's brother Budh Singh.

D. W. 62.—Budh Singh :—

Am brother of (22); he is eldest. Had gone to Shanghai. Was sent for for the marriage of Fauja Singh, younger brother, by letters. Daughter's parents pressed for marriage. We also wrote to him to come back to buy land like our uncles had purchased. The largest reversing interest in the land we bought belonged to Kishan Singh, Lambardar. Ishar Singh, our maternal uncle, abducted an aunt of Teja Singh 18 or 19 years ago. She is still in his house, though Ishar Singh has died. We are not on speaking terms. There have been criminal case. We give evidence often against each other.

(22) came to Chak 5 days after Nankana fair; lived 10 or 12 days with us, left on *Massia* in the evening for old Kakar. One of our uncles Bal Singh in the front. Another cousin also there. So is our nephew Tirlok Singh. Our real brother Teja Singh also in front. Jamadar Jhanda Singh, our cousin, also there. Two more cousins there.

(22) was arrested on the 30th November. I stood surety for his attendance and produced on the 30th November at Amritsar. Had come on 4 months' leave.

Cross-examined.—My age is 32. Police got hold of (22) on 27th or 28th November in old Kakar.

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D. W. 63.—Makhan Singh, of Chak 43 (Kohali) :—

Saw (22) on *Massia* day cultivating land. No talk against Government.

Mr. Puri gives up Munsha Singh, Nilkanth, Mangal Singh. One witness remains.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (19).

D. W. 64.—Ram Singh, of Chawanda (Ludhiana), pensioner Daffadar :—

Bhog at Chumba Singh's outside the village in the huts. I was there. He is in a Native State's employment. Accused read the *path* and the *ardas*, and prayed for victory of British arms. Accused similarly read another *path* a month after at his uncle in commemoration of his uncle's death, and also for victory of British arms. Hakam Singh is accused's uncle, he is in 30th Cavalry. Gone to front. Also prayed for his safe return. Bishan Singh, accused's maternal uncle, also in front. Accused well behaved. Never heard objectionable talk from him. Plague in our village in February, the accused's uncle Indar Singh died in plague. Accused remained ill with fever for 10 days. Kahn Singh treated him. *Path* for victory after his recovery.

Cross-examined.—The last *path* in May-June. *Path* at Chamba Singh's began in February, lasted 20 days, finished about middle of March. My *gote* same as accused who left off reading in Khalsa School four months before Chanda Singh's *path*. Do not know if he got his *puhal* from Randhir Singh. He sometimes used to visit Randhir Singh.

D. W. 65.—Uttam Singh, pensioner Havildar, of Chawanda :—

Path at Chamba Singh's. Accused read the *bhog*. I was there. Prayer for victory of British arms led by accused. Hakam Singh, Bishan Singh, uncles of accused, in front. Plague in February. His uncle Indar Singh died of plague, heard accused also slightly ill.

D. W. 66.—Bhagat Singh, Lance-Naik, pensioner, of Chawanda :—

Corroborates D. W. 65. Accused loyal ; good character.

D. W. 67.—Kahan Singh, of Chawanda :—

I do *Hakimi*. Treated accused in early part *Phagan* last. He had fever for a week. Good character.

D. W. 68.—Nadhan Singh, of Bullowal :—

Bhagat Singh, approver, is my son. Knows accused. I owe him Rs. 100; interest due for over a year.

Cross-examined.—I only knew accused and one brother of his. May have others. Villages Bullowal and Chawanda are close.

D. W. 69.—Baldeo Kishan, Brahman, of Phalewal :—

I was student in Khalsa High. Bukhtaun Singh, namely accused, also there. One Desraj lived in the Field Ganj where we lived. Do not remember Kashmira Singh's clothes stolen.

Cross-examined (with Court's permission by) defence Counsel.—Kashmira Singh was a fellow student. Cannot remember if clothes found in the place I lived with other students.

FOR (40).

D. W. 70.—Khushal Chand, Pay Clerk Railway, North-Western Railway :—

Accused was in North-Western Railway, had excellent character, his brother and son died, the former over a year, the latter some months after, his mother also died, his wife insane now.

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D. W. 71.—Guru Dass, Pay Clerk North-Western Railway :—

Accused at one time in North-Western Railway. Character was very good.

D. W. 72.—Sardar Sundar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar :—

Accused's house in my lane. Heard nothing against his character, his wife in his absence insane, mother died during his detention in this case.

Except Mr. Pope, Counsel closes his case. Hari Singh witness given up.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (28).

D. W. 73.—Katha Singh, of Waltoha :—

I returned from Hong Kong, lived there for 15 years. Knew (28) at Hong Kong, his character good there. Never lectured against Government; was ill for long time. Lal Singh, Jamadar, and accused was friends then, dispute as to *Gurdwara* money. Accused supported Lal Singh's case in Court. Accused supplied Lal Singh with money. Had large dealings. Demanded money lent to Lal Singh who promised to remit it. Used to pay income-tax. Lal Singh suggested accused protecting himself by a pistol which he could get him, he did recommend. Never heard accused talking sedition after his return. I attended when order of deportation was passed, which was that he was deported for one year, he was ill then.

In misappropriation accused gave evidence in Lal Singh's favour. Accused in good books with Police and Europeans.

To Bhattia.—(75) had a good character. Lal Singh had a case with (75). He got him dismissed; was reinstated.

To Mr. Puri for (81).—Heard nothing against (81): he returned after me.

Cross-examined.—Used to visit *Gurdwara*. No seditious lectures there. Do not know if sepoys stopped going there. A committee was appointed by Government; do not know why. In India I did not meet (28). I am under restriction. My village 18 miles from Charar.

D. W. 74.—Bulanda, *Teli*, of Kamauh (pensioner Havildar) :—

Have lived in Hong Kong 18 years, returned in *Chetar* last. (28) was in service with some merchants, was ill, heard no sedition from his lips. Lal Singh, Jamadar, was on friendly terms with accused. Accused ill when deported. Heard nothing against him in India. At Hong Kong accused in hospital for a year.

Cross-examined.—I never went to *Gurdwara*.

D. W. 75.—Samund Singh, of Charar :—

Heard accused had a boil.

D. W. 76.—Narain Singh, of Charar :—

Since arrival accused laid up with boil. Sunta Singh of my village is called Thanadar in the village. Accused associated with him on his return. They both went to buy bullocks to Sindh. Accused had a boil then, bought a dozen bullocks; has been selling some. He had once before come back to his village some years ago. Even then he had a boil, had come back for treatment, had himself treated by various men. Heard no sedition from him; no visits of strangers. Good character. When Police came to arrest, he had boil and lying on his bed.

Cross-examined.—Accused returned to village a month or so before arrest. Went to Sindh about 10 or 20 days after arrival. My house is far from his.

D. W. 77.—Khushal Singh, of Charar :—

My house 40 houses afar from accused. When he came back, he was all right. Returned ill from his journey to Sindh. I did not see any strangers

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visiting him. Heard no sedition from him. Brought bullocks, I saw him when I went to see them at his house. Sunta Singh is called Thanadar in the village, he is constantly at the Thanadar and reports to Police. Accused and he were intimate friends, he accompanied him to buy bullocks.

D. W. 78.—Narain Singh, Lambardar, of Kumah :—

Knew accused before he went abroad. Heard no sedition from him. Never met him on his return.

D. W. 79.—Karam Elahee, Lambardar, of Amir Sidhoo :—

Know Atma Singh, he is my debtor. Do not know accused. Don't know if accused is married to any relative of this man.

Note.—Sunta Singh and Ranga Singh, defence witnesses, are given up by Mr. Sawhney.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 5th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (51).

D. W. 80.—Pal Singh, of Barar [Tirkhan] :—

Accused does *Hakimi.* Fauja Singh, Lambardar, and Sohan Singh are inimical to each other. The latter involved in a murder case 6 years ago. The former gave evidence against him in that case. Sohan Singh ill in these days. Accused has been treating him. Puran Singh is Fauja Singh's brother. The former's wife treated by accused, quarrel between them for fees. Kripal Singh's brother's wife died. Cannot say cause of her death. Accused once told me that they are after him, he left the village, came back in *Jeth*, was arrested in a case and was discharged. After that he was threatened by Fauja Singh into being implicated again, he left again. In the cases in which accused was discharged, Kripal Singh admitted in court that he had given the cartridge cases to him.

Never heard sedition from accused. Has good character.

Cross-examined.—I am a *Tirkhan.* No relation of accused. Remote 10 or 12 degrees, *juddi* of mine. Accused treated other people also, *e.g.*, Sunta Singh, *sahukar*. Do not remember any other patients of his.

D. W. 81.—Mahan Singh, Jat, of Barar :—

Accused works as carpenter, does some *Hakimi* also. Sohan Singh is ill. Has asthama. Has been treated by accused. In murder case Kripal Singh was prosecution witness against Sohan Singh who was acquitted, and Kripal Singh prosecuted for perjury. Accused with Puran Singh on account of fee for treating his wife in *Maghar* last. Police came to inquire the cause of Kripal Singh's brother's wife. Sohan Singh's younger brother brought the Police. It was a case of suicide. During conversation accused told me that Fauja Singh and his brother wanted me to kill Sohan Singh which he positively declined to do, hence they are after him. Heard no sedition from accused.

Cross-examined.—Two Pal Singhs and a Sikh were present when demand for fees at the *Gurdwara* well.

D. W. 82.—Kahan Singh, Jat, of Barar :—

Fauja Singh and accused on bad terms. States the murder case against Sohan Singh, Kripal Singh (D. W.) in that case got 6 months for perjury. Kripal Singh and his brothers live in the same house. Accused treated Sohan Singh. He treated Udham Singh's family, also a *Ghumar's* wife. Dispute as to fee for treating Puran Singh's wife. Left village for fear. States as to death of Kripal Singh's brother's wife as (P. W. 82). Corroborates (P. W. 83) as to poisoning Sohan Singh. Accused told me they wanted him to state he treated Kripal Singh's brother's wife and that she did not commit suicide.

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Heard no treason from accused. Did not see strangers or emigrants visiting him.

Cross-examined.—I am bound on security for bad livelihood.

D. W. 83.—Sudha Singh, *Tarkhan*, of Kala :—

I am working at Amritsar. Accused came once to me for work at Nagpur on 2nd or 3rd *Magh* last. Worked there for 3 or 4 months, returned owing to sore eyes towards the end of *Jeth*. It takes 4 days or so to reach Amritsar. Never heard any sedition.

D. W. 84.—Khushal Singh, *Tarkhan*, of Dhanoa :—

I took my son for treatment to accused, he point blank refused saying that Puran Singh did not pay his fees what can he expect from me.

D. W. 85.—Pal Singh, Jat, of Barar :—

Heard no seditious talk, no visitors, no emigrants coming to him. Fauja Singh and accused on bad terms for a fee. Accused treated Sohan Singh, who is on bad terms with Fauja Singh.

D. W. 86.—Sunta Singh, of Barar :—

Does carpenter's work, a little *Hakimi*. Also treated me. States enmity between Sohan Singh and Fauja Singh. Heard no sedition from him ; no strangers or emigrants visited him.

Mr. Sawhney closes except one man, Sohan Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (37).

D. W. 87.—Dalip Singh, of Chaudhriwala :—

Accused did not leave village since his arrival. Heard nothing against.

D. W. 88.—Narain Singh, Lambardar, of Chaudhriwala :—

Accused came on leave. Did not leave his village, no sedition. Once he was summoned by Thanadar, my brother took him there.

D. W. 89.—Vir Singh, of Chaudhriwala :—

Good character. Rest as D. W. 87.

D. W. 90.—Rulla Singh, Lambardar, of Chaudhriwala :—

Corroborates D. W. 89.

S. Miran Bakhsh closes his case.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (84).

D. W. 91.—Jiwand Singh, of Bhikiwind :—

Natha Singh, approver, brought a woman to accused to conceal her. He refused. Natha Singh abused and threatened to repay him for it. Accused ill from *Katak* to *Phagan* of rheumatism. Was unable to walk. Did not see any sword with accused who lives on begging. Heard no sedition from him. Is under security for bad livelihood. *Chaukidars* usually report such a man's absence. His relatives in military service. He has a *Takia*, holds land, belongs to a *fakir* family.

D. W. 92.—Kehr Singh, of Bhikiwind :—

Corroborates D. W. 91.

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D. W. 93.—Hazara Singh, Lambardar, of Bhikiwind (recalled) :—

Accused suspected 4 times of theft. Saw no sword with him. No sedition. We reported whenever he absented himself.

D. W. 94.—Khewan Singh, Lambardar, of Bhikiwind :—

Has been going out. Do not know what he has been doing outside the village. Mr. Bhatia gives up remaining witnesses and closes his case.

SHEO NA RAIN,

Special Commissioner.

D. 14 A.

I know Maggar Singh who thoroughly understands treatment in native medicines, he is good and honest in his dealings. I was safely cured of Diarrhœa. He also understands to read and write Hindi and Gurmukhi. I have much pleasure in giving him this certificate and hope he will be given a trial.

SECUNDERABAD LALLAGUDA :
Dated the 25th January 1914.

S. MARTINI,

Doctor.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Not objected to by Government Advocate.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner,*

D. 14 B.

SECUNDERABAD,
Dated the 17th May 1914.

I hereby certify that one Maggar Singh treated me for (1) one month, as I was suffering with Malarial fever for about 5 years. Continuously tried all I was not able succeed. But after Maggar Singh's treatment, I am thoroughly cured. I am darely say he is a very good doctor for long standing sick, and I always never forget till my life time because saved me from my dangerous illness and he knows Hindi and Gurmukhi well. I wish him every success and guarantee his honesty and safely say he is a very good doctor.

P. D. SAMUEL,

The 17th May 1914. *Doctor.*

Attach to record.

SHEO NARIAN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Not objected to by Government Advocate.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 9th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Ram Singh, accused No. 68, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Khanna in September 1914,
Chamkour on or about the 19th January 1915,
Gujarwal on or about the 12th February 1915,
Dandhari on or about the 17th February 1915,
Ferozepore on the 19th February 1915,

(*i*) waged war, or
(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or
(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Ganj* and *Ilan-i-Jang* was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India, and you, as a member of the said conspiracy thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915 at Sahnewal;
(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(3) a dacoity, accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February, 1915 at Chabba;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915, at Nangal Kalan;

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jowala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code.

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th February 1916.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

The accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to produce evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th February 1916.

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Mangal Singh, accused No. 55, as follows :—

(1) That you in course of a war waged against the King at—

Jhar Sahib on or about the 26th November 1914,

The mound near Kairon on or about the 27th November 1914,

The Sirhali Thana on or about the 27th November 1914,

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code;

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(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

(3) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of mutiny by sowars Ishar Singh and Hazara Singh of the 12th Cavalry and by sepoy Phula Singh of the 128th Pioneers at Meerut, by Balwant Singh, Lachman Singh, Sucha Singh, Maharaj Singh, Budh Singh, Puran Singh, Wasawa Singh, Ganda Singh and many other sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore, by sepoys Harnam Singh, Kirpa Singh, Labh Singh and Phumman Singh of the 26th Punjabis at Ferozepore, by Naik Dilla Singh, 7th Rajputs at Benares, by Military Chowdhri Harnam Singh at Fyzabad and Pala Singh of the 36th Sikhs at Dhudhike ; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 132 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(4) That you, at the same times and places, abetted the attempts to seduce soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at Hong Kong, Lahore, Ambala, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Agra and Dhudhike, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code ;

(5) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy to wage war, and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war, men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs were collected, bombs were manufactured, seditious literature was circulated and dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds to wage war as aforesaid were committed by members of the said conspiracy, and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{122}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(6) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy seditious literature, to wit *Ghadr*, *Ghadr Sandesa*, *Ghadr-di-Gunj* and *Ilan-i-Jang*, was printed and circulated by members of the conspiracy with the intention of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India and you, as a member of the said conspiracy, thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections $\frac{124\text{ A}}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code ;

(7) That with the aid and in pursuance of the said conspiracy and in waging, or attempting to wage, or in abetment of waging war—

(1) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Khushi Ram, was committed on the 23rd January 1915, at Sahnewal ;

(2) a dacoity was committed on the 27th January 1915 at Mansuran ;

(3) a dacoity accompanied by the murder of Beli Ram, was committed on the 2nd February 1915 at Chabba ;

(4) a dacoity was committed on the 3rd February 1915 at Rabbon ;

(5) Head Constable Mahsum Ali Shah was murdered on the 20th February 1915 at Lahore ;

(6) an attack, accompanied with the murders of Naik Chattar and sepoy Phul Singh of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the carrying off of six rifles and ammunition, was made on the 12th June 1915 on the military guard on the Walla Canal Bridge near Amritsar ;

(7) Chanda Singh, Zaildar, was murdered on the 25th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan ;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(8) Achar Singh was murdered on the 4th June 1915 at Jagatpur;

(9) Kapur Singh was murdered on the 2nd August 1915 at Padri;

(10) Bisharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, were murdered on the 27th November 1914 at Misriwala;

by members of the said conspiracy, and insurrection and you thereby committed offences punishable under Sections $\frac{302, 395}{109, 111}$ of the Indian Penal Code;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.
T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.
SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner;

The 9th February 1916.

Charges read out and explained to accused.

Accused pleads "Not Guilty" and states he desires to call evidence in defence.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th February 1916.

ORDER.—Charges read to Ram Singh (55), Mangal Singh (68). Directed to put in list of witnesses for defence by day after to-morrow.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 9th February 1916.

10th February 1916.

Accused present.

Counsel as before.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (52).

D. W. 95.—Pertap Singh, son of Bhan Singh, Lambardar, Kesail:—

As a youth. Accused out on service. Heard nothing against him.

D. W. 96.—Salamit Singh of Kesail:—

Don't know of his behaviour after he went on service.

Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh gives up Charat Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (3) and (69).

D. W. 97.—Goordyal Singh, Khatri Sikh of Nabha State, Superintendent of Police:—

(69) arrested before me. One Attar Singh was allowed to cook food at his request. Sent to Lothabadi. Attar Singh allowed to accompany him. Similarly at Ludhiana.

(69) got a Money Order from France to celebrate an *Akhund Path* for victory of British army. I did not read the letter accompanying the Money Order.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined.—When (69) handed over to Mr. Donald, I gave him some information about Dalip Singh and Attar Singh, in same gathering. Enquiry from Achhra Singh, approver, showed some connection of (69) with him.

Re-examined.—The information I gave was from Bhagat Singh approver's statement to the effect that Dalip Singh and Attar Singh were with (69) at Nabha.

D. W. 98.—Ram Bakhsh, Khatri Sikh, of Kakra, Inspector of Police, Nabha State :—

Attar Singh cooked 69's food when sent to Lohatbadi. Bhaghat Singh, approver, was not in the *Havelat* at Lohatbadi. (69) sent to Ludhiana with Attar Singh. Money Order received by (69) probably from the front. Do not know the direction *re* the money remitted.

D. W. 99.—Dalip Singh, Head Constable, Nabha State :—

I took (69) to Ludhiana. Attar Singh, accused, with him cooking his food with police's consent. Bhagat Singh, approver, was in the thana at Ludhiana at the time. Not examined before me.

Cross-examined.—Attar Singh and (69) happened to be together. (69) would not eat from the hands of one not belonging to his sect. He ate in iron vessels.

Re-examined.—Attar Singh was also accused at the time, though he was kept out of *havelat* at Ludhiana.

FOR ACCUSED (3)

D. W. 100.—Puran Chand, son of Sujan, Tailor, of Ludhiana :—

I live in Chambar Mohalla. Pay tax. Know Kahn Singh, accused's, brother. Lives near me. Saw accused there several times. Never talked to him. He reads a *Gutka* (small book). In *Phagan* about *Janum Ashtumi* saw him in Ludhiana; probably after *Janum Ashtumi* saw him for a fortnight or so occasionally.

D. W. 101.—Tulsi Ram, son of Sawan Mul, Tirkhan, of Ludhiana :—

Teacher in a school.

My house and Kahn Singh's who is 3's brother. Accused read *path* morning and evening. On Sankrat of *Phagan* heard a *path* from him. He remained there for about a fortnight or so.

Cross-examined.—Sankrat day was a holiday, that is why I remember. That day was *Sheorati*—12th February. *Amawas* is towards the end of the month.

Dr. Alam gives up Beroo Mul. The rest have not come. Will examine Kahn Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

D. W. 102.—Kahn Singh, son of Hira Nand, Khatri, Ludhiana :—

Teacher in a school. Attar Singh is my younger. Since he left service he stopped with me except when he has to go for *Akhund Path*. I got a summons to produce a document in a Munsif's Court on the 19th or 20th February. I appeared in Munsif's Court on 22nd February. (3) was with him in those days for several days before. No stranger visited us.

Cross-examined.—I never inquired from me particulars of any *Akhund Path*. Is away, usually for a week or so. Don't remember his going out in February. Was not with me in early January. So far as I remember he stopped with me for whole of February.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

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FOR ACCUSED (29) and (7).

D. W. 103.—Teja Singh, Naik, in 93rd, Jubbulpore :—

(29) joined 22nd January. His regiment he had rheumatism. Remained is hospital. I had returned from front and suffered from asthema. Accused's bed near me. He said he returned from China on account of rheumatism. He said at home also he has been ill. He remitted Rs. 4 to secure the removal of his name which were returned to him on arrest.

Narain Singh, Subedar, got Sunder Singh (W. G.) imprisoned. Bishen Singh and Ijaib (7 and 29) were through enlisted Narain Singh.

Accused (29) never talked sedition nor (7). Their conduct in regiment good.

Cross-examined.—(7) left service about 2½ years. Narain Singh, Subedar, of the same village as (7). Sundar Singh (W. G.) arrested at Barrackpore in last summer. Commanding Officer informed. Handed over to police. No Court-martial.

D. W. 104.—Narain Singh, Havildar, 93rd, Jubbulpore:—

(29) was ill of rheumatism at Jubbulpore. I was on duty to look after patients. No talk of sedition, nor any complaint about him. Character good. Was enlisted though Subedar Narain Singh.

A bolt of a rifle was missing at Barrackpore. (7) has good character. (29) ill for about 6 months.

Cross-examined.—I do not know whether anybody was suspected for stealing the bolt. (29) was not there at the time.

To Mr. Puri.—(7) was at Barrackpore when bolt missing.

D. W. 105.—Bunta Singh, Naib, 93rd, Jubbulpore :—

Some people slightly suspected Sundar Singh (W. G.) to have stolen bolt of a rifle. (7) accused him of it before Subedar Sahib. Accused (7)'s character good, was persuaded by officer to withdraw resignation, but he insisted leaving service.

Saw (29) sick in hospital, who said he could not walk. His character good. Was under me. Subedar Narain arrested Sundar Singh (W. G.)

Cross-examined.—I am of Kakar. Inquiry made about bolt. (7) said that Sundar Singh (W. G.) threw away the bolt. It was found near a *puddle.*

D. W. 106.—Munder Singh, Havildar, 93rd :—

(29) was ill when I rejoined 1st May. No seditious talk. Good character. (7)'s character also good while in service.

FOR ACCUSED (35).

D. W. 107.—Surrain Singh, Nai of Sheikh :—

Sunta Singh, Lambardar's mother died. He took me to Jhar Sahib, brought *Granth Sahib.* Jussa Singh brought it a year ago. I then left, brought *Granth* for *Path.*

Mr. Beni Pershad closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (15).

D. W. 108.—Hari Singh, Mahant, Sis Gunj, Delhi :—

Remember seeing accused at Sis Gunj. Cannot say when. No seditious talk with me.

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D. W. 109.—Nehal Singh of Sur Singh :—

Have not seen accused for 4 years back. Formerly used to come to village. Has been wandering as a *fakir*.

D. W. 110.—Gopal Singh of Sur Singh :—

Accused out for 4 years back. His mother died. He left his belongings in Natha Singh, approver's house. Roughly Rs. 400 or 500 worth.

D. W. 111.—Pala Singh, Havildar, Shanghai, on leave (61st), of Sur Singh :—

Saw accused in 1909, when I had come on leave. Did not see him again.

To Mr. Saunders.—Saw (8) as watchman, probably 2 years ago. He had good character. Is illiterate.

Don't know any case against (8). Saw him in Shanghai 3 years ago.

To Shiekh Sahib for (37).—(37) was in police in another station.

To Karam Chand, Kohli (46).—Jamadar Budda Singh and Secretary Buta Singh used to go to *Gurdwara* Shanghai. I returned by Jardine boat.

D. W. 112.—Bulda Singh of Lohki, Pensioner Daffadar, 23rd Cavalry :—

I am not certain. I saw a man somewhat like the accused, but no recollection where.

D. W. 113.—Mit Singh of Sur Singh, Lambardar :—

Know accused when he was young. Have not seen him for years.

D. W. 114.—Bhagat Singh, Sarbrah Lambardar, Sur Singh :—

Know accused. Saw him 8 years ago as a *Sadhu*. Don't know if accused kept his things in Natha Singh's house.

D. W. 115.—Jaggat Singh of Sur Singh :—

Question in a leading form.

SHEO NARAIN.

Know accused for 5 or 6 years. Accused left his belongings in Natha Singh's house. Some 6 years ago.

D. W. 116.—Moola Singh of Sur Singh :—

Saw accused 7 years ago, he is in another *Path*. Did not see him since.

D. W. 117.—Jit Singh of Amritsar :—

Came 12 years ago to my *Dera*. Saw him 6 or 7 months ago at Amritsar. Don't know his character.

D. W. 118.—Budha Singh of Kalelpore, now at Amritsar, serving at Bhebeksar :—

Don't know accused.

D. W. 119.—Rur Singh, *Fakir*, Amritsar :—

In *Sawan* last saw him in a collection of *fakirs*. I took him for a *Sadh*.

D. W. 120.—Bishen Singh, *Sadh*, Amritsar :—

Don't know accused. Saw him in a Perkuma.

D. W. 121.—Bishan Singh, *Sadh*:—

Never seen the accused.

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D. W. 122.—Jawahir Singh, *Sadh*, Amritsar:—

Saw accused in a group of *Sadhus* once. Don't know antecedants.

D. W. 123.—Budh Singh of Sur Singh, son of Fatteh Singh:—

Know accused. Saw him 5 years ago. Did not see him since.

D. W. 124.—Durbara Singh, of Hazur Sahib, Hyderabad:—

Never saw accused.

D. W. 125.—Tara Singh, Sadhoo Thatta (Kapurthala) :—

Never seen accused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (82).

D. W. 126.—Alla Goojur, of Sohawa :—

I saw accused going with another man near Sheikh. He said that he had left his regiment in a state of intoxication and is going back to rejoin.

NOTE.—Accused put questions himself.

D. W. 127.—Maheem Singh of Chola :—

When accused on leave, did not see any strangers or objectionable men coming to him. Don't know Sunder Singh (W. G.), or Wasakha Singh of Daudhar.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 10th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 11th February 1916.

FOR (59).

D. W. 128.—Narain Singh, Subedar pensioner, of Gujarwal :—

Accused good character. On 11th February I directed accused to look after my son as I was to go to Lyallpur, accused was very ill at this time. I left for Lyallpur on the 12th February. Accused was ill in his own village. No seditious talk.

Cross-examined.—Six or 7 returned emigrants in my village, *e.g.*, Harnam Singh and Jaggat Singh. Don't know *Akhund Path* at Ram Singh's.

Accused had dysentery. Has been to Bopa Rai in November-December. Borrowed my mare to go there. Don't know who treated him in February.

D. W. 129.—Bir Singh, son of Jeta Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Am retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, practice at Gujarwal. Accused was ill with dysentery in middle February. I saw him often but did not treat. Sometime before treated for dysentery or chronic dyspepsia. On inquiry, he said, in March, he was slightly better. He was treated by a *Unani Hakim*.

D W. 130.—Natha Singh, son of Khushal Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, retired, Gujarwal:—

Am member of Khalsa School Managing Committee, Vice-President, *Singh Sabha*. While in school accused was ill from December, went home in February for treatment. Good character in school. No seditious talk.

D. W. 131.—Kishen Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Accused ill and weak from latter part *Magh* and early *Phagan* to *Chet*. Left school for treatment. His father Daffadar, has five near collaterals in military service.

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Hazara Singh, Zaildar, had a dispute as to a well with accused's father and other *Pattidars*. He was present when police came to inquire. Took part in investigation.

D. W. 132.—Bishen Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Was in 12th Cavalry.

Accused ill for 4 years. In January he was ill. I brought him on 9th February to our village in a *yekka*; part of journey in a cart. Was bad up to 25th February then slightly better. Accused in my brotherhood. Knew his father well. Accused's father on bad terms with Hazara Singh, Zaildar, also with Chanan Singh as to evidence for rival faction. They quarrelled on the 30th November when Revenue Assistant in the village. Good character. Has near relations in military service. His father and uncle pensioners Daffadars. Hazara Singh, Zaildar, is not a Sikh, he is *Negahia*. These two sects do not agree.

D. W. 133.—Phuman Singh, pensioner, Lance-Daffadar, of Logar :—

My village a *kos* from Gujarwal. In *Phagan* accused ill with bad dysentery. I used to go to inquire. Good character. Several relations in army.

D. W. 134.—Ali Khan, Havildar, pensioner, 109th, of Gujarwal :—

Accused neighbour. In February (20th date) went to get a letter written by him to a European gentleman. He was too ill to sit up to write it. Good character.

D. W. 135.—Indar Singh, pensioner, body-guard, of Gujarwal :—

Accused ill from *Magh* for a month.

D. W. 136.—Narain Singh, of Rajuana :—

I was in the lot when 2½ or 3 months ago identification in jail by Sundar Singh (A. M.) Accused was along side me at the time in the line. He went 3 or 4 rounds, the *Sahib* said do you recognise any body, then Sundar Singh (A. M.) said he had seen accused somewhere without naming him. He said also about me that I accompanied him to Ferozepore which was untrue. I had been in Benares. A woman also came there for identification, she complained of her husband being beaten by police; she did not identify any body. Indar Singh, her husband, also did not identify any body. He did not complain of ill-treatment. At the gate some policemen gave suggestion to witnesses.

Cross-examined.—Sundar Singh (A. M.) did not say he saw accused at Ferozepore and Gujarwal. The *Sahib* gave the chance to change places, which was not availed of. The woman had a veil on.

Re-examined.—The veil was very thin, her face could be seen.

D. W. 137.—Harbhagat Singh, of Muktsar :—

Second Master, Ferooka Khalsa School. Was once Head-master in Khalsa School, Ludhiana, which left in June 1915 on one year's leave. Accused was in Ludhiana School for 5 or 6 years. Fee remitted for good character and poverty. Refers to register of Ludhiana Khalsa School. Accused shown ill from the 5th February up to the time his name struck off on 28th April. Before 5th February 1915 he was also occasionally ill. Refers to the following entries as to accused—

17th January 1915 is Sunday.

18th January 1915 absent.

19th January 1915 present.

Letter 'S' representing sick is noted from 6th February up to 28th April on all the dates in respect of the accused. The entries are in the hand-writing of Maulvi Fazal Din.

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I know the accused was really ill prior to 5th February. When he became too ill he had to take leave. On the 5th February he is shown as absent. The letter S is put down when a student gets sick leave. Accused in those days was reading in Entrance Class. Fee for examination refunded. Udham Singh, approver, was in the same school also.

Cross-examined.—Government grant is reduced if student absents himself for considerable time. Average of attendance of all is struck. Absence for six days without leave entails removal of name.

Re-examined.—Fee for examination is sent at least two months before. Attendance prior to payment of entrance fee for examination are counted, but not later.

In February we sent the entrance fee to the University.

D. W. 138.—Narain Singh, Jat, of Tola Bagh (Patiala) :—

I am Superintendent boarding house, Khalsa School, Ludhiana, for the last five years. Accused joined the boarding house in July 1914. In December 1914 he began to suffer from obstinate costiveness; remained ill in the boarding house up to the morning of 8th February 1915. On the 8th February he left for his village. On the 5th, 6th, 7th he was ill in boarding house. Fact of sickness is not shown. Only presence noted in boarding house. Present on 17th January 1915, 18th January 1915, 19th January 1915 in the boarding house. Character in boarding house very good. No seditious talk by him.

Cross-examined.—In October 1914 and November 1914 accused ill. No medical attendant in those days. Cannot say who treated accused.

NOTE.—The register referred to by witness is not in his own handwriting which witness admits in somebody elses hand-writing.

D. W 139.—Ram Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Lalton :—

Student, Khalsa College, Amritsar. In 1915 I was student in Khalsa High School. Know Udham Singh (approver) who was my fellow-student there. Met him after return from Italy on the 19th February near Clock Tower, Ludhiana, at about half-past twelve. I remember the date because he asked me when was my examination coming on. I said just two month. The examination was to be on 19th April. A student Nahar Singh (samesake of accused) was with me at the time. I was going to buy a book in the bazar. It was school time. Accused and Udham Singh, approver, were not on good terms terms in school.

D. W. 140.—Nahar Singh, son of Narain Singh, Private Instructor, of Gujarwal :—

On 19th February 1915, met Udham Singh, approver. Ram Singh with me in the bazar. I was out in quest of somebody to send message home for *ghi*. The time I was in the bazar was recess time in the school. Accused was not in the school in those days, he had left for home for illness.

Cross-examined.—Those days school time from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M, recess time from half-past twelve for nearly half-hour. Distance from Khalsa School from Clock Tower is about a mile. The shop where Ram Singh wanted to buy a book is two furlongs further away. Cannot say how accused came to know that I met Udham Singh.

Re-examined.—Gujarwal boys also read in the school. I instruct The recess period was preceded by drill period, which we took leave of.

D. W. 141.—Bansi Ram of Gujarwal :—

My *Champatra* shews sale of medicine 12th February 1915, Thakur Singh bought on credit. Thakur Singh is accused's father. Cash-sales not noted in my book.

D. W. 142.—Sundhooria Ram of Gujarwal :—

Roznamcha—Credit sale of medicine.

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Thakur Singh, son of Hazara Singh.

Pohbadi 12=14th December.

I am an Indian *Attar*.

Prescriptions also made on 24th January and 15th March, one by Thakur Singh, the other by accused's father and son.

Cross-examined.—Medicines are noted in presciption.

D. W. 143.—Sunder Singh of Ghuman, private student :—

Know Anokh Singh, approver, and accused. They quarrelled last year over some books. Met Anokh Singh, 17th July 1915 near Zailghur and railway bridge, Ludhiana. Remember date I had to go to buy *Karah Pershad*. It was Wednesday.

D. W. 144.—Kashmira Singh, son of Dal Singh, of Sangrur, Magistrate, 1st Class :—

Don't know accused, except heard his name through a relative of his who is under me.

D. W. 145.—Nand Singh of Gujarwal :—

One month from end of *Magh* and early *Phagan* the accused ill.

D. W. 146.—Arjun Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corrobater D. W. 145.

Accused's father quarrels with Hazra Singh and Chanan Singh.

D. W. 147—Ikbal Singh, of Bopa Rai, student :—

Accused went to my village to a *Sadh*, Christmas 1914. He reported his condition to him, probably medicine already given.

Cross-examined.—He came riding.

D. W. 148.—Hira Singh, of Gujarwal, Lambardar :—

Accused ill from *Magh* to *Besakh*. Good character.

To (78).—(78) made an offer to go to front on service. We then said his character was good. Was restricted.

To (23).—Lambardars said (23) had not left his village.

D. W. 149.—Hardit Singh, son of Kirpal Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Am now teacher in Khalsa High School since 4th January 1915. Know that when at school accused suffered from bad constipation ; he left for illness, could not study, gave up appearance in examination.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (58).

D. W. 150.—Sucha Singh of Narangwal :—

Assi Khurd is ½ *kos*. Bishan Singh's daughter-in-law was my wife's sister and brother's wife of accused. She died 8th *Phagan* last. I was present at her cremation. Accused present there. It was about evening.

D. W. 151.—Kehr Singh of Narangwal :—

Nothing in point.

D. W 152.—Sher Singh of Narangwal :—

Accused has no *alias*.

D. W. 153.—Warlam Singh of Narangwal :—

Accused present at 3 P.M, at his brother's wife's mourning after death. No other *alias*.

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Cross-examined.—Perhaps it was 18th or 19th *Chet.*

Re-examined.—The month was *Chet.*

D. W. 154.—Gulzara Singh, of Narangwal :—

Pensioner Sowar Cavalry. Harnam Kaur (accused's brother's wife then says cousin's wife) died 19th February 1915. I went to condole, accused present at her death which took place 2 P M., returned after cremation about evening. Accused has no other name or *alias.* Good character.

Many relations in military service and pensioners.

Cross-examined.—Remember date as I have been good servant.

Re-examined.—Bishen Singh, her father-in-law, died 2 days after on the 21st February.

D. W. 155.—Narain Singh, Daffadar, Pensioner, of Narangwal :—

Accused good character, has no other name. Lambardars took him to Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, morning of 22nd February by train or on foot.

Cross-examined.—Draw my pension on the 10th January 1915.

D. W. 156.—Jewa Singh, Pensioner, Daffadar, of Narangwal :—

Accused has no other name. No seditious talk. No strangers visit.

D. W. 157.—Surjan Singh, Pensioner, of Narangwal :—

Accused went to Assi Khurd where his *bharjai* died on 19th February.

Mussammat Kishen Kaur is Chanan Singh, P. W.'s, *bharjai.* She was taken away by Gurdit Singh and is still in Narangwal. Accused is Gurdit Singh's *bhaiband.*

D. W. 158.—Jewa Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Accused has no other name.

Mussammat Kishen Kaur is living at Narangwal. Gujarwal people do not like it.

D. W. 159.—Sawan Singh, of Mehma Singhwala (Ludhiana) :—

Bishen Singh and I are *sandhoos.* Bishen Singh died on 21st February his *bhariai* died on the 19th February. I went there. Saw accused there.

D. W. 160.—Harnam Singh, of Assi Khurd :—

Bishen Singh was my real brother ; died of plague on 8th *Phagan,* his daughter-in-law died 2 days before. She died on 19th February. Accused, her *Dewar,* became at evening, the day before her death. Returned about evening.

D. W. 161.—Gujar Singh, of Assi Khurd :—

Bishen Singh's daughter-in-law died ; accused there on that occasion

D. W. 162.—Narayan Singh, of Assi Khurd :—

Don't remember date of death Kishan Singh's daughter-in-law. Accused there. Has no other name.

D. W. 163.—Udhe Singh, of Narangwal :—

No other name of accused, his *Bharjai* on 19th. I went so did accused.

I went to Arjan Singh of Narangwal's house, it was death anniversary of Guru Har Rai. Accused and others present.

D. W. 164.—Arjan Singh, son of Amir Singh, of Narangwal :—

I got up *Pershad,* my brother in front. D. W. 163 and the accused came there. It was Guru Har Rai's day. Accused has no other name.

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D. W. 165.—Harnam Shing, of Narangwal :—

Mussammat Kishen Kaur settled in a *Gurdwara*, Gujarwal people did not like it. Case in Court 7 or 8 years ago. Accused has no other name.

D. W. 166.—Idoo, Lohar, of Narangwal :—

Chaukidar, took accused to Deputy Commissioner on the 22nd (do not remember month). Found him on the 21st returning from Assi Khurd in the afternoon. We took him by morning train of the 22nd.

Harnam Kaur died on 19th. I left the register by mistake. The 19th and 22nd of the same month.

Order.—Ordered to bring the death Register.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th February 1916.

D. W. 167.—Tota Singh, of Lopoki :—

I am *Mama* of accused ; he wrote me saying I had better see him in the village owing to restriction. I went to him. Heard accused at Assi Khurd on occasion of his *bharjai's* death. Saw him there.

Dr. Alum gives up Nund Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (50).

D. W. 168.— Uttam Singh, of Narangwal :—

In *Phagan* last accused roofing his house ; took him a month or so.

D. W. 169.—Surjan Singh, pensioner, of Narangwal :—

Accused's former name Sucha Singh, served 7 years [Counsel puts 3 testimonials]. In *Phagan* last he has been constructing his house ; took him one month.

D. W. 170.—Jewa Singh, Pensioner, Daffadar, Narangwal :—

The same as D. W. 169.

D. W. 171.—Uttam Singh, of Narangwal, *Tirkhan* :—

Worked at *kothas*. Same as D. W. 169. Only differs in month, says worked in *Maghar*.

D. W. 172.—Partap Singh, of Narangwal :—

Same as D. W. 170

D. W. 173—Kala Singh, pensioner, of Logar :—

Accused in the same cavalry for one month. Good character. In February building his house. Has several cousins in the front.

D. W. 174.—Chattar Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Narangwal :—

Clerk of Gowri Shanker, Pleader at Ludhiana. 14th or 15th February went to my village on leave. Used to see him there for the whole time that I stayed there. He was building the *kotha*.

Sowar Sucha Singh, 3rd Horse, has acted as my orderly for nearly a year and has done his work very well. He is intelligent and trustworthy.

NASIRABAD :
The 1st February 1911.

K. DAVISON,
Brigadier-General.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th February 1916.

Sucha Singh has asked me to give him this certificate which I am very glad to do. During the time he has been my husband's orderly he has always given me every assistance and been most obliging and trustworthy.

NASIRABAD :
The 4th February 1911.

N. DAVISON.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th February 1916.

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D 17—Duplicate.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

To all officers, civil and military, whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that the bearer hereof No. 1149 Sowar Sucha Singh is discharged from the 3rd Skinner's Horse Corps on the Indian establishment* at his own request, having served in the said Corps 7 years 2 months and 16 days, and having first received a just, full and true account of all his pay, arrears of pay, and other demands from the Government of India from the time of his enrolment into the 3rd Skinner's Horse, 16th March 1906 to this present date, the 31st of May 1913, as appears by his receipt herein given.

Age when enrolled 17 years.

BAREILLY:
The 8th December 1915.

M. A. A. WEBBER, MAJOR,
Comdg. Depôt, 3rd Horse.

VERNACULAR TRANSLATION OF ABOVE.

نوکري سے جواب پانیکا سارٹیفیکیٹ

تمام اون افسران ملکي و جنگي کے ملاحظہ کے لئے جنکو اس سے تعلق ہو:—
اس بات کا سارٹیفیکیٹ دیا جاتا ہے کہ حامل سند ہذا—نمبر ۱۱۴۹ سوار سچا سنگھ پلٹن ـــــ صیغہ تھرڈ سکنرز ہورس سے موقوف کیا جاتا ہے—بعد ملازمت ۷ سال و ۲ ماہ و ۱۶ یوم کے پلٹن ـــــ صیغہ
مذکورہ بالا مین او ر بعد وصول پانے اپنے ٹھیک اور پورے اور د رست حساب کے بابت تنخواہ و باقیات تنخواہ اور دیگر مطالبجات ذمۂ گورنمنٹ ہند کے تاریخ قبول ملازمت ۱۶ مارچ سنہ ۱۹۰۶ع سے لیکر آج کي تاریخ ۳۱ ماہ مئي سنہ ۱۹۱۳ع تکـجیسا اوس کي رسید ذیل سے ظاہر ہے—

عمر بوقت قبول ملازمت ۱۷ سال۔

بریلي
مورخہ ۸ ماہ دسمبر سنہ ۱۹۱۵ع۔

Major
کمانڈنگ تھرڈ سکنرز ہورس۔

Descriptive-roll in English and vernacular.

Name. نام	Father's name. باپ کا نام	Village or town. گاؤں یا شہر۔	Pergunnah. پرگنہ	District. ضلع	Present age. حال عمر۔	Height. قد	Chest measurement. چھاتي کي ناپ	Particular marks. کوئي خاص نشان
Sucha Singh ...	Udai Singh ...	Narangwal	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	24 years 5 months and 24 days.	5 feet 6¾ inches		
سچا سنگھ۔	اودے سنگھ ...	نارنگوال	لدھیانہ	لدھیانہ				

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The bearer's conduct and character while with the Regiment have been very good. He is in possession of the following decorations.

M. A. A. WEBBER, MAJOR,
Comdg. Depôt, 3rd Horse.

M. A. A. WABBER, MAJOR,
Depôt.

میں اقرار کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے گورنمنٹ ہند سے اپنا ٹھیک-پورا اور درست حساب بابت تنخواہ و باقیات تنخواہ و دیگر مطالبجات ذمۂ گورنمنٹ ہند مذکور کے اپنی ملازمت قبول کرنے کی تاریخ سے لیکر آج کی تاریخ-یعنی ۳۱ ماہ مئی سنہ ۱۹۱۳ع تک اور نیز بابت وردی یا وردی کے وصول پایا۔

روبرو اشخاص حاضر کے دستخط کرتا ہوں۔

دستخط یا مہر شخص برطرف شدہ۔

(۱)
کمان افسر
اسکواڈرن ڈبل کمپنی وغیرہ
(۲)
بے حوالدار
بے دفعدار

(نام و عہدہ)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ABOVE.

I acknowledge to have received from the Government of India a full and true account of all my pay, arrears of pay, and other demands from the said Government of India from the time of my first enrolment into the service to this date, *viz.*, the 31st of May 1913.

Signed in presence of

(1.) _____
Commanding
Squadron, double company, etc.

_____
Pay havildar.
Pay dafadar.

The signature or seal of

_____
(Name and rank.)

N. B.—In the case of men discharged from the army at their own request the O. C. will make the following note :—

Suitable in all respects for service in the reserve _____

Considered unsuitable for service in the reserve on account of _____

_____

Comdg. _____

The alternative remark to be erased and initialled by O. C.

Attach to record.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 175.—Naranjan Singh, Pensioner, of Narangwal:—

I am accused's uncle. House contiguous. He built his house in February which took nearly the month. I paid wages for the accused's father. Several relations employed in military service.

Already examined for (58).

Cross-examined.—Father of accused alive.

D. W. 176.—Nand Singh, of Narangwal, Lambardar :—

No sedition. House built in *Phagan*. Several relations in front.

D. W. 177.—Gulzara Singh, Pensioner, of Assi Khurd :—

Good character. I own land in Narangwal. Saw him building house in *Phagan*. Took one month.

Already examined for accused (58).

D. W. 178.—Harnam Singh, Pensioner Sowar, of Assi Khurd :—

I own land in Narangwal. The same as D. W. 177.

D. W. 179.—Jewan Singh of Munsur Singh (Ludhiana) :—

As D. W. 177.

D. W. 180.—Arjan Singh of Narangwal :—

As D. W. 177.

D. W. 181.—Harnam Singh of Narangwal :—

As D. W. 177.

Appeared for (58).

D. W. 182.—Chattar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Mehma Singhwalla,—

Only as to character.

D. W. 183.—Lal Singh of Narangwal :—

I was arrested same time as accused. My house searched. Next his Nothing found. We both went to Ludhiana. Bhagat Singh, approver, identified On third day Lal Singh only and not Bhagat Singh had travelled by the same train when going to Ludhiana though in different compartments.

Dr. Alam gives up Bhola Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 11th February 1916.

The 12th February 1916.

Accused present. Counsel as before.

FOR ACCUSED (61).

D. W. 184.—Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan :—

I know Nawab Din, Court Inspector. Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan's mare, worth about Rs. 400, was stolen. She was recovered and a *rukka* from Nawab Din was received about it. Do not remember if anybody's name mentioned through whose agency she was recovered.

D. W. 185.—Nawab Din, Court Inspector, Ambala :—

I was Court Inspector at Lahore. I got a mare recovered through Mangal Singh, Dhun. She was Nawab Sahib's. Mangal Singh complained to me that the local police do not approve of his securing the animal back.

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D. W. 186.—Sheikh Burkat Ulla, Sub-Inspector, Patti :—

Don't know if Amritsar Police sent any "forms of suspicions" against Natha Singh.

D. W. 187.—Bhan Singh, of Kanyoke :—

Went to congratulate Natha Singh, *alias* Nathu, on his *muklawa* a year or a year and a half ago. He did not absent himself in those days. No seditious talk. Never induced us not to pay revenue.

Cross-examined.—I am on *neodra* terms with him. He used to come out of his house to receive congratulations.

D. W. 188.—Natha Singh of Balair :—

Appover Natha Singh came a year and three-quarter ago with a woman in our village. Wanted to put up with me. I refused. She was a Muhammadan Suspected she may be abducted. On returning he called her by the name of Hasno.

I lived 8 years in Sur Singh where I was educated.

Cross-examined.—Ganda Singh was present at the time. I had *abkari* contract last year. Have no connection with Natha Singh, approver.

D. W. 89 —Kesar Singh of Farindepore :—

Approver Natha Singh known to me. He abducted a *Meerasan.* Approver Natha Singh and the accused had a quarrel in a liquor shop. Heard nothing against accused. He never talked sedition. Zaildar obeys the Police in what they want him to say.

Cross-examined.—Don't know *meerasan's* name, nor her *patti.* Don't know if any *sewaks* of approver Natha Singh in Balair.

D. W. 190.—Assa Singh of Farindepore :—

Corroborates D. W. 189.

D. W 191.—Budha Singh of Dhun (Lahore District) :—

Accused my collateral 3rd degree. Kala Singh, approver, reported theft of cattle against me. Accused asked to help in recovery. He took Rs. 160 as *bunga* from Kala Singh. Not recovered. Money not returned.

No seditious talk, no talk of German, no refusal to pay revenue, which has been regularly paid.

Maklawa in *Maghar* last, festivities for 3 days after it. Accused present throughout; not absent.

Cross-examined.—Do not know if accused remained in Sur Singh. Was jointly bound down with Ganda Singh.

D. W. 192.—Bhagat Singh of Dhun :—

Chanan Singh (W. B. M.) was my *sala.* Did not come to my village in last *Dewali.* Was not acquainted with accused. Revenue regularly paid. None dissuaded to pay.

Accused not absent after *muklawa.* He owns considerable land. Has 3 wives.

Cross-examined.—Accused not lived in Sur Singh. Jointly bound with Ganda Singh in security.

D. W. 193.—Kakir Singh, Lambardar, of Dhun :—

No seditious talk. I gave evidence in 110 cases against accused several times. Not absent after *muklawa.* We would have reported his absence if he had been.

Cross-examined.—Accused did not go to Sursingh after security.

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D. W. 194.—Sohan Singh of Dhun :—

Not absent after *muklawa*. Not seditious. He himself paid his revenue punctually. Considerable land.

D. W. 195.—Sundar Singh of Dhun :—

Not absent after *muklawa*. Not seditious. He himself paid his revenue punctually. Considerable land.

D. W. 196.—Bahadur Singh :—

Not absent after *muklawa*. Not seditious. He himself paid his revenue punctually. Considrable land.

D. W. 197.—Thakur Singh of Pandori Hussan :—

Once met Nathu of Bhail. On inquiry said he was going in search of *Baba Mahant* of Sursingh stolen cattle. The road was one to going to Hatar. He was a friend of Lal Singh, Bhure. Saw them together at *Amawas*.

Cross-examined.—I mentioned this incident to Mangal Singh of my village. I am bound under Section 110.

Re-examined.—I mentioned it to Sundar Singh of my village.

D. W. 198.—Sayid Ahmad Record-keeper, Amritsar :—

Produces 6 files (D. 18.)

D. W. 199.—Sham Singh of Chela :—

Never dissuaded by accused to pay revenue.

D. W. 200.—Jwand Singh, of Chela :—

Never dissuaded by accused to pay revenue.

D. W. 201.—Sawan Singh of Sursingh :—

No seditious talk ; no dissuasion to pay revenue.

D. W. 202.—Sant Singh of Sursingh :—

No seditious talk ; no dissuasion to pay revenue.

D. W. 203.—Udham Singh of Sursingh :—

No seditious talk ; no dissuasion to pay revenue. On bad terms with Khushal Singh, Zaildar. No strangers or emigrants visit him. Ganda Singh quarrelled with returned emigrants.

D. W. 204.—Ganda Singh of Sursingh :—

Accused quarrelled with Jawand Singh, Kala Singh, etc., returned emigrants in a liquor shop. I was also struck by Kapur Singh, Ala Singh and others, as I had bought land of their Juddees. Case in Court. Thev pleaded private defence. I never went to Jhar Sahib. I was mistaken for another Ganda Singh who was said to have gone to Jhar Sahib who is now accused in the present case. Accused never dissuaded me or others to pay Government revenue. I hold large number of holdings in mortgage. Revenues for them punctually paid. No talk about Germans. Accused never spent any night with me.

Cross-examined.—Khushal Singh pays revenue. I paid to him my revenue punctually.

For (15).—Knew him before (15) went abroad.

D. W. 205.—Janan Singh of Sursingh :—

No seditious talk ; no association with Ghadrites.

D. W. 206.—Lachhman Singh of Sursingh :—

No seditious talk ; no associate with Ghadrites.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 207.—Pala Singh of Dhun :—

Accused loyal ; no seditious talk. Remained in village after *muklawa*.

D. W. 208.—Wahab Din of Sursingh, shop at Dhun :—

Did not absent himself after *muklawa*. No sedition. Paid his own revenue punctually.

D. W. 209.—Gurdit Singh of Dhun, Carpenter :—

I roofed accused's house for two months from *Maghar* when accused brought *muklawa*. He did not absent himself.

D. W. 210 —Sundar of Dhun :—

As D. W. 204.

D. W. 211.—Hurdit Singh of Sumrai :—

Three miles my village. Accused not against Government. I was in Police in China. Returned 3 years. Have relations in Dhun.

D. W. 212.—Bishen Singh of Mari Sumrai :—

No seditious talk ; revenue punctually paid.

D. W. 213.—Indar Singh of Ghawind :—

My village 5 *kos*. No seditious talk.

D. W. 214.—Bachan Singh of Dhawandi :—

My village 3 miles. Do not know accused.

D. W. 215.—Fatteh Singh of Dehri :—

No talk of sedition. My village 4 *kos*.

D. W. 216.—Teja Singh of Survind :—

No seditious talk by accused. My village 2 *kos*.

D. W. 217.—Natha Singh of Delari :—

No acquaintance with accused. Know him. Heard no seditious talk.

D. W. 218.—Mal Singh of Padhana :—

Accused often comes to my village. Never heard him talk sedition.

D. W. 219 —Fujjoo, Ghumar of Dhun :—

Next day after *muklawa* I sang songs in the festivities. Accused kept to his village. Accused did not absent himself.

D. W. 220.—Mungal Singh of Ghamandi :—

Next day after *muklawa* I sang songs in the festivities. Accused kept to his village. Accused did not absent himself.

Cross-examined.—Am *badmash* 10. Uncle of accused stood security.

D. W. 221.—Narain Singh of Chima :—

My village 2½ *kos* from accused's village. My aunt married there. Heard nothing against.

Cross-examined.—Accused married in my village to a cousin.

D. W. 222.—Kehr Singh of Halpalke :—

I am on social terms with accused. He never dissuaded from paying Government revenue.

Cross-examined.—Was in security only two years ago.

Mr. Hakumat Rai closes his case, gives up other witnesses except the records sent for. He asks the court to inspect the confidential register of absences of *badmashes* kept in Kalra Thana to see if the accused was absent on the 27th November. He also wants statements of Sardar Kapur Singh and

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Sardar Ali made on the 30th of November to Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, which was in this case at the time of Sardar Ali's statement in the case.

SHEO NARAIN,

Special Commissioner.

ORDER.—We will see the statement of Sardar Ali before Mr. King, but we will not send for any confidential list of absences of *badmashes* from the thana.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 12th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (8).

D. W. 223.—Shahab Din, Court Daffadar in 40th, formerly 11th :—

Know accused since 1911. Good character in 1911. Deserted in 1911. Notification to allow to desertees to rejoin in 1915. On his appearance he was allowed to rejoin on inquiry from his lambardars. Heard no seditious lectures from him. Behaved well.

Accused applied in April 1915 to go to front. Officer willing to send him in a Cavalry as a Khatri Sikh.

D. W. 224.—Peer Khan, Naik, in 11th Transport Corps :—

Nearly a year accused served together. Was obedient and did good service. Never talked about *Ghadr*.

D. W. 225.—Amir Ali, Naik, 11th :—

Know accused since 1911. He deserted in 1911. Was brought in as a deserter in 1915. Offered to go to front in August 1914—18 months ago. His officer promised to send him in some regiment.

I went to front in August 1914. Returned in May 1915.

FOR ACCUSED (12).

D. W. 226.—Ishar Singh, Naik, 56th, Jullundur Depot :—

Accused is my sister's husband. Remained 5 years in America. My sister and accused's mother used to quarrel. I wrote and got his mother to write to him to return home. Bears good character. Had good character while in America.

D. W. 227.—Kishen Singh, Jamadar, Dougal Lancers :—

Accused of my village. Was in my Cavalry nearly 3 years. Bore good character. Is illiterate.

D. W. 228.—Badan Singh, Daffadar in Bikanir Lancers :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 229.—Chatter Singh, of Burkudi, Faridkot :—

Accused my sister's son. He returned as I wrote him to return at the instance of my sister. The ladies in the house were quarrelling. Accused totally illiterate.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 12th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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The 14th February 1916.

FOR (64).

D. W. 230.—Captain Goss, I.M.S., 36th Sikh :—

Don't recognize (64). Do not remember Juggul Singh, Jamadar, reporting the accused's illness. Dr. Mekhn Lal has gone on field service, left in October I have consulted my register, there is no entry about the accused.

FOR (53).

D. W. 231.—Rullia Singh of Dhudike, Lambardar :—

Accused returned in *Maghar* after 4 years, owns land, his father died and his people sent for him. After his return his cousin Rutna died in *Jeth*. Cholera in the village in *Jeth*. Accused had, he said, diarrhoea, and did not join in carrying the corpse of Rutna. Restricted to village when called, he was produced before police and Magistrates. We watched him in day time. Before cholera plague in the village. Pakkar Singh and the accused's *Jhula* on a joint well. Pakkar Singh shifted to the well during plague. Heard no sedition from accused. Has enmity with Bachan Singh ; case in Court some years ago.

Cross-examined.—All Lambardars hauled up for neglect to report absences.

D. W. 232.—Sundar Singh of Dhudike Lambardar :—

Accused restricted. We were ordered to watch, whenever required produced him. No sedition. No visitors. First plague then cholera. Accused got cholera, has his cousin, Rutna, died of cholera. Pakkar joint in a well ; some segregated. No sedition. Enmity with Rachan Singh.

Cross-examined.—Hauled up for neglect.

Re-examined.—This was 9 months ago.

D. W. 233.—Harnam Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused ill end of *Jeth* of cholera. His cousin, Nikka, son of Shusha Singh, died ; accused ill before him. Accused and Pakkar Singh shifted to joint well. I did not go there. Never heard sedition. Enmity with Bachan Singh.

Cross-examined.—Am 7 degrees removed.

To my question.—Rutna is Nikka, above mentioned.

D. W. 234.—Kirpa Ram, Bania, of Dhudike :—

Pay Rs. 28 tax, good character ; no sedition ; no visitors : was restricted to village, watched ; produced when required : did not absent himself : case with Bachna about land ; a well joint with Pakkar and Bachna during accused ill first, in end of *Jeth*, then Rutna who died.

D. W. 235.—Fatteh Singh of Dhudike Jagirdar :—

Cholera in *Jeth*, plague before in *Besakh*. Accused's cousin Rutna died ; accused also ill before him of cholera. Accused very weak when Rutna died.

Accused's friends remmitted about Rs. 400 for school. Surmukh Singh's son and others also remitted Rs. 900 odd.

Nainoo has a house in a garden ; his brother in America ; he also sent money for school. Nainoo has not paid in, that accused wrote to his brother about it ; in those days accused arrested. Accused and I member of school committee. Accused demanded the money from Nainoo. Accused did not shift to joint well ; Pakkar Singh did.

Accused present in village, never absent. Bachna had a case about land with accused. Bachna's grand father's name Sujan Singh whose brother was, Lukka Singh and a nephew Kala Singh. Don't know if sister of Arjan Singh, approver, is married in my village.

Cross-examined.—Nainoo said school should be registered, namely sale of land, pre-emption feared ; we did not agree.

Re-examined— Bachna (not witness) gave land free for school.

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D. W. 236.—Moti Ram, Udasi Sadhu, of Chuhar Chak :—

Accused cultivates land since return. Good character.

D. W. 237.—Sewa Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; no visitors. Accused ill in *Jeth*, of diarrhoea; 4 days after his cousin died.

D. W. 238.—Roor Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; no visitors. Accused ill in *Jeth*, of diarrhoea ; 4 days after his cousin died.

D. W. 239.—Bhola Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; no visitors. Accused ill in *Jeth*, of diarrhoea ; 4 days after his cousin died.

D. W. 240—Kala Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; no visitors. Accused ill in *Jeth*, of diarrhoea ; 4 days after his cousin died. A child, nephew of accused, also died.

D. W. 241.—Dharm Chand of Dhudike :—

Am druggist. Cholera in *Jeth*, treated accused and his cousin Rutna, the latter died.

TO (65).

To (65).—(65) was teacher, he was also ill of cholera in those days. I treated him.

D. W. 242.—Barua Mal, Sub-Inspector, Moga :—

See register entry 12th June.

I did not go to Dhudike on 12th June. Arrested accused on the 18th June. I did not go to Dhudike from the 12th up to 17th June. Went there on the 18th the day of arrest of accused.

D. W. 243.—Mohan Lal, son of Dr. Bhagwan Das, Sub-Inspector Ludhiana Railway police :—

On 4th July accused brought to me for custody ; taken away on the 1st October. Do not know of any remand.

Cross-examined.—Accused was interned.

Mr. Beni Pershad closes.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 14th February 1916.

FOR (62).

D. W. 244.—Rulia Singh of Dhudike, Lambardar :—

Already examined for (64).

Accused restricted to village. No sedition.

Cross-examined.—Bachan Singh took surety for accused.

D. W. 245.—Sunder Singh of Dhudike :—

Already examined for (64).

Accused restricted to village. No sedition.

Cross-examined.—Bachan Singh took surety for accused.

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D. W. 246.—Indar Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused restricted to village. No sedition. During sickness accused on the well. Accused knows Gurmukhi.

Cross-examined—I kept in my village. I had onion field near joint well of accused.

D. W. 247.—Nikka Singh of Dhudike :—

Heard no sedition. Accused cultivates his land.

Accused's uncle Mugal Singh died in Bachan Singh. His things demanded by accused, he refused.

D. W. 248.—Mit Singh of Dhudike :—

When Khushal Singh's son died, accused in village. Good character.

D. W. 249.—Kehr Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused did not absent. The rest same as D. W. 247.

D. W. 250.—Boor Singh of Chahar Chak, Lambardar :—

Went to condole on Rutna's death. Accused in village. Good character before he went to America.

D. W. 251.—Sunta Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character. No visitors to him.

Mr. Beni Pershad closes his case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (63).

D. W 252.—Roda Singh of Chuhar Chak :—

Narain Singh of Dhudike got out a knife. First asked accused to dig it out ; he declined. I was passing and stopped for a drink of water near a well.

D. W. 253.—Chanan Singh of Chuhar Chak :—

Narain Singh of Dhudike got out a knife. First asked accused to dig it out ; he declined. I was passing and stopped for a drink of water near a well. Good character.

D. W. 254.—Lal Chand, Arora, Shop-keeper, Dhudike :—

Accused cultivates land ; accused kept to his house during illness. He had a dispute with Nainoo ; heard so.

D. W. 255.—Harnam Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; cultivates. Accused had a fight with Nainoo. Police Officers stop in his house. He aids police.

D. W. 256.—Punjab Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character. Accused never seen in the school of Dhudike.

D. W. 257.—Nihal Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character.

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D. W. 258.—Beda Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; cultivates. No visitors.

D. W 259.—Bishen Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character ; cultivates. No visitors.

Beni Pershad closes his case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (64).

D. W. 260.—Isher Singh of Dhudike, son of Santa Singh :—

Accused returned from his regiment, 20 days in village. Cholera prevailing. He got cholera.

D. W. 261.—Sher Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused got cholera 5 days before my son's wedding. Remained ill for 20 days ; overstayed leave. Tara Singh, Subedar pensioner, gave him a letter. He rejoined.

Cross-examined.—Tara Singh is Nand Singh approver's uncle.

D. W. 262.—Ishar Singh of Daudhar :—

Accused is my sister's son ; good character ; came on leave in *Har.* Arjan Singh, approver, took a necklace from accused. Do not know if he returned it.

D. W. 263.—Jhanda Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused ill for nearly 3 weeks. Rejoined his regiment.

Mr. Beni Pershad closes except sheet roll wants to put in supplementary list for additional evidence *re* his illness. Prayer refused.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 14th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (80) and (32).

D. W. 264.—Chatter Singh of Dhudike :—

(80) good character. Two *pattis.* They had a squabble about canal water. They are since on bad terms. Know (32) ; good character. No visits by emigrants. No sedition.

Cross-examined.—(32) ran away from the village. The water dispute about 30 years ; he is not deaf.

Re-examined.—Bachan Singh is cousin of Attar Singh.

Re-examined.—(32) went really to bring his wife.

D. W. 265.—Jaimal Singh, son of Badan Singh, of Dhudike :—

(80) cultivates his land ; good character. In *Har* Arjan Singh of Daudhar, approver, had a quarrel with accused. Two *pattis* in my village. Quarrelled over water ; heard so.

D. W. 266.—Nikka, Weaver, Dhudike :—

Good character. Cultivates. Buchna and Attar Singh are related.

D. W. 267.—Mastan Singh=Tan Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character. Cultivates. Buchna and Attar Singh are related.

D. W. 268.—Sher Singh of Dhudike :—

Good character. Cultivates. Buchna and Attar Singh are related. Six *pattis.* (2) of our *pattis* on bad terms on account of a fight about water.

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Cross-examined.—Accused (80) is my real brother. (32) not seen in village since *Chet-Phagan*. Had gone to bring his wife.

D. W. 269.—Bur Singh, of Dhudike, Lambardar :—

Knows (80). Good character. On my daughter's wedding *Granth Path* opened by (65) in *Jeth*. He got ill of cholera. The next morning remained ill for a week. He left for his home when police came to arrest. Nainoo and Patwari with them.

D. W. 270.—Surmukh Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused (80) is my *chacha*. Good character.

He was ill in *Jeth* of fever. Cultivates.

Bachna and Attra related. Of the same *Patti*.

D. W. 271.—Sher Singh, of Dhudike :—

As D. W. 270.

D. W. 272.—Dharm Chand, of Dhudike :—

(80) had chicken-pox for a month and half. Good character. His brother used to take saffron for him. Afterwards accused also came to my shop.

Already examined.

D. W. 273.—Roda Singh, of Dhudike :—

(80) good character. Had chicken-pox for some time.

D. W. 274.—Kakoo Singh, of Dhudike :—

Good character.

D. W. 275.—Punjab Singh, of Dhudike :—

As D. W. 273.

D. W. 276.—Kahn Singh, of Dhudike :—

As D. W. 273.

D. W. 277.—Jewa Singh, of Dhudike, Lambardar :—

As D. W. 273.

I produced accused (32) before Deputy Commissioner on the 24th of English month in *Phagan*; got him fix his thumb mark. Cannot say on what date. Accused did not absent.

Cross-examined.—Accused restricted; instead of restricting himself to his village he ran away.

FOR (65).

D. W. 278.—Fatteh Singh, of Dhudike :—

Already examined.

Member of School Committee, last year *Bhog* for victory of British Arms; prayers for it. Zaildar Suroop Singh also attended; accused read the *Bhog*. School was an aided school. Accused tried in securing grants. *Nagar Kritan* also. Boys made to recite *Chapji Sahib Path*; accused good character; never heard sedition. Nainoo has misappropriated money.

Cross-examined.—School founded by Dr. Ishar Singh who is in field service, he had directed *Path* to be recited and wrote for it also. Accused served under the committee.

Re-examined.—Accused was manager as he was illiterate. Accused was not against the *Nagarkirthan*.

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FOR (80).

D. W. 279.—Shet Singh :—

Already examined for another accused.

Accused good character.

He lends money.

Has land in mortgage.

Arjan Singh, approver, and accused had a squabble. Heard so. Attar and Bachna related.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (65).

D. W. 280.—Natha Singh :—

Know accused. *Bhog* in School in last winter for victory for British Arms. *Path* by boys, also *Nagar Kritan* got up by accused.

Already examined.

Nainoo has misappropriated Rs. 600 received by him for the school.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 15th February 1916.

Presence as before.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (58).

D. W. 281.—Idoo of Narangwal, Chaukidar :—

Refers to death register of Assi Khurd. Death of Mussammat Harnam Kaur is noted; it is 19th February. Bishan Singh's death on 21st February. Patwaris wrote the enteries at my instance on the occasions.

Note.—The entry *re* Harnam Kaur is suspicious—looks as if it was 15th, converted into 19th, in different ink. The subsequent entries are also altered to maintain sequence of dates.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

To my question.—The register has not been in my possession through out; other *chaukidars* also had it.

FOR (13).

D. W. 282.—Mir Muhammad Khan, Tahsildar, Samundri, District Lyallpur :—

I joined on the 20th May. If any meeting about relief fund before I joined.

D. W. 283.—Mussammat Prem Kaur, widow of Kehr Singh :—

Enjoy jagir Rs. 600 a year and own a couple of $2\frac{1}{4}$ squares. Pay Rs. 600 Government revenue. Know Dharm Singh, accused, he is my mukhtar and *sarbarah*. Owes me Rs. 1,400. Produces *bhai*; agreed to give land in

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mortgage. I went to Nandpore on 9th *Phagan* starting 7th *Phagan* for the purpose. I went first to Dhandala by cart with accused, thence by rail to Samrala. We spent one night at Darlabh Singh, Lambardar, thence to Nandpore. Ishar Singh, accused's younger brother quarrelled with accused on account of his brother not agreeing to settle my demand. Do not know where Ishar Singh went away. For two days they quarrelled. No transfer in my name. I stayed with accused for 10 days. Thence went to my parents, again accused was sent again for transfer. I wrote when three letters for the purpose and replies received. Accused has good character.

Witness produces the letters.

Cross-examined.—My husband's village Kulla Kheman, Patiala. Am childess. For 8 months no correspondence with accused. I remember 6th *Phagan* because we consult Gurdwaria Singh for auspicious day to undertake journey. Darlabh Singh is sister's son of accused. I am *Tat* Khalsa.

Re-examined.—The replies are received after I sent accused a second time, in the interval accused had been with me.

Note.—The *bhai* contains a stamped acknowledgement for Rs. 1,400, in Lunda character. A witness' attestation in Urdu contains the figure and some terms. There are six other entries in the account book which is of normal size.

D. W. 284.—Munshi Singh, Patwari, Chak 464, Lyallpur :—

Accused Mukhtar of Mussammat Prem Kaur. In February about 16th. or 17th they both went to Nandpore together. Accused indebted to the Sardarni. Went for transfer of land. Good character. I am in Chak only two years. No sedition. Before starting they had come to me to arrange for sale of fodder.

Cross-examined.—Sardarni returned after 20 days. Fodder was not sold. I am not *Tat* Khalsa, only ordinary Sikh.

D. W. 285.—Tara Singh, of Kullar (Ludhiana), Tailor, shop at Samrala:—

Last year accused came to Darlabh Singh at Samrala with Sardarni on 8th *Phagan*. I noted the date in the diary of sales. Accused bought two pieces of "Mulls" noted in the diary. Diary dropped out of my coat in *Khatak* at Ludhiana. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Darlabh Singh asked me to tell him when accused bought the cloth. I then referred to the diary. Cash sales not noted ; some noted. I consulted the diary for the date after the accused' arrest, after that the diary lost.

D. W. 286.—Darlabh Singh, Lambardar, Samrala :—

Accused is my uncle. Last *Phagan*, came with Sardarni in *Phagan*. Beginning of it. Spent night with me ; left the next morning. It was probably about the 8th or 10th *Phagan*. They went to Nandpore. My sister's marriage in *Jeth*. Accused on way to transfer land for debt due to Sardarni.

D. W. 287.—Jamait Singh of Nandpore :—

On 9th *Phagan* when I was in Patwar Khan accused came with Sardarni to my village. Brothers quarrelled over the transfer.

Cross-examined.—Anandpore and Kakar are close.

For (77).—(77) is of good character.

D. W. 288.—Surjan Singh, Lambardar, Nandpore :—

Early *Phagan* accused and Sardarni came to my village.

For (77).—There was *Bhog*. Prayers for victory. (77) played the *dholak* at the ceremony.

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D. W. 289.—Harnam Singh of Nundpore, *Sarbrah* Zaildar :—

On 9th *Phagan* met accused (Sardarni accompanying). I went that day to the Thana.

D. W. 290.—Bir Singh, Lambardar, of Nundpore :—

Met accused (Sardarni accompanying). I went that day to the Thana. Date do not remember. Brothers quarrelled before me about transfer. Ishar Singh, accused's brother, left the village and has not returned since.

FOR (77).

Bhog in the village. (77) there ; prayer for victory.

Cross-examined.—No transfer recorded in papers.

D. W. 291.—Hira Singh of Nundpore :—

Met accused (Sardarni accompanying). I went that day to the Thana. Querrel in my presence between brothers.

D. W. 292.—Chanan Singh of Nundpore :—

Met accused (Sardarni accompanying). I went that day to the Thana. Don't remember date.

D. W. 293.—Puran Singh of Nundpore :—

Met accused (Sardarni accompanying). I went that day to the Thana. Heard quarrel between brothers. Don't remember date.

D. W. 294.—Partap Singh, Lambardar, of Nundpore :—

Met accused in *Phagan* in my village.

D. W. 295.—Lal Singh of Kullaur, Pensioner, Sawar :—

Met accused in *Phagan* in my village. Quarrel between brothers.

D. W. 296.—Narain Singh, Nundpore :—

Met accused in *Phagan* in my village. Quarrel between brothers.

D. W. 297.—Nihal Singh of 464 Chak :—

Accused Mukhtar, good character. No seditious talk. A meeting for collection money for relief. Lots of men. Accused attended in aid of fund, he may have paid, I did not notice. This was in January 1915 at Smundri.

D. W. 298.—Girja Singh, of 464, Lambardar :—

Accused attended meeting for relief fund ready to pay subscription: told will pay later: this was at Smundri, January 1915.

Teja Singh, P. W., lived in my *Gurdwara* four years ago, turned out by me and accused and a few others, he misbehaved.

Cross-examined.—Lambardar's subscriptions accepted, others not asked to subscribe. Do not know what pay of accused.

D. W. 299.—Jawala Singh, Zaildar, Chak 138 :—

Accused not present when my Zail people assembled at Smundri relief fund. *Jalsa* held twice, accused may have attended the day before.

D. W. 300.—Hansraj, Patwari, Anandpore :—

Accused came to me end of *Bhadon* to exchange land with Sardarni. I told him to make the exchange first, then ask me to enter. No entry. No

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interrogatories were to issue after the exchange is entered in the papers. Accused was shortly after arrested.

D. W. 301.—Shihan Singh of Sumralla :—

Gurdwara in the name of the Emperor in commemoration of Darbar. I gave the land. Accused gave some bricks.

Cross-examined.—Accused used to be in Sumralla in those days. His brother's land also cultivated. Accused had put up a kiln, was in Sardarni's service. It was her kiln.

D. W. 302.—Gulab Singh, Lambardar, 464 :—

Accused Mukhtar of Sardarni. *Jalsa* at Smundri last winter. Accused seen there. Know accused 10 years. Know nothing against him.

D. W. 303.—Sant Gulab Singh, Mahant, of Bholla Khurd (Ferozepore):—

I initiated accused in the *panth* 10 or 11 years with 12 others. *Amrit* is not taken again.

Cross-examined.—Accused's name before *Amrit* was Chanchal Singh.

D. W. 304.—Atma Singh of Sumralla (Lohar) :—

I took *Amrit* with accused from D. W. 303.

Cross-examined.—Former's name was Chanchal Singh.

D. W. 305.—Indar Singh of Sumralla :—

Got *Amrit* from D. W. 303. Accused also the same day 10 years.

D. W. 306.—Hukama Singh of Katani :—

I was one of *Panj Piaras* at the *Amrit* of accused.

D. W. 307.—Mehr Singh of Sumralla (Lohar) :—

Accused and I got *Amrit* from D. W. 303 10 years ago.

D. W. 308.—Dhian Singh (Lohar) of Sumralla :—

Accused and I got *Amrit* from son of D. W. 304.

D. W. 309.—Jhandoo Khan, Head Constable, Thana Sumralla :—

Refers to *Roznama*, entry No. 5, dated 27th January 1915. Budhoo, son of Attar Singh, Jat of Gharkhem at present at Chak 328 made a report *re* absconding of Dharam Singh's brother Ishar Singh's wife. Budhoo is stated to be the woman's father. Abduction by Sadhu, barber of Rootal.

Witness *told to put in* a copy.

FOR (2).

D. W. 310.—Indar Singh of Ghalib :—

Killi fair on the 4th *Nauratra* in *Chet* for one day only. I went to Jagraon that day. Niamat Ali Shah, Physician, had come to attend accused, who had fever and brain trouble. I asked him to attend my sister. He could not go. Accused's mother got up a *bhog* that day, for the benefit of his uncles who had gone to the front and for victory.

Cross-examined.—Narain Singh is my brother. Accused's sister married to him.

D. W. 311.—Prem Singh, Lambardar, of Ghonka :—

Killi fair on 4th *Chet*, one day. Went that day to Jagraon for medicine for my wife. Saw *bhog* at accused's house. It was said accused ill. *Bhog* for accused's uncles in front.

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D. W. 312.—Bulloo, Arain of Agwar Lopo, Jagraon :—

I served *hookah* to Niamat Ali, Hakim, when he used to come to treat accused in *Chet* and *Phagan*. He is dead.

Cross-examined.—Am not tenant of accused's father.

D. W. 313.—Mussammat Pahdi, wife of Jhanda, of Jagraon :—

Pakkar my Jeth's son became insane in *Bhadon*. Niamat Ali treated. He treated accused also in *Phagan*.

Killi fair on 4th *Chet*. He was at home on that date. Was treated by the physician. My house near.

Cross-examined.—My husbands' land not mortgaged to accused's father. Killi is 7 miles.

D. W. 314.—Jhanda of Jagraon :—

Killi fair on the 4th *Chet*. That day last year accused was given physic by Hakim who also treated my son, accused Sidho. The two clans Sidho and Dhariwal not on good terms about our contracting marriages with Dhariwals.

Cross-examined.—My land mortgaged to accused's father.

D. W. 315.—Karam Singh, Lambardar of Nathowal :—

Killi fair on 4th *Chet*. Last year on that day I was at Jagraon. Accused that day at home ; that day laid up ; he had fever and brain trouble. *Bhog* that day for uncles of accused in front for victory.

Cross-examined.—Accused is *Dota* ; distant collaterals of my village.

D. W. 316.—Phuman Singh of Jagraon :—

On 4th *Chet* last year accused in the village ill. Did not attend *Bhog*.

D. W. 317.—Kaku Singh of Jagraon :—

Middle of *Jeth* last year went to Ludhiana to Lala Mansa Ram, Pleader, to consult about a case. Accused accompanied me also Gulzar Singh. I got out at Ludhiana. Accused said he was going to Amritsar for study. Do not know about Gulzara.

My ancestor mortgaged land to accused's father. He gets it cultivated himself.

D. W. 318.—Gulzara Singh of Jagraon :—

I went to Jullundur and accused in the same compartment in end of *Jeth*. He said he was going to Amritsar. I do not know where he got out. Last year *Bhog* 4th *Chet* at accused's. He was ill. Purpose the same as D. W. 315.

Know Kala of Killi ; his sister married to one of our kinsmen. Do not know any *alias* of his.

D. W. 319.—Lal Singh, Pensioner, Jamadar, Cavalry, of Nathowal :—

Accused's son of female cousin of mine. His maternal uncles in front. His maternal grand-father and pensioner in the army ; his brother killed in Delhi Mutiny.

Last year accused ill. Heard nothing accused's character. Killi fair on 4th *Chet* annually.

D. W. 320.—Kapur Singh of Katani.

Know Nadhan Singh, father of Bhagal Singh, approver. Three years ago, I and Anokh Singh came to Jagraon to celebrate accused's marriage with my sister. Nadhan and his son Bhagat Singh dissuaded us. They wanted to marry their own daughter to the accused.

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D. W. 321.—Anokh Singh of Katani.

I arranged orginally the betrothal 3 years ago. Accompanied D. W. 320. Dissuaded by Nadhan Singh and his son to marry D. W. 320, sister to accused and to marry their own daughter instead. I had sore eyes at the time.

D. W. 322.—Bhola Singh of Jagraon.

I have no *bhai*.

D. W. 323.—Hari Singh of Kookar (Hoshiarpur).

Saw accused in Ludhiana jail. I was interned as emigrant. Several witnesses were asked to identify. Remember hearing a woman complaining of ill-treatment. A youth identified me as present at a station.

Cross-examined.—The woman had a veil on her face.

D. W. 324.—Dewa Singh, Patwari, Narangwal.

Accused has land in Jagraon. I was once Patwari there, some 15 years ago.

Note.—Man Singh witness given up by Mr. Rauf Ali.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (13).

D. W. 325.—Kishen Singh of 464 Chak.

Driver of Sardarni's carts. She went in *Phagan* to Nandpore. I took her in cart up to Dhamdalla Station. It was 6th or 7th *Phagan*. Next day I went to 388 Chak on Friday.

Cross-examined.—She went to get transfer of land from the accused Sardarni brought me to-day.

D. W. 326.—Shadi Ram of 464 Chak (Mehra).

Shop in the Chak. I was in Nandpore selling my wares. Saw Sardarni and accused on the 8th or 9th *Phagan* last year. Accused and his brother fought over transfer of land. I am in C. I. D. If character of accused bad I would have reported. My work is in the Excise Department to detect illicit distillation.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes for (13).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 15th February 1916.

The 16th February 1916.

FOR (21).

D. W. 327.—Ujagar Singh, of Biring :—

Accused came in *Bhadon* before last to his village. His brother Thakur Singh got him back. Don't know where he is. Remained four months in village; did not absent and left. Eight days after police searched his house. Thakur Singh his brother and Uttam Singh accused of dacoity. Sees letter (D 24). This is emigration letter stated by the accused and found in the accused's house.

Did not find cheque in his house. Am cousin of accused.

Cross-examined.—Accused was known as Udham Singh also.

D. W. 328.—Batan Singh, of Biring :—

Accused returned *Bhadon* before last. Never absented for 4 months; house searched after he left, his brother implicated in a dacoity. Nothing against his character.

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D. W. 329.—Mahtab Singh, of Biring :—

Accused returned *Bhadon* before last. Never absented for 4 months. House searched after he left. His brother implicated in a dacoity. Nothing against his character.

D. W. 330.—Nehal Singh, Lambardar, of Biring :—

Accused returned *Bhadon* before last. Never absented for 4 months. House searched after he left. His brother implicated in a dacoity. Nothing against his character.

Accused first went to Subba after leaving the village.

Cross-examined.—Search 6 days after he left.

D. W. 331.—Buta Singh, of Biring :—

Accused returned *Bhadon* before last. Never absented for 4 months. House searched after he left. His brother implicated in a dacoity. Nothing against his character.

Accused not restricted. I did not watch him every day. Behaved well as long as in village.

D. W. 332.—Ram Singh, of Biring :—

Accused returned *Bhadon* before last. Never absented for 4 months. House searched after he left. His brother implicated in a dacoity. Nothing against his character.

Kept to village, accused and Sant Narain Sadh read *Path* at my house. Left for fear of being involved in a dacoity in Nawashahr Tahsil. His brother was arrested in the dacoity. Accused left after his brother arrested. Again says not sure before or after.

D. W. 333.—Sher Singh, Reservist, of Biring :—

Whenever I have come to my village accused never talked sedition to me.

D. W. 334.—Rur Singh, of Biring :—

I was in Canada; was not in the same place. Occasionally met him. Did not hear sedition from him.

D. W. 335.—Bhagwan Singh, Lambardar, Paragpore :—

My brother Harnam Singh returned from Canada 5 years ago. Accused did not visit him. Only came back for a few months, again left.

D. W. 336.—Ram Singh, of Salempore :—

My village near. His cousin (D. W. 327) Ujagar Singh related to me by marriage. Heard no sedition.

D. W. 337.—Uttam Singh (Prisoner), of Herian :—

Dacoity in Bangah. Accused and his brother both suspected in it. I was prosecuted and convicted but acquitted. Am now under security for bad livelihood. In a case of abduction of a woman in which I was accused, the accused was helping me, hence his name mentioned as dacoit.

D. W. 338.—Bhola Singh, of Biring :—

I am *Reservist*. I never met during accused's stay in his village.

D. W. 339.—Dalip Singh, Mahant, of Biring :—

Accused returned in *Bhadon* before last. Stayed 4 months. He went like others to a *Dewan*. Did not come back.

Cavalry lines is 300 *karms* from village which is near than infantry lines; heard no sedition.

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D. W. 340.—Hari Singh, of Biring :—

Accused did not absent during his 4 months' stay in village.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes the case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 16th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (40).

D. W. 341.—Mr. J. C. Ghose, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Ludhiana :—

I could not trace a telegram from Subadar Bhan Singh about Indar Singh. I searched for 6 or 7 days.

D. W. 342.—Hazara-Singh, retired Havildar, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Accused was in village *Jeth* and *Har* last. Cultivated land. Had a melon field. In *Sawan* he got a letter from his brother from Rurki, Sappers and Miners, to see him. Accused went there on 2nd or 3rd *Sawan*. On his return police arrested him. Tahsildar had ordered me to report visits of undesirables or seditious talks. Accused did not talk sedition.

D. W. 343.—Harnam Singh, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Accused was in village *Jeth* and *Har*. We jointly sowed melons. Watched the field by sleeping there at night. My brother wired from Sappers and Miners, Rurki, similarly accused, to see them. Accused, I and Bhan went to Rurki. I returned 2 or 3 days before them. No seditious talk by him. Good character.

Cross-examined.—When we went to Rurki, the melons still in the field.

D. W. 344.—Bhan Singh, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Pay Rs. 72 tax, Rs. 300 Government revenue as D. W. 348. I returned with accused. At Jagraon Station police arrested. Saw accused in village before going to Rurki.

D. W. 345.—Hira Singh, Havildar, retired, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Am neighbour of accused. Cultivated his land ; kept to the village in *Jeth* and *Har* ; only in *Sawan* he went to see his brother at Rurki who was going to front. We had directions to report bad characters. Did not hear sedition from accused.

D. W. 346.—Mul Singh, Daffadar, Pensioner, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Am neighbour of accused. Cultivated his land ; kept to the village in *Jeth* and *Har* ; only in *Sawan* he went to see his brother at Rurki who was going to front. We had directions to report bad characters. Did not hear sedition from accused.

D. W. 347.—Jagat Singh, Color-Havildar, Pensioner, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Am neighbour of accused. Cultivated his land ; kept to the village in *Jeth* and *Har* ; only in *Sawan* he went to see his brother at Rurki who was going to front. We had directions to report bad characters. Did not hear sedition from accused.

D. W. 348.—Phuman Singh, of Sheikh Daulat :—

Father of accused. My other son Mul Singh in Sapper and Miners at Rurki, now in war. Am receiving letters from him. Accused went to see his brother in *Sawan*, 2nd or 3rd. Cultivated his land. Had a melon field to look after therein.

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Crass-examined.—I have 4 sons, another son also cultivates. We live jointly. Accused stayed for a week or so at Rurki. (98) is my wife's brother. He never came to us. We went to see him to his village. He returned after 8 years' residence abroad.

D. W. 349.—Pal Singh, Lambardar, of Sheikh Daulat :—

The same as P. W. (350)—(352).

Once a burglary in the village two years ago. No loss ; accused named by Pakkar Singh, Lambardar, as burglar. Lambardars ordered that Ragho Singh (98) visits our village, we should secure him. He never came.

D. W. 350.—Pala Singh, of Jassowal :—

I prosecuted accused in November before last. Case dismissed. In those days I lived with Kheru, my brother-in-law, and kept a shop in Hans.

Know Udham Singh, approver. He belongs to Kheru's Thulla, same gote.

D. W. 351.—Salig Ram, Patwari, of Hans :—

Udham Singh, approver, is cousin in 3rd degree with Kheru. The former has about 2 *pakka bighas* in Thulla Dedara. Lambardar of it is Sahib Ditta *alias* Toti. Bhola, grand-son of Faujoo in the same Thana. Mussammat Kanko's son Channan in the same Thulla.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes the case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 16th *February* 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (32).

D. W. 352.—Jaggat Singh, of Dudhike :—

Accused returned about 24 or 25 days before *Lohri*. Stayed two months in the village, did not absent. Police called him to Moga, where he went, thence to his father-in-law's house to bring his wife. Police came in the village in his absence. Tara Singh sent by his parents to fetch the accused, who came back with his wife to the village. Stayed the night, and left for Moga in the morning. The rumour was that *Sarkar* catches every returned emigrant ; that made him run away. Has good character.

For (80).—(80) had chicken-pox in *Jeth*. Laid up for a month or so. It affected his sight and hearing.

Cross-examined.—Do not live in (32)'s house. Know Pakkar Singh.

D. W. 353.—Gujjar Singh, of Dudhike :—

In *Phagan* I went to Phagewal to see my daughter. On return got into train at Moga, alighted at Ajitwal in the evening. Came across accused, his wife and Tara Singh. We all came to our village. Accused returned from abroad, stayed two months, did not absent himself. He was sent for at Moga on the 23rd or 24th of English month ; thence he went to bring his wife.

Accused left for fear that if bail wanted he would not get any one to stand security.

There was dispute between Kalu and Jhanda 8 years ago. They are on bad terms.

Cross-examined.—Pakkar Singh is of Jhanda *Patti*. He did not return with accused.

D. W. 354.—Ram Rattan, Booking Clerk, Jeto Station, Bhatinda line :—

A train goes from Jeto to Ajitwal after 12 noon. No ticket issued on 6th February or 26th February, nor 25th, 24th, 27th or 28th. By that train one has to tranship at Ferozepore for Ajitwal. Plenty of tickets issued for Ferozepore.

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D. W. 355.—Sultani Ram, Head Constable, Moga :—

Accused appeared before Deputy Commissioner at Moga on the 24th February 1915.

D. W. 356.—Fatteh Muhammad, Record Keeper, Ferozepore :—

Produces *Goshwara*. Dudhike village commences 1872 up to 1898.

Tara Singh was Tahsildar from May 1887 to July 1888. There is one entry decided case 14th July 1888.

Cross-complaints—

Crown per Rulia *versus* Dhonkul Singh.

Crown *versus* Rulia.

Riot cases.

No note as to result.

D. W. 357.—Tara Singh, of Dudhike :—

Accused returned in *Poh*, stayed two months. Did not absent himself. Taken to Moga thana to his father-in-law's house. His parents sent me to fetch. Brought them to Jeto next day. We took tickets from Jeto to Ferozepore Can onment thence to Ajitwal. Babu said Ajitwal ticket not ready. Accused bought the tickets. Accused, his wife and I returned. Gujjan Singh had met at Ajitwal. Accused fled for fear being arrested as an emigrant.

For ()63. Bachan Singh, approver and (63) not on good terms on account of Bachan Singh suspected of arson. Zaildar Ranjit and Nainoo are on good terms with each other. Pakkar is a relation of Naina Bhai or Bhatya, cousins.

Cross-examined.—Do not know if (32) restricted. Bachan Singh is called Jannatpuria.

D. W. 358.—Hazara Singh, of Dudhike :—

Accused did not leave village during his two months' stay. Called to Moga, thence to father-in-law. Came back with his wife. Jaggat Singh, Sujjan Singh, Tara Singh stayed one night and went away; heard through fear.

Kolo and Jhandha, *agwars*, quarrelled over water ; enmity since.

For (80). Naino and (80) fought. We rescued them 5 or 6 months ago. Naino threatened to pay off the grudge. Police stops at his *kothi*.

Cross-examined.—Bachan Singh is called Jannatpuria. His father originally came from Jannatpur.

Re-examined.—Don't know where Bachan Singh lives. Naino-Narain Singh.

D. W. 359.—Jwala Singh, of Dudhike :—

Accused did not leave village during his two months' stay. Called to Moga, thence to father-in-law. Came back with his wife. Jaggat Singh, Sujjan Singh, Tara Singh stayed one night and went away ; heard through fear.

Kolo and Jhanda *agwars*, quarrelled over water ; enmity since.

For (63) *and* (80)—.(63)'s corn set fire to, he suspected Bachan Singh, approver.

Pakkar Singh and Naino are collaterals.

(80) and Nainoo on bad terms.

Cross-examined.—I own 3 *ghomous*. My father still in America.

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D. W. 360.—Attar Singh, of Dhudhike :—

Accused taken to Moga. Don't know accused's movements after. During his stay for two month before that he did not absent himself from village.

For (80). In *Jeth* (80) laid up with chicken-pox for a month or so. He said his sight and hearing suffered.

D. W. 361.—Harnam Singh, of Dhudhike :—

Same as D. W. 358.

For (65). I am member of school. Nainoo, son of Gulab Singh (65) had quarrel ; accused of missappropriating school money received from him. Bachan Singh, approver, asked (65) to remove pictures of Their Imperial Majesties from school wall, he declined, they quarrelled over it ; Police generally stop in Nainoo's *Kothi*. (65) has good character. Got up a *bhog*.

Cross-examined.—*Japji* at the instance of (65) ; *granth* reading on Isher Singh's directions. Others also demanded money from Nainoo.

D. W. 362.—Sohan Singh, of Dhudhike :—

Good character.

D. W. 363.—Pars Ram, Patwari of Dhudhike :—

Don't remember if any order calling accused to Moga.

D. W. 364.—Mehnga Singh, of Daudher :—

Accused in Penang with me in 1910. We put up with Arjan Singh, approver, for a short while. I returned with accused in the same ship. He lost 4 sovereigns he suspected Arjan Singh ; I offered to pay 2 sovereigns saying I will pay them for him, being his fellow-villager.

D. W. 365.—Nikka Singh, of Dangrain :—

Same as D. W. 364.

For (23).

D. W. 366.—Vir Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Accused returned about 9th December. Am a neighbour. Accused in village throughout. No visitors. *Path* on *Basant Panchami* in Ram Singh's house. Accused did not go there, he was ploughing, so was I. His wall fell in *Phagan*, 6th date. I and Sher Singh, Harnam Singh assisted him in taking out bricks. No sedition. Accused illiterate. He contributed Rs. 2 to Relief Fund.

Cross-examined.—Know Kehr Singh ; we sell wheat jointly. He did not ask me to give evidence. Subscription in village raised by Uttam Singh, Subadar, last year's winter.

D. W. 367.—Natha Singh, of Gujarwal :—

My brother house at back of accused's house. Saw accused daily in village since his return. *Akhand Path Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. I went ; accused not there, he was ploughing. After *Bhog* I went to my well near his land and saw him ploughing his land. Accused subscribed Rs. 2 for Relief Fund. Is illiterate. Good character.

Cross-examined.—No *Akkand Path* to my knowledge after *Basant Panchmi*. At *Basant Panchmi Bhog*, Randhir Singh present.

D. W. 368.—Narain Singh, retired Havaldar, Gujarwal :—

Accused returned 9th December ; kept to his village ; no returned emigrant visited him. His wall fell on the 17th February. I sued on the 22nd February. Accused illiterate. Subscribed Rs. 2. *Chaukidar* always called at night and watched.

Cross-examined—My son betrothed to accused's maternal uncles's daughter.

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D. W. 369.—Gopal Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Accused ploughing on *Bhog* at Ram Singh's *Basant Panchmi* ; wall fell, paid subscription Rs. 2.

D. W. 370.—Sher Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Neighbour. Accused stayed home throughout. Accused not at *Path Bhog*. Saw him after I took *Bhog* ploughing his field. Subscribed Rs. 2 ; wall fell in *Phagan* ; I assisted.

Cross-examined.—*Path* lasted for 2 days. Saw Randhir Singh there.

D. W. 371.—Indar Singh, *Lohar*, of Gujarwal :—

Knows nothing.

D. W. 372.—Sukhram Das, *Bhapra*, Gujarwal :—

Don't remember accused buying *gur* for his buffalo.

D. W. 373.—Harnam Singh, of Dolan :—

Cross-examined.—Know Bhagat Singh. Ever stayed in my house.

Cross-examined.—Have two brothers Nikka and Bhana, they were implicated in a dacoity case, also bound in security. Don't know Bhagat Singh of Bullowal. I never sought his aid for ?

For (33) *and* (78).—I was in *havalat* Ludhiana in June for two days to furnish security.

Cross-examined.—I am returned emigrant.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 16th February 1916.

The 17th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (33).

D. W. 374.—Kundan Lal, Post Master, Gujarwal :—

Accused expected some money-orders in February. He petitioned for them on 8th January 1915, to Post Master Ludhiana, another to Post Master Bombay. Reminders sent to both on 7th February 1915. The money-orders were previously returned a year ago as the addressee was not in the country. Accused frequently came to me to inquire. The letter received by him from Bombay Post Master was read by me for him about 5 P.M. on the 19th February referring to the money. On the 24th February the money was received. I remember the 19th February. Accused came to me the next day after he got the letter read which contained the expectation of the money shortly. Accused used to attend Post Office daily after 19th February.

The money was delivered as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
25th February, 3 money-orders	921	3	0
26th February, 4 money-orders	2,128	4	0

Cross-examined.—I gave the number of money-orders from the register Inspecter of Post Office came to inspect my office, 29th April. Don't remember subsequent dates. Don't remember names of others who came to for money-orders or registration of letter.

Re-examined.—Remember 19th because money-orders were received within a week. The only letter he got me to read was one only on the 19th February.

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D. W. 375.—Wariam Singh of Kanet :—

Accused sent word to see him in *Phagan*. Went to him in *Phagan*, 18th of English month. Stopped two days in his house. Bhan Singh came to accused also a day after my arrival for his own business. Accused received a letter in English on 19th. He went to Post Office to get it read at about 5 P.M. with Bhan Singh.

Cross examined.—Accused my aunt's son. Went to visit him once again but he was arrested in those days.

D. W. 376.—Bhan Singh, of Haripur :—

Have a brother in America; he wrote he sent by accused one *pagri* and Rs. 15. I went on the 19th February to accused. P. W. 380 was there. Letter in English received. Accused went Postmaster, I accompanied. I left on the 20th.

Cross-examined.—Don't remember date of payment of revenue.

D. W. 377.—Atma Singh of Gujarwal :—

My house near Post Office. Accused used to go to Post Office for money.

Babu read his letter. It was on *Phagan*, 7th or 8th.

Cross-examined.—I did not go to *Akhand Path*.

D. W. 378.—Indar Singh, Pensioner Havildar, of Gujarwal :—

My house contiguous to Post Office. Accused expecting money. Saw him getting a letter by Postmaster on *Phagan* 7th or 8th or 9th. Accused has good character; never heard sedition from him. Has 8 or 10 men of his family in service; he is loyal.

Has 4 medals.

Cross-examined.—78's wife is niece of my wife. I did not attend Ram Singh's *Akhand Path*.

Re-examined.—The *Path* was on *Basant Panchmi*.

D. W. 379.—Ram Singh, Pensioner sepoy :—

Brother of accused. 5 cousins fighting in front. Pension in March last. Wrote from Persia to accused to come to receive money. We were going to front. None to be left at home. He came back from America accordingly. Nine of our family in front. Accused got medal in Tirah Campaign 1897-1898. Produces letter written from Randhir Singh (D. 27) to accused about *Akhand Path* for our safety and victory of British arms. I am illiterate. I found D. 27 in accused effects. I heard by letter from accused that *Path* was got up on *Basant Panchmi*.

Cross-examined—I have not preserved the letter from my brother re Path.

For (80).—I attended *Path* by (89) for victory at his house.

D. W. 380.—Jogender Singh, Pensioner sepoy, of Gujarwal :—

I just returned wounded from front. Accused my first cousin. I sent him letter in America to return saying we were going to the front.

D. W 381.—Harnam Singh of Gujarwal :—

I returned wounded from France. First cousin of accused wrote to D. W. 380 to get accused back. Nine of my family fighting. Three returned wounded. Accused previously naik in artillery.

When I returned accused in village. He is loyal and expressed his desire to enlist and fight, but thought over age for it.

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D. W. 382.—Bhagat Singh, Pensioner Havildar, Gujarwal :—

Akhand Path began by accused. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchami*, for safe return of his brother and cousins and victory of British Arms. (89) read the *Ardasa*. Randhir Singh did the *Kirtan*. Chanan Singh, P. W. was not there. I stopped throughout ; took my meals at accused at the close. No separate or secret meeting at all. I got the accused enlisted. He is well disposed and loyal. Chanan Singh has a mistress, a brother's wife of accused. Buggo and Chanan are great friends.

Cross-examined.—Accused's house outside village. Chanan Singh's house adjacent ; there in a well also. *Bhog* 8 A. M. Did not see Gurbachan Singh (69) and others went to Naurangwal. No talk about invitation to them to Dhandari. There were women and about 70 or 80 men at the *Bhog*.

D. W. 383.—Narain Singh of Gujarwal :—

Bhog on *Basant Panchami* at accused at request of his brother. Waryam Singh (89) read the *Bhog* for victory.

Cross-examined.—(23) is my son. He was not in *Bhog*. He was at his well in his fileds at the time.

D. W. 384.—Uttam Singh, of Phaliwal :—

I went to *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi* a day which we Sikhs think auspicious.

Cross-examined.—(68) is my brother; he was at the *bhog* 8 A M. (69) there. After *Bhog* people dispersed. Gurbachan Singh of Dandhari not seen there.

D. W. 335 —Sadanand, Pensioner Sowar, Gujarwal :—

Neighbour of Chanan Singh and accused. *Path* begaun two days before. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. Chanan Singh had gone to Mohudpore to get timber from a *Dhak*. He left a day before *Path* began. He was accompanied by Mussammat Premi, accused's brother's widow and Buggoo. P. W. Chanan and Buggoo great friends of each other. Police stopped in Chanan Singh's house. When leaving Chanan Singh said he will avenge himself.

D. W. 386.—Sewa Singh, Pensioner Lace-Naik, Gujarwal :—

Akhand Path at accused's. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. Chanan Singh and accused on bad terms on account of the former's brother's widow. Saw Chanan Singh and Bhugoo, who are friends, going to Dhak before *Path* began. Accsued loyal.

Has one medal long service.

D. W. 387.—Gurdit Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates—only as to *Bhog*,

Ardasa for victory by (89). Accused loyal.

Cross-examined.—(89) is my second cousin.

D. W. 388.—Mangal Singh of Gujarwal :—

Accused my cousin. Chanan Singh and accused on bad ter ns.

Chanan Singh sued me. Buggoo was his witness ; produces copy. Date 26th November 1915. Chanan Singh has another case pending against my brother, Kehr Singh.

Cross-examined.—Kehr Singh my brother is a returnend emigrant. Accused in 4th or 5th degree to me.

FOR ACCUSED (38).

D. W. 389.—Mr. Waite, Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore :—

(38) produced before me when at Ludhiana. On the 26th January 1915, he made a statement to me that Dalip Singh told him that bomb-material had been bought ; he told me he attended Budowal meeting. He told Sujjan

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Singh he will do his best in collecting information. I recorded accuseds statement and he was let go.

Cross-examined.—Sujjan Singh is Lambardar of Roorka. Don't krow Dewa Singh (L. C. C.)

To one of the Commissioners.—I did not regard the accused as a person who could be used as spy on the conspirators. I did not employ him as a spy.

D. W. 390.—Gopal Singh of Gill :—

Chanan Singh had bought a *dhak* on the boundary of our village. Saw him felling timber some days before *Basant Panchami*. A woman and Buggoo was with him.

(78) is my son-in-law. Chanan Singh is married in my village.

D. W. 391.—Dal Singh, Pensioner Sowar of Mohudpore :—

Saw Chanan Singh and Buggoo cutting *dhak* in our village four days before *Basant Panchami*.

Cross-examined.—Gopal Singh has not brought me.

D. W. 392.—Basanta of Dhandra (Ludhiana Tahsil) :—

I was grazing my cattle. Saw Chanan Singh and Buggoo cutting trees in *dhak* before *Basant Panchami*. They went on cutting for ten days.

D. W. 393.—Baro of Dhandara :—

I was grazing my cattle. Saw Chanan Singh and Buggo cutting trees in *dhak* before *Basant Punchami*. They went on cutting for ten days.

D. W. 394.—Sardara Singh of Gujarwal :—

Accused my uncle. *Mussammat* Premi, widow of Mota Singh she is with Chanan Singh. Bad blood between us for that reason. *Mussammat* Premi instituted criminal complaints twice or thrice. Accused is on my side. A case by her is still pending; produces copy, 16th July 1915.

In the pending case Kehr Singh, Sardara Singh and I am accused. Police stopped at Chanan Singhs house where accused called for 6 hours. Chanan Singh taunted me saying he got my uncle run in. Know (7-). He was approver in a case I was convicted. Crown *versus* Sewa Singh and others, dated 22nd March 1907, hence accused and we are on bad terms.

Cross-examined.—Accused in three degrees. Chanan Singh gave evidence.

For (78).—Nadhan Singh is uncle of Chanan Singh. He was convicted in the case in which (78) was an approver.

D. W. 395.—Ram Singh of Gujarwal :—

Path at accuseds. I went after *bhog*. Took meals there. Found only accused there.

D. W. 396.—Dewa Singh, Subedar of Phulewal :—

On *Basant Panchami* I went to accused. I was at the *bhog*.

FOR ACCUSED (7) and (29).

D. W. 397.—Jawand Singh, Subedar of Tarsikka :—

(29) never talked sedition. Sundar Singh (W. G.) suspected of theft of bolt of Mehan Singh. He was dismissed. He had bad character.

7's character was good as long as he was in the regiment.

Cross-examined.—Inquiry Board as to bolt; it was found out of a puddle.

Thakur Singh and Indar Singh given up by Mr. Puri.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 17th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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FOR ACCUSED (23).

D. W. 398.—Piara Singh, sepoy :—

Ram Singh got me to write to accused two letters to come and take his money.

FOR ACCUSED (38).

D. W. 399.—Sajjan Singh, Lambardar, of Rorka :—

Know (38). He reported in December the meeting at Budoowal on 23rd November. It was not full.

I took him to Mr. Waite, he recorded his statement. Accused introduced Udham Singh, approver, to me, and I took him to the Superintendent of Police. Accused accompanied Udham Singh, when the latter reported about "William" newspaper.

Accused told Superintendent of Police that Uttam Singh (98) visits Manko.

Cross-examined.—Dewa Singh (L. C. C.) was seen with accused sometimes. Accused did not furnish any useful information. Accused reported on 23rd January that Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) was in Ludhiana on the 21st January and that he may be still there. I went with him but did not find Kartar Singh (L. C. C.) at all. No arrest was made in consequence of the accused's information.

D. W. 400.—Kartar Singh, Inspector, C. I. D., of Verum :—

Shown D. 9. Says it is in my hand-writing (10th May 1915). I sent accused to Manoki to Narain Singh to trace murderers of Chanda Singh, Zaildar, in May 1915. He reported whatever information he could get. Udham Singh, approver, reported about "William" newspaper. Accused accompanied him. I gave a rupee to Udham Singh to go to Ajitwal. Accused went with him.

Cross-examined.—Accused never gave any useful information.

D. W. 401.—Attar Singh, of Hussanpur :—

Sucha Singh's mother and uncle came to me 10 or 12 days after his arrest. They complained that he was implicated by the accused. They will see to implicating the accused through Sucha Singh.

D. W. 402.—Uttam Singh, Lambardar, of Hussanpur :—

I did not see accused in communication with police. On orders I took him to the police.

He said he was a police spy. I think he is well-behaved. Ishar Singh, accused's nephew, in front, another nephew and a sister's son in front.

D. W. 403.—Albel Singh, of Asawal :—

Deed writer and Zamindar. I heard uncle of Sucha Singh complain that accused has himself turned a spy and implicated Sucha Singh.

D. W. 404.—Narain Singh, Lambardar of Hussanpur :—

Good character.

D. W. 405.—Wassa Singh, of Hussanpur :—

Good character.

FOR ACCUSED (78).

D. W. 406.—Sohna Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Returned last year from war; pensioner; accused my real brother six of our near relations in front.

Accused was called back for his daughter's marriage, is loyal; produces *bhai* of accused.

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Accused arrested 5 or 6 days before the date of his daughter's marriage Produces 14 receipts, D. 31.

D. W. 407.—Buja, Bania, of Gujarwal :—

The *bhai* produced by D. W. 406 is in my hand. I wrote the entry that Sohna Singh, son of Mal Singh, borrowed Rs. 50 from accused 6 $\frac{\text{Shagan Sudi}}{1971}$ 20th February 1915. [D. 32]. it is attested by witnesses—thumb mark of Sohna Singh.

Cross-examined.—There is entries 1914 preceding the above.

D. W. 408.—Sohna Singh, son of Mal Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 407; verifies his thumb mark. A day before the entry in the evening I went to accused with my brother to ask for a loan; he promised to lend next day.

Cross-examined.—No dealings before.

(*Recalled*) *to my question.*—Debt not repaid yet.

D. W. 409.—Narain Singh, Ahluwalia, Manager of Kharati estate, Rai Barielly, of Gujarwal :—

Attesting witness of above entry; verifies the date is correct. The entry was made at 9 or 10 A.M.

To my question.—I got employment after the entry.

D. W. 410.—Bhagat Singh :—

Examined already—D. W. 382.

Attested above entry. Loan made in my presence at 8 or 9 A.M.

D. W. 411.—Bhola Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Sohna Singh, D. W. 408, my brother, I and he went to borrow in the evening; promised to lend next day. Borrowed as promised.

Accused did not absent himself. My house adjacent; has built a house and a well. House incomplete. Good character.

Cross-examined.—I don't owe any money to accused.

To my question.—Money borrowed by accused for a case before Lala Sant Ram at Ludhiana. I was not party. Repaid. Don't know receipt. Accused arrested a few days before the date.

D. W. 408 recalled and says not repaid yet.

D. W. 412.—Buland Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Akhund Path, Bhog on *Basant Panchmi*, accused at the irrigation with me. Neither of us went there. Accused stuck to his village; not absent.

For (23).—Chanan Singh's brother Phuman Singh and (23) fought on a wrestling feat. Buggoo and Chanan Singh friends.

Cross-examined.—Kehr Singh not my friend.

D. W. 413.—Dalip Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates P. W. 412. Accused making house. I bought beams for him; he said he is restricted.

D. W. 414.—Hardit Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates 412. Chaukidar called out every night; never absent.

D. W. 415.—Hira Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Brought accused's beams and fodder; accused could not go, being restricted. Rukni, sweeper, with me. (23) fought Chanan Singh, Phuman Singh. Chattar Singh said he will avenge himself in the case in which Peer Bux was hanged.

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D. W. 416.—Lohara Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Brought beams for accused with Dalip Singh and Hira Singh by 3 carts.

D. W. 417.—Ram Singh, of Gujarwal :—

At an evening in *Phagan* was present when Sohna Singh wanted a loan from accused ; he promised the next day.

Cross-examined.—Was together with accused in Uganda Campaign.

D. W. 418.—Mit Singh, of Gujarwal :—

In *Har* last I was at Patwari's. Accused gave a letter to Zaildar. Jugga[1] Singh also there. Got the Patwari to read ; the contents were not to leave the village.

D. W. 419.—Ghudoo, Ghumar, of Gujarwal :—

Sold bricks to accused, brought lime. He was building his house. Never left village. House incomplete.

D. W. 420.—Arjun, Ghumar, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 419.

D. W. 421.—Ram Rattan, Nai, of Gujarwal :—

Accused's sister's son's wedding. His sister's husband in front. I was sent to take presents, as accused could not leave. Sister came inviting him to go ; he was sorry ; could not, being restricted.

D. W. 422.—Atma Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Neighbour. Accused did not absent ; restricted, no returned emigrant visited.

D. W. 423.—Indar Singh, Subedar, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 422. I wrote him to return at the instance of his wife ; house is incomplete. Sunk a well. Is loyal. Has two brother Subedars, and many near relatives in the front. Accused used to say that service during war will be well recognized.

Already examined.

D. W. 424.—Narain Singh, Subedar pensioner, of Gujarwal :—

Accused loyal. Has several relatives in service. Kept to the village.

D. W. 425.—Fatteh Singh, pensioner Sepoy, of Gujarwal :—

Accused's cousin. All our family in services. Females get pension.

D. W. 426.—Rukni, Sweeper :—

Works at accused's house. He lost 2 buffalos. Did not go out in search. Restricted. I searched for him, and found them.

D. W. 427.—Kilafa, Chamar :—

I accompanied accused on his arrest to Dehlon thana. Buggoo and Chanan Singh were there. Buggoo Singh returned with me ; told me in the way that accused arrested. I may go. Chanan Singh happy at the arrest.

D. W. 428.—Hazura Singh, of Jarak :—

I came to request accused to fix wedding of accused's daughter. He was in his house. Promised to communicate date later.

D. W. 429.—Megh Singh, of Saraba :—

Accused served along with me in No. 109. We were together in Uganda Campaign. Both of us got medals.

Last year on the 19th of a month, I forget, I got a letter from my regiment that why I remember date. Met accused at his house in the evening. No seditious talk.

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FOR ACCUSED (41).

D. W. 430.—Sahib Singh, of Kotla Janer :—

Accused worked in my village up for two winters occasionally going out on business. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Don't know where he was last.

Re-examined.—Wife of accused died leaving children.

D. W. 431.—Miran Bakhsh, of Kotla Janer Lambardar :—

Good character while in village.

Cross-examined.—When he left police asked me to search. He was not found.

D. W. 432.—Kaka Singh, Lambardar, of Kale Jhar (Patiala) :—

Twice accused worked as carpenter in my village. Worked last *Bhadon* for three months at my cousin's. Some times went to Basaur.

D. W. 433.—Balwant Singh, of Kale Jhar :—

Am son of Lambardar. *Bhog* by accused. *Ardasa* for victory.

D. W. 434.—Indar Singh, of Kale Jhar :—

Sawan to *Magh* worked ; occasionally going out to Sabhas. His wife died. Children with him. Good character.

D. W. 435.—Lahna Singh, of Phagrana (Patiala) :—

Accused worked from *Phagan* to half *Jeth* at *Gurdwara*. Did *Ardasa* for victory. All the time he lived in the *Gurdwara*. Wife has died.

D. W. 436.—Atma Singh, Phagrana, Lambardar :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 437.—Narain Singh, of Phagrana, Lambardar :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 438.—Jaggat Singh, of Kale Jhar :—

Am Secretary, *Gurdwara*. Accused worked there. *Ardasa* for Government. Did *path* for *Sarkar*. Teja Singh of Samrala and accused quarrelled about *karta*.

D. W. 439.—Kala Singh, of Kale Jhar :—

Bhog by accused by victory a year ago in *Magh*.

D. W. 440.—Panjab Singh, of Ajner, Chamba :—

I some times work to accused's village, ½ a mile off. Good character.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 17th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (54).

D. W. 441.—Bishen Singh, Pensioner, Teli Majri :—

I got accused enlisted in No. 54 ; served 5 or 6 months. Weak in jumping ; discharged. His uncle died on way to war at Suez Canal. Has two uncles in army.

Cross-examined.—My brother's boy taught by Teja Singh of Samrala, P. W.

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For (77).—I wrote Basant Singh, my brother, to get up *Path.* I learnt that it was done.

D. W. 442.—Kharka, of Teli Majri :—

Good character, bears white clothes. My eye-sight weak.

D. W. 443.—Pira, *Teli*, of Teli Majri :—

Good character. Teja Singh, P. W., of Samrala taught boys, perhaps girls also. Noora and I were returning from Khanna. Saw Teja Singh and Indar Singh with accused's sister. She said she was going to Basaur for education. Do not know where she disappeared.

Cross-examined.—My brother Allah Bakhsh has a case. Accused's father stood surety for him. My house like other *telis'* houses searched in a theft case.

D. W. 444.—Rahmatullah, *Teli*, of Telf Majri :—

Accused lives in village, cultivating. Did not absent. His sister took away by Teja Singh and Indar Singh. No trace.

D. W. 445.—Massia, *Teli*, of Teli Majri :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 446.—Nura, *Teli*, of Teli Majri :—

The same as 443 D. W. Accused and his uncle searched. No trace.

D. W. 447.—Gujar Singh, of Rasubra :—

Accused cultivates in his village. Saw accused sister's at Khanna taken away by Teja Singh and Indar Singh. Search but no trace.

D. W. 448 —Ram Singh, of Rasubra :—

A year ago accused pressed sugarcane for 3 weeks or so. I was there; no black clothes. Heard that his sister has disappeared; taken away by some body. Good character.

D. W. 449.—Gopal Singh, of Rasubra :—

Good character.

Cross-examined.—Fined for frivolous complaint. Not dismissed from service.

D. W. 450.—Bhoora, Sheikh, of Teli Majri :—

Good character.

D. W. 451.—Dasondhi, Brahman, of Majri :—

Accused loyal. Am in service. No trace of his sister; whereabouts unknown.

D. W. 452.—Hira, of Rulra :—

Good character; no black clothes; did not absent. No trace of his sister.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes his cases.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 17*th February* 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (28).

D. W. 453.—Udham Singh, Jat, of Jugdey (Amritsar) :—

Knew accused at Hong Kong. Was well-behaved there. Two years ago I returned. Knew Lal Singh, Jamadar. Accused and he good friends Heard nothing against him.

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FOR ACCUSED (51).

D. W. 454.—Man Singh, of Barar :—

Accused involved in Arms Act case ; got off. Does *Hakimi* ; treated Sohan Singh and his wife. Kripal Singh asked accused to give some thing to Sohan Singh to despatch him ; he refused to do this sin. Kripal Singh also said that he admitted the cartridges were his. Now he ought to help him but accused turned a deaf ear. Accused then left the village and was caught a fortnight after.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 17th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 18th February 1916.

After careful consideration of the law applicable to the case the majority of the Commissioners is of opinion that the accused Gujar Singh (18) should be charged.

If it be considered necessary later a detailed order, giving reasons, will be placed on the record.

The accused is accordingly charged.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN (dissenting),

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

We, A. A. Irvine, T. P. Ellis and Pandit Sheo Narain, Commissioners under Act IV of 1915, hereby charge you, Gujjar Singh, accused No. 18, as follows :—

(1) That you—

At Shanghai in the summer of 1914 ;

On the SS. *Nam Sang* on the voyage to India ;

At Calcutta on or about the 13th October 1914 ;

At Amritsar on or about the 17th October 1914 ;

At Khassa on or about the 30th October 1914 ;

At Bhure in October 1914, immediately after the *Diwali* ;

At Jhar Sahib in November 1914, prior to the 12th ;

(*i*) waged war, or

(*ii*) attempted to wage war, or

(*iii*) abetted the waging of war

against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) That you, at the same times and places, conspired to wage war, against the King-Emperor and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code ;

all which offences are cognizable by this Court, and we direct that you be tried on the said charges.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

T. P. ELLIS,
Special Commissioner.

SHEO NARAIN (dissenting),
Special Commissioner.

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Charge read out and explained to the acccused who pleads "Not Guilty"; and states he desires to call evidence.

He is directed to put in list of witnesses by 21st instant.

T. P. ELLIS,

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (93)

D. W. 455.—Durga Parshad, Sub-Inspector, Thana Gharaunda, formerly Surhali :—

Already examined.

Lambardar of Thati and Soba Singh, father of accused, were sent to Amritsar in September on the orders of Sardar Harkishan Singh. A wire was received in the Thana in that connection.

Cross-examined.—Wire sent to Sadr. It was probably in September.

D. W. 456.—Surrain Singh, Duffadar, 22nd Cavalry, of Boorj Rai, Amritsar :—

Accused employed in 1909 at Sialkot, served three years. Good character. Left off service. Again enlisted in November 1914. Served three months. I was Section Commander. He was under me at Balaram. No complaint against him or I would have reported. From Shanghai he had applied previously to be re-enlisted in his old Cavalry. I am not sure of Shanghai. It was China side.

Accused's real brother Ghamda is in front. He had written to him on his application that he will be able to get him re-enlisted.

Cross-examined.—A draft of 18 men of our cavalry with machine guns was sent with 23rd Cavalry to the front. Jawand Singh was one of them. Once during service accused dismissed for theft of flower plots. Kehr Singh, discharged accused, is my collateral in 4th generation.

D. W. 457.—Ganda Singh, Havildar, 47th Sikhs :—

Was wounded, am on sick leave. Am accused's brother. Have been to front. Produces a letter found on the search of our house, which I am bringing from the Thana. It is the one sent by accused from Hankow to my father. He had sent another to his brother also. The purport was that he had spent all the money sent to him. Was willing to enlist again if *chanda* paid for him but unable to take to plough—(D. 36). That brother of ours is in Mesopotamia.

We have 8 of our family in front. Our cousin Bhola Singh died in war.

Jamadar Gurbachan Singh got him employed in 22nd Cavalry,

For (14).—Know (14). Served along with me 8 or 9 years. His character good.

FOR ACCUSED (74.)

D. W. 458.—Kishen Singh, of 530 Chak Narangwal :—

Accused's brother and father live in the *Chak*. Accused came to *Chak* in *Magh*: latter part, he was unwell for a month. Stayed there for the harvest, attended to agriculture. No seditious talk.

Accused's brothers took him to Thana as he wanted and was not in village when police man has come to find him.

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Cross-examined.—Accused's father and brothers have no squares. His uncle has one. Heard that brothers took him to the Thana in *Magh*. I have not been to my old village.

Re-examined.—Accused's uncle's square cultivated by accused's brothers.

D. W. 459.—Santa Sing of 530 Chak :—

Accused in *chak* from *Magh* up to *Har*. Part of the time unwell. Did his cultivation work with his brothers who cultivate his uncle's land also of others. His brothers produced him to the Thanadar at Lyallpur. Good behaviour during the time he lived in the *chak*. No seditious talk.

D. W. 460.—Gopal Singh, 530 Chak :—

Corroborates D. W. 458.

D. W. 461.—Mian Singh of 530 :—

Corroborates D. W. 460 and D. W. 459.

D. W. 462—Heera Singh of 530 :—

Corroborates D. W. 460 and D. W. 459. Uncle of accused is sonless. Accused and his brothers are his heirs.

D. W. 463.—Mangal of 530 Chak :—

Corroborates P. W. 459.

D. W. 464.—Sujjan Singh, 530:—

Corroborates 450, except that witness does not know when accused's brothers took him to Lyallpur.

D. W. 465.—Mal Singh, Pensioner Havildar, Chak 530:—

Corroborates other witness to the same effect.

D. W. 466.—Sujjan Singh, 530 Chak :—

Corroborates other witnesses to the same effect. The day the Thanadar came to find him accused had gone out to bring opium for his uncle.

D. W. 467.—Bishen Singh, 530 :—

Corroborates, but says accused cultivates other people's land, does not mention uncle's land, then says his uncle's land also in accused's brother's cultivation. He had come with their uncle. No seditious talk.

D. W. 468.—Gurdit Singh, 530 Chak :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 469.—Arjan Singh, 530 :—

Corroborates. Accused's brothers cultivate in addition to uncle's land other people's lands also.

D. W. 470.—Narain Singh, 530 :—

Corroborates.

Second or 3rd day after Thanadar's search for him in village his brother took accused to Lyallpur to the Thana.

D. W. 471.—Partap Singh, 530 :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 472.—Hardit Singh of 530 :—

Brother of accused. Accused was in school. Came to us on 8th February at the chak, where we live for 15 or 16 years. Father and we all live in chak. None of us in old village. Land there is let out on *theka*. When accused came in *Magh* he was ill with fever. We brothers produced him before the Thanadar on 18th June, two days before Thanadar had come in our chak to find him.

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Acccused was ill for one month. When recovered associated with us in cultivation.

Cross examined.—Accused in 4th High.

One month for examination, he did not say he had come on leave. Was treated at home; no Hakim, could not afford it. Previously he used to get scholarship, but owing to absence his name was struck.

Re-examined.—No Hakim in the village.

Mr. Puri gives up the remaining witness, both served and unserved, and closes his case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (88).

D. W. 473.—Santa Singh, of Phalewal, Mahant of a Dera :—

Path by me last year for Ram Singh in the *Gurdwara*. *Bogh* on 9th *Phagan* at 8 A.M. *Kirtan* that morning and the night preceding. Accused present that night and the morning, his nephew was ready for front. *Path* for his safe return in *ardusa* victory was prayed for.

D. W. 474.—Dyal Singh, of Phalewal, Pensioner Daffadar :—

Bhog for Ram Singh's in D. W. 473's Dera. *Kirtan* in the night of the 8th *Phagan* last year and *Bhog* the following morning on the 9th *Phagan*. Accused present both times. He is an old man. *Bhog* for safe return of his nephew who was expecting to be sent to front. Some of his comrades in the regiment had gone in front. Accused sonless, has only one nephew.

I went to Gujarwal at Ram Singh, brother of Jaggat Singh. *Bhog* on *Basant Punchami*. Accused too went there A man invited the *path* party to Dhandhari. The accused, his brother Uttam Singh and I returned to our village. Some of the others went there. No *Akhund path* at Ram Singh of Gujarwal's place after the one I have stated. Accused weak and decrepit, bad eye sight, well behaved, unable to see at night.

Cross-examined.—Gujarwal *path* was before the accused's *path*. Cannot say how many days before.

D. W. 475.—Partap Singh, Contractor, of Phalewal :—

Path at Santa Singh's *dera* for accused for his nephew's benefit, expected to go to front. *Kirtan* in the night of 8th *Phagan* and *bhog* the next morning, 9th *Phagan*. Accused there on both occasions, distributed sweet.

Cross-examined.—The 8th *Phagan* was of solar *sagrand*. Month not *sudi* or *badi*.

Present month is *Phagan*. Don't know the date.

D. W. 476.—Uttam Singh, of Phalewal :—

Brother of accused. *Kirtan* on the 8th *Phagan* and *bhog* on the 9th *Phagan*. Got up by accused. Villagers and outsiders are invited a day or so.

Already examined.

Cross-examined.—*Bhog* at Gujarwal, at Jaggat Singh's brother's house. Was 20 or 25 before the *bhog* at accused.

D. W. 477.—Wariam Singh, Havildar Pensioner, of Phalewal :—

Remember some date on which some business is done. *Bhog* on 9th *Phagan* last year for accused, *kirtan* in night of the 8th. Accused there. Has good character. Several of my near relatives, &c., in front.

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D. W. 478.—Nihal Singh, Pensioner Daffadar of Phalewal :—

Corroborates. Accused has been in Jhind Cavalry.

D. W. 479.—Kishan Singh, Pensioner Daffadar, of Phalewal :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 480.—Wadhawa Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 481.—Sunder Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates. No seditious talk.

D. W. 482.—Wariam Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 483.—Kahn Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates.

Cross-examined—Paths continue some times 8 or 10 days.

D. W. 484.—Fatteh Singh of Phalewal :—

To my question. Corroborates. To-day is 7th or 8th of the *Phagan*.

D. W. 485.—Sahib Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 486.—Sadda Singh of Phalewal :—

Corroborates. Remembers date because it is announced before hand.

D. W. 487.—Heera Singh :—

Corroborates.

Dr. Alam closes, gives up the rest of witnesses.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 18th February 1916.

FOR (100).

D. W. 488.—Ganda Singh of Kote Dharm Chand :—

Maternal uncle of accused. Accused's uncle died before accused's return. I wrote on his death, his mother also wrote him to return to India. Often saw accused. No seditions by accused.

Cross-examined.—The letter I wrote was addressed to a cousin of accused Gurdit Singh who used to write to his people. In that letter I asked Gurdit Singh to tell accused to return. The address was had from Gurdit Singh's people who used to hear from him.

D. W. 489—Ladha Singh of Sirhali :—

Pay Rs. 312 tax. Accused returned after his uncle Kesar Singh's death. It was suggested at the time we assembled for condolence that accused be sent for. Often see accused. No seditious talk.

D. W. 490.—Buta Singh, Lambardar, of Kote Dharm Chand :—

Uncle of accused. Home affairs demanded his return home, No seditious talk.

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D. W. 491.—Ganda Singh, of Kote Dharm Chand :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (6).

D. W. 492.—Ram Singh, of Bahoowal :—

Accused returned in *Katak* : remained 4 months in village : when returned emigrants were being sought, he left. Police wanted him after he left.

D. W. 493.—Ganda Singh, of Bahoowal :—

No seditous talk when accused in village : he left in early *Phagan*.

D. W. 494.—Puran Singh, of Bahoowal :—

Accused did not go out during the 4 months : in village no seditious talk by him. He left the village 4 months after he came back.

D. W. 495.—Buta Singh, *Lambardar*, of Chakania Jullundur District :—

Accused came in *Phagan*, went away in *Jeth*. His sister married in our village. While here he was well behaved, no seditious talk.

D. W. 496.—Khazan Singh, of Chakana, Jullundur :—

Accused came our village in *Phagan*. Sister married in our village, good behaviour. Left in *Jeth*.

Cross-examined.—Do not know where he went to.

Mr. Puri gives up all the rest except one Harnam Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 18*th February* 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (16).

D. W. 497.—Assa Singh, of Sur Singh, Lambardar :—

Nand Singh, elder brother of accused, died in *Jeth* or *Har* before last. Wives of both are sisters. On the death of his brother, father-in-law of the accused came from Kakar to look after cultivation.

Accused sent for by his father-in-law to take care of his land, letters written for the purpose.

Accused returned to Sur Singh, remained about a fortnight in the village : during this time he did not talk seditions. I sent medicine through accused to Kakar to his relative.

Cross-examined.—Punitive Chauki on our village, I reported Jaggat Singh's (L. C. C.) absence. Prem Singh not arrested in our village. I am married in Kakar. Accused in different *patti*. Accused's *patti* Lambardar is Bhagat Singh *Sarbra*. I did not report arrival of emigrart—order to report after accused arrested.

Re-examined—When accused came Jama Singh was accused's Lambardar. Bhagat Singh was appointed *Sarbrah* after accused's arrest.

D. W. 498.—Bhagat Singh, Sarbrah Lambardar, Sur Singh :—

Accused in my *patti*.

Corroborates *examination-in-chief*. *No cross question.*

D. W. 499.—Sher Singh, of Sur Singh :—

Corroborates D. W. (498). Accused had gone to Kakar to bring his wife heard he was arrested.

Cross-examined.—Father-in-law of accused in our village to look after land. Police never asked me if Prem Singh ever put up with me.

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D. W. 501.—Narain Singh of Kakar :—

Father-in-law of accused. I took care of Nand Singh's land. I wrote several times to accused to take care of his land. Lambardars are at logger heads with me for my buying a childless propietor's land. Several cases. Teja Singh and Fauja Singh also enemies. Accused had come to take his wife night before when he was arrested.

For 22.—22 is my nephew, he too bought land from Sant Singh. Village people dislike me.

Hira Singh was grandfather of Fauja Singh. Cases with me and (22)'s father.

D. W. 501.—Warlam Singh of Kakar :—

Accused came to take his wife. Was arrested the next morning.

Mr. Puri closes oral evidence, will produce documents.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (88).

D. W. 502.—Sundar Singh, Subedar pensioner, Hong Kong Artillery, of Valtoha :—

Accused came to me for employment at Hong Kong *Sawan* or *Bhadon* 1914. Could not find one for him, he went back to India. Accused never went to Shanghai. During his three months stay at Hong Kong did not hear any complaint of his Ghadr inclination or seditious talk.

I returned in January 1915. Accused in village when I returned. Heard nothing against him. Know one Mangal Singh of my village (accused 56). Accused had some case with him, they are not on friendly terms.

For (75).—Knew accused (75) at Hong Kong. Lal Singh and (75) on bad terms. I went twice or thrice to *Gurdwara* : did not see accused there. Did not hear Ghadr.

For (55).—Accused my orderly for 3 years 1911, 1912, 1913. Returned in 1914 : was with me up to Colombo. Saw him again once at *Massia* at Tarn Taran, perhaps *Har* or *Sawan*. Accused on recruiting duty in 1910. Good record of service.

For (28).—Saw accused once in Hong Kong.

Cross-examined.—(88) was not seen off by me. I came to know he was returning. His boat perhaps Jardine's. Don't remember date. Saw him a day before he left, he had come to see me.

D. W. 503.—Katha Singh of Valtoha, Havildar, Hong Kong :—

Accused met me at Hong Kong in 1914, summer. Searched for employment, did not get any. His height too short Stayed for three months at Hong Kong. Returned in disappointment. Did not go to Shanghai. He lived sometimes in *Gurdwara*, sometimes with other people. Often met me. No talk of Ghadr. For the three months accused did not go to Shanghai which I hear takes a week to go and back.

D. W. 504.—Sadhu Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused returned 10 or 12 days before *Dewali*. Took to cultivation. Restricted. Did not leave. Watched at nights. I own fields near his. No seditious talk. (49) and accused on bad terms. (49) imprisoned : accused's father gave evidence against him in that case. (49) and his cousins, Ujagar Singh and Saudagar Singh, Kesar Singh were co-accused in that case.

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Mungal Singh (56) and accused on bad terms.

Accused's uncle in war, he went over a year ago, perhaps after accused's return. Valtoha is 15 *kos* from the Jhar Sahib. Dewa Singh's nephew, Gurdit Singh, is accused's enemy. Accused's father gave evidence against him.

Cross-examined.—Karam Singh is accused's father's collateral in 5th degree. My son not betrothed to his maternal uncle's daughter.

For (49).—In the case against (49) Jhanda was complainant : (94) and (56) on bad terms. (94) bought land from Brahman : (56)'s land adjoining, quarrelled over boundary for building wall.

D. W. 505.—Maro, Chaukidar, Voltaha :—

Orders to me to watch accused called every night, found always present as long as he was in the village. No talk of sedition.

His uncle in war.

Cross-examined.—Accused came to the village 12 days before *Dewali*. A month after order received to watch him.

D. W. 506.—Juggutta of Voltaha :—

Accused in *katak* near *Dewali*. Did not see go out of the village. I am neighbour. No seditious talk by him. Dewa Singh, Gurdit Singh on bad terms with accused's father. Also enmity with Mangal Singh (56). Also with Labh Singh (49).

Cross-examined.—Accused's farther Khushal Singh gave evidence for Jhanda.

D. W. 507.—Harnam Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused returned near *Diwali*. Remained in village. Cultivated. No visitors. No sedition.

Cross-examined.—Related to accused distantly.

D. W. 508.—Arjan Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused returned near *Diwali*. Remained in village. Cultivated. No visitors. No sedition.

Cultivates his uncle's land who went to front, also his own. Enmity with (49), (56) and Dewa Singh and Gurdit Singh. The last still in jail.

D. W. 509.—Sujjan Singh of Valtoha :—

Corroborates.

Cross-examined.—Am on 10 register.

D. W. 510.—Jawand Singh of Valtoha :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 511.—Narain Singh of Valtoha (Tirkhan) :—

I worked at accused's *kotha* in *Maghar* and some part of *Katak*. Accused kept to his village.

D. W. 512.—Jaggat Singh, pensioner Havildar, of Valtoha Nal :—

I constantly used to go to accused. Never heard seditious talk. Never saw him go out of the village. (56), (49), Dara Singh, Gurdit Singh on bad terms with accused. Enmity.

D. W. 513.—Jai Singh of Valtoha :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 514.—Chetoo, Brahman, Shop-keeper :—

Corroborates.

Also as D. W. 504 to question for (49).

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D. W. 515.—Attar Singh of Valtoha.

Corrobcrates. Enmity.

D. W. 516.—Summa Singh of Valtoha :—

Corroborates. Enmity.

D. W. 517.—Karm Singh of Valtoha :—

Corroborates.

Cross-examined.—Accused collateral 4th degree.

Mr. Puri gives up Hira Singh, Kishen Singh, Khushal Singh witnesses.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (29).

D. W. 518.—Bhola Singh of Virpal, Pensioner Sepoy :—

Accused returned ill from abroad, unable to walk ; had to use props to walk. Used to see him near his field near ours. No sedition. At Jubbulpur accused was ill. I am returning from Egypt on pension as Santa Singh and Wasawa Singh, Lambardars, on bad terms with accused. Accused's cousins got Santa Singh fined.

D. W. 519.—Jawand Singh of Virpal :—

Accused returned very ill. Could not walk. Wanted a support to move. No sedition. Has enmity with Santa Singh and Doola Singh (son of Lambardar Wasawa Singh).

D. W. 520.—Kesar Singh of Virpal :—

Father of accused. Pensioner Daffadar 11th Cavalry. Was in Kabul campaign.

Accused very ill of Rheumatism. When ordered I made him go, even then he went by support. Enmity with Santa Singh ; got him fined. After falsely reports against us.

Mr. Puri gives up Mit Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 18th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (100).

D. W. 521.—Basawa Singh of Dodhir, Subedar Major, pensioner :—

Accused uncle died when I was in service. I returned a year and-a-half ago.

D. W. 522.—Wasakha Singh of Paringri (Amritsar District) :—

Given up.

D. W. 523.—Sham Singh of Dodhar, Ala Lambardar :—

Accused called back on account of his uncle's death. Kept to the village, no sedition. Accused left off *Sewaki* of Natha Singh, approver, when he heard he had a *Marasan* as a mistress. Accused has no *deorhi*, nor a *haveli*. No seditious talk : aways watched, called out at nights.

Accused has enmity with Kindoo and Dari ; he has still mark of *chhavi* struck by *Dari* on his arms, and Lal Singh (L. C. C.) was in Dairi's party in those days.

D. W. 524.—Kishen Singh, Lambardar, Dohder :—

Accused's uncle died, called back, kept to village, heard no seditious talk.

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Cross-examined.—Accused watched 4 or 5 days after his arrival.

D. W. 525.—Hazara Singh, Lambardar of Dodher :—

Accused uncle died, called back, kept to village, heard no seditious talk.

Natha Singh, approver, has a *Marasan* as a mistress.

Cross-examined.—Was witness for one of the accused in (L. C. C.).

D. W. 526.—Nehala, of Dodher, Chaukidar :—

Order to watch accused a few days after accused's arrival. I called him every night, accused not absent. Many have repudiated Natha Singh for his keeping a Muhammadan woman, accused also gave him up.

Cross-examined.—In (L. C. C.) I was witness for one of the accused.

D. W. 527.—Kapur Singh of Mahrana, Zaildar :—

Accused restricted. In my rounds I always found him in village. No body reported his absence.

D. W. 528.—Khazan Singh of Dodher :—

Accused has renounced *sewaki* of Natha Singh, approver as he has kept a woman.

Accused returned, his uncle died. I am brother; I wrote him to return.

D. W. 529.—Jaimiat Singh, Daffadar Pensioner, of Dodher :—

Accused's brother wrote accused to return his uncle had died. Kept to the village.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 19th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (66).

D. W. 530.—Sher Singh, Naik, 47th, wounded, pensioner :—

Accused bears good character.

FOR ACCUSED (65).

D. W. 531.—Sodhi Jaggat Singh, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Ferozepore :—

Know accused. School Committee asked for grant, October 1914. Accused Head Teacher. Inquired about his character. Sees the report. It is mine. ("Conduct good.") Accused acted as Manager also.

D. W. 532.—Wasakha Singh, age 12, of Dhudeki :—

Was student in accused's school. *Path* read by all the boys at his instance. Some six months ago. Everyday morning and evening he used to read *Ardasa* for victory. 3 *bhogs* also for the same purpose. School closed for plague in April or May. In *Chet* accused hurt himself in play and confined to bed for 3 weeks. His knee was hurt.

D. W. 533.—Sardar Singh, age 10 :—

Corroborates D. W. 532. School closed for 10 or 12 days in plague days in summer.

FOR ACCUSED (90).

D. W. 534.—Diwan Som Nath, Magistrate, now at Gurdaspur :—

Was Magistrate in Amritsar from July to October 1915. In September was on special duty to do criminal work in addition to my duties as Judge, Small Cause Court.

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I recorded confession of accused. I satisfied myself how long the accused had been in custody by referring to police papers, the constable, accompanying the accused was not likely to furnish the information. Har Kishen Singh's tent was 150 yards from the place where I recorded the confession. Several buildings intervened. I knew that the accused was expected to state about conspiracy. I did not know what he was to say. I put questions so that there may be no ambiguity. The question "Did you sit in the *kotha* or in an open space at the Jhar Sahib" at the end of the confession is my question not suggested by police. I was also in charge of Jail in those days. If accused remanded it must be on my orders.

Note of it in vernacular not translated.

Question as to arms was because I had already written some statement, stating presence of arms there, and my object was to find out whether accused had gone there for mischief or for some innocent purpose.

For (56).—Was present at one of the identifications as Superintendent, Jail. Don't remember any complaints by any accused.

For (5) *and* (35).—Don't remember what Constable brought the accused. No previous statements were brought to me. Kesar Singh (45) first gave a very detailed statement. No police officer present when I recorded the statements. Only my Reader and chaprasi there.

For (40).—Some accused at the parade complained that police pointed men, but this was wrong. I was only present as Superintendent, but not in charge of parade. Jailor never told me that he had received any instructions or directions from police.

For (61). Bhag Singh often brought the accused to my courtroom. I always gave accused time to think and shake off any influence they may have been under before I recorded their statements.

FOR ACCUSED (49).

D. W. 535.—Sardar Autar Singh, Magistrate, Amritsar :—

I recorded accused's confession on 24th September 1915. Police constable brought him into my room. To the best of my memory no police officer came in my room. Civil Station Thana and Saddar Thana are within a mile of the District Courts. There was a tent in the compound of court, do not know whose. Had no previous statement before me. I did not inquire how many days the accused was in police custody.

FOR ACCUSED (66).

D. W. 536.—Achhroo, Lambardar, Kaler :—

Accused cultivated land; recommended service to youths. Suggested to my son enlistment in the army. No seditious talk.

D. W. 537.—Mohar Singh, Lambardar, Kaler :—

Accused cultivated land; recommended service to youths. No seditious talk.

D. W. 538.—Wariam Singh, pensioner reservist of Kaler, Lambardar :—

Accused cultivated land; recommended service to youths. No seditious talk.

D. W. 539.—Harnam Singh, Lambardar, Kaler :—

Accused cultivated land; recommended service to youths. No seditious talk.

Cross-examined.—Accused not in my *Patti*.

D. W. 540.—Ishar Singh of Berta, Lambardar :—

Village adjacent. Our Patwari lives in Kaler. Our School at Kaler. Have been seeing accused at Kaler. No seditious talk.

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D. W. 541.—Arjan Singh, pensioner, Police Sub-Inspector, of Kaler :—

Asked accused why he left service, replied weak sight. Was ready to rejoin if sight restored to strength. No seditious talk.

D. W. 542.—Pona Singh, of Kaler :—

Good character.

D. W. 543.—Munshi Muhammad Bakhsh, of Gurdwan :—

Teacher at Kaler. Sometimes met accused. No seditious talk with me Heard nothing against him.

D. W. 544.—Teloo Ram, Patwari of Kaler :—

Now officiating Kanungo, Bunga.

Last Patwari in Kaler.

D. W. 545.—Bhag Singh, Jagirdar, Kaler :—

Accused cultivated his land : no seditious talk.

D. W. 546.—Ishar Singh, Jagirdar, Kaler :—

Accused cultivated his land : no seditious talk.

D. W. 547.—Harnam Singh, of Kaler :—

Am in service. Occasionally go home. Accused good character.

D. W. 548.—Mahan Singh, Clerk, reserve centre, Lahore :—

Accused came in charge of reservists in early January last year from Ferozepore. Total number of reservists of that regiment about 200 odd. He could not go without leave, returned 16th February to Ferozepore on orders. Heard no complaint. He took some for medical examination. Previously a Havildar to work jointly with him, who was ordered back. Accused also got attendances of reservists noted by me. Reservists of all regiments in one Camp.

Cross-examined.—Accused went only with two drafts to Ferozepore. No drill or parade for reservists, only presence noted by their respective officer. Phuman noted his reservists. Then noted by me once a day.

D. W. 549.—Sundar Singh, of Bahrwall, Zaildar :—

My village near. I was ordered to watch ; to my knowledge accused's character good. He said he got discharged for weak eye-sight.

D. W. 550.—Dosundha Singh of Bunga :—

Reservist in 26th. Accused my officer from Ferozepore. No seditious. Did not seduce. On the contrary has been loyal. No reservist of 26th kept away. Accused noted presence of the reservists twice a day. On Sunday three times. Accused did not go away anywhere without leave.

D. W. 551.—Sikandar Khan, Zaildar, Heon :—

Heard no complaint against accused.

Mr. Puri gives up Diwan Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

D. W. 552.—Gurdit Singh, of Atta :—

Of 127th Bilochis. When at Karachi accused's depôt there. We met there. Heard no complaint. Always on duty. Good character.

D. W. 553.—Ram Rukka, of Besla, Lambardar :—

Neighbouring village. Often go to Kaler. No seditious talk. No complaint.

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D. W. 554.—Partap Singh, of Dhan :—

Neighbouring village. Recommended recruitment. Good character.

D. W. 555.—Amar Singh, of Dhan, Lambardar :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (91).

D. W. 556.—Besakha Singh, Ahsanpur, Lambardar :—

Good character. Cultivates. Ill in *Maghar*, recovered in *Poh*. Santa Singh treated him, who is himself ill in these days. Wasakha Singh of Bhikiwind did carpenter's work in our village. He is dead. Our village is a small one. Narain Singh, accused's aunt's son, died 6 months ago. Accused's brother, nephew and another of his family in front. In addition to Sundar Singh, father of accused, there is another Sundar Singh also in the village. The latter married in Sheikh. Is sister of Chanda Singh, is *massi's* daughter of Lal Singh, Bhure. These two Sundar Singhs on bad terms, due to a burglary in accused's father's house. Arson case also. Lal Singh, Bhure, beaten by accused.

Cross-examined.—Fight 15 years, arson 6 years. No report to Thana. Compromised.

D. W. 557.—Kishan Singh, of Ahsanpur :—

Good character. No sedition. Wasakha Singh did carpenter's work in our village. Some others also work. Accused ill last year from end of *Katak* to *Poh*. Had fever and cough. Treated by my brother Santa Singh who has come from *bar*, hear he is ill too. Arson case, fight case and burglary case.

Relations of accused in front. Enmity with accused's father with another Sundar Singh.

Cross-examined.—Distant relation of accused. Santa Singh often in *bar*. Wasakha Singh, carpenter of Bhikiwind, fight 2 years ago. I was present. Arson reported against Chanda Singh and Lal Singh.

D. W. 558.—Indar Singh, of Ahsanpur :—

Good character. Corroborates, enmity for burglary, arson, fight. Accused ill.

D. W. 559.—Hira Singh, of Ahsanpur :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 560.—Sundar Singh, of Ahsanpur :—

Father of accused. Enmity with Lal Singh, Bhure, and Sundar Singh. Accused ill from *Katak* to *Poh*. Four near relations in front. My father, Havildar, served 25 years.

Mr. Puri gives up Kesar Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (7).

D. W. 561.—Sher Singh, of Virpal :—

Good character. My *haveli* near liquor shop. Thakur Singh of Virpal and accused fought in *Maghar* before last. I separated them.

Cross-examined.—(29) is 3rd degree collateral.

D. W. 562.—Mehraj Singh, of Virpal :—

Thakur Singh of Virpal is a relative of Mula Singh, approver. Accused fought him near a liquor shop in *Maghar* before last. Dula Singh, Lambardar, had a dispute with accused as to a piece of wood. Abused each other. Santa Singh, Ala Lambardar, lives outside the village, a mile off.

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D. W. 563.—Mahna Singh, of Virpal :—

Corrobotates D. W. 565.

Cross-examined.—D. W. (565) is my distant cousin. (29) is also a 4th degree.

Mr. Puri gives up other witnesses.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (64).

D. W. 564.—Bugga Singh, of Dhudhike :—

Accused came on leave in *Besakh.* Ill in *Jeth* up to 3 weeks. No seditious talk; good character. Accused's mother died when young. His mother's ornaments demanded on majority from Arjan Singh, her brother, refused. Social intercourse stopped between them.

Cross-examined.—Ishar Singh, brother of Arjan Singh, was not present at the demand of ornaments.

Re-examined.—I am married in Daudhar.

D. W. 565.—Harnam Singh, of Dhudhike, Carpenter :—

Accused came on leave in *Besakh.* Ill in *Jeth* up to 3 weeks. No seditious talk; good character. Accused's mother died when young. His mother's ornaments demanded on majority from Arjan Singh, her brother, refused. Social intercourse stopped between them. He rejoined his regiment. No visits by emigrants. No seditious talk.

Cross-examined.—Demand of ornaments before me.

D. W. 566.—Jawala Singh, of Dhudhike :—

Except as to ornaments, the rest the same as D. W. 568.

For (65).—No undesirables allowed in school where accused was teacher.

D. W. 567.—Indar Singh, of Dhudhike :—

As D. W. 569.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

Thv 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (81).

D. W. 568.—Buta Singh, Inspector of Police, Gujranwala District *on leave* **:—**

No report to me in end of 1914 or beginning of 1915 to the effect that the *Ghadr* read at Thikriwala which was in my circle.

D. W. 569.—Bhagtu of Thekriwala, Lambardar :—

P. W. Jhanda Singh and Sher Singh are inimical, the latter had gone away fearing him. Bir Singh, cousin of Jhanda Singh's wife, went to Hong Kong to accused. Also quarrels about boundary of lands. Accused never in Jhanda Singh's *deohri.* They are not only not on speaking terms, but enemies. No recitation of the *Ghadr* at Jhanda Singh's.

No copy of *Ghadr* was found in accused's search by Bachitar Singh. Karm Chand, P. W., had a servant Mangal Singh. Accused caused him to leave his service.

For security case of Jhanda Singh Sohan Lal and Tehal Singh appeared as defence witnesses for him in that proceeding.

Accused married himself on his return. Jhanda Singh and accused before Thanadar's arrival abused each other, which the latter stopped.

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Ghitoos' land mortgaged to Karm Chand, P. W. He is nephew of accused. Accused wanted to redeem it.

Cross-examined.—Liquor found at Sohan Lal's. He said placed by Jhanda Singh Bir Singh was in Shanghai, his wife went to him there. No report of abduction. Accused wanted to associate Ghitoo to redeem the land.

D. W. 570.—Achar Singh, of Thikriwala :—

Accused's brother. After arrest received sanction of extension of his leave. No intercourse with Jhanda Singh. Boundary dispute ten years. Bir Singh's wife Lachmi in league with accused, hence enmity. Accused returned in *Maghar*, his marriage on 7th *Phagan*. Has remained ever since in village.

Enmity with Sohan Lal. We got land redeemed from him. Kesar and Roor Singh's land, who retained part. We took the rest.

Accused got Mangal Singh leave Karm Chand's service.

Ghitoo's land with Karm Chand; we wanted to redeem it. He felt loss of bargain.

D. W. 571.—Tahil Singh, of Fakharpur :—

Accused's wife's brother. Marriage on 7th *Phagan*. When betrothed, Jhanda Singh tried to induce us to break it off saying that accused has criminal intimacy with Bir Singh's wife. We wrote to accused to return for marriage.

D. W. 572.—Labh Singh, Patwari, Thikriwala :—

Ghitoos' land mortgaged to Karm Chand. Not redeemed yet.

Cross-examined.—Accused near collateral of Ghitoo.

Mr. Puri gives up Khazan Singh and Bhagtoo.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Mr. Saunders says that he called 22 witnesses from 26th Punjabis to show that Buta Singh, Jamadar, was himself suspected and that he got his client in trouble. These witnesses are reported to have gone on field service. He asks us to note the fact.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 19th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 21st February 1916.

FOR (69).

D. W. 573.—Mr. Cole, Registrar, Allahabad University :—

I was sometime Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar,—1899 to 1910. (69) used to be Superintendent of the Boarding-house. As far as I knew his character was satisfactory as long as he was there. He might have been there for a year or so. I gave him a character.

FOR (98).

D.W. 574.—Jawand Singh of Thatian :—

Acccused enlisted at Balarum in 22nd Cavalry. His brother Ghomanda Singh also there, he is in front. Accused sent an application at Jacobabad for service in Cavalry to Surrain Singh, Daffadar, and Ghomanda Singh. The officer agreed. As long as he was in 22nd Cavalry last year he behaved well. I never spoke to Nand that accused joined Cavalry for *Ghadr*, nor did I say I joined *Ghadr*.

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Cross-examined.—Eighteen sowars and 2 machine guns of our Cavalry were attached to 23rd Cavalry including me. We came to Mian Mir. Were feasted by the Sardars of the 23rd belonging to Boorj Rai (a village). Don't know Achhar Singh, Sowar.

To Mr. Puri with permission.—While the accused in Cavalry he offered to go to front, was not allowed as he had not passed in Musketry.

No further cross-examination.

D. W. 575.—Jaimul Singh of Thatian :—

Accused near last Dewali, remained in village for a month or so, rejoined cavalry. No seditious talk. Eight of his family in front, 3 real brothers, others first cousins. One cousin died in front, one brother returned wounded.

D. W. 576.—Mahunt Lachman Das of Thatian :—

Corroborates. Ganda Singh, Ghomanda Singh and Punjab Singh, his real brothers, on field service. Ujagur Singh, real nephew, also in front His 4 first cousins Hazara Singh, Hukm Singh, Mehan Singh and Bhola Singh also in front.

D. W. 577.—Sooba Singh of Thatian :—

Father of accused. Before return he wrote he wanted money, wanted to enlist in Cavalry, wanted *chunda* which I agreed to pay for him. After a month's stay in village he went to his Cavalry.

I was called to Amritsar and made to sit opposite accused. Was crying and complaining that the police do not allow him sleep at night. Police threatened to confiscate my property and run me in if accused did not say what they wanted him to say. I told my son, the accused, state what they want, why to suffer beating, &c., and that I am unable to hear what they threaten me with. My wife also came to Amritsar. Not allowed to meet accused, she saw him here, she died afterwards.

D. W. 578.—Sumpooran Singh of Thatian :—

Corroborates D. W. 575.

Mr. Puri gives up Mohan Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (72).

D. W. 579.—Hazara Singh of Dhudhike, Tarkhan :—

Accused came to me middle *Besakh*, stayed with me a month and-a-half. I was ill for a month or so. Accused attended me. Accused very hard of hearing. No visitors.

Cross-examined.—I am *Sepidar*. Accused lived before with Raman, his sister's son; he was a drunkard; got annoyed; shifted to me. I was treated by Dharm Singh, Hakim.

D. W. 580.—Lukhar of Dhudike :—

Corroborates. Accused once quarrelled in *Besakh* with Bachna, approver, about fodder; bad terms since.

Cross-examined.—Accused not reconciled with his sister's son. Was arrested in Jhagiwal and brought to village. Had a tusser safa. Cannot say if he gave it to police.

D. W. 581.—Kehr Singh of Dhudhike :—

Corroborates P. W. 580.

Never saw him in company of Pakkar, Mohinder Singh. No visits of emigrants.

Cross-examined.—I was present at Bachnas' quarrels. Am neighbour of D. W. 579.

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Accused lived with Raman, his sister's son, for 20 years.

D. W. 582.—Chanda Singh of Dhudhike :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 583.—Harnam Singh of Dhudhike :—

Accused's neice married at Hariana 4 years ago. *Barat* came from Herian. Another *barat* from Sohel. The second got up by Bachan Singh, Harama barber.

Kathoo and others about 20. Herian people's *barat* succeed, the second returned disappointed. Both wanted the girl in marriage.

Accused deaf. Good character.

Cross-examined.—No report to *Thana* about second *barat*. Raman not in my *patti*. Accused's sister alive; not on good terms since *Besakh* on account of fodder.

D. W. 584.—Hari Ram, Brahman, of Dhudhike :—

Corroborates D. W. 583.

D. W. 585.—Roor Singh of Dhudhike :—

Corroborates D. W. 579.

D. W. 586.—Lali, Brahman Sikh, of Dhudhike :—

Corroborates 579 D. W.

D. W. 587.—Indar Singh of Dhudhike :—

I went to Chhagiwal with accused to condole with Bishan Singh in *Sawan*. Thanadar came. Accused had *tassar* safa which he used to wear for a month. Thanadar brought him to *Dharmsala* in Dhudhike.

D. W. 588.—Uttam Singh of Dhudhike :—

I went to Chhagiwal with accused to condole with Bishan Singh in *Sawan* Thanadar came. Accused had *tassar* safa which he used to wear for a month. Thanadar brought him to *Dharmsala* in Dhudhike. Nothing incriminating found on search. Constable took away the *safa*. It was accused's.

Mr. Bhatia closes for the accused.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR (8), (50), (59), (69).

D. W. 589.—Attar Singh of Alamgir :—

Am son of Dhian Singh. I was arrested in Jhind in another case. In the Badrookha case. At Ludhiana identification, connected with present case, I was in the row lined up. One of Mullapur railway pointsmen picked me out as Attar Singh. We were 16 men from Jhind all in the line, and the pointsman pointed the whole lot except 2, or 3 as the passengers at Mullapur.

FOR (77).

D. W. 590.—Bhagat Singh of Hwara :—

From that *Dharmsala*. Last annual fair Chamkaur. 5th *Poh* before last accused first came to my *gurdwara*. Came a day before fair. Went to Chamkaur Sahib on the 6th *Poh*. Fair always 3 days. No seditious talk.

Cross-examined.—Accused's mother of my village.

D. W. 591.—Wariam Singh of Hwara :—

Corroborates D. W. 590.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 592.—Basant Singh, of Teli Magri :—

Path by accused. *Bhog* 5th *Pok* before last for benefit of my brother in front. He wrote for a *Path*, prayer for victory.

D. W. 593.—Goorbakhsh Singh, of Bhader :—

Have relations in Majra. Accused read *Path*. *Bhog* on *Sagrand* of *Phagan*. Another *bhog* 9th *Phagan* by accused for benefit of my relations in front. Also *bhog* before these in *Asuj*, in Pathala. Accused there. Prayers for victory. Mehr Singh my relation in cavalry recommend accused. No seditious talk. Good character.

D. W. 594.—Sundar Singh of Majra, Lambardar :—

Invited to *bhog* for *sagrand Phagan*. Accused prayed for victory. Another for 9th *Phagan* proposed. I attended both. Accused prayed for victory.

D. W. 595.—Phola Singh, of Kalaur :—

Bhog at *Mussammat* Jai Kaur in latter half of *Magh* of last year. Read by accused also at D. W. 593. Letter of Mehr Singh shown to accused. *Bhog* on 1st *Phagan*. Another proposed for 9th *Phagan*. Accused stayed for it.

I attended both. Accused went to Kalaur to get up a *Path* in *Chet* in honour of Mahraja Patiala. Prayer for victory.

Another the same day, the same place by Military people. Accused prayed for victory there also. Accused collected subscriptions for the *Paths* there.

I found in accused's *Paths* Pirkash Granth. Letters from (69) addressed to accused (D 41).

Lal Singh, cousin of accused's daughter, was married to Bishen Singh's son of Jhalanpur. Indar Singh is *Kurm* of Bishen Singh. Bishen Singh went to Kalaur and Lal Singh quarrelled about ornaments. Did not see Indar Singh visiting accused. *Panchayat* to settle dispute *re* ornaments.

Cross-examined.—I had accused's *granth*. We associated together for *Shahads*. Lal Singh, cousin of accused, asked me to search for letters.

D. W. 596.—Sooba Singh, Lambardar, of Kalaur :—

Bhog at Jai Kaur. Accused read prayer. Corroborates. Accused contributed Rs. 5 for *Path*. *Path* at my house. Good character.

D. W. 597.—Kehr Singh, Lambardar, Kalaur :—

Bhog at Kalaur and Nandpore. Accused read prayer for victory. Good character.

D. W. 598.—Kartar Singh, Treasurer, 16th Cavalry :—

Path at Kalaur in orders on Patiala going to front, another *Path*, accused prayed for victory. *Panchayat* about quarrel of ornament ; Indar Singh on bad terms with accused.

D. W. 599.—Nagina Singh, of Gopal :—

Bhog at Kalaur. Accused prayed.

D. W. 600.—Gurdit Singh, of Kalaur :—

Bhog at *Mussammat* Jai Kaur. Accused read *Path*. At his own house also.

D. W. 601.—Lal Singh, of Kalaur :—

Bhog at *Mussammat* Jai Kaur. Accused read *Path*. At his own house also as to *Bhogs*.

My daughter married to Indar Singh's *Kurms'* son. Am accused's cousin. Quarrel about ornaments—*Panchayat*.

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D. W. 602.—Bhagwan Singh, Daffadar, of Kalaur :—

Mehr Singh is my cousin. *Bhog* at his desire (letter for it) at Majra, Gurbachan Singh got it up. Accused read *Ardásá*. Another before it. Accused collected money and got up a *Path* on his own account.

D W. 603.—Jaggat Singh, *alias* Mama Singh, of Gharwan:—

Accused wrote for *Akhund Path* for victory. I paid subscription. Accused prayed for victory. Mohender Singh (54) also came there, saying that he had been in search for his sister taken away by Teja Singh. I went to Samralla with (54) and accused enquired from Teja Singh who denied all knowledge. They quarrelled, said he will be prosecuted, reply was that Mohendra Singh will not be left in a position to prosecute. Soon after heard accused and (54) arrested.

D. W. 604.—Mehr Singh, of Kheri:—

Accused with a Sikh.

Came to me and invited me to a *bhog*. (54) identified at Sundar Singh's I promised to attend. Did so, saw accused with *Bájá*. No *bhog*, squabble instead. Accused and (54) would not assist in agitation *re* a *Gurdwara* which Sundar Singh wanted them to do.

FOR ACCUSED (38).

D. W. 605.—Bhagwan Singh, of Hasapur :—

Brother of accused: policemen often visited accused's house. No seditious talk by accused.

FOR ACCUSED (19).

D. W. 606.—Abdulla *Teli*, of Chamada :—

Early *Phagan*, accused ill, for a week or so. I brought his sister to look after at his request: good character. No sedition.

D. W. 607.—Nund Lal, *Bania*, of Chamada :—

Bhog by accused, took sugar for it in *Jeth Har* last.

Mr. Rauf Ali gives up Pooran Singh and Surmukh Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (32).

D. W. 608.—Jaimal Singh, of Jhakarwalla :—

Accused married in our village. Accused came on 24th to take his wife. Tara Singh came to call him back: went back to his village on the 26th with his wife. Phuman saw him off.

D. W. 609—Sundar Singh, of Jhakarwalla (*Chamar*) :—

Accused married in our village. Accused came on 24th to take his wife. Tara Singh came to call him back: went back to his village on the 26th with his wife. Phuman saw him off. Gives date 24th February.

D. W. 610.—Dhiano, of Jhakarwalla :—

Accused married in our village. Accused came on 24th to take his wife. Tara Singh came to call him back: went back to his village on the 26th with his wife. Phuman saw him off. Month was *Phagan*. Does not state English date.

D. W. 611.—Kunda Singh, of Jhakarwalla :—

Accused married in our village. Accused came on 24th to take his wife. Tara Singh came to call him back: went back to his village on the 26th with his wife. Phuman saw him off. Gives English date 24th and month *Phagan*.

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D. W. 612.—Puman Singh :—

Father-in law of accused. Accused came on 24th to take his wife. Tara Singh came to call him back: went back to his village on the 2 th with his wife. I saw him off.

Ticket for Ferozepore Cantonment to go to Ajitwal on way to Dhudhike.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes for (32), and gives up remaining witnesses for (41) and closes for (41). (54) also closed.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (75).

D. W. 613.—Atma Singh, of Pathanke :—

I was at Hong Kong 14 years in service, occasionally visit *Gurdwara*. Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi*, was given a medal and present by committee consisting of Subadar Hakam Singh, Lal Singh and others. Accused not in that committee; he was on bad terms with Bhagwan Singh who was in Lal Singh's faction, who was his creature. Lal Singh and accused at logger heads. I was present in the fight between Lal Singh and accused at Madhokuk 8 years ago. There were cross complaints in Court Compromised. Lal Singh abused Jhanda Singh's wife, accused protested and got abuse for it 4 years ago.

Lal Singh got accused dismissed, was soon after reinstated at Lal Singh's recommendation. Lal Singh accused for misappropriation of *Gurdwara* money. Accused one of the complainants. After abuse by Lal Singh accused never went to *Gurdwara*.

At *Gurdwara* service began always mid-day Accused worked in day at Watson's; night in a Chinese merchant as watchman. I was in Watson's.

New committee appointed to control funds. Bishan Singh and Mohindar Singh were in Lal Singh's party.

For (28).—Knows (28). Good character. Was ill there. Lal Singh and Bhagwan on bad terms: accused in Lal Singh's party.

Re-examined.—The two later were reconciled.

D. W. 614.—Nehal Singh :—

Given up by Counsel.

For (28).—Lal Singh made accused contribute 100 dollars for girl.

D. W. 615.—Bulaka Singh, of Bassin, Pensioner Subedar :—

Was at Hong Kong, retired in 1911, is relation of my father-in-law's cousin. Good character. Accused bad terms with Lal Singh. It was proposed to send a representation to Governor *re* Lal Singh's conduct: he got accused dismissed. Was reinstated.

For (28).—Lal Singh and Bhagwan Singh also did not pull on together.

For (55).—Accused in artillery, exemplary character.

D. W. 616.—Jaggat Singh, of Sur Singh, Pensioner Jamadar, Artillery :—

I returned in 1911. Good character at Hong Kong.

D. W. 617.—Katha Singh, of Khaka :—

Retired Jamadar. Good character.

D. W. 618.—Katha Singh, of Sur Singh, Pensioner Havildar, in Police :—

Returned 1915. Worked at dispensary company, had other establishment, but I do not know accused served in "Strong Street," also served at night somewhere: every man disembarking used to be searched: good character.

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For (81).—Accused returned to India on six months' leave.

D. W. 619.—Sant Singh, of Fattehpur :—

Am in 26th *Granthi*. Returned from Hong Kong a year ago. Knows nothing as to enmity, or *Gurdwara* meetings.

D. W. 620.—Kehr Singh, of Padhana :—

Lived in Shanghai and Hong Kong, nephew of accused. I was in Police.

Sundar Singh, W. G., was rejected as a candidate for *Granthi* for drunkenness: he knew my uncle in Hong Kong. I had a photo. of accused, which I had once shown to Sundar Singh, W. G. I am on leave.

For (24).—Do not know (24).

Cross-examined.—I am in Shanghai Police ; came six months ago. Uniform left as Shanghai.

For (37).—Personally. Accused came on leave.

D. W. 621.—Hakim Singh, of Bassain :—

Was at Hong Kong, overstaying leave. Lal Singh and accused on bad terms. Was dismissed at Lal Singh's complaint, which being found false was reinstated. Complaint to Governor for Lal Singh abusing Jhanda Singh's wife. Accused and others protested. Case in court about abuse.

When Bhagwan Singh got medal, &c., Lal Singh was member of the committee, I was also.

Fight at Madhokuk ; accused and Lal Singh quarrelled. Accused did not visit *Gurdwara* after the abuse to Jhanda Singh's wife. Case *re* misappropriated ; accused also complainant—committee to control funds. Accused served in two places. Watson's had several establishments: was in dispensary, medicines made there, to be sold in another establishment.

No lecture by accused in *Gurdwara* in 1912 or 1914. Mula Singh, Subedar, on friendly terms with Lal Singh.

For (28).—Accused ill long time at Hong Kong. Lal Singh and Bhagwan Singh, *Granthi*, on bad terms. Accused in Lal Singh's party, lent money to prosecute Bhagwan Singh.

D. W. 622.—Mangal Singh, of Sur Singh :—

Returned from Hong Kong in 1913. Lal Singh and accused on bad terms. Fight at Madhokuk between them. Abuse of Jhanda Singh's wife accused protested others also. Representation sent to Governor complaining of Lal Singh's conduct, accused one of the signatories.

I have been Secretary. Accused seldom attended *Gurdwara* : none can lecture without President or Secretary's permission: this rule after Lal Singh's row 5 or 6 years ago. Accused served day in one place, night another place. Bishen Singh, school master, was in Lal Singh's faction.

For (15).—Saw accused occasionally ; he is religiously inclined.

Cross-examined.—Accused's *Sala* of my *gote*. Kala Singh (L. C. C.), my brother.

D. W. 623.—Khair Din, of Badhana, Pensioner, Havildar Major :—

Served in Hong Kong, returned October 1906. Good character.

D. W. 624.—Sant Singh, of Chaudhriwalla :—

Returned from Hong Kong, summer 1906: good character.

D. W. 625.—Dost Muhammad, of Phadana :—

Returned from Hong Kong in 1912. Good character.

D. W. 626.—Rangli Shah, of Jeowalla :—

Returned, 1913, from Hong Kong. Good character.

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D. W. 627.—Bahadur Singh of Nathoke :—

1½ year returned from Hong Kong. Good character. No objectionable men visited him.

D. W. 628.—Arjan Singh of Pathanke :—

Granthi, Hong Kong. Good character.

D. W. 629.—Bachan Singh of Pathanke :—

I returned 6 years. Good character.

D. W. 630.—Hari Singh of Sur Singh :—

In Police. Hong Kong police.

Abuse of Jhanda Singh's wife. Accused protested. Lal Singh got him dismissed. Reinstated. Lal Singh's report wrong.

D. W. 631.—Mit Singh of Sur Singh :—

In 1914 returned. I was watchman at Hong Kong. Corroborates D. W. 630.

Lal Singh and Bhagwan Singh fell out though first former was supporter of Bhagwan, then reconciled. Medal given. Mula Singh in Lal Singh's party.

Cross-examined.—Am (67)'s real brother.

D. W. 632.—Dit of Sur Singh :—

Corroborates.

D W. 633.—Vir Singh of Chola :—

Granthi, Artillery, Hong Kong. Returned a little over a year ago.

D. W. 634.—Nawab of Jandiala :—

Pedlar at Hong Kong for a month. Bought silk from accused. Good character.

D. W. 635.—Miran Bakhsh of Padana :—

Served in Hong Kong. Accused good man. I returned 4 years ago.

Mr. Bhatia gives up Ram Singh and Hukam Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (94).

D. W. 636.—Harbhaj, Brahman of Voltoha :—

Knows nothing.

4 or 5 Thakur Singhs in the village.

D. W. 637.—Santa Singh, of Voltoha :—

Village is a big one. Population is 4,000.

Mangal Singh and accused on bad terms on account of encroachment. Good character.

Labh Singh on bad terms with accused. Accused did not absent in *Maghar*.

2 or 4 Thakur Singhs in my *patti*. Many others of this name in village.

D. W. 638.—Narain Singh of Voltoha :—

Village is a big one. Population is 4,000.

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Mangal Singh and accused on bad terms on account of encroachment. Good character.

Labh Singh on bad terms with accused. Accused did not absent in *Maghar*.

I know three other Thakur Singhs' in my village.

D. W. 639.—Choghat Singh of Valtoha :—

3 Thakur Singhs in my *patti*. Above big village. Good character. Enmity with Mangal Singh.

Cross-examined.—Accused my nephew.

D. W. 640.—Wadhawa Singh of Valtoha :—

3 Thakur Singhs in my *patti*. Above big village. Good character. Enmity with Mangal Singh. Many Thakur Singhs in our village.

D. W. 641.—Jewan of Valtoha (Muhammadan) :—

3 Thakur Singhs in my *patti*. Above big village. Good character. Enmity with Mangal Singh. Accused in village in *Maghar*.

D W. 642.—Mahtab Ali of Valtoha :—

3 Thakur Singhs in my *patti*. Above big village. Good character. Enmity with Mangal Singh. Accused in village in *Maghar*.

D W. 643.—Kesar Singh of Valtoha :—

Good character. Accused not absent in *Maghar*. Fields near. Saw him daily. Enmity with Mangal Singh and Labh Singh.

D W. 644.—Sawan Singh of Valtoha (*Mazhabi* Sikh) :—

I was arrested in this case, not challaned. I never went to Jhar Sahib. Enmities. I was with Suja Singh, Jamom, Labh Singh in Amritsar *havalat*. Magistrate wrote my statement. I did not.

D. W. 645.—Nabi Bakhsh of Valtoha :—

Good character.

Mr. Bhatia closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 21st February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (49).

D. W. 646.—Gurdit Singh of Valtoha :—

Katak before last accused had a race with me, he fell and hurt his ankle, laid up for 3 months.

Jhindha, P. W. and accused on bad terms. Had cases. Accused acquitted. Suja Singh, accused (88)'s father, appeared as witness against accused in Jhindha's case. Jowahir Singh is cousin of accused. He and accused sent Ishar Singh's cattle to pound.

Mangal Singh, cousin of accused, in front. Bhagel Singh, his nephew, and Bishen Singh, his brother, died in war. Good character.

D. W 647.—Thakur Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused had a fall from horse in *Katak* before last. 4 months laid up, unable to walk : enmity with Jhanda Singh. Ishar Singh in Jind has faction. 4 Labha Singhs in my *Patti*. Many others in village. Relations in war as stated by D. W. 646.

To 88.—Accused's father was struck by Labh Singh.

D. W. 648.—Prem Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused my cousin. Had fall. Rest as other witnesses.

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Accused illiterate. No seditious talk.

D. W 649.—Hari Singh of Valtoha :—

Accused my cousin. Had fall. Rest as other witnesses.

I carried him home when he fell from the horse. Several Labh Singhs in the village.

D. W. 650.—Buta, Mussalman Jat, of Valtoha :—

I carried him home when he fell from the horse. Several Labh Singhs in the village.

Jhanda and accused not good terms.

D. W. 651.—Attar Din, Mussalman, *Jat*, of Valtoha :—

Other Labh Singhs in the village. Corroborates as to enmity with Ishar Singh and Jhanda.

D. W. 652.—Dhota, weaver, of Valtoha :—

I treated him, could not set his ankle right.

D. W. 653.—Jhanda Singh of Dholan :—

Was called to set the accused's ankle. In *Poh* or *Maghar* don't remember date.

D. W. 654.—Jaggat Singh of Valtoha :—

Fell in *Katak*. Cannot say how long laid up. Several Labh Singhs.

D. W. 655.—Natha Singh of Valtoha, son of Gurmukh Singh :—

Good character.

D. W. 656.—Natha Singh of Jwahr Singh, of Valtoha :—

Good character.

D. W. 657.—Bhan Singh of Valtoha :—

Good character.

D. W. 658.—Mangal Singh of Valtoha, son of Chabel Singh :—

Good character.

D. W. 659.—Mangal son of Chanchil Singh :—

Good character.

D. W. 660.—Jaggat Singh of Valtoha :—

Good character.

D. W. 661.—Dewa Singh of Valtoha :—

Good character.

Mr. Bhatia closes.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 21st February 1916.

The 22nd February 1916.

FOR (73).

D. W. 662.—Pala Singh, son of Bakhshish Singh, Daffadar, of Sur Singh :—

11th *Maghar* 1971 *Path* for recovery of my father began in my father's house. *Bhog* on the 13th *Maghar* in the morning. Accused present from the start. He was *Sewadar* in constant attendance. He is not allowed to leave till *bhog* and return of the *Guru Granth Sahib* to the *gurdwara*. The men at the

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bhog were feasted after *bhog*. It costs about Rs. 200. Ganda Singh of Sur Singh brought a case of 326 against me. He is related by marriage to Natha Singh, approver, and are friends. Accused was co-accused with me; he was let off by the police. The accused excused himself for indisposition to go to *Massia* of *Maghar*. Natha Singh, approver, has a Meerasan as mistress. Lachman Singh is friend of accused. He is at logger heads with Natha Singh, approver, who has turned out his own wife, suspecting her in criminal intimacy with Lachman Singh.

Cross-examined.—Meerasan is of Sur Singh. Do not know her or those of husband or parents.

For 55.—Lachman Singh referred above is Mangal Singh's real brother.

D. W. 663.—Shankar Das, Brahman, of Sur Singh :—

Am *hakim*, D. W. 662's father ill in *Maghar* 1971. I treated him. *Akhand path* for his recovery. *Bhog* on 13th *Maghar*. Accused was burning incense. *Path* is usually finished in two days. Good character since his return. Has not absented himself.

D. W. 664.—Jwala Singh, retired Police Sergeant, Hong Kong Police, of Sur Singh :—

I was *patti* at the above *Akhand Path*. Accused as incense burner Stayed all the time at the *Path* till end.

At *Massia* accused in village. Corroborates the criminal case mentioned by D. W. 662. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Accused not related to me.

D. W. 665.—Jhinda Singh of Sur Singh :—

I was *patti*. The rest corroborates.

In *Katak* of 1914 accused fought with Natha Singh, approver, about taunt for keeping Meerasan. Accused dissuaded people from allegiance to him. Relates the criminal case of Ganda Singh. Good character.

D. W. 666.—Bishen Singh of Sur Singh :—

Witness and accused *Sewadar* at the above *Path*. Many Sadhu Singhs in my village. Sadhu Singh, son of Bhagat Singh, is also a returned emigrant. Is in the village.

Accused returned after 6 years. He was called by his mother-in-law and his brother. Father-in-law had died. Natha Singh, approver, and accused had a fight over a Meerasan. His wife turned out suspecting her in league with Lachman Singh who is accused's friend.

Cross-examined.—Punitive chauki in my village.

D. W. 667.—Jaggat Singh, Jamadar Artillery, Hong Kong, pensioner, of Sur Singh :—

Fight between accused and Natha Singh, approver, a year ago. We have renounced him for keeping Meerasan. I know two other Sadhu Singhs in the village; one returned emigrant.

D. W. 668.—Shahab Din of Sur Singh :—

Swears as to fight above. Corroborates D. W. 667. Natha Singh is losing adherents. His wife at her parents. Turned out. Ganda Singh his friend. Criminal case, accused got off.

D. W. 669.—Bhagwan Shah of Sur Singh :—

Fight above. Corroborates as to wife of Natha Singh.

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D. W. 670.—Jhanda Singh, pensioner Daffadar, of Sur Singh :—

Swears to fight. Jhanda Singh, uncle of accused. He got Indar Singh's (L. C. C.) brother and father fined. Accused's brother got two men enlisted in Cavalry. Has several cousins fighting. His brother also. His father was also in the army. Ganda Singh related to Natha Singh. Other Sadhu Singhs. One is a returned emigrant.

D. W. 671.—Bhaggat Singh of Sur Singh, Sarbrah Lambardar :—

Accused did not go in *Maghar* before last. Asked to accompany, but excused himself.

D. W. 672.—Akkal Shah, Shop-keeper of Sur Singh :—

After his return, he feasted people on the *Massia* in *Maghar*. I was one of the guests. Good character.

D. W. 673.—Fauja Singh of Sur Singh :—

Brother of accused. Two men in ordinary clothes with whistles asked for accused's photograph. At first I declined, at last gave it. This was about 13th of *Katak* last (1915). Bholoo, Havildar, was with them.

I got two cousins enlisted a few days ago. Lots of our family in the army.

Accused had quarrels with Ganda Singh, who is connected to Natha Singh, besides friendship.

Indar Singh, brother, fined at the instance of my uncle Jhanda Singh.

Other Sadhu Singhs in our village. I called my brother back, his father-in-law had died.

D. W. 674.—Bhola, pensioner Havildar, of Sur Singh :—

About the middle of *Katak* last two men asked me to show Fauja Singh's house. I took them. Asked for accused's photo. (D. W. 673 declined, at last gave it. These two men in ordinary clothes. We thought from whistles they were policemen. Lachman Singh and accused are friends, the former suspected of intrigue with Natha Singh's wife.

Case by Ganda Singh against accused. He got off.

Cross-examined.—No receipt given for the photo.

D. W. 675.—Pal Singh of Sur Singh :—

Good character. No seditious talk. Never absented. Natha Singh has a *Meerasan*. No visitors to accused.

D. W. 676.—Attar Das, Mahant, of Doburji :—

Father-in-law of Natha Singh, approver. My daughter with me: turned out by husband. *Meerasan* in his house. Reported to police.

[The witness need not attend again for other accused, their counsel wanted what he has stated to-day.]

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (42).

D. W. 677.—Buge Khan, Rain, of Ladi (Sangrur State) :—

Was once in Cavalry. Know accused. He is not known by any other name. His father works as Goldsmith. Never served in the army.

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Cross-examined.—Accused left Sangrur six years ago and set up as Goldsmith at Patiala. Has occasionally come home.

D. W. 678.—Ahmad Khan, Mistri, Rink, Sangrur :—

Know accused. He was not known by any other name. He had a shop in Sangrur.

Cross-examined.—Did not see him since.

D. W. 679.—Bhadawa Singh, Darzi, of Sangrur :—

Accused not known by any other name. He left Sangrur some years ago. His father not in army.

Cross-examined.—Occasionally has been coming home. Works at Patiala.

D. W. 680.—Saraste Das, Sadhu, Sangrur :—

Corroborates 679.

D. W. 681.—Din Dyal, Mahajan, Sangrur :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 682.—Sham Singh, Mistri, Sangrur :—

Corroborates.

Cross-examined.—Don't know where he was gone for the last six years.

D. W. 683.—Natha Singh of Barokha (Sangrur) :—

Know accused only for 4 or 5 years. Was kept in Sangrur Thana, but released, do not know why.

Cross-examined.—I was at the time in the *havelat.* Twenty men were arrested with Mani Singh.

FOR (3).

D. W. 684.—Piare Lal, Chimba, Teacher in Maler Kotla School :—

Belong to Ludhiana. Am Mir Mohalla. Generally go home every Friday which is a holiday in Maler Kotla. I was on the 19th February at Ludhiana. It was Friday. Saw accused that day Master Kahan Singh's *bahitah* at Ludhiana. Accused released on bail subsequently.

Cross-examined.—Cannot give dates of Friday in January. Remember 19th February because I consulted calender to find Holi holidays which were to be 10 days after 19th February.

D. W. 685.—Birj Lal, Bhapra, of Ludhiana :—

Live in Chheman Mohalla, Ludhiana. Went with D. W. 684 to Kahan Singh's *baithak* for calender which he wanted. Found accused there. He said Kahan Singh went out. Don't remember exact date, it was *Phagan* month.

Dr. Alam puts in certificate of military service (D. 42) and closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR (59).

D. W. 686.—Swami Vivika Nand, Chela of Kishna Nand, coming from Dubwali, Hissar District :—

Last year accused treated by me in his village. I had been called there to treat a patient. I went away to Bopa Rai Kalan. Accused came there for medicine. Ikbal Singh accompanied him. Saw a pony. They said it was

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Christmas holidays. When asked I advised not to prepare for examination, he was weak, I gave him a prescription in writing which I always do. Accused treated 4 or 5 months.

Cross-examined.—Accused used to come to me walking.

D. W. 687.—Fazal Din, Teacher, Ludhiana-Malwa Khalsa School :—

Already examined as P. W.

D 16 shown. Entries seen. In my handwriting (in ink).

18th January 1915		Accused absent.
19th	,,	Present.
20th	,,	Basant holiday.
21st	,,	... Absent.

From 6th February sick up to 28th April. Names of all examinees struck off when they go up for examination.

D. W. 688.—Jagir Singh of Burj Hari Singh :—

Am preparing for Roorki Examination. Boarding house register Khalsa High School written by me. I was student and monitor. Entries as follows :—

18th January		Accused present. Enteries in ink.
19th	,,	
20th	,,	
21st	,,	
22nd	,,	
23rd	,,	

[No question as to subsequent date.]

In February shown present up to the 7th, after that sick. Not in the boarding.

Cross-examined.—In this register two Nahar Singhs. The serial number of the Sikh Nahar Singh in February is 19. In January accused shown in serial number 3, but in February opposite Nahar Singh, II is not noted. Seats changed. No. II is noted opposite serial No. 3. Nahar Singh, I is also noted present on the above six days of January.

FOR ACCUSED (96).

D. W. 689.—Gulzari, *Saini*, of Ladhopur :—

Accused returned in *Poh*. Did not absent. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Accused my nephew.

Re-examined.—I am second cousin of accused.

D. W. 690.—Ramditta of Ladhopur :—

Accused when asked said he could not secure employment. He went to Thana hearing his *hulia* received there. Father advised him to go. Thana people restricted him to the village. No emigrants visited him.

D. W. 691.—Jewan Singh of Ladhopur :—

Accused went out for service, had been in service. Last year bought two bullocks for cultivation. Father of accused, I got him money for them.

Corroborates. Accused mentioned one Natha Singh as his employer.

Accused not absent from village.

D. W. 692.—Sher Singh of Ladhopur :—

Corroborates D. W. 689.

D. W. 693.—Jowala Singh of Ladhopur, Lambardar :—

Corroborates D. W. 692.

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D. W. 694.—Sher Khan, of Karl :—

Ala Malik of accused's village. Corroborates.

Mr. Sawney closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (22).

D. W. 695.—Kala Singh, *Tarkhan*, of Kakar :—

No seditious talk by Ganda Singh and accused in my presence.

Mr. Puri closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (26).

D. W. 696.—Niaz Ali, 26th Panjabis, Havildar at the Depot :—

When in service accused asked for leave or discharge on account of his brother's death. I spoke to my officers. Leave granted, took loan from me as Pay Havildar at Ferozepore, interest deducted as discount ; no advance to men discharged. Before sent to Depôt, accused at Karachi, the men there were ordered for Hong Kong, accused was in the lot : some wanted to go home including accused Khushal and accused came to Ferozepore after some who preceded them.

Accused never punished for any fault, heard no complaint, nor heard accused dissuading people to go to Hong Kong. At Ferozepore accused messed with Buta Singh, Jemadar, then separated.

Madho Singh had two rooms—all Sikhs probably including accused wanted one of the rooms for Ishar Singh sepoy's family—reached ears of Sirdars and Captain Sahib, he got a room near the *Bania*—he lost some things there, cannot say whom he suspected of theft.

Accused did not refuse to go to Hong Kong. No emigrant allowed in the lines at Ferozepore. Since leave accused not seen the lines. His name removed while he was on leave. I saw Labh Singh only returning to the lines. He wanted his things back, I told him to leave the lines, he asked the sentry to get him his things. I said I had none. While this was going on he was arrested. I was present. Did not hear Bhan Singh saying at the time that there were others at a distance.

Depôt men grumbled about rations, their request was acceded to about ration allowance. No other complaint.

Accused was one of the guard who took magazine to deliver to Biloch at Karachi. All Sikhs in Depôt including accused were sent for recruiting, but none brought

I deducted Rs. 18 odd annas from Buta Singh's pay ; the ordinary rule is to deduct Re. 1 or Rs. 2.

Mahan Singh, sepoy, was under me, he once reported that some people came to Buta Singh who drink, &c. I could not do anything as he was higher in grade : heard nothing against (46). He was dismissed at Buta Singh's instance. I was present when Kirpa Singh's train left : it was last : no stranger met him there.

(46) was already a Lance Naik at Hong Kong when he came to Ferozepore in advance party. Heard no sedition or seducing of any body.

For (66).—Accused under me at Karachi. No seditious talk ; no complaint : used to receive *Fauji Akhbar*, which he used to read to others. From

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ferozepore sent to reserve centre, Lahore, if his conduct bad he could not have been sent there. During those day he wanted me to get a return pass for Lahore to rejoin duty. After discharge he was given a ticket for Lahore as he said he had some things at Lahore.

For (48).—Saw Labh Singh half an hour before arrest, he had a small bamboo stick about 4 feet long. The men who caught him said he had a big stick and *kulhari*.

Cross-examined.—Afridi sepoy had caught him, when I saw him after arrest he has deserted later.

Captain Cargill present when I saw him arrested. I did not report accused's coming: I turned him off. I was under Mowaz Khan, he had the orders to escort: then tickets bought by Mowaz Khan. After arrest of (48), patrol made for capture of others. Mahan Singh is *Tirkhan*.

D. W. 697.—Jai Singh, Naik, in 26th Panjabis, Rawalpindi Depot :—

Know accused (26). Have been with the accused short time at Hong Kong. My regiment 10 miles off there. I returned in 1912, did not hear sedition from accused. Knows (46), (66), (48). Heard no sedition when they arrived at Karachi. Heard no sedition there from them. (46) was Lance Naik, when I left he was only a sepoy, promoted subsequently. (46) with me at Karachi when Depôt moved to Ferozepore. Was left behind to go to Hong Kong, including accused. Accused never refused to go to Hong Kong: he dissuaded no body. No body refused to go. None grumbled to go. He went on leave and recalled on outbreak of war.

(66) was in charge of dâk delivery and teaching in the school. Ishar Singh has gone to the front.

FOR ACCUSED (73).

D. W. 698.—Assa Singh, of Sur Singh :—

Natha Singh, approver, had a *Mirasan* named Hussaini, daughter of Fazal. Accused had a quarrel over remonstrating against his behaviour. He would not leave her. She died in child-birth in Natha Singh approver's *chaubara* in *Har* or *Chet* before last. Accused's brother told him he was made to give a photo. I was passing and saw the men who said they were given the photo.

FOR ACCUSED (46).

D. W. 699.—Munsha Singh, of 26th Panjabis :—

Served 7 years. (26) and (46) and (66) and (48) in the regiment. I reached 24th July 1914 Karachi with some prisoners. (48), (66) and (48) and I were in charge of them. Our regiment 9 or 10 miles. We were stopped going into Hong Kong. If one went, he had to cross the sea. If any sepoy wanted to go an officer accompanied him, he was not permitted to go alone. None of the above accused talked sedition.

(26) used to say he wanted to go home—his affairs at home wanted his presence.

(46) was Lance Naik promoted from sepoy at Hong Kong. (26) remained at Karachi for going to Hong Kong, he was left behind owing to illness. He never refused to go. Did not dissuade any body. None refused nor unwilling to go. I arrived at Ferozepore before (26). No visits by strangers to the accused. (46) was sent in advance party to Ferozepore. (26) was sent once from Ferozepore to escort a magazine with others.

Kabul Singh, a sepoy, got a discharge. (26) did not come in the lines after he went away on leave. (66) sent on reservist work. (46) never returned to the lines after he went away. I did not hear any talk of any body else being seen near the lines when (48) was arrested.

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Madho Singh is dismissed service. Refused to give room for Ishar Singh's family. Buta Singh, Jamadar, and (26) formerly on good terms they fell out subsequently.

D. W. 700.—Fauja Singh, 26th Panjabis :—

I never went out in company of Teja Singh. Never came across (46) and any returned emigrants of his company in Cantonment Bazar. (46) had left Hong Kang before me. Was a Lance Naik there. There was no other Fauja Singh in the Depôt, there was one in the regiment who was imprisoned in Hong Kong. No dissuation by any accused, no murmur.

(26)'s cousin died and he wanted leave. Did not see (46) anywhere near the lines after dismissed, nor (66).

For (48).—His things with me. Heard he came to take them back.

D. W. 701.—Jewan Singh, of Kala Singha, Lambardar :—

Plague broke out six months. Accused (26) joined service. His brother had. Rheumatism. He wrote him to come back and sent a petition to Officer Commanding to grant him discharge, refused. Later he got orders that he was dismissed. In those days plague had broken out again. Accused lost his nephew. Also many relations died.

Since (26) received orders of dismissal he was restricted to the village. I took as surety for him. Always watched. No visitors to him. No seditious talk. Searched twice, nothing incriminating found.

(26) demanded debt from Buta Singh : he denied it : some men present at the time. Since they did not pull on well.

Cross-examined.—Lachman Singh is (26)'s brother.

D. W. 702.—Bhagwan Singh, Havaldar pensinor, 26th Panjabis, of Bidepur :—

Was Section Commander at Hong Kong. Heard no complaint against accused. He wanted leave or discharge. Wanted at home. I produced him to Major Thompson ; he promised to send him with Depôt. Was sent 20 days after. Under me he behaved well. When I was there going to *gurdwara*, orders not to go. To the best of my knowledge accused did not go to *gurdwara*. A Havaldar used to be in charge of a launch to see that there is no row with Chinese. Sometimes two of the Sardars used to go and see if sepoys attended *gurdwara* despite the orders; no report that accused went there.

Cross-examined.—Fauja Singh and two others of 26th Panjabis got imprisonment for disobeying order to dig ditches. Many of the regiment wanted discharges. Only the accused in my section asked for discharge.

D. W. 703.—Jamil Singh of Kala Singha :—

(26) brought 4 recruits when on leave. Waryam Singh, my son, also in his regiment. Accused demanded debt from Buta Singh. He denied. Since on bad terms. Buta Singh said he will repay him for the insult.

D. W. 704 —Narain of Kala Singha :—

Corrobarates D. W. 703 except the last sentence. Good character.

D. W. 705.—Kabul Singh, 26th Punjabis, Kala Singha :—

I left service of our own accord. Prohibited to go to *Gurdwara*. We were 14 miles distant. Sea has to be crossed. Government launch. Whenever wanted to go to Hong Kong officers always accompanied. (26) did want to go to *gurdwara* after the order. He did not preach sedition.

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(26) Got one Hari Singh enlisted at Samana before the regiment was at Hong Kong. Others also. Gurdit Singh, Bachan Singh at the same time and others. Accused came on leave of two months from Karachi after I had left.

Plague in my village. I brought my brother who is ill at Hong Kong.

Accused's brother got Rheumatism. His many relations died. Brother wanted discharge by petition, but accused was ordered to put in requisite number of years of service.

Plague last year, accused lost his cousin. Accused came on leave. We went to condole before leave expired. He was pleased that he was discharged because after all his prayer was granted.

Accused's house searched twice, nothing incriminating. He was arrested once but released, again arrested. No visits by emigrants to him.

Demand for debt from Buta Singh. He denied. Buta Singh said he with repay the insult.

Heard nothing against the accused as long as I was in the regiment.

Letters from America used to be delivered without opening them. Later they used to be opened by Buta Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 22nd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

The 23rd February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (59).

D. W. 706.—Bhagwan Singh, Daffadar Pensioner, Gujarwal :—

Accused ill for long. Ill in January and February. Good character. Family in service. No sedition.

D. W. 707.—Narayan Singh, Sowar, 6th Cavalry, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (58).

D. W. 708.—Bela Singh of Narangwal :—

Good character. Knows him for long.

FOR ACCUSED (7 and 29).

D. W. 709.—Lal Singh, Naik, in 93rd, of Bulsarai, Amritsar :—

(29) in my regiment. He sent Rs. 4 to get his discharge entry in a register of the regiment. Not discharged, the money ought to have been sent to Reserve Officer, it was sent to Double Company Commander instead. Through this mistake he was recalled when war broke out. He represented his case to the officers asking why he was recalled, having already paid the Rs. 4. He was told the money did not reach the Reserve Officer. His name was not struck off, the money was refunded in February 1915, it was entered in the register when he rejoined. As long as he was there he was limping, walked with the aid of a stick. Was well behaved there. Sundar Singh, W. G., was suspected at Rangoon of stealing a rifle bolt. (7) accused him of it at Barrackpore and gave evidence in the investigation. Narain Singh, Subedar, who had got (7) and (29) enlisted originally had him arrested.

Cross-examined.—I was not present at the inquiry regarding the bolt. The reason of Sundar Singh, W. G.'s arrest was that he visited his brother.

D. W. 710.—Sawan Singh, Sepoy, in 93rd :—

Corroborates as to illness and character of (29). Never suspected. (7) also regarded as well behaved. Sundar Singh, W. G., was suspected of theft of bolt at Barrackpore. Also arrested by Narain Singh.

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D. W. 711.—Hakim Singh, Mistri, in 93rd :—

From January up to time (29) was brought here, was in hospital at Jubbulpore. (7)'s character also good.

FOR ACCUSED (26).

D. W. 712.—Ishar Singh of Kala Singha, Lambardar :—

Plague several times. Letter sent to accused to return. Name struck off while on leave last year. His brother died of plague. Often written to to come back. Good character. Accused called *Panchayat* to demand money from Buta Singh, Jamadar, who was annoyed and threatened to bear grudge. Accused remained in village, since restricted to the village.

D. W. 713.—Labhoo of Kala Singha :—

Corroborates. Lachman employed somebody to cook food for him, accused's wife would not do it. Lachman has not taken *pahaul*. He is not called Lachman Singh.

D. W. 714.—Lakha Singh of Kala Singhwala :—

Corroborates. On search both occasions nothing incriminating found. Accused's first wife had died, he married again. His wife would not come to her husband's house until he arrives home.

D. W. 715.—Amin of Kala Singha :—

Corroborates.—No visits by strangers. Stuck to the village. Accused's brother has Sciatica. No sedition. Never dissuaded but advised and encouraged recruitment.

FOR ACCUSED (82).

D. W. 716.—Uttam Singh of Sohawa :—

Accused met with another, name unknown, running on to Tarn Taran Questioned no reply at first, then said left regiment in *sookka* intoxication was all right, then said was running to Tarn Taran to catch the train to seek pardon from the Commanding Officer.

Cross-examined.—Knew accused for some time. His cousin married in our village. Had a sword. Do not remember uniform. Tarn Taran 4 or 5 *kos*. Don't know Jhar Sahib.

Mr. Puri closes for (82).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 23rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (30).

D. W. 717.—Tara Singh of Sappers and Miners, of Ghalib :—

Mul Singh, brother of accused, in my force. Accused came to Roorki in July to see his brother. Our force ordered out for field service. Bhan Singh accompanied him. Stayed 3 days when I left for front. I did not notice any other except Bhan Singh with him. I did not see Harnam Singh there ; this Harnam Singh is Gujjan Singh's brother who is also in our force.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes for (30).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 23rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (19).

D. W. 718.—Kehr Singh of Chaminda :—

Am uncle of accused. Bhog at Chamba Singh's in *Magh*. Accused prayed for victory. He read the *Path*. Accused also got up *Path* in *Har* in his own house. My brother at the front. Loyal and not seditious. He got Narayan Singh recruited in Cavalry 4 years ago.

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Accused ill in 3rd week of February last year of fever for 14 or 15 days.

Accused received *amrit* at his own village in a Singh Sabha last year. Was studying in a school, left off ten years ago to attend to his domestic affairs. Had been ploughed in examination.

Cross-examined.—Narayan Singh is a collateral of accused. Accused at recruitment of Narayan Singh was a student.

FOR ACCUSED (23).

D. W. 719.—Chhujja Singh, Havildar, 29th Battery, Bannu :—

Accused's elder brother Chanan Singh who was in my Artillery is dead. He got accused's service transferred to my battery. Puran Singh, his brother, also employed in my battery. On Chanan Singh's death, accused obtained his discharge. His mother died before his discharge. Good character. Accused was illiterate then, don't know now.

Cross-examined.—Accused was discharged nearly 3 years ago.

D. W. 720.—Sundar Singh, Naik in 29th Battery, Bannu :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 721.—Sohan Singh, Naik, 29th Battery, Bannu :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (62).

D. W. 722.—Mota Singh of Dhudike :—

Accused returned in *Magh*. Bailed by Bachan Singh, approver. Plague in *Besakh*. Accused shifted to his fields. Bachan Singh, approver, in his fields. I was in my *khalwara*; my people in village. No visits by emigrants. Good character. Mungal Singh, accused's uncle, died in Bachan Singh, approver's house: his belongings remained with the latter. Accused demanded them. He refused, quarrelled over them. Accused illiterate.

Cross-examined.—Accused and Bachan Singh's well joint. Lived in separate *kothas* near the well. Mungal Singh died 5 or 6 years ago. Demand by accused some days after his death. Bachan Singh, approver's father also died close upon Mungal Singh's death.

Re-examined.—Accused used to live in Rasulpore when Mungal Singh died. Did not demand in my presence again.

D. W. 723.—Gurdit Singh of Dhudike, *Tirkhan* :—

Corroborates. Jhandha and Kohloo *pattis* at loggerheads.

D. W. 724.—Jiwan Singh of Dhudike :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (62 and 53).

D. W. 725.—Juli, Chaukidar, of Dhudike :—

Ordered to call accused out at nights. Both accused never absent. I watched them in other fields.

Ratan Singh brother of (53) died of cholera 6th June 1915. Ratan Singh's son died on the 9th June. Accused (53) in village then.

NOTE.—An entry just preceding 6th June is 13th June which is curious.

SHEO NARAIN.

Cross-examined.—Case against Lambardar for not reporting absences.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes for (62) and (53).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 23rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

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FOR ACCUSED (42).

D. W. 726.—Muhammad Ramzan Ali, Sub-Inspector, Sangrur :—

I arrested Narain Singh, accused. His photo taken in my presence officially. I corresponded with Maler Kotla and Lahore Police. Photo sent probably through Inspector-General of Police (Lala Shadi Ram). When I arrested accused one Kartar Singh was wanted. After the correspondence above referred to I released him on hearing by wire that Narain Singh *alias* Kartar Singh was not wanted. Ahmad Jan, C. I. D., told me that Narain Singh was known as Kartar Singh among the dacoits. I made no inquiry myself whether Narain Singh had another *alias* or not.

Cross-examined.—I arrested him in connection with the Ludhiana dacoities and in connection with the gang which intended to assault Doraha Bridge. Don't know whether the accused was asked to be arrested in the Lohatbadi matter also. The wire is with another witness, Lala Shadi Ram, Inspector-General of Police.

Re-examined.—Lahore C. I. D. Officers had come when I searched accused's father's house. Nothing incriminating found.

D. W. 727.—Lala Shadi Ram, Inspector-General of Police, Sangrur :—

Knows accused Narain Singh.

I saw a photo of accused. A copy is in our Foreign Office. Correspondence with Punjab Police. I read in the Confidential Gazette of the Punjab Police a man's name Kartar Singh, son of Bishen Singh of our State, and in the remarks that he was living in Patiala. I enquired from Bishen Singh. He said he had only two sons Sukhdeo and Narain Singh, but no Kartar Singh. He said his son Narain Singh was in Patiala. I secured him at Dhuri and informed the Lahore Police by wire on 6th May writing his name as Narain Singh, and asking to be informed of his real name. No reply.

Wired on the 12th May again. Again in the Gazette of 5th May received on the 14th May the same entry. I sent a letter to C. I. D., Lahore and another to Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, asking if this man was wanted. Reply in wire from C. I. D. to the effect that Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, will correspond with me. The latter wanted a copy of my letter to Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, which was duly sent. On the 24th May wire from Superintendent of Police, that Narain Singh not wanted, meanwhile Foreign Office ordered me not release him saying correspondence was going on with the Agency. Waited up to 15th July. I sent papers to Foreign Office to know what was to be done in the matter.

Robkar 17th July. Reply from Foreign office to the effect that Political Agent returned the photo sent with a remark that the man was not wanted. Consequently the man was discharged on 17th July.

Cross-examined.—No photo of accused sent from my office to Lahore C. I. D. or anywhere else.

D. W. 728.—Lala Ram Gopal, Accountant-General, Sangrur State :—

Since 6 or 7 years accused lives at Patiala. Knew him before. He was known as Narain Singh at Sungrur and by no other name.

D. W. 729.—Lala Nand Kishore, Treasury Officer, Sangrur :—

The accused before he went to Patiala, 6 or 7 years ago, did some work as a Goldsmith for the State and others. He was known by the name of Narain Singh only then.

Cross-examined.—Bishen Singh, accused's father, is not in regular employ, but does work for the State.

Re-examined.—The State gives jobs to others also.

D. W. 780.—Azim-ud-din, Head Constable, Sangrur :—

Travellers in *Serai* and *Dharamsala* are noted. Not guests in the town.

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D. W. 731.—Ram Gopal of Sangrur :—

Accused had no other name but Narain Singh; went to Patiala. 5 or 6 years ago. Occasionally comes to Jind.

D. W. 732.—Munshi Ram, Goldsmith, of Patiala :—

Good character. Accused was on 7th *Phagan* to 11th *Phagan* in Patiala. Was present at search on 11th *Phagan*. Accused had a shop near *killa* which he left a year and a half ago.

D W. 733.—Punjab Singh of Langowal (Chhima) :—

6th *Phagan* I came to Patiala. Stayed 3 days with accused.

D. W. 734.—Rahmat Ali, sepoy, in Patiala :—

My house near accused's brother's shop where he works. Saw him on 8th *Phagan*. I read Gurmukhi with accused's brother.

D. W. 735.—Hira Singh, in Patiala Forest Department, chaprasi :—

Accused is known as Narain Singh. Not any other name; was in Patiala in *Phagan*.

D. W. 736.—Achhru Ram, Druggist, Sangrur :—

31st January accused's father got a prescription dispensed, it is noted in my register; the name in the prescription is accused's. Recognizes handwriting of Sheo Nand, Doctor, who went to the front a year ago. Last April accused went to Hardwar for bathing.

Cross-examined.—Register is in Urdu; can read prescription and write.

Saw accused in Sangrur 31st January 1915. I went with the Doctor to the accused's house.

D. W. 737.—Abdulla of Sangrur, Khansama, Sangrur :—

Accused has only one name—Narain Singh. About a year ago accused was ill in Sangrur.

D. W. 738.—Rahim Bakhsh, Mochi, Patiala :—

Accused known only as Narain Singh. Good character.

Cross-examined.—Accused's shop some year or so ago near *Killa*.

D. W. 739.—Shibdeo Singh of Sangrur, now at Patiala :—

Am accused's brother. Some call me Sukhdev Singh. Accused arrived at Patiala 6th *Phagan* last year. He was ill and had been ill before. He was accompanied by Kala Singh, Zaildar, and Punjab Singh, *Darzi*. Stayed 4 or 5 days and worked for *Mahant* Kalu Ram of Tapewalla for jewellery for a marriage which was to come off shortly, 10 days after delivery. Accused not known by any other name, he is not *Tat Khalsa*. I produce deeds, &c., showing his name as Narain Singh. Formerly he had a shop under the *Killa* a year and a half ago. When arrested he was working in another shop in *Killa bazar*.

Cross-examined.—I got my *pahaul*. Have a steel *karra*. Don't know if accused took *pahaul* or has a *karra*. Accused's shop was at first under the *Killa*, then at Sanauri Darwaza and lastly in the *Bazar*; when arrested five months ago. Jewellery delivered to the *Mahant* on the 10th *Phagan*.

D. W. 740.—Sondha, Sheikh, Milk-seller, Patiala :—

Wedding of my boy for 12th *Phagan*. Asked accused's brother's shop to make ornament on 8th *Phagan*.

D. W. 741.—Ruldu Naik, Patiala :—

Accused was married in my *Mohalla* in 1959. Has only one name Narain Singh. Saw him 8th-9th *Phagan* in his father-in-law's house. He is not *Tat Khalsa*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 742.—Kala Singh of Langowal, Zaildar ;—

Accused was a fellow passenger ; we travelled together reaching Patiala on the 6th. Only one name Narain Singh.

D. W. 743.—Kalu Ram of Tappa :—

My nephew's wedding 16th *Phagan*. Necklace and bangles got made by accused and his brother. Went on 5th *Phagan* to shop. Stayed 5 days with them. Narain Singh arrived on the 6th *Phagan*, got ornaments. Received on 10th *Phagan*.

Cross-examined.—My village is 50 *kos*.

D. W. 744—Partap Singh of Patiala, Goldsmith :—

Sala of accused. Has only one name. Good character.

D. W. 745.—Shadi Ram of Patiala, Goldsmith :—

I am tenant of accused. Took on rent on 8th *Phagan* a *baithak*, there is a shop also.

Cross-examined.—Receipt in account book.

D. W. 746.—Ali Nawaz, Tailor :—

Accused has only one name Narain Singh.

D. W. 747.—Durga Pershad, Cloth Merchant, Sangrur :—

Given up.

D. W. 748.—Ganga Ram, Goldsmith, of Kakralla :—

My village 20 *kos*. No other name. Good character. Ill at Sangrur, early *Phagan* : went to Patiala after 15 days' illness.

D. W. 749.—Bakhtawar Singh, Goldsmith, Kakralla :—

Corroborates above.

D. W. 750.—Prabh Dyal, Excise Contractor, Patiala :—

Only one name. Father of accused not in State service.

D. W. 751.—Luchi Ram, Khatri, Goldsmith, of Patiala :—

Saw accused on 7th *Phagan* to get back a *tika* given to him for setting stones.

D. W. 752.—Dalip Singh, Tarkhan, of Sangrur :—

Only one name. Not *Tat Khalsa*.

FOR ACCUSED (8).

D. W. 753.—Fazal Din, Daffadar, Transport, Barielly :—

Knew accused. He was enlisted in 1911 ; deserted after a few months Caught in 1915 in February, order of amnesty, to be permitted to rejoin. Correspondence about his conduct showed that he offered to rejoin of his own free will- he was admitted, he applied that being a single Hindu in a Muhammadan force,, he desired to be transferred to another regiment, also offered to go to the front. In 1915 as long as he was under me 7 or 8 months he behaved well. Accused arrested in Barielly while on duty.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 754.—Sohan Singh, of Gujar Khan :—

Diwan at Lange Mandi, Lahore, 30th May 1914. I attended it. (69) there too. It was a religious gathering, thousands assembled. President Mohindar Singh of Mansuran, Secretary was Master Sundar Singh. A girl wanted permission to speak. (69) opposed it ; she was Ichhra Singh's daughter. He was of Lohatbadi ; he was annoyed with (69)at his daughter not being allowed to speak, and said to him he would repay him for it.

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The meeting was to humbly request the Government to keep Rikab Ganj intact, *Ardas* for blessings on English rule.

I attended 1st *Phagan* 1971 at Basaur monthly *Diwan.* Also the day following *Kirtan* with (69).

I was manager of the Khalsa orphanage in 1902--1909, which I had started. In those days (69) accused was Superintendent of the Khalsa College Boarding House. I remember once when some boys of the Khalsa College wanted to attend Ajit Singh's lecture, accused did not permit them to attend such seditious lectures. Major Hill once used words which gave offence to some Sikhs and some students also took exception to his words. I heard accused stopped the boys from agitating about them, his views were in agreement with Mr. Cole's views (Principal, Khalsa College). This was about 1907 and 1909.

D. W. 755.—Atma Singh, Auditor, Accounts, Patiala :—

I was a student in the Khalsa College 1906 to 1910, accused was Superintendent, Boarding House. In 1907 he stopped boys from attending Ajit Singh's lectures. I was asked by some boys to wear mourning emblem as a protest against the appointment of a European Engineer in place of an Indian Engineer. Accused dissuaded me and other boys from doing so saying that was no part of the boys' duty to agitate. He said the same thing in the *Gurdwara* and made the boys to remove the mourning emblem. At the *Amrit* ceremonial only five *Piaras* and one *Granthi* are admitted. I am *Tat Khalsa*, that sect recognize only the *Granth Sahib* as *Guru* not any human being.

I went to Nabha on the 10th February 1915. I met accused in the *Gurdwara* in the evening singing *Kirtan* that day.

FOR ACCUSED (98).

D. W. 753.—Mastan Singh of Hans :—

Accused's name Ragho Singh, no other ; he left some 20 days or a month after Kishen Singh's arrest, probably for fear of arrest. It was generally talked about in the village that emigrants are seized by Government : accused was involved in *Mussammat* Kahno's case but was released ; she was in Attro's *Patti* ; nearer to Udham Singh approver.

D. W. 757.—Muhammad Ibrahim, Sub-Inspector, Jagraon :—

Accused arrived on the 21st December 1914. I saw him on 27th December, he was accompanied by Kishen Singh who was arrested later. Don't remember if any Lambardar came with him, possibly some must have come.

I searched Kishen Singh's house at Hans on 2nd January. Accused was present in village on that date. I knew accused had two names.

I did not receive any report of his absence except when he left the village on 22nd January.

D. W. 758.—Harnam Singh of Hans, son of Lambardar Darbara Singh :—

Accused's name Ragho Singh, no other name ; talk in the village that emigrants are caught, Kishen Singh had been arrested before accused fled. Case of Kahno, Nand Singh, Zaildar, Attru got him in trouble ; she was nearer to Attru. Udham Singh, approver, was known by the name of Kamethur Singh, he was also among those who implicated accused in the case. She was related to him too.

D. W. 759.—Harnam Singh, son of Bisakha Singh, of Hans :—

None inquired whether accused was also named Uttam Singh. Accused fled as his companion was arrested, Kahno's case got up by Attru and Zaildar and no others.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cross-examined.—I overheard the plot to start *Mussammat* Kahno's case.

D. W. 760.—Laba, shopkeeper, Hans :—

Only one name Ragho Singh. No sedition. Fled for fear.

D. W. 761.—Bhan Singh of Hans :—

Only one name Ragho Singh. No sedition. Fled for fear.

D. W. 762.—Abbas Khan, Constable :—

Accused arrived on the 21st December. No entry of his production at Thana.

D. W. 763.—Ishar Singh of Hans :—

Am brother of Kishen Singh. Accused fled when Kishan Singh arrested Accused after that remained in village. I enquired why my brother arrested. Thanadar said he was sent to Ludhiana. At Ludhiana no trace of him. On return people asked me. I told the story. People say emigrants are generally caught.

Dr. Alam gives up Ghachar Singh, Fatta, Ujaggar Singh, witnesses.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 23rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

D. W. 764.—Hira, Mullah, of Talwan :—

The river fordable at Talwan Ferry in months of *Magh* and *Phagan*, except when rain inundates the river. No boat in last *Magh* and *Phagan*. River fordable. Sidhwan Ferry 4½ *kos* from Talwan Ferry. Aliwal is two *kos* from Talwan. It is across Sutlej on Ludhiana side.

D. W. 765.—Waryam Singh of Bardeke, Ludhiana :—

Accused's village one mile.

Darbara Singh and I took Kishan Singh and accused to Thana Jagraon, order to appear when called. 8 or 10 days after, the accused remained in the village. Accused fled after Kishan Singh's arrest.

D. W. 766.—Runga, of Hans :—

Phuman Singh and Attro got up *Mussammat* Kahno's case. Phuman Singh exchanged abuse with accused after his return. Gopal Singh lives with Attro. Had contract for liquor. Indar Singh's sister's son involved by Gopal Singh in a liquor case. Zaildar, Attru, Phuman Singh also helped Gopal Singh.

D. W. 767.—Saradra of Hans :—

Corroborates D. W. 766.

D. W. 768.—Natha Singh of Hans :—

Enmity with Attru, Nand Singh and Phuman. Udham Singh collateral of Attru. Wrestling match last year, 20th February. People came in on 18th or 19th February. Udham Singh, approver, was in the village as a spectator on the 20th February. Also dispute about water 8 years ago.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 23rd February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The 24th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (98).

D. W. 769.—Sher Singh of Hans :—

Accused has one name Ragho Singh. Once the police took me to the Thana to ask about consultation between Mohan Singh, approver, and Ragho Singh. I said no. I was asked to state that they did consult. I persisted in denying all knowledge of it. I was let go.

A wrestling match in the village. Mohan Singh seen there on the 20th of the present month.

Accused good character, well behaved. All Gurditta's *jawans* were summoned by the police. I was the younger called *jawana*.

D. W. 770.—Mastan Singh of Hans :—

One name only. Good character. Never absented himself. Corroborates as to wrestling match. Am Canada returned. Accused's name there Ragho Singh. No sedition there.

D. W. 771.—Dewa Singh of Hans :—

Accused never went to Raikot Sabha on 2nd January 1915. Lasted three days. One name only.

D. W. 772.—Anokha Singh of Hans, pensioner sepoy :—

Corroborates above.

D. W. 773.—Negahia of Hans :—

Corroborates above.

D. W. 774.—Sahib Singh of Hans, Havildar, Pasrur :—

Corroborates as to Sabha and wrestling match, Udham Singh, approver. Thanadar came and asked for Uttam Singh. We said no Uttam Singh.

Accused has one name Ragho Singh.

D. W. 775.—Gopal Das, Jailor, Ludhiana Jail :—

Was in October identification. Police kept outside.

Mr. Alam says he is not wanted again for (69). Witness told not to come again.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 24th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

D. W. 776.—Bakhtawar Singh of Hans :—

Thanadar enquired. Village gave his as name Ragho Singh. He wanted Uttam Singh. Has enmity with Attroo, Nand Singh, Zaildar, and Phuman about *Mussammat* Kahno's case.

Wrestling match 18th to 20th February. Udham Singh, approver, there. He has no land in any other village.

Accused did not absent himself. Was with me in Canada. Well behaved.

Cross-examined.—We went 2nd January to Raikot. Accused left.

D. W. 777.—Sewa Singh of Hans :—

Corroborates above name. Good character.

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D. W. 778.—Narain Singh of Hans :—

Corroborates D. W. 777.

Udham Singh, approver, has no land anywhere else. Was at wrestling match. Gurditta, my brother, taken by police; asked to give evidence against accused. He refused saying he had no knowledge.

D. W. 779.—Harnam Singh of Hans :—

One name. Good character. Udham Singh at wrestling match. He has no land anywhere else.

Cross-examined.—D. W. 770 is my brother.

D. W. 780.—Sundar Singh of Hans, Lambardar :—

Thanadar wanted Uttam Singh. We told him accused's name only Ragho Singh. When Kishen Singh arrested, accused not wanted.

D. W. 781.—Kaka Singh of Hans :—

Enmity with Zaildar. Accused called in Heera's Murder (brother of zaildar) and released.

D. W. 782.—Bishan Singh of Mehma Sawai :—

In *Asauj* Thanadar ordered to arrest. Went to *kutia* of Sadhu. He said accused out for call of nature, when returning accused arrested. A purse found on the accused, a key and a purse from (32). No search in my presence, they were taken to thana and sent to Faridkote.

D. W. 783.—Prem Singh of Mehma Bhagwana :—

Thanadar arrested two men accused and (32). Nothing found in my presence. They were in our village for a little over two months. They got up two *bhogs*. Sadhu in the *kothri*.

D. W. 784.—Sundhura Singh of Mehma Sawai :—

Corroborates D. W. 782.

Room closed, Sadhu sitting outside.

D. W. 785.—Besakha Singh of Mehma Surja :—

Accused arrested. One purse found. Had been 3 months there. Sadhu visited by many others. *Bhog* by accused, collected flour from village.

D. W. 786.—Kheta Singh of Mehma Bhagwana :—

Purse found on accused, not brought to *kutia*, third day searched. Accused there for three months. Sadhu collected flour for them.

D. W. 787.—Rutma of Hans :—

Enmity about *Mussammat* Kahno. Udham Singh, approver, in wrestling match.

D. W. 788.—Narain Singh of Hans :—

Brother of accused. Only one name. Udham Singh, approver, at wrestling match. Accused and I live separate. Mine and his house searched. Nothing incriminating found.

Enmity. Accused never absented himself.

Produces cheques and a *jamabandi* paper on which name is Ragho Singh.

Pala Singh is *sala* of Keroo, who is Udham Singh's uncle. Keroo is Attroo's son.

D. W. 789.—Kapur Singh, of Mehma Surja :—

Purse found on accused. He was taken straight to the thana. No search of the room in my presence.

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D. W. 790.—Ghechar Singh of Mansinghwalla :—

Called though intended to be given up.

Accused came to see me in *Phagan*, he is my cousin. Stayed one day and left.

D. W. 791.—Sahib Ditta of Hans, Lambardar :—

My *alias* is Toti Udham Singh of my *Thulla*. Attru, Fauja and Bhola Singh of my *Thulla*.

One name of accused.

Dr. Alam gives up Hamir Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 24th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 792.—Sundar Singh, Student, son of Bhagwan Singh, of Ghaman, Ludhiana :—

Already examined for Nahar Singh.

Know Ichra Singh, approver. In January 1914 I met him in his shop to buy cloth.

He asked me whether I would go abroad if he furnished funds : accused was not there. I declined. Some two months after met accused, I mentioned this to him, he approved of my refusal as foreign travel is detrimental to religion.

Met Udham Singh, approver, in December 1914 before and was at Ludhiana, he wanted *Amrit* again as he had cut off his hair and wanted me to convey his request to accused, saying he felt shy to approach him direct. I conveyed the message ; here is the answer, dated 17th December 1914 : it says that he had insulted the *kes* at the suggestion of Hardyal : he does not want to do anything with him until he leaves him and his disciples : he will not listen to the proposal. [Letter condemns Hardyal's propaganda as highly pernicious.]

Letter 17th December 1914 in Gurmukhi : no envelope.

The letter was received by hand. It is in accused's handwriting. In last week of January 1915 I read the answer to him before two others. He said he would not like to see accused's face.

Cross-examined.—Did not attend Langa Mandi meeting.

D. W. 793.—Natha Singh, pensioner, Sub-Assistant Surgeon :—

Now live in Ludhiana.

President of several institutions. Owner of *Panjabee Akhbar*, Ludhiana, closed since 1911. I have got notes of accused's part in *Ardasas*, &c., in the institution I am associated with from 1904 to December 1914. 23rd December 1914 *Hardasa* by Mansa Singh. Accused's wife sent some *Rasad*; prayer for victory. Some religious booklets were sent by the *Sabha* to soldiers at the front. Accused a member of the *Sabha*.

Accused instructor of girls of Basaur School in religious songs. Accused supported the offer of the girls as nurses in the war, most of them his pupils. Good character.

Amrit is not given in public.

Already called for Nahar Singh.

Accused on bad terms with Hazara Singh for several reasons.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 794.—Anup Singh of Narangwal, Munsiff, at Nabha :—

Was present at Tara Singh's in Mehmasinghwala. *Bhog* last year in *Magh* in 1915. I pronounced the *Ardasa* for victory of British Arms. Accused present.

Path at Gujarwal at a man's house. Name has slipped my memory. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. Accused attended.

Plague last year also. Accused shifted from Narangwal to Nabha on the 15th February to avoid plague. Returned a couple of months after.

Good character. Nothing *ante*-Government.

D. W. 795.—Ranjit Singh of Gujarwal :—

I was present at *Ardasa* at Jagat Singh's. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. No secret committee. Dispersed to their respective quarters.

Again in *Basant Panchmi* this year.

About *Basant Panchmi* before last accused encouraged subscription in aid of War.

Accused on the way to Hazara Singh to get a testimonial for plague.

Cross-examined.—Don't know if anybody came to call accused at the Gujarwal *Path*.

D. W. 796.—Bishen Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Seven or eight months Chanan, P. W., made a false report to the Police, about a man killing a woman and burying her.

Already called for Nahar Singh.

Gujarwal *Bhog* in *Basant Panchmi* a year and a month ago. None came from Dhandari in my presence. No secret meeting.

D .W. 797.—Bhag Singh of Gujarwal :—

Bhog, Basant Panchmi. Accused there. No *Sabha* meeting at Chappar last year. My daughter offered her service in the War.

D. W. 798.—Dyal Singh, Daffadar, Gujarwal :—

Bhog on *Basant Panchmi*. A man came from Dhandari. Accused went.

Already called.

D. W. 799.—Jawahr Singh of Iseroo :—

Present at Dhundari *Akhand Path Magh* before last. Accused there in Gurbachan Singh's. Victory prayed for.

I went also to *Path* at Mallwal another *Path* at Khuna at Indar Singh's arranged for. I went there. Accused there also.

D. W. 800.—Sundar Singh of Dhundari :—

I was in *Bhog* at Dhundari, Gurbachan Singh's house. Five or six men with accused came there. I did not see anybody calling out accused. No meeting.

D. W. 801.—Kehr Singh of Lalton :—

Once Master at Dhundari (Primary School). Attended *Path* at Dhundari. Accused came and stayed up to *Bhog*. Nobody called him out at the time of *Bhog*. Accused left as soon as *Bhog* finished. No meeting after.

Cross-examined.—Am Tat Khalsa.

D. W. 802.—Bhagat Singh School Master, Basaur :—

Saw accused 20th January on Gill Station, said that he was going to Dhundari for three days' *Akhand Path*.

Accused in Khalsa College dissuaded boys from attending Ajit Singh's party.

Accused 8 or 9 months ago proposed sending 150 girls as nurses to the War. *Ardasa* by him at Bir Singh at Chamkaur in end of December 1914 for victory. Sundar Singh, A. M., not present at Chamkaur Diwan of December 1914. Achhra Singh promised Rs. 2,000 for school, but never paid, hence other Sikhs, including the accused, he was a member of the *Panj Khalsa Diwan*.

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D. W. 803.—Harnam Singh of Jhanda :—

A year and 7 months ago my brother at the war asked me to get up a *Sabha*. I did so, and the accused came there. *Ardasa* by accused for victory and safety of my brother. I went to Memasinghwala to call accused over a year ago. He had no time.

D. W. 804.—Surjan Singh Pensioner, Daffadar, of Narangwal :—

Plague early in February last year. Accused left for Nabha 15th February with family. Not returned yet. I took a letter to Sundar Singh near clock tower.

Already examined.

D. W. 805.—Gulzara Singh of Narangwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 804.

Already examined.

D. W. 806.—Santa Singh of Narangwal, pensioner sepoy :—

Neighbour. Corroborates D. W. 804 and D. W. 805.

D. W. 807.—Bakhtawar Singh of Narangwal :—

Cartman. Corroborates 804.

D. W. 808.—Sajjan Singh, pensioner Jamadar, of Nathowal :—

In 1914 summer *Path* at my house. My brother was going to war. Accused called for it. He wrote for another, could not get it up. *Ardasa* for victory and safe return. Brother wrote that he and his comrades sent Rs. 87 for *Akhund Path*. In those days accused encouraged recruitment. Nothing *ante*-Government. Always preached giving up drinking and good morals. Over two years ago accused told one Sundar Singh and Achra Singh not to unduly influence contributions for Lohatbadi School. They used to say that accused was really against the school.

D. W. 809.—Gujjan Singh, pensioner Daffadar, 3rd Cavalry, of Nathowal :—

Brother of 808. Returned from front. *Path* as stated. Corroborates D. W. (808).

I attended a *Path* at Harnam Singh, Surjan Singh, Hoshjar Singh. *Ardasa* for victory and safe return by accused. Also at Meerut. Accused loyal. Was dressed in black with a quoit on his head.

D. W. 810.—Naranjan Singh of Narangwal, Daffadar Pensioner :—

Simple *Path* at my place on receipt of son's letter from the war. *Path* at Meerut. Proposed to send for accused, but not necessary as Cavalry left. I went to see my son. I left before the Cavalry started for the front. Accused loyal and a pious man.

Already examined.

D. W. 811.—Sundar Singh of Ayali :—

Went on business a day before *Diwan* at Konke. Got into train last spring, at Badowal at 5 P.M. and alighted at Jagraon passed Mullapur, did not see anybody in black nor accused, nor music.

Cross-examined —Get paid by reading *Path*.

D. W. 812.—Uttam Singh of Narangwal, pensioner Daffadar :—

Plague last year. Corroborates D. W. 804. Loyal. Not *ante*-Government.

D. W. 813.—Bela Singh of Narangwal, pensioner Daffadar :—

In March when I came heard accused left for Nabha.

D. W. 814.—Bhagal Singh of Narangwal :—

Corroborates P. W. 804.

D. W. 815.—Tara Singh, of Mema Singhwala :—

Magh before last *Path* for victory at my house. *Ardasa* by Anup Singh D. W. 794. Accused at the *Path*. Thence date fixed for Gujarwal *Path*.

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D. W. 816.—Chattar Singh of Mema Singhwala :—

Path at Tara Singh's in *Magh* before last. Accused there. Prayer for victory.

Already examined.

D. W. 817.—Dr. Bir Singh of Gugarwal :—

Already examined. Accused loyal.

D. W. 818.—Mahant Jaggat Singh, Jaggat Taull :—

Gujarwal *Akhand Path* at Jaggat Singh's. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi.* I was there. Accused there. Surjan Singh read the *Ardasa.* Prayer for victory and safe return.

D. W. 819.—Chohar Singh of Mema Singhwala :—

Good character. No seditious lecture.

D. W. 820.—Mangal Singh of Mema Singhwala, pensioner Jamadar :—

Good character.

D. W. 821.—Harnam Singh of Chhetwala :—

8, 9, 10, 11, 12 *Phagan* before last saw accused in Nabha. I went to consult my brother about a marriage. Saw him in the *dera* of Baba Singh reading *Shabads.*

D. W. 822.—Harnam Singh of Gumti Lodhgharian :—

Saw accused in *Phagan* 8th in *chauk.* I had gone to Tahsildar.

D. W. 823.—Hazura Singh of Gumti Lodhgharian :—

Corroborates. Saw at Baba Singh's *dera* on 8th *Phagan* and 9th *Phagan.* I went there on business.

D. W. 824.—Sher Singh of Gumti, Lodhgharian (Nabha State) :—

8th or 9th *Phagan* year before last in *dera* Baba Singh in *Shabad Kirtan.* I went to get information about date of appeal against me in a case.

D. W. 825.—Bakhtawar Singh, Zaildar, Damoth (Patiala) :—

6th *Phagan* year before last I went to Nabha to my father-in-law's house. and on 8th *Phagan* went to accused's father for a law book translated by accused's father. Next morning went again and got the book. Saw accused both times at his father's house. I have not brought the book with me.

D. W. 826.—Tara Singh of Damoth :—

8th and 9th *Phagan* year before last saw accused at his father's house My son was ill, that is why I used to go. Went to accused's father, know him. I am fond of law, he had translated a law book in to Gurmukhi.

D. W. 827.—Bhagul Singh of Damoth :—

On 8th and 9th, went to see my son-in-law. Went to call accused for a *Path* ; he said he had no time within that week.

D. W. 828.—Bishen Singh, *Mahant*, of Nabha, *Mahant*, Dera Baba Sahib :—

Saw accused in *Phagan* year before last. 11 or 12 days before *Hola* he came to Nabha. Used to come every day to Katha. Lived with his father. Remained three months. That *dera* is the State *Gurdwara.* I had been a Head *Granthi* before my present post. My brother was a Prime Minister. Enjoy a *jagir* of a couple of thousand rupees. Every *Pooran Mahshi* accused present. Prayer for victory. Accused proposed cheers for victory.

D. W. 829.—Chanda Singh, Pensioner Subedar, of Narangwal :—

Good character. Accused gave Rs. 5 at *Akhund Path* at my place as an offering. *Path* was for victory. Four years ago accused wanted to be enlisted and asked me to assist him.

FOR ACCUSED (100).

D. W. 830.—Bhan Singh of Dader :—

Accused has no *haveli* nor *deohri.* Has only one roofed room. Balwant Singh and Dari are *sala's* of Lal Singh, Lahore Conspiracy Case. Balwant is real *sala*, the other his cousin.

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Enmity between Dari and accused. They fought 10 years ago. Dari struck accused. Bitter enmity ever since.

Accused seized Natha Singh of Sur Singh's cattle and took them to the pound.

Returned because accused's uncle died *Jeth* before last. Good character. Cultivates land.

Cross-examined.—Was defence witness for Bishen Singh, Lahore Conspiracy Case.

D. W. 831.—Khushal Singh of Dhader :—

Corroborates.

Cross-examined.—Was defence witness in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

D. W. 832.—Tara Singh, Pensioner Subedar, of Karian :—

Uncle of accused died. Asked to return to look after cultivation.

D. W. 833.—Fatteh Singh, Subedar Pensioner, of Pringri :—

My village 3 *kos*.

Corroborates 832.

Mr. Puri leaves Chanan Singh, who is already examined as P. W.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 24th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 834.—Hardit Singh of Nabha :—

Saw accused in *Paghan* year before last 8 or 10 days before *Hola* at Nabha *Gurdwara* Baba Sahib. No sedition.

D. W. 835.—Bugga Singh, Darogha, Stud, Nabha :—

Corroborates D. W. 834.

D. W. 836.—Harcharan Singh, *Granthi*, now sepoy, Nabha :—

Saw accused at *Smadh* of the late Maharaja 10 or 11 days before *Hola*. I was *Granthi* there.

D. W. 837.—Lal Singh (retired Jamadar), of Nathuwal :—

Attended Langa Mandi meeting *Jeth* before last. I returned with accused direct from Lahore to Ludhiana : neither of us broke journey at Ludhiana. *Akhand Path* at my house about August 1914, *Ardasa* by accused, prayer for victory and safe return.

Already examined.

I went to Lohatbadi *Diwan* in summer nearly two years ago. Achhra Singh appealed for subscription. Accused said that Basaur School would suffer. He had already brought away some girls from Basaur School, and dissuaded people from subscribing.

In Langa Mandi meeting Achhra Singh's daughter wanted to lecture. Accused protested against females lecturing. At that meeting nothing *ante*. Government. The accused always loyally disposed. Encouraged recruitment-

Cross-examined.—Ichar Singh was in Langa Mandi.

D. W. 838.—Ram Singh of Nathowal, Lambardar :—

Akhand Path at Lal Singh's. Accused did the *Ardasa* in summer for victory and safe return after war.

D. W. 839.—Bakhshish Singh, Nathowal :—

Corroborates.

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D. W. 840.—Nihal Singh, Pensioner Risaldar, of Narangwal :—

Accused's grand father did good service in mutiny.

D. W. 841.—Gurdit Singh, Honorary Captain, 15th Sikhs, Sardar Bahadur Major, of Raipur :—

Good character. *Akhand Path* at my house 3 years ago, accused there. Achhra Singh took away some girls from Basaur School. He promised to pay Rs. 2,000 but he never paid.

D. W. 842.—Man Singh, Head Clerk, Daffadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, Ambala :—

Saw accused 1911. Good character then. He attend a *path* in our cavalry.

[Witness told not to attend on 28th as originally summoned.]

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

D. W. 843.—Ram Singh, Pensioner Jamadar, 15th Sikhs :—

Last met accused 2 years ago. Has a good character.

D. W. 844.—Narain Singh, retired Subedar, of Gujarwal :—

Examined already.

Two years *Akhand Path* by accused before war. Good character.

D. W. 845.—Bhagat Singh, Pensioner, Lance Daffadar, of Mullanpore :—

Hold lands round the Railway Station. Last year I often attended my fields the whole of February, also 19th February included. Did not see any men in black getting into a train. Did not see Kishen Singh, Zaildar of Moe, getting out from the train coming from Ludhiana in the afternoon.

Cross-examined.—Often walk on to the Railway Station. Can see platform from my fields.

Re-examined.—Was at station on the 2 th February. Saw no men in black getting out.

D. W. 846.—Partap Singh, Cloth Merchant, of Khanjarwala :—

Pay tax. Often come to station. Went to it on 19th February to demand debt from one Jewni. No men in black got into train. Nor Kishen Singh of Moe getting out.

Cross-examined.—One has to pass station to go to Jampore—*Mussammat* Jewni's village.

D. W. 847.—Ratan Singh, Pensioner Naik, of Dhaka :—

Own land in Rukha village. I often pass the Railway Station. I went to Railway Station to receive my *sala* in the afternoon train from Ludhiana on the 19th February. Did not see any men in black clothes. No music. Did not see Kishen Singh, Zaildar, get out.

D. W. 848.—Thaman Singh of Mundani :—

My Railway Station Mullanpore. Went to Konke Sabha by train from Mullanpore in the evening train from Ludhiana, 19th February last, no men in black clothes. Did not see accused there, nor Kishen Singh, Zaildar.

D. W. 849.—Hardit Singh, Pensioner Daffadar, of Bullowal :—

15th October 1912. Singh Sabha in my village; know Nadhan Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, approver. He was Tankhawed (penalised or excommunicated) because he turned out a Sikh maliciously from the Sabha. Accused took prominent part against him. Bhagat Singh's character bad, is a liar, wanders about. Neither he nor his father capable of *Updeshak*. They are Sultanis.

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D. W. 850.—Wariam Singh, Bullowal :—

Nidhan Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, approver, never a preacher; nor the latter, the former once excommunicated. Accused took part in it. Bhagat Singh wandered about.

D. W. 851.—Ram Singh, Pensioner Daffadar of Chawanda :—

Corroborates 847 D. W.

D. W. 852.—Bir Singh, of Chamkaur Sahib :—

An Overseer. Accused present in 1913 and 1914 *Diwans*. *Ardasa* by accused for well being of Maharaja and victory of British Arms.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 25th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 853.—Sardar Ajit Singh, Pleader, Chief Court :—

I was Judge, Chief Court, Patiala. Know accused. When I was a Member, Managing Committee, Khalsa College, the accused was Superintendent, Boarding-house. I was in favour of his appointment. In those days I often contributed to Press. I and Captain Hill proposed to make the accused as Editor of a Gurmukhi paper which we proposed to start in those days to suppress unrest set up by some irresponsible people. I have since the war been assisting recruitment, have not seen accused after 1910. Up to 1910 I always found him of loyal notions.

Accused was loyal at the time of agitation *re* inquiries in Khalsa College. Accused was then against the views of the agitators.

D. W. 854.—Lala Ram Bakhsh :—

Already examined.

Money Order of Rs. 87 sent by some Military Officer.

D. W. 855.—Dasondha Singh of Dhakka :—

I did not go to Konke *Diwan* on the 19th. Kishen Singh of Mohi was fellow-traveller in a trap. Next day *Diwan* at Konke was to come off. It was *Phagan*.

He walked on to Mohi.

D. W. 856.—Jaggat Singh of Dhakka :—

Kishan Singh had missed the train at Ludhiana and travelled together as the above *W*.

D. W. 857.—Suffa Singh of Dhaka :—

Also fellow-passenger as above. Probably 19th (does not mention month, English or Hindi).

D. W. 858.—Ghamand Singh of Kataini.—

Was in Reserve. Was relieved owing to illness. Rejoined, in the interval *akkund path* by accused. *Ardasa* for victory and safe return. He exhorted me to fight well.

Accused at Chamkaur. No sedition there.

D. W. 859.—Bir Singh of Ayali :—

I went to see Konke *Diwan*.

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On 19th of English month in *Phagan* I entrained at Mullanpore. In train from Ludhiana to Ferozepore. Did not see accused or any man in black or music.

Cross-examined.—I took ticket for Jagraon. Don't remember date of *Phagan*.

D. W. 860.—Hira Singh of Ayali :—

19th February got in train. Train from Ludhiana to Ferozepore. Did not see accused or any man in black or music.

Cross-examined.—Cannot say why I remember 19th.

D. W. 861.—Mul Singh, Editor, "Khalsa Akhbar," Lahore :—

Mohandar Singh, President at Lange Mandi Meeting. Refers to his paper, 5th June 1914.

NOTE.—Ordered to be sent back to him by post.

NOTE.—Seen. The proceedings are reported in it. The tone of the speakers was not moderate, rather a vehement protest against those who were agreeable to the alteration in the *Gurdwara*.

D. W. 862.—Ram Singh of Lalton :—

Student in Khalsa College 1914. In Khalsa High School, Ludhiana *Diwans* there often. In one of them Anokha Singh, approver, mocked accused. for shaking his head while reciting *Shabads*. I protested, he said such men are not to be respected. He was against accused because accused had written to him to cease speaking with his (Anokh Singh's) brother for flouting the *Amrit* by serving it to dogs.

D. W. 863.—Sukhram Dass, Editor, "Rajput Gazette" :—

Am editor and proprietor. P. 70. Don't remember if this was issued as supplement. Accused not subscriber of my paper.

D. W. 864.—Chanda Singh, Editor, "Panth Sewak," Lahore :—

Was at Patti *Diwan* last year. Accused there. Resolution passed to assist Government. Was also at Lunga Mandi meeting also. *Amrit* in closed doors always. Can go over a roof below which *Granth* is placed.

D. W. 865.—Chanda Singh o Narangwal :—

Present at search of house in Narangwal. It is his father's. Accused lives in a *chaubara*. *Granth Sahib* was in it. I was only called to read Gurmukhi papers. Lambardar and Zaildar were witness to search. (P. 70) no signed in my presence.

Once on 15th or 16th February I was going to Khurukshetre to inspect some land, accused met me at Killa Raipur. He got out at Nabha Railway Station.

D. W. 866.—Sukha Singh of Bhai ka Aulak, Gujranwala :—

Good character.

D. W. 867.—Thakar Singh of Gujarwal :—

November or December, father of accused Nahar Singh, had a talk with Kishen Singh, about the case; he simply said he obeys what police tells him.

A year and half *Akhand Patk* at Jaggat Singh. Hazara Singh not permitted to join as he had not taken *Amrit* and always talked ill of Singhs since he is ill disposed to accused. Accused has a cousin Gurdit Singh. Chaman Singh's brother's widow lives with him; case also, this is source of enmity.

Counsel produces copy Memo. of grounds of appeal, D. 55.

22nd June my son taken to Ludhiana *kotwali*. Bhagat Singh, approver, 4 or 5 days there in front of several accused including my son. Then identification parade. My son and Harnam Singh (23) arrested. Jaggat Singh and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Sarwan Singh released. I went to Superintendent of Police to ask for bail of my son as he was ill. A Police officer, perhaps Fazal Elahi, the man who had searched my house spoke to Superintendent of Police that he had seen my testimonials as pensioner, that if I cause my son to state something against accused, he should be let off. Superintendent of Police told me if truth is told by my son it will be better for him. I inquired from my son, he persisted in denying all knowledge and that he has been ill.

D. W. 868.—Hira Singh, Darogha, Lahore :—

Present Lunga Mandi. Accused objected to Achhar Singh of Lohatbadi's daughter to lecture.

D. W. 869.—Kishan Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nabha :—

Accused known for piety.

D. W. 870.—Harnam Singh, Shopkeeper, Raikote :—

Was present Lohatbadi *Diwan*. Appeal by Sundar Singh of Janer and Ichhra Singh for funds. Accused protested saying Basaur School will suffer.

8th *Magh* before last at Lohatbadi. I went to the meeting. Accused not there. The matter related to account of school. Money between Dharm Singh and Achhra Singh.

To (98).—*Singh Sabha* at Raikote last year 30th, 31st December and 1st January, 3 days. I acted as Secretary.

Cross-examined.—Next meeting at Lohathadi on 17th *Magh*. Not attended by me. Never told to attend on this date. I went on 8th *Magh* to realise money from a debtor.

D. W. 871.—Kehr Singh of Chak Sarwan Nath :—

Medical student, Lahore. Last year I got a letter from accused containing a message for Dharm Singh, Head-master, Teg Bahadur School, Biculla. I handed over the letter to him in Khalsa Boarding House where he was a student in those days. I recognize his writing (D. 41 and D. 53).

The letter referred to was to inquire when the *Akhund Path* by Dharm Singh for his brother's safe return was to come off which accused was to perform. It was received by me by post in February last. It also states that he had shifted to Nabha from his village owing to plague and also that he will also help Gurbakhsh Singh (brother of Dharm Singh) in recruiting after *Holi*.

Cross-examined.—Envelope missing ; it was on my table when the letter given to Dharm Singh. I did not take care of the envelope.

D. W. 872.—Dharm Singh of Phalewal:—

Head-master, Tegh Bahadur School, Biculla.

I wanted to get up *Akhund Path* as my brother Gurbakhsh Singh who was ordered but instead ordered to go out recruiting. I came to Lahore.

I was a student in Training College ; produces letter stated by D. W. 871 purport as per D. W. 871. It is dated 19th February 1915, from Nabha. I recognize accused's handwriting in Gurmukhi recognizing D. 41 and D. 53 as accused's handwriting, also the one produced by me D. 56.

[D. 56]

Cross-examined.—Shown 172 A—it is in accused's handwriting.

D. 56 was not given to me in envelope. I have seen accused write several times : know the accused for some years, often met ; have often consulted him on religious matters. (68) is of my village.

The letter happened to be in a book. I took it out when I heard the accused was going to be involved. I remembered having once received a letter from him and I found the letter.

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D. W. 873.—Jung Singh of Akoe (Jind) :—

Squadron Commander pensioner. Was member of committee and treasurer in Basaur Girl's School. Accused also a member. "Punch Khalsa Dewan Vedhia Bhandar's" first article is loyalty to Crown. This society runs the Girls' School ; accused is a member of it. Never sedition by accused. It is against his principle to deliver public lectures or sermons; he recites *shabads*.

Cross-examined.—Accused taught girls at Basaur; no pay. Accused still a member of the school committee.

D. W. 874.—Kehr Singh, Superintendent, Public Works Department, Sangrur :—

Often met accused on several occasions. No sedition by accused ; only recites *shabads*.

D. W. 875.—Hazura Singh, Contractor at Bhatinda, of Sangrur :—

My brother magistrate in Jind. Girls of my family at Basaur girls school. Accused was member of the school committee, accused only recites, does not lecture.

D. W. 876.—Lal Singh of Gujranwala :—

Honorary lecturer, War association. Sikh preacher.

Year before last Langa Mandi. I and accused took tickets for return; accused for Ludhiana, I for Gujranwala ; accused disapproved agitation *re* Rikab Gunj *Gurdwara*. Government should be legally apprised. Once he said to me tearing up a newspaper in my hand that Sikhs will suffer if they follow Ajit Singh. Also said once he did not Sikh boys of Khalsa College according a reception to a political man meaning Mr. Gokhale.

Amrit in a conclave of only *Punj Piaras* and *Granthis* and the pupil.

D. W. 877.—Sant Teja Singh of Rawalpindi District :—

Religious instructor, Khalsa High School, Lyallpur. *Amrit* in privacy always. Practice is that as long as *Guru Granth* is in a room people do not go over the roof except for a necessity.

D. W. 878.—Man Singh of Chhota Saya :—

My Railway Station Raipur. Once met accused *Phagan* before last, 15th or 14th of English month.

D. W. 879.—Mehr Singh of Chhota Saya, Lambardar :—

Sand accused on way to Raipur Station 4th or 5th *Phagan* year before last. I was going to Narangwal to visit my cousin.

D W. 880.—Chatar Singh, Vakil's Munshi, of Narangwal, now at Ludhiana :—

Last December I and Gopal Singh met Kishan Singh of Mohi, the latter said accused was in his way to get a plague certificate, he therefore did not mind speaking untruth in this case. I told this to accused's brother some days after when I went to my village.

D. W. 881.—Phula Singh of Claur :—

Already examined.

Path at Indar Singh's in *Besakh* last. Accused there, no sedition.

D. W. 882.—Jogendar Singh of Majri Telian :—

Already examined.

Path at Indar Singh's in *Besakh* last. Accused there, no sedition.

D. W. 883.—Dalip Singh of Kalaur :—

Asaj before last went to *Path* at Khana at Indar Singh's. Accused here ; Sundar Singh, A. M., was *Tankhaood*. Accused did it for mixing with

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chamars : thanks to Government for forfeiture of a book by Aryas. I went to Dhundhari in *Phagan* on *Basant Panchmi* at Gurbachan Singh's *Akhund Path* No secret meeting, accused left while I was there.

Points out (41), this man was not at Dhundhari *Bhog*. I knew him before.

D. W. 884.—Ishar Singh of Lohatbaddi :—

8th *Phagan* started and reached Nabha 9th *Phagan*. My relative ill. Saw accused in Dera on the 9th *Phagan*.

D. W. 885.—Ikbal Singh, Student, of Bopa Rai :—

I was wit. in L. C. C. against Gurmukh Singh and Kripal Singh. The latter's father tried to pursuade to recede from my statement to the police before I gave evidence in Court. I wanted to consult a religious man whether it was permissible to retract. Accused advised that I should not hesitate telling the truth and should not help the Ghadrites. Sundar Singh once told me that he was offered money to go abroad for education. He declined it on religious scruples.

Already examined.

D. W. 886.—Jagir Singh of Burj Hari Singh :—

Know Udham Singh, approver. Sirdar Singh read a letter from accused to Udham Singh in January 1915 to the effect that his following Har Dayal disciples and cutting his hair disentitle him to receiving *Amrit*.

Already examined.

D. W. 887.—Harnam Singh of Muktsar :—

From Ferozepore I travelled to Ludhiana, date do not remember.

D. W. 888.—Kehr Singh, student, in Jagraon School, of Sidhwan age 19 :—

Corroborates D. W. 886 : do not remember the purport.

FOR ACCUSED (10).

D. W. 889.—Muna Singh of Gharoan (Patiala) :—

Path at Barsa Singh's in *Phagan* before last, it lasted a week. *Bhog* on 8th or 9th, accused read the *Path*. At Harnam Singh's next *Path* began next day. Accused read *Path*. *Bhog* there was on 16th *Phagan*.

D. W. 890.—Rur Singh, Mahant, of Gharoan :—

End of *Magh* before last accused came and stayed two days. Then taken away by Barsa Singh. I attended it daily, *Bhog* 8th or 9th *Phagan*, then at Harnam Singh's next day. *Bhog* 17th or 18th *Phagan*, victory prayed for.

D. W. 891.—Barsa Singh of Gharoan :—

Corroborates.

I attended Santa Singh (77)'s *Path*. Mohindar Singh (54) came to call.

D. W. 892.—Harnam Singh, age 18, of Gharoan :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 893.—Naranjan Singh of Ghorom :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 894.—Dalip Singh of Ghorom :—

Corroborates P. W. 889 and others.

Dr. Alam closes his case for (10).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 25th February 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FOR ACCUSED (15).

D. W. 895.—Mohar Singh, Talwandi Sahiboo :—

Mahant of *Gurdwara*. *Besakhi* last he came for bathing ; he was a *fakir* ; was my pupil for one year two years ago. Good character.

D. W. 896.—Hari Singh of Duma Dana Sahib :—

Mahant. Accused is known to me as Sangat Singh. He was pupil of D. W. 895 ; accompanied me to Mobachha to Mone Kalan. He is well behaved ; has become a Nahang Sadh.

Mr. Saundars closes for (15).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 25th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 897.—Pandit Kartar Singh of Dhakha, caste Jat :—

Preacher and trader.

I was student in Khalsa College. Accused stopped some and admonished others who were or had been to Ajit Singh's lectures.

Amrit in seclusion. *Tat Khalsa* do not recognize any human being as Guru, only Guru Granth is the Guru according to them. Accused a religious man.

Cross-examined —I think Ichhra Singh is not *Tat Khalsa.*

To (38) —Accused was a member of a body called Sikh Sewak Jatha, Ludhiana. This body opposes *anti*-government people ; accused takes part ; also meeting to send combs to front ; accused helped in it, indeed proposed by him.

D. W. 898.—Gurdit Singh of Gohawar, pensioner sepoy :—

19th February I arrived at Konkar *Diwan*. I entrained on 19th February in a train at Mullanpur coming from Ludhiana to Ferozepore. Accused not seen, nor men in black nor music getting into train. I offered service in war ; accused suggested recruitment of my sister's son which I followed ; also corroborates, 897 as to (38) *re* sending combs, &c.

Cross-examined.—I took ticket for Jagraon.

D. W. 899.—Sumpooran Singh of Salampur :—

I attend Salana *Diwan*, 20th, 21st, 22nd February 1915. I started 20th February reaching Khana which is 2 *kos* from Salana. Went to Indar Singh, P. W., at Khana on 20th February afternoon, his wife in the house but he was himself not there. Then went to the *Diwan*, Saw the said Indar Singh at the *Diwan* on the 20th February ; he said he had come a day before *lungar* arrangements. Saw Teja Singh, P. W., also there on that day. He was already reading *Path* for some days. Teja Singh claimed the whole of the native offerings for reading *Path* the whole time which other Sikh would not allow saying some of it be retained for the Subha.

For (13).—In July I went to accused for subscription for Samralla *Gurdwara* ; he contributed something ; assisted in collection.

D. W. 900.—Budh Singh of Dhanola (Nabha State) :—

Attended Basaur *Diwan* on the 1st of *Bhagan* before last ; accused said he will shortly go to Nabha. I took my wife who was a pupil of the accused to visit accused's wife at Nabha on the 7th *Phagan* before last. Stayed with accused for one day, he was there.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FOR ACCUSED (75).

D. W. 901.—Sadhu Singh, Jamadar, 25th, of Koth (Gurdaspur) :—

I was member of *Gurdwara* committee. Used to go every fortnight.

Cross-examined.—Watchman ceased to attend when officers' committee was appointed.

FOR ACCUSED (65).

D. W. 902.—Fatteh Singh, Subedar, 82, of Dode Pund :—

Have returned from war.

Left direction for a *Path*. My father who was directed died on the 18th February. He got up the *Path* and the *Bhog* by the accused. I had sent money for it. On my uncle's death *Bhog*. *Path* by accused in January or February last; both occasions *Ardasa* for victory and safe return. Heard nothing against accused.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W 903.—Ranbir Singh of Kaonke :—

Secretary of Singh Sabha. Anniversary 3 days—20th to 22nd February last.

Gurdit Singh, Vir Singh, Hira Singh, D. Ws., reached there night of 19th.

Good character. No seditious lecture.

D. W. 904.—Dhan Singh of Sewawalla :—

Now in Nabha service. 4th *Phagan* I went to Railway Station, Nabha, expecting brother Bhagwan Singh from his village *vid* Jaito. Saw accused with family getting out of the train. Saw him after at Nabha for several days.

D. W. 905.—Nand Singh of Theli (Ferozepore District) :—

Accused my sister's son. At search accused used to live in the *chaubara* of the house. Some newspaper and a list of subscription were found: cannot identify (P. 70). I am illiterate except writing my name.

Phagan before last saw accused 3rd on 4th *Phagan* at Nabha. I stayed 6 or 7 days there. Saw him often in Dera. He had come owing to plague in the village.

D. W. 906.—Santok Singh of Salempore :—

Assistant Secretary. Sabha Chamkaur. Did not see Sundar Singh (A. M.) at any Chamkaur gathering.

D. W. 907.—Bishen Das of Chivanda :—

Know Bhagat Singh approver's father; he follows Sultan. Never heard any lecture by either of them.

Cross-examined.—I am resticted to my village though not an emigrant, do not know why.

D. W. 908.—Narain Singh of Dhaka :—

Teacher and *Granthi* in Khalsa College, Amritsar.

I got my village people inoculated, got a character. Kishen Singh, Zaildar, could not give it he thought accused was in his way of getting it. He complained of it.

Amrit is given in private.

D. W. 909.—Ditta Singh, of Raipur :—

Good character.

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D. W. 910.—Rafiq Shah, Inspector of Police, Ludhiana :—

Gurbachan Singh showed me a letter received by him *re Akhun.. ath.*

I did not take it as unnecessary to the case, I was told its contents.

D. W. 911.—Mussammat Dya Kaur, wife of Lal Singh, Jagraon :—

My son in Ludhiana Jail. I went to see him, lots of men there for identification some months ago. Saw Indar Singh and his wife Nehal Kaur, he was told by the police to say what he wanted, were ill-treated otherwise. She complained that if they do not tell a lie they are ill-treated or her husband put in *havilat*. Ram Singh, Atma Singh, C. W., were there also. Indar Singh, father, and Nehal Kaur's aunt met me at *Gurdwara* of Mozang about a month ago. They said they were sent for to make Indar Singh and his wife say what they wanted, otherwise they will not be released.

Cross-examined.—(2) is my son. Ram Singh is Jaggat Singh's brother.

D. W. 912.—Puran Singh, Pensioner, Jamadar of Jangpore(Ludhiana) :—

Accused much respected by Sikhs. He is a pious and a religious man.

Cross-examined.—Am son of Man Singh. My house searched at the instance of Raja Ram's minor son for bomb. I was declared innocent. I prosecuted Raja Ram. He apologized in writing. Nothing found criminating in my house.

To my question.—I prosecuted him in October in Ludhiana.

To (38).—I advised the accused to assist in ca'ching political offenders.

D. W. 913.—Ram Singh, pensioner sepoy, of Goojarwall :—

Saw Indar Singh being stopped by police on 25th *Phagan*. Was told why does he not speak out.

Already examined.

Cross-examined.—Am 33's brother.

D. W. 914.—Atma Singh, auditor, Patiala.

D. 41, D. 53, D. 56 shown. Recognizes D 41 and D 56 as in accused's handwriting, but says D 53 is not.

Recalled: already examined as letters were not in Court.

Cross-examined.—I am in corresponding terms with accused; no frendship either.

Re-examined.—I observed his handwriting in Khalsa College where he was Superintendent.

FOR ACCUSED (78).

D. W. 915.—Snta Singh of Gujarwal.

I was in Canada. Knew accused there. I know his wife and brother wrote to him to return for the marriage of the accused. He had land there. Had sold it, could not disposed of it. When disposed of, some still due, that was why he was not in a position to leave before war. He disposed of his joint share with me to me for Rs. 1,000 in addition to other land. Rupees 1,200 or 1,300 are still unrealized by accused. Good character. I am also restricted. Accused did not even attend his sister's son's marriage.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 25th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The 26th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (89).

D. W. 916.—Hardit Singh of Gujarwal, Pensioner Havildar :—

Last year I put up on 6th *Phagan* before last a Persian wheel on a well owned by me and Gurdit Singh, Narain Singh, Bhola Singh, Surjan Singh and a woman. Worked daily at it ; Surjan Singh was there all the time. He was in charge. Wood work by Bishen Singh, iron work by Bishen Singh. At night we stayed alternately. I got accused enlisted as bugler. I am his uncle ; his father Daffadar. Got ill and retired on pension. Accused also returned to his home. After that my son and accused wanted to be recruited for field service. Accused involved in this case. I got my son enlisted. All our family in service ; some in front.

D. W. 917.—Gurdit Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 916.

D. W. 918.—Naurang Singh, Mistri, of Gujarwal :—

Worked at the well, *Phagan* 6th up to 10th. All the owners there. Got Rs. 125 through Narain Singh.

D. W. 919.—Narain Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates.

FOR ACCUSED (89) and (69).

D. W. 920.—Musa Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates as to well as above. Good character.

Was present at Gujarwal. *Bhog* at Jaggat Singh's house on *Basant Panchmi* before last. A man invited the singing party for a *Path* at Dhandari.

For (78) *personally.*—I told accused in last summer that he had better put up doors lest some enemy falsely gets him in trouble.

FOR ACCUSED (89).

D. W. 921.—Bhola Singh of Gujarwal, Pensioner Havildar :—

Corroborates 916. I am co-sharer of the well. All the co-sharers were including the accused actually worked there. Accused offered to the recruited to go to field. Hardit Singh, D. W. 916, has enlisted. Good character.

Already examined for (78).

D. W. 922.—Bishen Singh, Tirkhan, Gujarwal :—

Worked 5 days, 6th to 10th *Phagan* at the well of 916 and others.

D. W. 923.—Bhag Singh of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates P. W. 916. My fields adjoing. Accused worked throughout in day time.

D. W. 924.—Aror Singh of Jagur, Pensioner Havildar, Gujarwal :—

Path in *Bisakh* last by accused in his house. *Bhog* by himself for safe return of his cousins and victory. Accused asked me to get him recruited ; reply was that he was not likely to be admitted. He was not of regulation height. Good character.

D. W. 925.—Atma Singh, son of Bhuga Singh, of Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 924.

D. W. 926.—Ratan Singh, pensioner sepoy, Gujarwal :—

Corroborates D. W. 924. I am cousin of accused, who has some cousin in front.

D. W. 927.—Heera Singh, pensioner sepoy, of Gujarwal :—

Good character. Corroborates D. W. 925 as to *Bhog*.

Cross-examined.—Am (59)'s uncle.

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D. W. 928.—Prem Singh of Sainpura :—

Mussar of accused. My wife ill from *Sawan* last to *Katak*. Accused came in *Bhadon* to enquire. Stayed there 2½ months. We got up two *Path*. accused did them. Returned about *Dewali* to Amritsar to see the fair.

Dr. Alam closes this accused's case.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (65).

D. W. 929.—Vir Singh, Editor, *Khalsa Samachar*, Amritsar :—

Refers to his paper—

15th October 1914.—A correspondent writes : " boys of Khalsa School of Dhudeke read *Japji* 125 times and a *path* got up in the school for victory of British arms."

22nd October 1914.—Bhai Mukand Singh, Secretary of Khalsa School, Dhudeke writes : " Pakhar Singh, Ratan Singh, Gurdit Singh, Sucha Singh, remitted Rs. 614 from America through Sawan Singh, and Thaman Singh for the school."

3rd December 1914.—Mukand Singh writes : " that the boys of the school did the *nagarkirtan* and *path* praying for victory of British arms."

31st December 1914.—Secretary of school writes : " 45 scholars on the rolls, educational officers being pleased have accepted the school as aided school. Grant of Rs. 5 a month to the school to be increased."

We keep correspondent's letters for one year. I am not sure whether the letters above referred to have been destroyed or still exist.

To my question.—I don't know accused personally.

D. W. 930.—Ajit Singh of Dhudeke :—

Am on school committee. Accused good character. Nainu, son of Gulab Singh, misappropriated Rs. 300 belonging to school. Accused as Manager has been demanding from him. Accused had a dispute with Gurbachan Singh for demanding Rs. 28 remitted by the latter's brother. Accused resigned. Committee did not accept it. All correspondence by accused. Mokand Singh was Secretary. He only knows Gurmukhi. *Bhogs* for victory in school.

Accused made boys recite *Japji* 125 times. Accused working Manager since the start. He bought the furniture. School committees in the school building.

D. W. 931.—Santa Singh of Dhudeke :—

No seditious talk. Dispute with Nainu. In plague school closed for some time. Accused got cholera and accused left for home. Was arrested the day I returned from home.

D. W. 932.—Mulook Singh, Lambardar, Mudeke :—

My village a *kos* off. Went to school on *bhog*. Victory prayed for. Came to know accused on that occasion. Accused prayed for victory.

D. W. 933.—Natha Singh of Dhudeke :—

I was standard bearer when *nagarkirtan* by boys of school. Accused took chief interest in the *bhog*.

D. W. 934.—Mala Singh, Lambardar, of Kot Kalal, District Sialkot :—

Good character. Accused's brother-in law in war.

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D. W. 935.—Lal Singh, of Kot Kalal, pensioner Daffadar :—

Good character. Accused's brother-in-law in war.

D. W. 936.—Gopal Singh of Kot Kalal :—

Good character. Accused's brother-in-law in war. Last time he lived in village probably for 4 months. Got up a *path* for victory.

D. W. 937.—Gurup Singh, Zaildar, Mudeke :—

Knows nothing.

D. W. 938.—Khem Singh, of Sirhala Khurd (Hoshiarpur), pensioner :—

Knows nothing.

FOR ACCUSED (19).

D. W. 939.—Kashmir Singh of Shankar, Ludhiana District :—

Accused fellow student. Anokh Singh and accused had near rooms. I lost my clothes. Accused had seen them in Anokh Singh's room. He mentioned to me. I reported to Head-master. Somebody threw them through a sky-light.

Mr. Rauf Ali gives up Dyal Singh and closes his case but regrets one of his important witnesses Naranjan Singh who has gone to front. It is said he was summoned to produce a letter.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (33).

D. W. 940.—Thakur Singh of Gujarwal, sepoy :—

Cousin of accused. I went to war; returned after one year. Nine first cousins of accused in war. Wrote to Ram Singh to get back accused. Whole family in Government service.

Mr. Rauf Ali closes.

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

Mr. Rauf Ali also closes for (78).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (65).

D. W. 941.—Indar Singh of Mahalpur :—

Teacher in Nangal Kalan. Accused once a teacher in Khalsa School. Mela Singh a returned emigrant turned out.

D. W. 942.—Bhagat Singh of Nangal Kalan :—

Knows nothing.

Dr. Alam closes for (65).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 26th February 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

FOR ACCUSED (70).

D. W. 943.—Partap Singh of Khurdpore of Guide Cavalry :—

Brother of accused. He returned in December; went to meet him. He demanded his share. I said I will pay in *Jeth-Har* from Ichhar Singh to whom I had lent his share of the money.

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I petitioned to Deputy Commissioner to realize from Ichhra Singh and pay to accused.

Never heard Roda Singh as second name of accused.

Resaldar Bahadur P. W. 238 is on had terms with me ; his cousin stole gold watch. I caught him. On my evidence he was turned out of cantonment. The Risaldar threatened to score the grudge.

Accused once served for 5 years in Cavalry. I left word. Wrote to him whether Commanding Officer will admit him in service. Accused had agreed to enlist.

D. W. 944.—Ishar Singh of Khurdpore :—

I have relation in Heronpur.

Police arrested one Dalip Singh, returned emigrant. I spoke of it in my village. Accused present. No sedition. On return accused remained a month and-a-half in the month.

D. W. 945.—Partap Singh of Khurdpore :—

Accused has no other name. He is known only as Runga Singh. Corroborates D. W. 914 also. No sedition. Accused fled away to avoid arrest.

D. W. 946.—Achhar Singh of Khurdpore :—

Due money to accused's brother. Deputy Commissioner ordered me to pay. I paid to D. W. 943's wife.

Good character. No other name.

D. W. 947.— Gahna Singh of Khurdpore :—

Good character.

D. W. 948.—Achhar Singh of Khurdpore :—

Chat with accused. He said he will go to his brother and if possible will enlist. Returned emigrants were being arrested, cannot say why.

D. W. 949.—Natha Singh, pensioner of Khurdpore :—

Good character. No other name.

D. W. 950.—Gurdit Singh of Khurdpore :—

No other name. Remained two months. No sedition. Not restricted. Did not absent himself except he left.

D. W. 951.—Dalel Singh of Khurdpore :—

Corroborates D. W. 950. Used to say he has got money from brother and desired to be enlisted.

D. W. 952.—Narain Singh of Khurdpore :—

Corroborates D. W. 951.

D. W. 953.—Ishar Singh of Khurdpore :—

Corroborates.

D. W. 954—Indar Singh of Khurdpore :—

Left for fear. Heard he left also to get his share from his brother.

D. W. 955.—Amar Singh of Khurdpore :—

Good character. No seditious talk. Don't know why he left.

D. W. 956.—Jowala Singh of Khurdpore :—

Corroborates D. W. 951.

FOR ACCUSED (93).

D. W. 957.—Heera Singh, Daffadar, of Phalake :—

Accused served 3 years in my Cavalry. Good character.

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Cross-examined.—Was last in Balaram with me. Dismissed for suspicious theft of flower plants.

Re-examined.—Accused did not talk sedition.

FOR ACCUSED (26).

D. W. 958.—Labh Singh of Kaleka, formerly of 26th :—

Accused in 26th. I went once to Hong Kong. Was there when accused there. No sedition by him. No punishment to him for anything. I returned with accused. At Karachi accused never warned sepoys from going to service. (40) went on leave. Depôt sent to Ferozepore. Accused left behind on orders for Hong Kong. Accused never murmured to go to Hong Kong himself; nor dissuaded others. Buta Singh and accused at loggerheads. One of Mahan Singh's son received *pahaul* from accused; fee is Rs. 2-8-0. Demand and refusal at first, later paid, but bad feeling between them.

At Ferozepore I got discharge after accused. I was orderly to Major Cargill. Accused while on leave was discharged.

For (46).—Accused and (26) discharged some time. Accused did not return nor approached the lines, but when (48) arrested report that all dismissed men returned. (48) did not say that (46) returned. Good character.

No sepoy allowed to visit Hong Kong across the sea without officers. A havildar at the launch, another Sardar at the jetty. He sent back sepoys if not accompanied by an officer. Accused at Hong Kong 50 miles.

For (66).—Know accused; good character. He was on dak duty. No sedition. Quarrelled with Buta Singh who wanted his dâk first. Accused refused to comply. Accused sent to Lahore after 3 or 4 days from Ferozepore. In those days no Cavalry nor Cavalry Depôt.

For (48).—Keys of magazine with officer.

Cross-examined.—I resigned on private affairs. There was a Havildar Harnam Singh at Karachi. Accused gave *pahaul*.

FOR ACCUSED (46).

D. W. 959.—Ram Singh of Mangewal, Hoshiarpur :—

Took 9th *Phagan* accused in my house to Nawashahr in the morning; reached in the evening.

D. W. 960.—Kirpa Singh of Mahrolli :—

Criminal case against accused's father.

He was ill. Wrote to get back accused, whose brother in the army.

D. W. 961.—Narain Singh of Bain Hara :—

Saw accused going on pony 9th *Phagan* towards his home.

D. W. 962.—Wariam Singh of Anandpore :—

Village near. No seditious talk. No visit by bad characters. Lives a little outside the village.

D. W. 963.—Gujar Singh of Sidhaiwal :—

Adjoining village. No seditious talk. Saw him on his return near my fields. Accused served 10 years.

D. W. 964.—Kripa Singh, Subedar pensioner, of Jindwari :—

Good character at home.

Saw him once going towards Anandpore. In question he said he got discharged. Do not member date. Accused on foot.

Has 3 medals.

D. W. 965.—Shiv Deo of Mangewal :—

Met accused on pony in the lane, 9th *Phagan*; often met again. Once or twice asked people recruit. I took my daughter.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

He was once before arrested. He was released. No visits by returned emigrants to him ; they are watched.

D. W. 966.—Jowahir Singh, *Lambardar*, Mirpur :—

Know accused's father. Has land in my village also. I demanded on 9th *Phagan* balance of revenue at Lungmazari. Stoppod with accused's father. Accused came with pony loaded with his luggage. Said he applied and got a discharge. Accused's brother returned from front insane. He too got a discharge. Accused stayed home and cultivated in both villages. No visits by bad characters. Once arrested before and released.

D. W. 967.—Mangal Singh of Mirpur :—

Corroborates D. W. 996.

Cross-examined.—Accused my *Massi's* son.

D. W. 968.—Bishen Singh of Mungewal :—

Adjoining village. Accused's brother returned from service insane. Often met accused. No seditious talk. Accused encouraged recruitment. Good character. There is a Harnam Singh of Mirpur.

D. W. 969.—Lahna Singh, Pensioner Havildar, Mehalloti :—

Near village I heard Puran Singh and accused talk about the latter coming back after discharge in *Phagan* last. Do not remember accused had a pony with luggage on. It was great sacrifice day to Shahdeedan. Know accused's father.

Cross-examined.—It was noon.

D. W. 970.—Bhai Khem Singh, Pensioner Havildar of Sarhali Khurd :—

Accused's brother in my section. Accused applied at Kohat for discharge. Both brothers in army ; one was wanted at home for domestic affairs. Refused then. Well behaved.

D. W. 971.—Jowahir Singh, father of accused :—

Both my sons in army. Criminal case with my nephews. They usurped property. Wrote several times for discharge for one of them.

Once I went to Ferozepore in January before last or December for discharge. Commanding Officer put it off. Once before accused arrested but released by Criminal Investigation Department. Search of my house, nothing criminating found. Accused kept on cultivating. Since 9th *Phagan* when he returned late in the evening with his luggage on a pony. Accused said name struck off.

D. W. 972.—Surdha Singh, Clerk, 26th, of Chakdana (Jullundur) :—

D. W. Teja Singh and accused in my regiment. We never heard in the lines any lecture by a seditionist. Five clerks in my regiment. No other Surdha Singh. Never heard any seditious lecture in hospital ; nothing to do with Buta Singh, Kirpa Singh (accused), Fatteh Singh, Teja Singh. Never saw any Bengali coming to the lines. Teja Singh's statement, page 287 read by counsel to witness. Says it is false.

There was a clerk Madho Singh who is dismissed.

For (26).—Accused discharged on 19th February 1915. Know (26) ; he was in the regiment. When discharged Buta Singh, Jamadar and accused not on good terms. No seduction of troops. No denial by any sepoys to go for field service. No grievance nor did they go in a body to Commanding Officer.

Never saw (46) near or about the lines after he has dismissed did not hear at Labh Singh's arrest that accused (46) visited the lines or near them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Teja Singh had his family with him at Ferozepore.

Government carpets detected with Madho Singh.

Accused well behaved.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 973.—Atma Singh :—

D. 59 in the front.

Produces letters from soldiers at front to the accused.

Brother of accused.

Accused's former name was Basant 1907 when took *amrit* then the present name.

D. 41, D. 52, D. 56 are in accused's handwriting.

FOR ACCUSED (48).

D. W. 974.—Lal Singh of Pattoke :—

Accused returned on the 8th *Phagan* to his village in the evening. Did not see him next day.

FOR ACCUSED (68).

D. W. 975—Fauja Singh of Jhaman :—

Accused in my company ; has bad sight. Did not go to *Gurdwara* after prohibition. Was Dâk orderly ; had a dispute with Buta Singh who wanted dâk first to him which accused refused ; on bad terms since. Accused never disuaded anybody to go for field services.

FOR ACCUSED (46).

D. W. 976.—Puran Singh of Nahroti, Lambardar :—

I and accused met Lehna Singh near a well. Accused was coming back from his regiment after discharge. Pony with his luggage. On 9th *Phagan* it is goat sacrifice day. My brother sacrificed that day.

Cross-examined.—Accused is my *Sala*. Lahna Singh is my *Kurm*.

FOR ACCUSED (85).

D. W. 977.—Bissa *Chooraha* of Daulo Nangal :—

Returned with accused from Singapore in *Katak*. No meetings on board. No seditious talk. At Howrah railway station I left, accused said he will follow suit saying he had to get the price of umbrellas, from Wadalli. Accused arrested in the way. I was called to thana Beas. Asked which ship he travelled by ; told in my ship ; released. He went to Amritsar to take some money and not again.

Returned emigrants watched, accused did cultivation in his village ; was partner with Jawand Singh. Did not absent himself during his stay in village. Again arrested in *Sawan* or *Bhadon*, while he was in his fields ; his uncle Sadda Singh who retired from the army joint with him. No sedition.

Cross-examined.—Accused had come from another port. No Daulo Nangal man in my boat. Am a village menial.

D. W. 978.—Jawahir Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Did not absent. Joint with Jwand Singh ; uncle joint with him who has got squares. Arrested while in field. Thanadar did not go in, one constable went in ; brought nothing; the second brought out some lead. Three persons searched before (says this in a half-hearted way).

D. W. 979.—Sundar Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Brother of accused. I was in artillery. We once went to Amritsar to draw money from Scinde Bank. Accused did not absent since. One of my brothers in front. I resigned of my own accord.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

D. W. 980.—Jawand Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Partner in cultivation with accused. Accused not absent. As to search of house corroborates except that constables were not searched.

Assistant Superintendent of Police promised pardon if accused disclosed, he said knew nothing; accused detained. Good character. No visits of undesirables.

D. W. 981.—Hukam Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Cultivates. Never absent. No visits by emigrants.

Cross-examined.—I got discharge in *Har*; so did accused's brother.

D. W. 982—Santa Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Good character.

D. W. 983.—Gurdit Singh of Daulo Nangal :—

Uncle of accused retired and got square; shows medal of him; am brother. Accused written to for Gunga Singh's younger brother's marriage.

Mr. Sawney closes for him.

SHEO NARAIN
Special Commissioner.

The 26th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (18).

D. W. 984.—Khushal Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused in *Dewali*. Cultivated. Arrested at *Massia*, fortnight before was in village; got up a *bhog* for Mit Singh who had gone; accused spent for it *bhog* one day before *Massia*; no sedition. No visits of emigrants.

Cross-examined.—Accused has no other name.

D. W. 985.—Badan Singh of Bhakna :—

Was accused's witness in Lahore Conspiracy Case. Corroborates P. W. 983.

Cross-examined.—No Badan, son of Sham Singh, in our village.

D. W. 986.—Mangal Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 987.—Ghanda Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bhog* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 938.—Mewa Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 989.—Sher Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 990.—Wariam Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 991.—Natha Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W 992.—Atma Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused kept to village. Corroborates as to *Path* and *Bogh* and visits of strangers.

D. W. 993.—Sham Singh of Mulla Mehram :—

Village one mile. *Path* by accused, *Bogh* one day before *Massia*.

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D. W. 994.—Bhagat Singh of Bhakna :—

Corroborates : *Path* and presence in village.

D. W. 995.—Lal Singh of Bhakna :—

Corroborates : *Path* and presence in village.

D. W. 996.—Banta Singh of Bhakna :—

Corroborates : *Path* and presence in village.

D. W. 997.—Assa Singh of Bhakna :—

Corroborates : *Path* and presence in village.

D. W. 998.—Nihal Singh of Bhakna :—

Accused got 100 recruited. Before going to Shanghai he used to be in Cavalry. Witness a recruit.

D. W. 999.—Labh Singh of Bhakna :—

Good character. Got recruits.

D. W. 1,000.—Muhammad Fazal Rahman, Reader :—

Produces record of Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Mr. Puri gives up Fauja Singh, Sundar Singh, Balwant, Gujar Singh of Gudda.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 26th February 1916.

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS, LAHORE.

CROWN

versus

NATHA SINGH (61).

In this case, at the time of the examination of the approvers, Natha Singh, Kala Singh and Sundar Singh this Honourable Court was requested that the statements of the approvers mentioned above be placed on the record. This Court ordered that a regular application be made.

It is most respectfully prayed that the statements of Natha Singh, Sundar Singh and Kala Singh, approvers, before the police be seen and placed on the record.

They are recorded by Ejaz Husain, Dhanpat Rai and Feroze Din.

Humble petitioner

The 25th February 1916.

NATHA SINGH (61),
through HAKUMAT RAI,
Pleader.

President has asked me to show it to you.

The 25th February 1916.

M. F. RAHMAN,
Reader.

Government Advocate.

The facts stated are not correct. During the examination of certain approvers one or two Counsel for accused informally asked the Government Advocate for a copy of the approvers' statement to the Police and were referred by the latter to the Commissioners. The President stated that written applications should be made and orders would then be passed. As a matter of fact Counsel refused to make the applications and the approvers' examinations were concluded without any question being put to them with reference to the Police statements. These statements cannot now, I submit, be placed on the record as evidence.

The 26th February 1916.

C. BEVAN PETMAN,
Government Advocate.

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ORDER.—We have considered the application; but are not prepared to sanction it.

The 26th February 1916.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

In the Court of the Special Commissioners, Lahore.

The humble petition of the accused sheweth—

(1) That he finds that on page 488 of the record in answer to question No. (11) there seems to be a mistake.

(2) That in the said answer he said that he did not know any of the men asked in the question except Sundar Singh (A. M.) and he never invited any of them through Teja Singh of Samrala, but he never meant to say that he invited Sundar Singh (A. M.) to the referred *Akhand path*. What the accused meant to say was that he invited none of the people mentioned in the question and he knew none of them, but Sundar Singh (A. M.) only. In the record it is mentioned that the accused invited none of the persons asked about but Sundar Singh which the accused never said or meant.

It is therefore prayed that the mistake may be corrected.

RANDHIR SINGH,
accused No. 69,
through M. ALAM,
Barrister-at-Law.

Attached to record.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 26th February 1916.

The 28th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 1001—Jewan Singh of Gujarwal, Lambardar:—

Bhog at Jaggat Singh's. Cannot say what date. Cannot remember the month.

Good character.

D. W. 1002.—Dewa Singh, Updeshak, Patiala:—

Preacher. Engaged by Daswandh Committee, Patiala. Report my work in writing. Keep diary also. On 18th February 1915 I was at Majra at a *bhog*. On the 19th February at *Majri*. I returned *viâ* Khanna. Indar Singh and wife both present on the 18th February at Majra and Indar Singh alone was present at *Majri* on the 19th February. I dined at Indar Singh's in Khanna on return from *Majri*. He accompanied me from *Majri* to Khanna and thence he went away to Dewan at *Salana*. He was whole day on the 18th February with me, also on the 19th up till evening. The diary begins 1st January up to end of December.

The diary mostly in pencil in Gurmukhi characters given by Thaman Singh, Giani.—(D. 61.)

To my question.—My present diary for the year has no note by the Giani as in the diary of last year. Diaries are given by said Society.

Cross-examined.—Indar Singh's wife returned with us to Khanna on the 19th February. Indar Singh left for *Salana* 7 P.M. Saw Bhagwan Singh, Hazara Singh of *Salana*. Met me at Khanna. They had come to buy things for *Dewan*. I mentioned seeing Indar Singh at Majra, *Majri* and at Khanna, to Atma Singh of Narangwal, brother of accused, six days after and to some others in those days but not recently.

Re-examined.—I mentioned this some months ago.

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FOR (58) AND (69).

D. W. 1003.—Idu of Narangwal, Chaukidar :—

Produces Death Register D. 62. Plague in February 1915.

Register for Asi and Narangwal in the same.

The accused (69) left Narangwal during the plague days. Saw him carting away his things.

NOTE.—17th February entry is altered, but cannot be said it is a forgery. Bishen is written first, this is scored and Harnam Kaur noted. Before this entry Bishen Singh is added before "*Zauja*" of Kehr Singh.

Anyway the entery is doubtful.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 1004.—Harnam Singh of Beja :—

Jagat Singh's *Akhand Path*. *Bhog* on *Basant Panchmi*. A man from Dhundari came and wanted a *Path* at his.

Accused 69 gave me a letter for Santa Singh.

I attended *Salana Dewan*. I and Indar Singh and his wife reached *Salana* on the 20th February from Khanna which we had left on the 19th.

D. W. 1005.—Harjas Singh of Dhuri :—

Gurdwara near station. I am Assistant Secretary. Dhuri in the way between Raipur and Nabha. Stoppage at Dhuri more than 2 hours, train from Raipur reaches 3 P.M. and starts quarter after 5 P.M. Met accused at Dhuri on 4th *Phagan* in the *Gurdwara* who did *kirtan* there. *Akhand Path* in my house in *Asauj* 1971 for victory. Accused prayed for victory.

D. W. 1006.—Gopal Singh, of Ghoroam (Patiala) :—

I carried accused's letter to Balaur to Santa Singh 7th or 8th *Phagan*.

D. W. 1007.—Randhir Singh of Rashin (Ludhiana District) :—

I did not go to Lohatbadi meeting. Mr. Alam gives up Sundar Singh, witness.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

FOR ACCUSED (18).

D. W. 1008.—Narain Singh of Padhana :—

Was six years Shanghai; returned a little over a year ago. Accused and Sooba Singh (P. W.) quarrelled in the *Gurdwara*; both were turned out. Saw accused taking Sooba Singh to thana for rowdyism with women of ill-fame. Accused never collected any money for *Ghadr*, nor circulated it to anybody, nor for Gurdit Singh. No lecture. Accused cannct do it.

Sundar Singh (W. G.) aspired to be *Granthi*. People would not have him. Accused was chief opponent. Bad terms since.

Cross-examined.—Returned by Jardine boat. Accused not with me. Accused dismissed from Police service for neglect of duty. No letter found from his possession. I was a watchman.

D. W. 1009.—Ganpat Rai, Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Lahore :—

Channan Singh did *mulaqat* of Lal Singh and Bishan Singh, 3rd May the same day accused *mulaqat* with Sham Singh. Visits are in twos and threes in the morning time. The accused asked Major Ward last month that he remembered that he was visited by Sham Singh the same time as Channan Singh visited Lal Singh. Major Ward referred to me and I gave the information that the *mulaqats* the same date.

D. W. 1010.—Lahna Singh of Makhi :—

Was watchman at Shanghai six years. Returned 1914. No subscription by accused; none for Gurdit Singh. Never asked me or any body for subscription. No lecture in *Gurdwara* or any garden. Accused never associated with Lal Singh of Malwa, Ganda Singh of Nakka, Kesar Singh of Malwa, watchman.

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Malwa and Manjha men were on bad terms there.

Sundar Singh (W. G.) and accused quarrelled over *Granthiship*; the former used to drink privately, which the latter detected and informed others. Perhaps they quarrelled twice after that too.

Sooba Singh, *Nehang* of Mundapind and the accused quarrelled in *Gurdwara*. Accused took him to thana.

Cross-examined.—Heard that accused dismissed through enmity of Jamadar. Heard of accused's second fight with Sundar Singh. Was present at first.

D. W. 1011.—Miya Singh of Padhana :—

Railway watchman five years in Shanghai.

Accused never circulated; no subscription collected by him, not a pice. I travelled in Gurdit Singh's ship. Accused did not collect any money for him. No correspondence on the subject. No lecture; cannot do it.

Cross-examined.—No *jalsa* in *gurdwara* on Gurdit Singh's arrival. I paid my own fare. Cannot say whether he landed in Shanghai. I am restricted.

For (23).—Accused was not against Government. I do not know Dr. Raghnath Singh. There was a doctor with family.

D. W. 1012.—Harnam Singh of Padhana :—

Watchman at Shanghai for 2½ years. Returned 1914. Corroborates D. W. 1011. Accused opposed Sundar Singh (W. G.) in his claim for *Granthi*.

Cross-examined.—Was accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case and the present. Returned in Jardine Company.

D. W. 1013.—Wadhawa Singh of Dugri :—

No vow by accused nor by me to *ghadr* in India. Did not know accused, nor Balwant Singh at Shanghai. I was there only a month or so. I saw accused first time in the ship I returned. No *Ghadr* lecture by him on board.

Cross-examined.—I was not with accused in the same train from Howrah. After bathing at Amritsar I at once went to my village.

For (88).—Accused remained at Hong Kong. Never went to Shanghai.

D. W. 1014.—Indar Singh of Dhotian :—

Was on same ship on return as accused. No lecture on board by accused. Accused never gave his name Badan Singh.

Cross-examined.—Boat Jardine. I got in from Shanghai.

D. W. 1015.—Sadhu Singh of Merhana :—

Watchman, Shanghai 4 years. Knew accused by face there. No circulation of any paper nor subscription by accused. No lecture.

Cross-examined.—My village 4 *kos* from Dudher. Did not know Balwant Singh in Shanghai nor Buta Singh, *Granthi*.

Am restricted to my village.

D. W. 1016.—Maghar Singh of Khara :—

Watchman, Shanghai, 3 years. The same as D. W. 1015. My brother in police thana. I frequently went there.

Cross-examined.—Am restricted.

FOR ACCUSED (98).

D. W. 1017.—Kesar Singh of Sangrana :—

Was present at identification at Ludhiana. I was in the row lined up. Accused at my left, side by side. Sunder Singh (A. M.) took 5 or 6 rounds then stopped at the accused and said he had seen him, saying he did not know his name. Thanadar who standing close to him told him he was Uttam Singh. During these rounds, a thanadar was constantly going from and coming back to the row where we were lined up.

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Arjan Singh took 2 or 3 rounds. Accused had a sheet tied his waist, he asked accused if he had a small *kuchh*. Accused said he could see. When Hoti Mardan man came to identify he went round 5 or 6 times and said he was unable to identify. Told again to go round by thanadar slowly and carefully pointing his finger at the accused, then that man said perhaps he had see him at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Indar Singh and Nehal Kaur did not recognize. She had a thin veil and could see through. Complained of ill-treatment by police.

Cross-examined.—A European was present. Do not know if he noticed the pointing finger. Did not hear accused complain to that European gentleman.

D. W. 1018.—Ganda Singh of Ludhewal :—

Was present in row. One man by seeing small *kuckh* another by show of hand. I was said by one man to be in *Akhund Path.* Sunder Singh (A. M.) also said seeing me somewhere.

FOR ACCUSED (70).

Accused was allowed out of jail once. A Jullundur boy identified me as Uttam Singh.

D. W. 1019.—Chhajjoo Ram of Sanaur :—

Saw accused in his brother's shop at Patiala 8th or 9th *Phagan* for getting stones set.

FOR ACCUSED (28).

D. W. 1020.—Longa of Sibi :—

Saw accused at Jacobabad. Santa Singh known to me before. I took them to Mudi. Did not approver. Then to Bhagwali. I was with them 4 days and saw them off. Accused rode all the time was with them. Reported at Jacobabad he was ill. No talk of sedition before me.

D. W. 1021.—Nand Singh of Sukhri (Amritsar) :—

Was at Hong Kong with him. Lal Singh, Jamadar, borrowed from him. Mir Shah, Police Sergeant was sued by accused.

Was popular with European police. Was respected by Chinamen.

FOR ACCUSED (8).

D. W. 1022.—Shankar in 11th Mule Battery :—

Accused not being up to the work when first joined.

Accused offered to go to field service ; he was ready to go.

Mr. Saunders closes the case.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 28th February 1916.

For ACCUSED (55).

D. W. 1023.—Devidyal of Sur Singh :—

Accused treated 8th November to 12th December 1914 for fever and cough. I attended him ; he was laid up.

Cross-examined.—I was compounder before. Left service 1904. Was convicted of theft, fine reduced, for stealing quinine.

Register from 1914. Have not brought registers from 1904, because not called for.

NOTE.—Register produced appears to show that a lot of entries of a month are in the same ink. Then in deeper ink a series of entries of the different dates.

D. W. 1024.—Chet Singh of Sur Singh :—

Accused is my second cousin so is Natha Singh. He kept a *Mirasan* as mistress. He turned out his wife. Lachman Singh is real brother. He protested against it, hence Natha Singh annoyed. The latter suspected intrigue of Lachman Singh with his wife.

Also quarrel about land between Natha Singh and accused about 2½ years ago accused very ill in *Katak.* Devi Dyal treated him.

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D. W. 1025.—Jaggat Singh, Pensioner Jamadar, of Sur Singh :—

Accused served under me for 7 years. Returned 2½ years. I returned 5 years. Since return I met him about a year and a half ago. Accused ill with fever and cough, on bed for about a month or so.

D. W. 1026.– Chaudhri Nawab of Sur Singh :—

Already examined.

Natha Singh, approver, had usurped accused's land. Accused and his brother recovered it by force, separating by a lane. Hence enmity. He suspected Lachman Singh of intrigue with his wife. Lachman Das protested against *Mirasan*.

D. W. 1027.—Bhana Brahman, Sur Singh :—

Corroborates as to land and illness.

D. W. 1028.—Luchman Singh of Sur Singh :—

Brother of the accused. Produces accused's discharge certificate—(D. 66) (conduct exemplary). Approver Natha Singh is our cousin. Enmity with him ; on worst of terms. Dispute as to his usurping his land. We protested *Mirasan* kept by him ; others protested also. He suspected me of intrigue ; it was false.

FOR ACCUSED (65).

D. W. 1029.—Kala Singh of Dhudike, Lambardar :—

Witness says called by wire.

Accused got ill and went home on a pony with his brother during plague. *Bhog* for victory.

Dr. Alam says he will refer to Exh. D. 57 and series. Need not call any witness.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 28th February 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (54).

D. W. 1030.—Kirpal Singh of Khatra :—

Good character.

D. W. 1031.—Bishna of Khatra :—

Good character.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 28th February 1916.

Translation of the Supplementary Statement of Samma Singh, accused No. 75.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect:—

"So long as Sardar Bulaka Singh, pensioned Subedar, was in Hong Kong. I used to call upon him at his house from time to time. He is my relative. Four or five years ago he retired on pension and came to India. Ever since his return I have never gone to any regimental quarters.

"Jamadar Lal Singh, a witness for the prosecution, is my eremy. Several cases have been fought between he and myself. I never went to *Gurdwara* in 1912. After a committee was organised I never went there especially because I apprehended institution of a false case against me by Lal Singh. Sardar Hakim Singh and *Sardar* Mula Singh, prosecution witnesses, gave evidence against me simply at the instance of Lal Singh. In August 1915 Sardar Hakim Singh gave evidence in my favour at Hong Kong, giving me a good character and ascribing the complaint against me to enemity. But now in this court he has stated that I lectured on *ghadr* in 1914, which is altogether false.

"Lhai Bhagwan Singh, *granthi*, is inimically disposed towards me. I could never, therefore, become a member of his party. He was a member of the party of Lal Singh and Hakim Singh. When he left Hong Kong for America, probably in 1913, he was given by the *Gurdwara* Committee 500 dollars with a medal and a certificate. Hakim Singh and Lal Singh were members of that committee, while I was not, a fact that can be borne out by a reference to the

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committee's books. Lal Singh once made a false complaint against me and had me discharged from service. On the real facts coming to light, however, I was reinstated. Every passenger sailing from America, Manila, Shanghai or from any other place to Hong Kong was searched. How could a y one then bring with him anything objectionable ? Besides, no one could go to the regimental quarters without permission. Even after the return to India, of Lal Singh *Jamadar* and his partisans, namely, Sardar Hakim Singh, Sardar Mula Singh, etc., military officers, the *Gurdwara* Committe comprised Military and Police Officers. I did not go to the *Gurdwara* simly through fear of enmity Lal Singh bore me. However I went there from time to time after his return. The *Gurdwara* Committee held its sitting on every Sunday, and Military and Police Officers attended it. How could lectures on *ghadr* be delivered in their presence ? I never visited the *gurdwara* except on Sundays, and that too very seldom. In 1914 I did not go there on any day. At Hong Kong I have all along been working in two capacities. At day I worked in the Watson Company and at night at another place. I had no time to go to the *gurdwara*. I have got certificates of good charrcter which were granted to me by the Watson Company and other gentlemen at Hong Kong under whom I had worked. I am quite innocent. Lal Singh, Jamadar, has got me implicated in the case simply out of enmity. I am loyal and faithful to the Government.

Dated 18*th February* 1916.

SAMMAN SINGH,
son of *Khushal Singh, accused No.* 75,
through
LALA AMAR NATH BHATIA,
Pleader.

Translation of the Supplementary Statement of Santa Singh, accused No. 77.

The written supplementary statement of the accused is to the following effect :—

" I am a religious man, performing *Shabad Kirtan* and reading the *Granth.* I have had nothing to do with politics. I am a loyal subject of the Government. People often invite me on *paths.* I am not a member of Randhir Singh's party, nor do I know of any party. *Bhai* Randhir Singh, accused No. 69, once met me at Nankana *Sahib* on the occasion of a fair. I was performing *Shabad Kirtan* there. He enquired from me my place of residence. I told him my name and village. He asked me whether I would accept his invitation to take part in a *path.* I replied that I would attend the ceremony provided I could find time.

I did not take part in the *akhand paths* at Gujjarwal and Dhandari, nor did I go to Khanna to attend the ceremony.

Before the institution of the present case I did not at all know that Randhir Singh was spreading sedition against the Government. I took him to be a religious man. He never talked sedition to me. I dislike seditious characters and regard them as enemies of the country. I never went to Chamkaur Sahib through Doraha in company with Randhir Singh. I went there on foot by another route. I did not meet him at Chamkaur Sahib, nor did I see him at Fatehgarh Sahib, as stated by me above. I had very little acquaintance with him. I never saw Indar Singh and Mussammat Nihal Kaur before the identification parade at Ludhiana, nor did either of them identify me in the Ludhiana Jail. Mussammat Nihal Kaur at the time of identification complained of her having been intimidated by the Police to give evidence against the accused.

A quarrel took place between my cousin (son of father's brother) and Indar Singh's *Kuram* (father of daughter-in-law or son-in-law) about some ornaments. Hence I suspect that both the husband and wife have given evidence perhaps at the instigation of their *Kuram.* Probably, however, they have deposed against me as the result of intimidation by the Police.

SANTA SINGH, *accused No.* 77,
Through
BABU AMAR NATH, BHATIA,
Pleader.

The 18*th February* 1916.

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Supplementary Statement of Gujar Singh, No. 18.

When my things were searched thef ollowing persons were present, and nothing incriminating was found. If anything suspicious were found I would have been punished there or deported, but nothing was found. These officers can speak to my good character. The Commissioners may kindly cable at my expense to the Shanghai Police to inquire if any cable from Bhagwan Singh was discovered in my luggage. This is an absolute lie. Sunder Singh of Wadali Guru is my greatest enemy and all Shanghai knows about it. I used to get only 16 dollars per month and how is it possible for me to have helped others with passages. The police have built up their case against me on the statement of Sundar Singh of Wadali Guru.

The real cause of Suba Singh's giving evidence (against me is) :—

Once I while drunk abused him in the presence of Chajja Singh, *Granthi*, and Jalmeja Singh, Secretary of the *Gurdwara*, and this led to a fight between he and myself. Thereafter he turned me out of the *Gurdwara*. Again in the beginning of 1913 I took him to an Inspector of Police at the Thana, as he was taking indecent liberty with a prostitute on the road. The Inspector, a European Sergeant (No. 30), gave him a warning and let him off.

After giving up service in the Police Department when I had no money sufficient to meet the travelling expenses I took up service with a Chinese, who was an actor in a circus company. When he left for Peking I sought for employment elsewhere. But as I failed to secure any I came back home. When we reached Hong Kong Bhai Sohan Singh, who belongs to my village, embarked on board the ship in which I was sailing. On his arrival he was arrested in the last case, and I being a resident of the same village with him was also implicated. When on the 17th November I was arrested, I was taken to the Jail at Hissar by a night train and confined therein after my photo had been taken. On the 30th November 1914 an Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department recorded my statement. Again about the 16th or 17th December another Inspector took down my statement, and after eliciting my antecedents and suborning witnesses trumped up this case against me. Amar Singh, approver, did not identify me in the Jail. I fail to understand who else, if not this Hon'ble Court, will look into the matter and administer justice to me. I am as innocent in this case as I was proved to be in the last case.

I was never absent from my village. Jhar Sahib is 20 miles from there. Can it be possible that I should go to such a distant place simply to read out a paper? Could not I do this in the neighbouring villages, if I was determined to do so at all? It is a pity that none of the witnesses produced by the Police could identify me except Chanan Singh who had had the advantage of looking at me when I was called to have an interview with my father.

I can prove my conduct at Shanghai only if all the Police Officers and constables of that place are summoned, otherwise it is difficult nay impossible for me to prove the same In the course of his examination Sunder Singh denied having tried for the office of *Granthi*. In fact I was opposed to his becoming the *Granth*. His denial is proved to be false by the statement of Kehr Singh, a defence witness for Samma Singh, made in this court on the 21st February of the current year. Had this case been tried at Shanghai I would have proved it to be utterly false by producing in my defence a large number of witnesses, whose names and whereabouts I did not know, but who were known to me by appearance.

Of all the approvers only Sunder Singh says that it was I alone who seduced the watchmen, whereas none of the remaining approvers, *viz.*, Jawala Singh and Balwant Singh, and the witnesses for the Police, namely, Hari Singh, etc., identified me or even deposed to my having done so. Such being the case I am at a loss to know why I am implicated on the bare statement of a liar. The witnesses produced in the last case clearly gave evidence in my favour.

The Police is at the bottom of all this, and it is a pity that being once acquitted I am again implicated in the same case.

GUJAR SINGH, *Accused No.* 18,
through Mr. M. L. PURI,
Advocate.

Dated 21st February 1916.

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SITE PLAN

SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES

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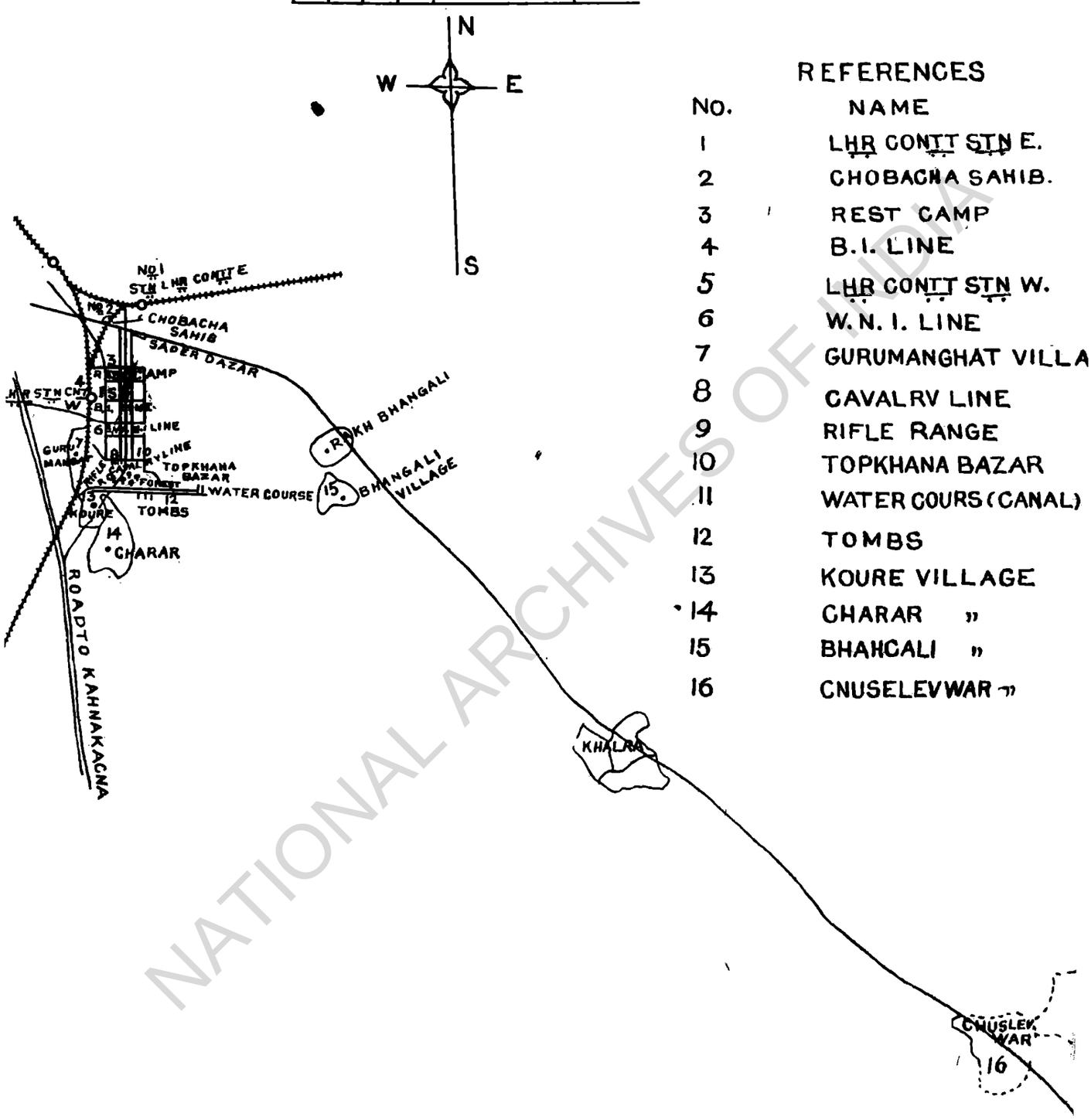

REFERENCES

No.	NAME
1	LHR CONTT STN E.
2	CHOBACHA SAHIB.
3	REST CAMP
4	B.I. LINE
5	LHR CONTT STN W.
6	W.N.I. LINE
7	GURUMANGHAT VILLA
8	CAVALRV LINE
9	RIFLE RANGE
10	TOPKHANA BAZAR
11	WATER COURS (CANAL)
12	TOMBS
13	KOURE VILLAGE
14	CHARAR "
15	BHANGALI "
16	CNUSELEVWAR "

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Litho S.G.P.P.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

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AMRITSAR

TARANTARAN

PATTI RY. LINE

JANDOKI

SURSINGH

DHUN

PADRI

BHURE

SHEKH MIANI

VAN

KAMALPUR

SUGA

GULAMPUR

SHAHBAZ PUR

KHORKA

BHIKHIWIND

LOWER BARI DOAB BRANCH

AMRITSAR

THEH KAIRON

NOWSHERA PANWAN

BURCHAND WALA

DIALPUR

SIRHALI MANDIAN

MAKHI KALAN

MAKHI KHURD

KALSIAN KALAN

PATTI

THATHIAN

SANGHATPUR

MUNDA

SIRHALI KALAN

THAKUR PURA

GUJARPURA

DODHER

PAKHUPURA

GHARKA

RATTOKE

KARMUWALA

KASUR BRANCH

VALTOHA

NATHUPUR

CHAMBA

DRUN

MARHANA

MAMBOH

12

Litho S.G.P.P.

1218

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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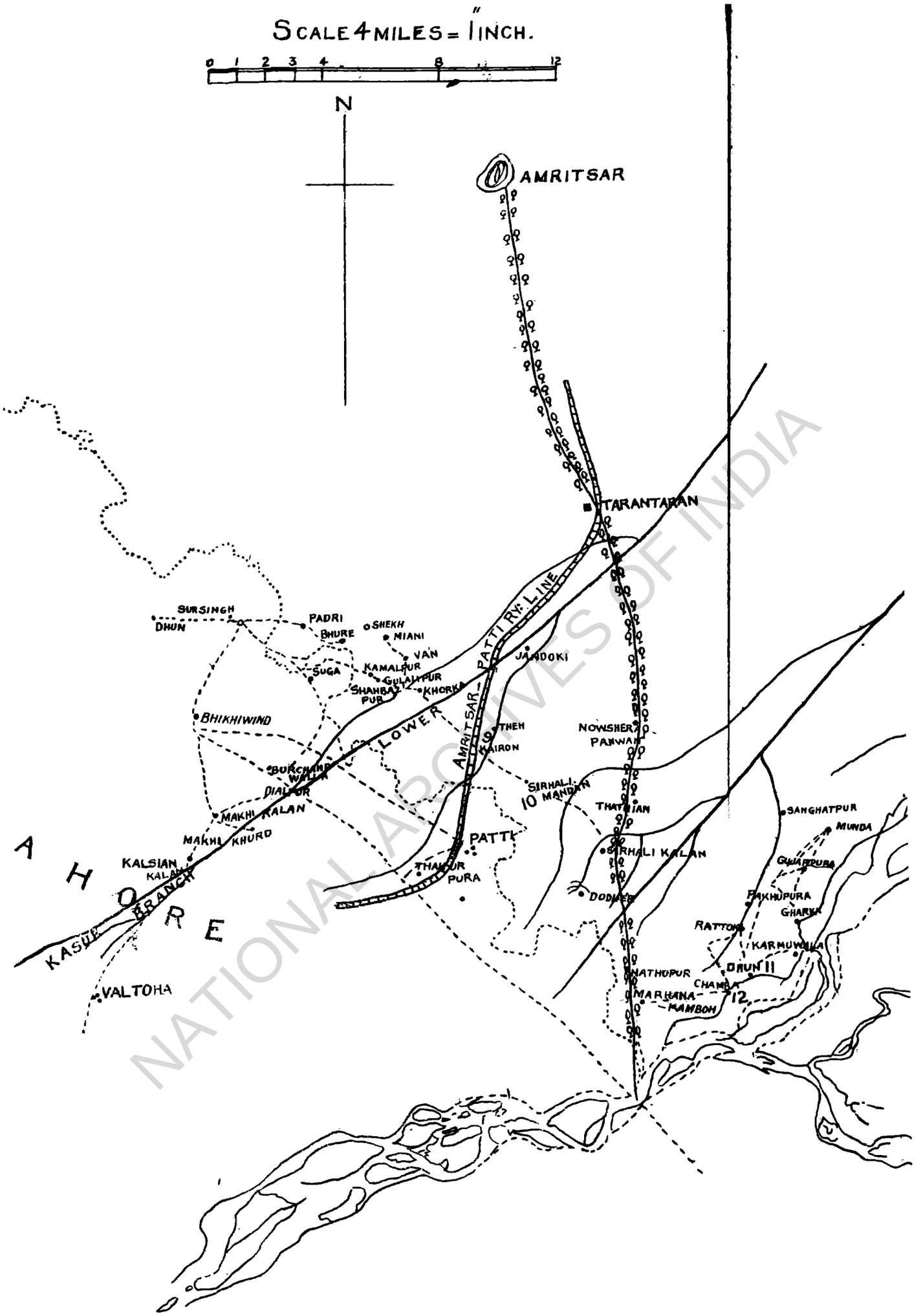

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RAILWAY LINE

DIST BDUNDARY

ROAD

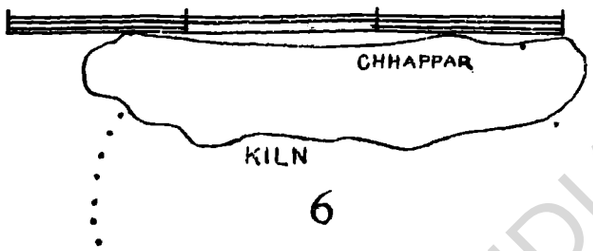
WATER

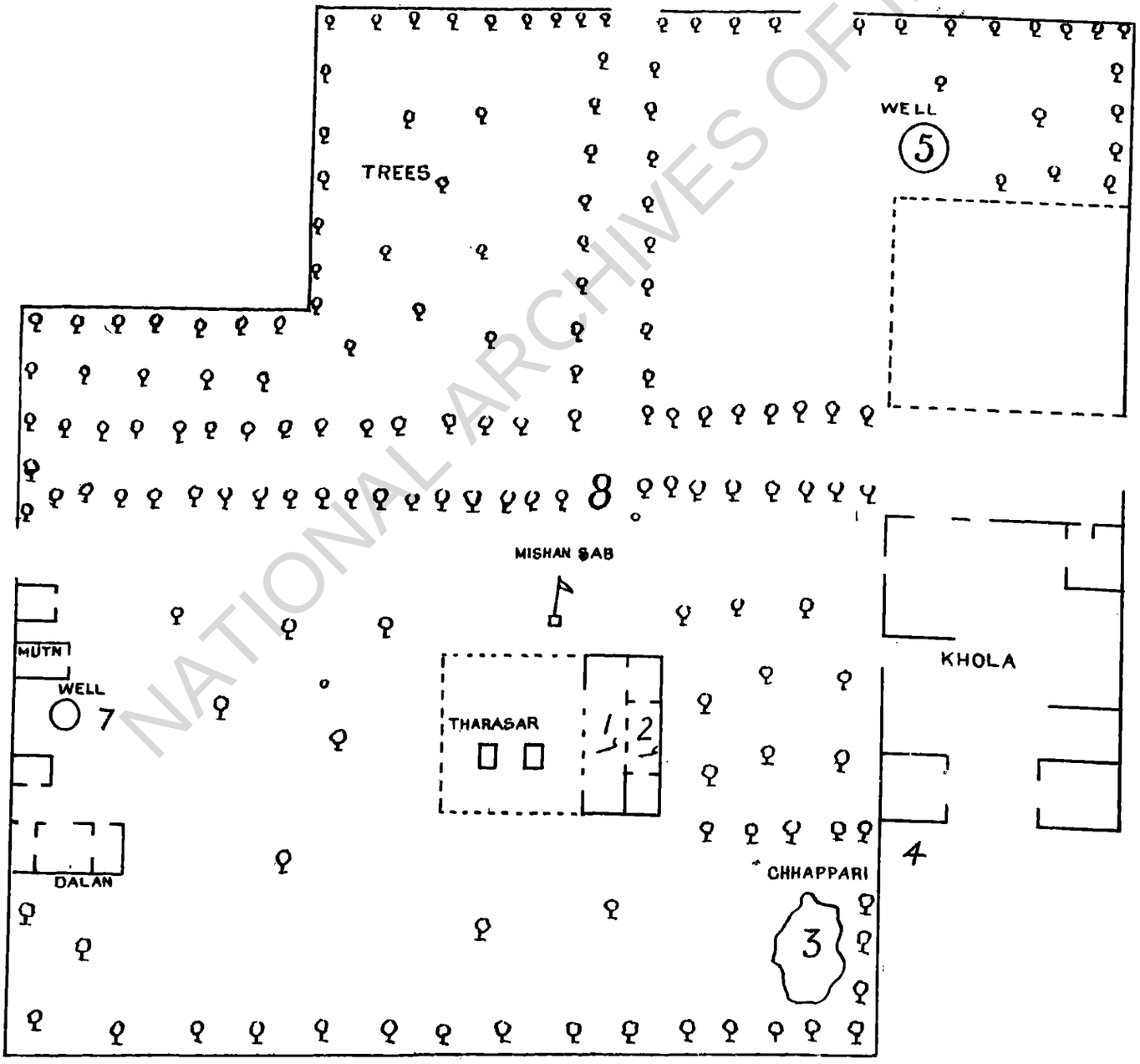
CANAL

VILLIAGE & BUILDING

TREE

SCALE 10 KARMS = ONE INCH





NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Litho S.G.P.P.

~~825~~

The 3rd March 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (81).

D. W. 1032.—Jaimal Singh, Lambardar, of Saraspur (Gurdaspur) :—

My village 3 *kos* from Thikriwala; often go there, so does Jhanda Singh. Accused and he on bad terms because some suspicion of intrigue with Vir Singh's wife. On the day of *Barat* quarrelled. Jhanda Singh stopped going to it.

D. W. 1033.—Makhan Singh, of Chola, Lambardar :—

I was in Hong Kong Police. Knew accused there. We returned together. Behaviour excellent; no sedition on board the ship, nor in India. We came up to Amritsar together. Careful search at Howrah. Nothing criminating found in accused's possession. Eight or 9 years ago when a woman came to the acc ·d, it was said she came from accused's village and that she was on way to Shanghai. I heard this, have no personal knowledge.

FOR ACCUSED (18).

D. W. 1034.—Surrain Singh, of Nowshera Choudhriwala (Amritsar) :—

Lived 5 years in Shanghai; returned a year and quarter ago. No subscription collected by accused at Shangai. No lecture before me in *Gurdwara* or garden. Know So ba Singh; he returned with us. Accused and he quarrelled; I heard so. No sedition on my ship. I came by *Mashima Maru*. The boat left port 11 A.M.

Cross-examined.—Some times I went to *Gurdwara*. Buta Singh, I heard, was beaten by Ganda Singh. Accused dismissed service for taking of bullam.

FOR ACCUSED (69).

D. W. 1035.—Gopal Singh, Colonel in 3rd Infantry, Patiala :—

About a year ago accused once enquired my son's safety in war. The date of this talk was 8th *Phagan*.

19th February.

Character of accused is very good.

Cross-examined.—This was in Nabha. I have recruited round Patiala. On 21st *Phagan* I was in Beli Majre near Samana.

FOR ACCUSED (55).

D. W. 1036.—Shams-ud-din, of Lahore :—

D. 65.

See the register of Devi Dyal, D. W. No pages seem to be interpolated

FOR ACCUSED (48).

D. W. 1037.—Visakha Singh, of Chugalian :—

Accused came to his village after discharge; stayed the night. At 9 A.M. next day I and he and Jwala Singh got into train at Guru Vir Singh. Accused was going to get back his bedding. I was going to Khemkarn.

D. W. 1038.—Jawala Singh, of Chagwalian :—

After discharge accused came to his village; stayed one night. I and he and D. W 1037 left 9 A.M. next day.

D. W. 1039.—Nehal Singh, of Chagwalian :—

Accused came to village; saw him at evening meal. My village is 8 *kos* from Kasur. Bawa Vir Singh Railway Station is a mile and a half.

D. W. 1040.—Chet Singh, of Chagwalian, Lambardar :—

Accused came to village; saw him at evening meal. My village is 8 *kos* from Kasur. Bawa Vir Singh Railway Station is a mile and a half.

Mr. Saunders closes for (48).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd March 1916.

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The 3rd March 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (81).

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My village 3 *kos* from Thikriwala ; often go there, so does Jhanda Singh. Accused and he on bad terms because some suspicion of intrigue with Vir Singh's wife. On the day of *Barat* quarrelled. Jhanda Singh stopped going to it.

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Accused came to village ; saw him at evening meal. My village is 8 *kos* from Kasur. Bawa Vir Singh Railway Station is a mile and a half.

D. W. 1040.—Chet Singh, of Chagwalian, Lambardar :—

Accused came to village ; saw him at evening meal. My village is 8 *kos* from Kasur. Bawa Vir Singh Railway Station is a mile and a half.

Mr. Saunders closes for (48).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 3rd March 1916.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FOR ACCUSED (66).

D. W. 1041.—Dewan Singh of Dhuni Pind, Jullundur District :—

Last year in January saw accused who had been in charge of noting our attendance and other work. Never talked sedition.

FOR ACCUSED (69) AND (59).

D. W. 1042.—Teja Singh, Overseer, Patiala State, Pensioner :—

(69) has enmity with Sundar Singh (A.M.) and Achhra Singh of Lohatbadi. Accused member of Punch Khalsa which runs a girls' school at Punj Khund near village Basaur. Achhra Singh had promised to donate Rs. 2,000 which he refused eventually. The matter came up before the *Dewan*. Proceedings are noted in the register. It was decided that he be separated from the school. Sundar Singh and Achhra Singh set up rival school at Lohatbadi. I am Secretary of Punch Khalsa. One of the articles of this Society is loyalty to the Crown.

(59) got his *Amrit* at Punj Khurd—produces register. The entry No. 36 shows 1st *Har* of *Khalsa* year=1910 A. D. as the date in which accused received his *Puhal*.

Dr. Alam closes for (59).

SHEO NARAIN,

The 3rd March 1916. *Special Commissioner.*

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS, UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, CENTRAL JAIL, LAHORE.

Questions to be put to Bela Singh, son of Jowahar Singh, Lambardar of Raikot on behalf of Kahan Singh, accused No. 38.

Q. 1. Sucha Singh, approver, states that Kahan Singh, Amli, Dewa Singh and Dalip Singh and himself gathered at Bela Singh's *chaubara*.

Did these persons ever come to your *chaubara* and do you know them ?

A. 1. I don't know Amli. I know Kahan Singh, Dewa Singh, Dalip Singh and Sucha Singh. They came separately at different times to my shop and purchased cloth. They never gathered at my *chaubara*.

Q. 2. Umrao Singh, approver, states that there was a bottle containing acid at Bela Singh's shop, which Kahan Singh handed over to him (the approver).

Did you have such a bottle in your shop and did Kahan Singh hand it over to Umrao Singh ?

A. 2. If Umrao Singh has ever been to my shop as a purchaser I do not know it. I do not know the man. I had no bottle of acid in my shop. I did not see Kahan Singh ever hand a bottle from his own person to any one by the name of Umrao Singh.

(Sd.) RAUF ALI,

Bar.-at-Law, Counsel for accused No. 38.

No cross-examination.

(Sd.) C. BEVAN PETMAN,

Government Advocate.

Answer read over and explained to Bela Singh and he admits them to be correct

E. LEWIS,

Magistrate, 1st Class, Ludhiana, at Raikot.

The 27th February 1916.

Attached to the record.

A. A. IRVINE,

President, Commissioners.

The 3rd March 1916.

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The 4th March 1916.

Presence as before.

Arguments of Counsel continued for the Defence.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 4th March 1916.

To continue on Monday.

A. A. IRVINE,
President, Commissioners.

The 4th March 1916.

IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Interrogatories for the Examination-in-Chief of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, Wazir of Jind State (Sangrur).

Answers by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, C.I.E., on solemn affirmation.

Q. 1.—Do you know Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh, of Nabha?

A. 1.—I know him by name only.

Q. 2.—Does he hold a good character?

A. 2.—I know nothing about his character.

Q. 3.—Were you a member of the Managing Committee of Khalsa College, Amritsar, when the accused was the Superintendent of its Boarding House? Did he at that time instruct the students not to go to hear Sardar Ajit Singh's lectures because they were seditious? Did he also advise them not to take share in politics? Was he always preaching them loyalty?

A. 3.—I was a member of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College but I do not remember whether Randhir Singh was Superintendent of the Boarding House at that time. I know nothing about Randhir Singh instructing the students or preaching to them.

Q. 4.—Did you send through the Political Agent copies of photos. of Narain Singh, son of Bishen Singh, of Sangrur to the Punjab Police or Punjab C. I. D. when the arrest of a man Kartar Singh was desired and they wrote back that the man as shown in the photograph was not required? Please give details of this correspondence.

A. 4.—I remember that the Darbar sent the photograph referred to to the Political Agent. As far as I can recollect the Political Agent intimated that the man whose photograph had been sent was not required and the Darbar accordingly ordered him to be released.

(Sd.) M. ALAM,
Bar-at-law, Counsel for accused No. 3 and No. 69.

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Interrogatories for the cross-examination of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, Wazir of Sangrur :—

Q. 1.—Is it not a fact that so far as you are aware the photographs of Narain Singh went no further than the Political Agent?

A. 1.—I cannot remember definitely what was said in the Political Agent's letter.

Q. 2.—Had the Punjab Police or C. I. D., Punjab, any direct communication with you on the subject?

A. 2.—I personally had no direct communication with the Punjab Police or C. I. D., Punjab, but as far as I can remember from the Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, telegraphed to the Inspector-General of the State Police that Narain Singh was not required by him.

Q. 3.—It is not the fact that the Political Agent merely informed you that the accused was no longer required?

A. 3.—As far as I can recollect the Political Agent informed the Darbar that the C. I. D. did not require the accused.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Q. 4.—Is it not a fact that the Political Agent did not write any such words as "as shown in the photograph"?

A. 4.—I cannot remember the wording of the Political Agent's letter.

Q. 5.—Is the said Narain Singh a British subject?

A. 5.—I am not sure. I know that accused's father lives in Sangrur and I have heard that some 5 or 6 years the accused lives in Patiala. I do not know the accused by sight.

Q. 6.—Are you aware that the said Narain Singh was not required because it appeared that he was not a British subject and it did not then appear that he had committed any offence in British territory?

A. 6.—I know nothing about this.

Q. 7.—If not confidential and there is no objection to the same, please attach the correspondence with the Political Agent on the subject.

A. 7.—I will send true* copies of the correspondence to the Political Agent to-morrow (the 26th.) The correspondence is confidential but I personally see no objection to it being produced.

*Note.—See Chief Minister's letter No. 132, dated 26th February 1916.

C. BEVAN PETMAN,
Government Advocate.

B. E. M. GURDON, LT.-COL.,
Political Agent, Patiala
The 26th February 1916.

Re-examination.

Q. 1.—Is it not a fact that it was proved that the said Narain Singh had ever his name Kartar Singh?

A. 1.—I do not understand the question.

Read over and admitted correct.

M. ALAM,
Bar-at Law.

SHAMSHER SINGH.
The 25th February 1916.

The 24th February 1916.

Taken by me.

True copy.

M. F. RAHMAN.
The 24th February 1916.

B. E. M. GURDON, LT.-COL.,
Political Agent, Patiala.
The 25th February 1916.

The 6th March 1916.

FOR ACCUSED (42).

D. W. 1041—Lala Tara Chand, Inspector-General, Patiala:—

I am unable to identify. (42) shown to witness.

A man Narain Singh, *alias* Kartar Singh, was arrested, but released as he was not then wanted by Punjab Police. Telegram dated 21st April 1915, from Sheo Sahai, Ludhiana Police. No photo of accused seen by me as far as my memory helps me. Another telegram, on the 26th April 1915, from Superintendent, Police of Ludhiana, wires not wanted in the conspiracy case as he is not a British subject.

Accused presented a petition to me after his release that his name is only Narain Singh and not Kartar Singh.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th March 1916.

Dr. Alam closes for (44).

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th March 1916.

Dr. Alam gives up the two witnesses for to-day for (69) and closes his case.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th March 1916.

Argument continuing.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

The 6th March 1916.

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The 16th March 1916.

Arguments concluded.

Judgment reserved.

SHEO NARAIN,
Special Commissioner.

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776 CS—100—30-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES

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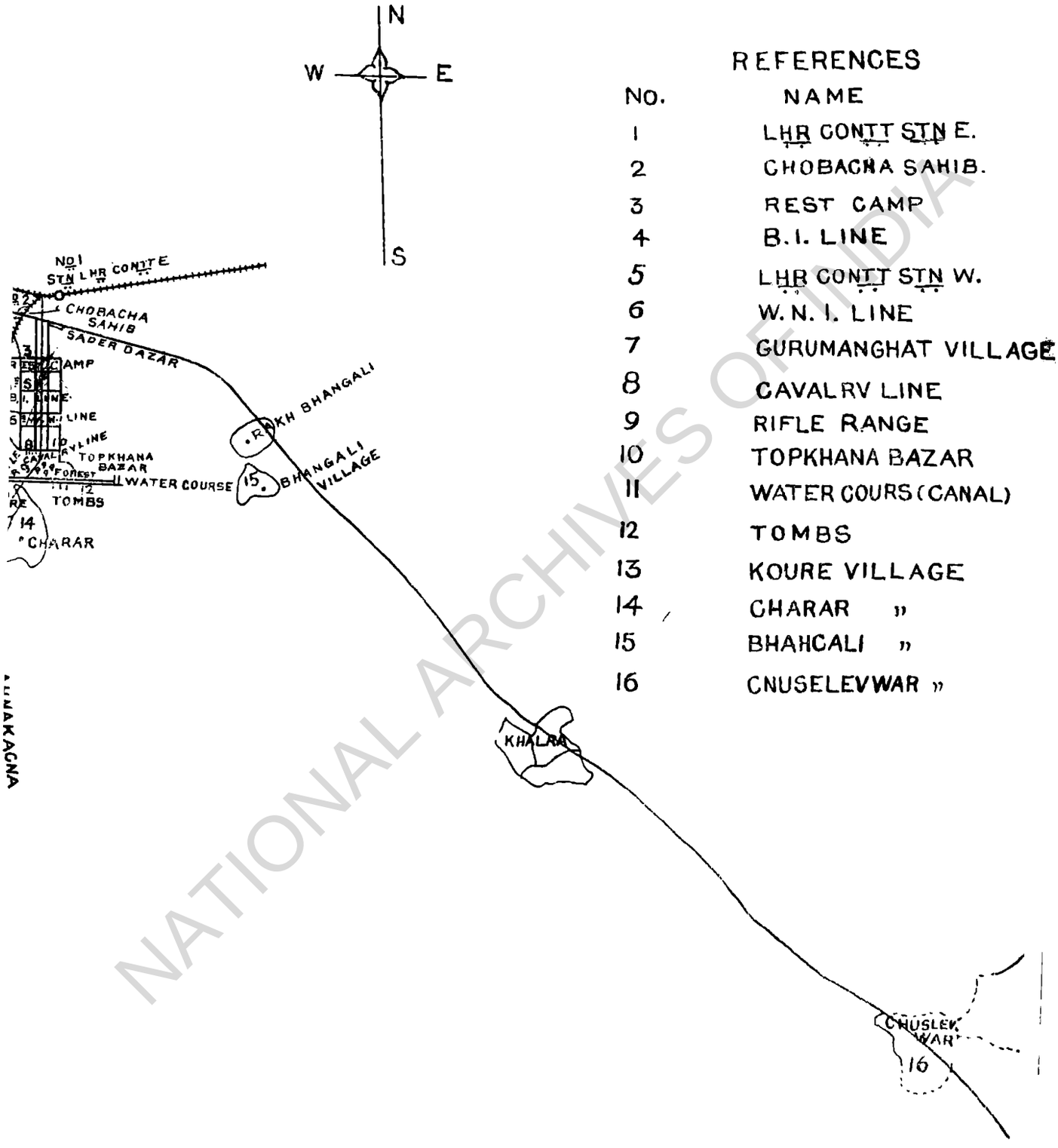

REFERENCES

No.	NAME
1	LHR CONTT STN E.
2	CHOBACHA SAHIB.
3	REST CAMP
4	B.I. LINE
5	LHR CONTT STN W.
6	W. N. I. LINE
7	GURUMANGHAT VILLAGE
8	CAVALRV LINE
9	RIFLE RANGE
10	TOPKHANA BAZAR
11	WATER COURS (CANAL)
12	TOMBS
13	KOURE VILLAGE
14	CHARAR "
15	BHANGALI "
16	CHUSLEVWAR "

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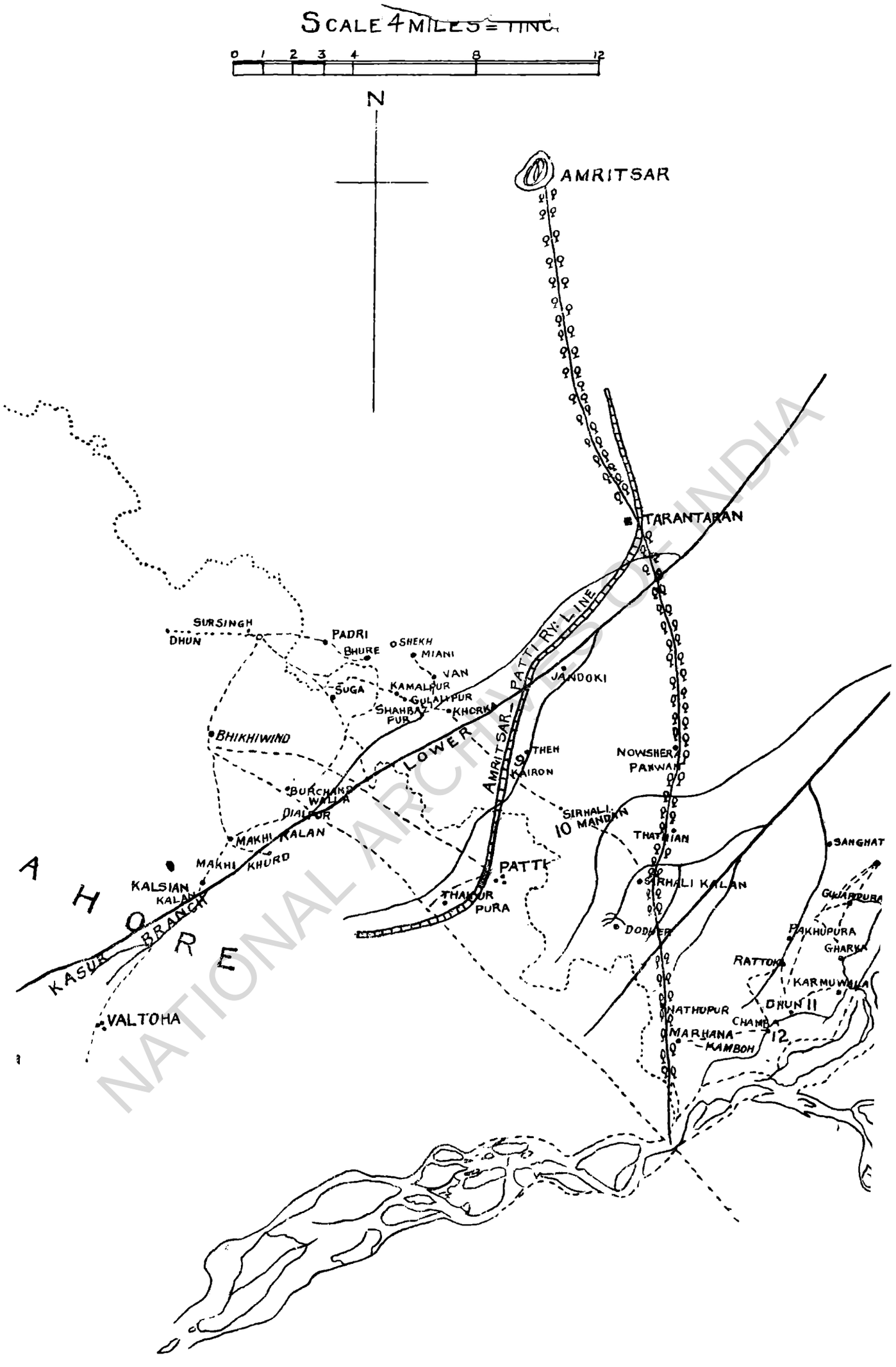

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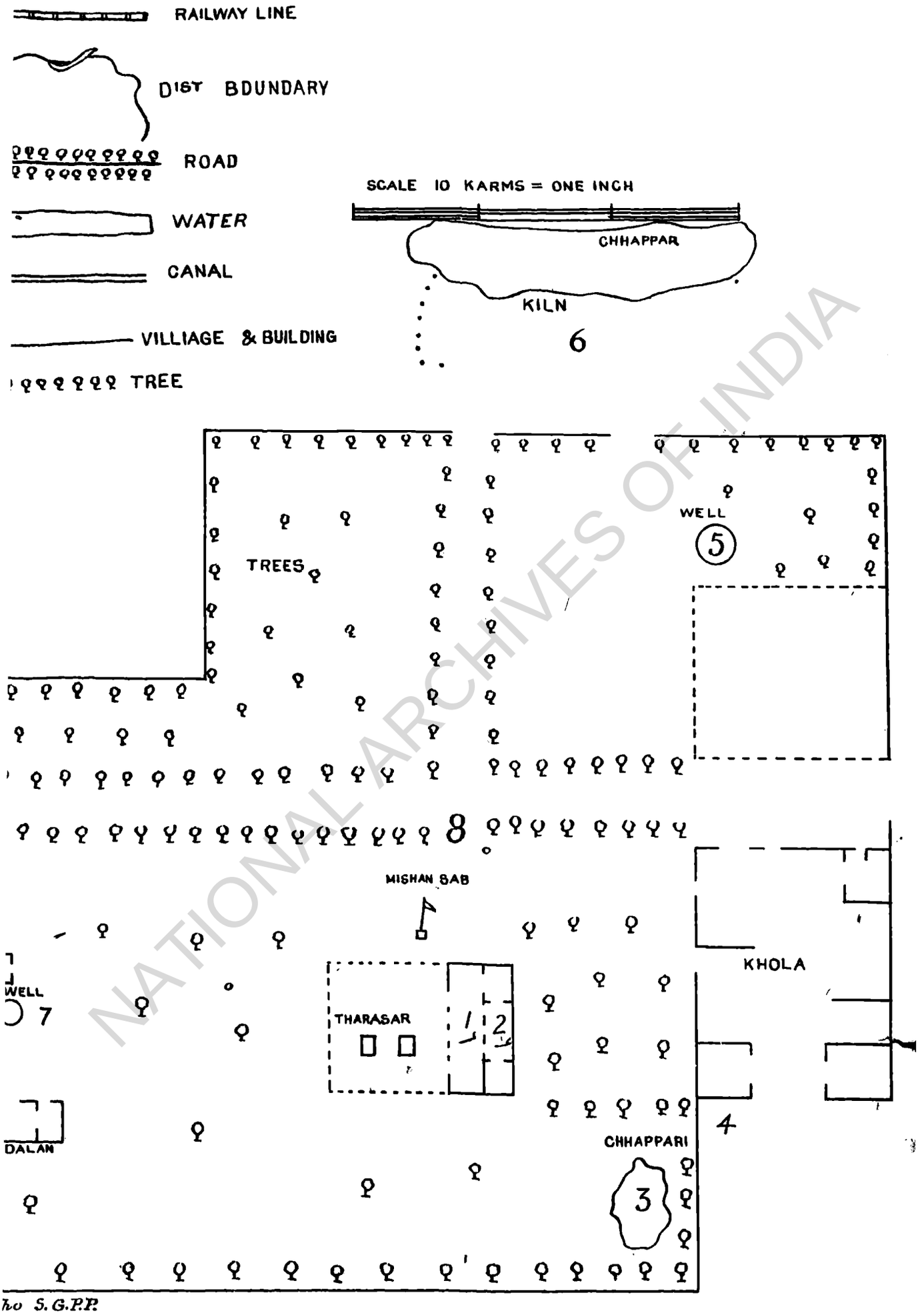

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