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LATER REFERENCES.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

I. Name Statisman

2. Dated 13 - 3- 1909.

30. Published in Calenta

ARABINDO'S AND BAREN'S ASSOCIATION.

When this trial was resumed yester-day before Mr. C. P. Beacheroft, Addi-tional Sessions Judge of Alipore, sitting with two assessors, Mr. Eardley Norton continued his speech for the prosecution, and said:

When the Court rose yesterday I asked you to look at Exhibit 239 and Exhibit 76, for the purpose of comparison. I say that the result or this comparison or these books of Upendra and Barendra confirms our views that there must have confirms our views that there must have been co-operation and co-association between them. Each book shows the teaching as well as the practice which was adopted for the purpose of carrying out the views of the conspirators.

Ex. 76 gives the name and initial which with our knowledge of the accused and the association that existed between them, can fairly be allocated to the right person. For instance, Sudhir's name is mentioned four times. Only it is suggested, and that suggestion has not

suggested, and that suggestion has not been borne out, that the Sudhir here is a cousin or a relative of Arabindo Ghose, but the other alternative is that the Sudhir mentioned here is the Sudhir in the dock. There is no record and no evidence to show that the Sudhir referred to in Arabindo's statement as being his wife's relative had any concern whatever with this conspiracy in the garden, or anywhere else. It is merely a weak suggestion made in order to disassociate the Sudhir in the dock. On the first page there again comes in the name of Sudhir, and at the bottom, Barendra Ghose in charge of the band. If you turn to 230 in the same heak there are Ghose in charge of the band. If you turn to 239 in the same book, there, on the first sheet of the map, you will find three circles and the word "Band" brought in there. Then you have "X" which is probably experiment; "M" mechanical and "Mist" which probably stands for missionary. There is a subdivision of the men in the garden, as will appear from these documents. Both perappear from these documents. Both persons are doing the same thing in their books. Both have the same view in their book. 'I. T.,' is probably intellectual teaching, apart from the physical teaching of the body. 'W' near "the band," means possibly band of workers. It is a singular thing that these intials fit these singular thing that these intials fit these persons who have been associated together for a long time in this work. The subdivision is X—M—AN—'Experimental'; 'mechanical'; 'anarchical.' This is what I say these signs stand for. Therefore, that word 'anarchical' is not a word that I use, but a word in Baren's own writing. It is a fairly logical sub-division, an' it

DENGAL ANARCHISTS.

THE ALIPORE TRIAL.

ARABINDO'S AND BAREN'S
ASSOCIATION.

THE "SWEETS" LETTER.

HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

WHEN this trial was resumed yesterday before Mr. C. P. Beacheroft, Addition.

Services Index of Alipore sitting daily?

daily?

Look at Exhibits 80 and 475. The former is a letter to Poresh from his mother, and 475 is a Sylhet document. Number 80 was addressed to Poresh at 44/3, Harrison Road, in Baren's book. This corroborates the statement of Poresh's mother, and it also corroborates the evidence strongly of the shadowing police officers. Number 44/3, Harrison Road, was well-known by Baren and Poresh. The Susil lives there, and his letter is addressed to 44/3, Harrison Road. He was taken to the house of the conspiradrassed to 44/3, Harrison Road. He was taken to the house of the conspirators, and therefore, it was necessary that someone should come and visit the house daily. I mentioned the Vavani Mandir a little while ago, Here is the copy with Baren's name in it. There is no trace anywhere as to where it was printed. With reference to the rules in the book found in the garden, we say that they have reference to Vavani Mandir, and we say that a great deal of the work of these men refers to the principle sketched out in this book.

Wedding Cakes Made Like Bombs.

WEDDING CAKES MADE LIKE BOMBS.
The Judge: Can you tell us what
these three circles are?
Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee: Let me see

Mr. Norton: They probably have reference to the three circles we have seen in the exhibit. Then we come to the marriage expenses. Profullo is paid the sum of Rs. 35 for new clothes; and the sum of Rs. 35 for new clothes; and there is evidence to show that when he shot nimself he was dressed in new clothes. Ullaskar was obviously very interested in that wedding ceremony. If you carry out the likeness he was preparing the wedding cakes in the shape of bombs. All this refers to the assassination the arrangements for which were made under the charming guise of made under the charming guise of marriage. Ulashker was a very important guest in that ceremony, and only second in importance to the bridegroom him-self. This system of referring to some assassination under the guise of marriassassination under the guise of marriage is further exemplified by the letter of Dinesh in which he says that he was watching the bridegroom's house. The telegram refers to Mr. Kingsford, and the bride that they wanted to make him was death by means of bombs, which are the wedding cakes. This letter, Exhibit 150, is from Dinesh to Sukur Dada, which is Baren. "I have not seen the bridegroom yet." This obviously means Mr. Kingsford. Then "Riv." stands for revolver, Rs. 62. We know that

Sanskrit, Hindi, and English are stated to be optional subjects in the junior classes, but are compulsory in the advanced course. Then there is the important statement that a thorough

knowledge of revolutionary history in other countries of the world is necessary to the students. This is succeeded by the important remark "crowding of unnecessary bands is to be avoideed as much as possible." And you know the reason for that was to keep the police from getting alarmed. Then there is the diary of what they had to do each day. They have to get up at four o'clock in the morning, and wash their faces at half past four. What they do in the interval I do not know. Then there is the course for the day and we see they got to bed at ten at night. Amongst the other subjects we find singing, which is also carrying out the scheme. As I pointed out the other day, one of the means by which the work was to be carried out, and recruits brought in, was music and the singing of songs, and here we have it.

MEN AND MONEX.

On page 4, under the general heading of Political Course, we have a number of different courses set out, and thencomes "Criticism of our methods" and the "Philosophy of Revolution," So you see they are actually here engaged in carrying into effect the tenets and the teaching laid in Mukti Kon Pokte. Then we read here "the first requisites are men and money," which is exactly what that book says, and it also tells us how these requisites are to be provided. You remember how it justifies robbing private individuals, and also the robbing of Government for the public good. Then we read "The Art of War," which is just our old friend the Rananiti back again. Next they go in for geography, and in the junior classes at thorough knowledge of India. Such is the scheme laid down.

The Cyclostyled books.

Exhibit 76 has inside its covers another exhibit, which is numbered Ex. 77, and from it we gain a further light. It is, I think, the cyclostyle list of directions, which is very important, because it turns out to be the last part of the cyclostyle book which teaches the art of the manufacture of explosives, and which was given to Major Black on the morning of the 2nd of May, when he came to the garden. T

The Judge:—It was found in the tank, the iron tank. Is this the book which was found incomplete?

Mr. Norton: Yes, Sir. There were five incomplete copies found in the gar-

The Judge: - Have they be ed, do you know:

Articl from the State dated Collen

efficiency, leoks also to political con-consums and I think I am doing the that during his eminent Vicercyalty he did not recept the necessity of poli-tical concession, but trusted to efficiency I hope it is not bad taste to say I Lord Curson's presence that you w never send to India a Viceroy super or equal in force of mind, in unspa and remorseless industry, in passiv and devoted interest in all that corns the well-being of India, wi imagination fired by the gran, the political problems that In-sents, than Lord Curzoh. B didly successful as his wolf, the point of view of efficient did leave in India a state though not the least in co as crowning so brilliant Viscount, but I do not ! I think is the difference self and me, that you solid, and durable what are called p In leaving the qu'the scheme to the cont Aon's India I am taking course: of the heads of the rule made by the Government of India, by the India Office, should sanctioned open to the House to be dealt with in Committee

THE MAHOMEDAN POSITION

We recommended to the Government We recommended to the Government of India a plan of a composite electoral College in which Mahomedans and Hindus should pool their votes. To the best of my belief, under any construction, this plan of the Mahomedans and Hindus voting tegether would have secured to the Mohamedan electors, whenever they were so minded, the chance of returning their own representatives in their proportion. The sentatives in their proportion. The political idea at the bottom of that re-commendation, which has found so little favour, was that such composite action between the two great com-munities would bring them closer to-gether; but the Mahomedans protested that the Hindus would elect pro-Hindu Mahomedans. The Mahomedans de-manded first the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all representatives to these Councils in all stages, and, secondly, a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. Those two demands we are quite ready and intend to meet. The third demand is that there should be two Indian members upon the Vicercy's Executive Council, and that one should be a Mahomedan. On that point I see no chance of meeting their views to any extent. Some people may be shocked at a register formed on the principle of religious belief. I wish it might be otherwise, and that the time will come when careful and impartial statesmanwhen careful and impartial statesman-ship will make things otherwise. But the difference between Mahomedans and Hindus is no mere difference of articles of religious faith: it is a differ-ence between life, braditions, history, and all social things.

THE INDIAN MEMBER.

I come to the question of the appointment of an Indian member on the Vice-roy's Executive Council. The great In-dian Act of 1833 laid down that in ap-pointing to offices in India there should be no difference as between one race and another, and the covering Despatch wound up by stating that for the future ness was to be the oritorion eligibility. Lord Macdonnell said that you could individual Anative find

and support. But what of the reforms on the great of the reforms on the great the people who have no vote by voice? What they want is assentative, but good govern-ad good government with them to necessarily mean Indian gov-at. Indeed, if you could get to attom of their hearts I do not know you would not find good government tifed with government by Englishtified with government by English. Good government for these classes cans government close to them, procting them from the rapacity of the andlord and the money-lender, from all sharks in human guise.

I have some misgivings that they will not fare much better under the changes. I see no place for them on these Comcils and I own an apprehension lest the Government of India, as it becomes more parliamentary becomes less paternal and less beneficial to the poorer classes of the population. Is it certain that in these reforms the Secretary of State is listening to the view, not of the man, but of the men on the spot? What we have to consider is, not whether the Secretary of State is in agrement with the Viceroy, but whether he is in agrement with the Government of India as a whole.

ALTERED PROPOSALS.

The proposals now before us are not the proposals of the Government of In-dia, but the adumbration of those prodia, but the adumbration of those proposals which have commended themselves to the Secretary of State. The Government of India proposed to retain the official majority in all the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State strengthens the proposals of the Government with regard to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but he has dispensed with it altogether in the case of Provincial Councils. The Government of India elaborated a scheme for the representation of classes and minorities in India on these Councils, and even sought recourse to nomination where tepresentation could not be secured. The Secretary of State has swept that away entirely, and proposes a scheme of electoral Colloger of his own. The Government of India says it would be Government of India says it would be premature to discuss the enlargement of the Executive Councils of Madras of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay and announces the creation of new Executive Councils in other Provinces. The Secretary of State in reply doubles the strength of the Councils of Madras and Bombay, and announces the creation of Executive and announces the creation of Executive Councils elsewhere. The Indian Government said nothing about any development of local self-government on a large scale, but the Secretary of State proposes a scheme for introducing something corresponding to the Local Government Board in this country. He has substituted entirely independent proposals of his own. What we are going to amend are not the proposals presented by the Government of India but the proposals that commended themthe proposals that commended them-selves to the Secretary of State.

PARLIAMENTARY VICES.

He proposes to increase the number of the Legislative Councils. In 1802 the authorities, both in India and in England, were in agreement that it was dustrable to be an increase. dustrable to keep down the number partly because of the difficulty of getting
men, partly because of the expense,
and partly also because we feared an
introduction of the vices, as well as the virutes, of the Parliamentary system.

Governors. Are the Boards of Revent to be dispersed with, and what are we to say to the question of expense The total number of new executive cour The total number of new executive collors will be from twelve to fifteen an they will receive from £3,000 to £4,00 a year each. Then there are the onlarged Legislative Councils. Every one the members of these Councils has trave ling and residential allowances. Th bill will be found to be very considerable I turn to the question or the admissic of the natives to the Executive Counc. of the Viceroy and of other Governments. This is not a question of the capacity of individuals, but of a great principle raising the whole issue of ou Government in India, and the founds tion on which it rests. About this great and tremendors innovation and a wor and tremendous innovation, not a wor is to be found in the Despatch of the Government of India. Over and over Government of India. Over and over again the Secretary of State has inform ed us that he is in absolute accord wit the Governor-General of India; but he in equal accord with the Governor General in Council? And then who about the Council at Home? I have recollection of hearing not long ago the a Committee on this question were reported to be unanimously opposed to the scheme. The Secretary of State seem to think that because he derives greater advantage from the two native Councilors here the Viceroy of India will deriv equal advantage from a native member of his Executive Council. But the Vicroy is not denied the advantage of the assistance when he desires it. It is no necessary in order to get native adviction India to put a man in the Cabiner If the Secretary of State recommender His Majesty to appoint a native gentle man to the Viceroy's Council he ma appoint him because he thinks he is th best man; but the native of India wi regard him as having been appointe because he is an Indian and for no othe because he is an indian and for he other reason. If he is a Hindu will he carr the confidence of the Mahomedans? We know he will not. If he is a Mahomeda will he carry the confidence of the Hindus? No again, and strange an paradoxical as it may seem I believe there is no one Hindu capable of accurate the confidence of the Hindu capable. ing the confidence of the Hindus gene ally, so split are they by castes an other conditions. If he be a Hindu he to be a dameless official, or a su cessful political agitator? These agitators have borne the heat and burden of the day, and it will be asked whether they are to be denial agrees to the second to the day. the day, and it will be asked whethe they are to be demed access to the son of the mighty. Without the slighter feeling of hostility towards Indians feel bound to say that if one of them appointed to the Vicerov's Council yowill detract from the trust in its absolute impartiality. The native will no believe that any man of his own race capable of that perfect justice which has learned to expect from the distinguished men who have hitherto has seats in the Council. Lastly, a break would be made in the grown and core of British sovereignty and rule in India. LORD MACDONNELL.

Lord Macdonnell said the time has

LORD MACDONNELL.

Lord Macdonnell said the time hacome when reliable native gentleme
should be more utilised and more associated with the direction of affairs. Bu
he agreed that these ought not to b
made the spoil of party politicians. Th
same qualifications for eligibility shoul
be applied as were applied at the present time to Europeans who were required to have twelve years in the set
vice of the Crown. It might be take vice of the Crown. It might be tak

Experimental, Mechanical and ... ary work, for which preparation is made in the garden. Then we come down to the list of initials. We say B. G." stand for Barendra Kumar Ghose: U.P." Upendra Barenjee: "U.D." dor" Ulaskar Dutt, and "D. B." for Dindayal or Debabrata Bose. There are "P. C.'s" one after the other, which are probably meant for Profullo Chaki, and Profullo Chuckerbutty. Profullo Chuckerbutty.

THE CONSPIRACY CODE.

The Judge: Is there a Profullo Chuckerbutty?

Mr. Norton: Yes, there is. is a man of that name who is an absconder. We believe he is grown up, but there is no evidence of that.

The Judge: But is Profullo Chuckerbutty's name mentioned in the evi-

dence?

Mr. Norton Oh! yes. He is also a proclaimed offender. I think there evidence also to show that Profullo Chuckerbutty is the son of Ishan Chuckerbutty. Proceeding, he said: "N. G." stand for Norendra Gossain "N. S." for Nolini Sircar, P. M. for Poresh Mullick: "S. G. for Sisir Kumar Ghosa; "B. M." for Bhabhubhusan Mitter: S. G." for Sirish Ghose: "S." for Sudhir: "S. G." for Harish Chosa and the chander of "M. P." for Standard of the chander of the said: "S. G." for Sudhir: "S. G." for Harish Chosa and the chander of the said: "M. P." for Ghose, and the absconder "U. P." for Upen Bannerjee, or somebody else I do not know; and "B. S." for Birendra Sen or Bibhuti Bhusan Sircar. take the other initials in the same page. It is divided into three circles. In the first circle we have "P. C." whom we say Profullo Chaki; "N. G." Norendra Gossain, "P. M." Poresh Mullick; "B. M." Bhabhubhusan Mitter; "S. G." Sirish Ghose and "B. G." Barendra These are the band of Kumar Ghose. workers. In the second circle look at the subdivision of the heading "Experimental and Mechanical." That, I mental and Mechanical." think, tallies exactly with the initials. "U. D." stand for Ulaskar Dutt and "U. P." for Upendra Bannerjee. We know from Baren's confession that Ulaskar had availed himself of opportunities of experimenting in this parti cular class of work, because he had cular class of work, because he had a laboratory in his father's house at Sibpore College. Then comes the third circle, B. G." for Barendra Ghose; I. B." for Tpendra Bannerjee; "D. B." for Dindayal; "P. C." for one of the Profullos, H. G. for Harish or Hemendra Ghose; and S. G." probably for Siris.

Then we have the arter "N. S." for probably for Sirishe extra "N. S." for Then we have the extra "N. S." for Nolini Sircar, and "S." for Sudhir. I

co-operation, union and previous agree-

think the comparison of these two

books shows a considerable amount of

The Judge: At the age is Rat.

We say that it is At the bottom of the page is Rat. Mr. Norton:

secret word for revolver.

ment.

It does not menn that these men are to be treated as rat-catchers, who exto be treated as rat-catchers, who exercise their terriers on a Sanday morning. It is evidently something secret, and is probably the word for revolver, and has connection with the revolver practice. Satya," stands for Satyendra, who has been hanged; and Nirmal" for Nirapodo. Wire for H. D. " is clearly a reference to Hem Chandra Das; "J. B." is for Jotendra Banaerjee, and Lodge" for Wollington Square. Then we have an entry

ton Square. Then we have an entry kept in the garden, in which we find reference by Baren to a man named Jotendra Bannerjee, informing him of Arabindo's movements. The earth there referred to is used for the purpose of manufacturing bombs. This corroborates the testimony of the police evidence. The 24th of April is a very important

de have swo plans which portance. The forty series map in greater details the part of the system.

That finishes with exhibit 293. Then there while data witch refers to Sudhir and other boys. It was found in the house on the 2nd of May.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee: Your honour will see that the post mark is 2nd of May, 8 A.M. Your honour will re-May, 8 A.M. Your honour will remember that the police came in to that house, and the search began early in the March.

"Most competent Rascals." Mr. Norton I do not know whether my friend will say that it is a forgery I do not care when it arrived. only point is, is it or is it not a true and genuine document? It comes from Khulna Hospital, and it was found at that place. I prove the finding. I have got the name upon it. The langot the name upon it. guage shows that it is not a forged document. If the Police forged it they could not have got the dates, and other matters accurately. If the Police forged it why did they put the date 2nd of May upon it? This would be contradicting their own case. Of course, the suggestion of the other side is that the police are the most competent rascals in the world.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee: I do not sug-

gest it.

Mr. Norton: No, but the other gentle man did, and probably Mr. Mitter and Mr. Ghose had gone a good way with the matter. Mr. Mitter represents two men of the same name, and he has got to get a distribution of the blame between his two clients. It seems to be absolutely impossible to have possessed the knowledge necessary for the purpose of forging such a document. To suggest that the police have forged this docu ment is consistent with the argument that they are such competent rascals. If you suggest that this is a false document why should the police put a forged letter in a search which is made in March, and date that letter with the post-mark of the 2nd of May, 8 A.M?

A defence Pleader:—I read the letter this way—"Bring the books; they are the property of the boys."

The Judge (examining the exhibit):—
I am afraid it must go against you.
Mr. Norton:—They had much better stand on their former ground and say it is a forgery.

Mr. Bonnerice I never said it

was a forgery.

Mr. Norton:—No, you did not, but some others did.

Mr. Bonnerjee: -But I appear for Sudhir.

Mr. Norton :- What I want is the reference to "boys." It seems very vague to us, but to bishir it was absoplain. The curious point that the police never knew a word about those attempts on the Lieutenant-Goverconfessed. train until Baren

Two ATTEMPTS ON THE LIEUT.-

GOVERNOR.

The police never knew before that of the deliminary attempts in November, but there had been two attempts. The first bomb was removed because the conspirators got word that the Lieutenant-Governor was not coming that way, and the second was an infructuous one. There is, as I have said, no evidence at all that the police knew of these attempts. The only thing the police knew, so far as I know, was their visit to Chandernagore, when the attempt was made on the life of the Mayor of Chander agore. The next thing we come to is the exhibit I call Upen's book, in which we get the course of training laid down. First there is the religious training, followed by polidate, for it was a date when two young tical, physical and technical training.

What is very important hibit was found in the garden, and appears to be practically a complete copy dently the handwriting of an educated man. It suggests itself at once that this fair copy was kept to serve the purposes of lectures, and the others, and more incomplete copies, appear to me to have been written by students for their own stance, a great many things I cannot find in the cyclostyle copies, including various formular for the destruction of pridges. It would be an interesting question to settle which was the first originally brought out, apparently from Europe. The one important fact about Lurope. it is that one portion of the corrigen-dum to it was found inside the book 76. which we call Upen's note-book.

The Judge:—Both sheets were found in the garden?

Mr. Norton: Yes, Sir. Exhibit 78 is also a part of 76, which contains another list of initials with figures after them. and among these we find the ini-L. G.," whom I say is Baren, and that is the point I want at present. The next I come to affects him as much as it affects all the other accused, and is a list of the bridges and culverts on the E. B. S. Railway, past Dum Dumwhich they call Dum station, to Barrack pore, and right up to Bogola, and that is all in these books. In one of them appears the name Indra, and then there N. Bakshi, and he is Narendranath Bakshi. He was one of the visitors to whom Mr. Ghose was referring yester-day, but if he was a visitor his host was using him for a purpose very inconsistent with the general laws of hospitality. (Laughter.) Then we come across the names Satyendru and Sarcar, and I shall later make a suggestion that he is Bhibhuti. The next item I wish to deal with is exhibit 84, which consists of five books, of which, we say, are in Barendra's writing, viz., 84/4 and 84/5. One of them is addressed Deoghur.

The Judge They are both in the vest nacular, are they not?

Mr. Norton: Yes, Sir, and we suggest that two of them are in Baren's writing. Apparently, they are all one connected set, and they are all in the vernacular. The heading in the first "Where is independent Bengal?" in ni

where is independent Bengal?" in nicean writing. Then, Str. We. 85, which is headed? Bergal writing. It has his name is the date of not quite three years ago; it hegins with a note that the Government. have allowed the death rate to rise from 24 per thousand to 33. Then there a number of extracts from Brock, on Army matters, and the usual reference to Japan. I think these are obviously connected with the Rananiti, because they are all on a par with the Ranaitian teaching.

THE BOMBAY LETTER.

Then we have the letter from Bomony dated 22nd February 1908, addressed to Hrishikesh in which the writer says he saw Arabindo and Barendra in Bom bay. This fact of the connecton of the two brothers in Bombay is very important, because it has been suggested that there was some unhappiness between them, and that they were not on speak ing terms. This letter to Hrishikesh is dated from that now well-known addres in Grant Road, Bombay, and is signe "Yours ever affectionately, Chundra. This all through is a important letter in so much as it likks up Upen, Hrisnikesh, and the yriter. (Reads a lengthy extract in which the

(Continued on Page 9.)



write complaint by the has not black from his friend in Chemrythers has been discussed in Chemrythers has been discussed in Chemrythers has been discussed in the property of the property of

BENGAL ANARCHISTS

their seems to gonine to the interest. A person of the control of

1st Croser Toront wrent Hagan. This lotter is used, utalized Harrin because it enforces to two friends and to may about his major and the control of the property of the control of the property of the Control of the Contr

The Jodge - Whole has the fate of this memory notes to from her Mr. Northern - Or me was from him of the Steff of Steff from which was to the Steff of the Mandella Food Cong. and Was mill on the 22th of April 17th offer to be seemed on this than his we have thus it is seemed.

The doubter. The action of control to the process of days he can be process and put here a source of days before here to the control of the process of days before here to supprise of days before here to supprise of the very division of the control of the contro

The 3 alone - Company the strong of Chakrabutty in this with the couches

Haren, Jahun and asher non-andof in the tolegram. Nanthawan's Moser-

The The sler. His brother has been tologing, brus up to now. He works on a tes parchan, and so he cannot do very much the him.

The Sufger Has his Grows any objection?

Ms. Norton. Certainly, Sir. I object very attention. This is the property of the seemed jieft as could him and a small him to be more as the seemed of the top of the seemed of the seem

the determine, their the may bear not bear not bear presented to go so lar, he must go on now. He mandet got out of it.

The Pleasant Am I to understand

The Pleader: Am I to understand then that, before he is convicted. No can not the right to defend himself. The Budge. No one has send that. The Pleader: All I ask for to him

Mr. Necessi: That amounts to a begins I suppose

Mr. F. P. Ginner (for the Pleader).
No. my bearmed friend means on order for the enthalianced of the minor. It is not a cheque, because it is in a Savings Haple.
Mr. Norton: I have no objection to

Mr. Norton I have to objection to that then, if he and got the mobiley betimed to so. But I say he ought to large gues to the juil authorities for this jurimbolou, and not come to this Court. The Judge. Why don't you got if through the and authorities?

that side.

Mr. Nortony I will say this applica

Art. Norrous; I stall say this application should not have bout made in Court. LTIE Judge. Since me what you wis to got eigend. (After a warming it You man him to sign a blank, form 1711 it up and but me see it. I must look after his intervals use. (Laughter, J. L. 1988)

The form inving been alled up M beacherott granted permission for being signed, which seas at once done

Hr. Northern Worlt 17 was desting the Northern Worlt 17 was desting the Northern Medit of the Section of the Northern Medit of the N

gam I will that with that document, thought remember, was turned as a St. wire them, then I am a re-feed with the was against Arabinals. Beyoring a round point out one that in the Leanter flow the telegram referring were I persuased great importance in this amaginery and that I remember to the contract of the concertor.

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CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

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day Arabindo was at 23, Scott's Lane, and was conversing about his younger brother Baren. I have already dealt with Exhibit 992, and I have read it to you. It was found at 68, Manicktollah, on the 11th of April, 1708. This is about the disputed Rs. 600, which was left to the arbitration of Baren and Arabindo, Exhibit 1077 is a letter from Debabrata to Taranath. I have read that before. to Taranath. I have read that before, it was found at the search of Taranath's house, I have also read 1695. It is from Indra to Taranath, and it is dated 22nd Detober, 1906. The names of "Karta" Abinash, Baren, and Debabrata were found from 13, Harrison Road. Exhibits 1271 and 1272 are counterfoils. found from 13, Harrison Road. Exhibits 1271 and 1272 are counterfoils, and they show association between Satyen, Subodh, Harish, Bhupen, and Baren, and also refer to Rs. 500 paid by Mullick, and to the Yugantar. There is an endorsement signed "B. G.," and we say it is Baren, who had been writby Mullick, and to the Yugantar. There is an endorsement signed "B. G.," and we say it is Baren, who had been writing something by mistake, and then destroyed the page. These counterfoils were found at 41, Champatollah. Then I go to Exhibit 1368. These are three counterfoils receipt book of pertnership, which was found at Dumraon. Amongst the persons associated in the so-called partnership are Baren, Nikhileswar, Harish, Debabrata, and Keshah, and it practically joins the Chattra Bhandar, the Yugantar, the Sadhana, and the Sumati Press in one union. Then Exhibits 1089, which is dated 28-6-07, and 1090. These two documents associate Baren and the Yugantar. I come again to Exhibit 295 to show that Haren is sometimes spelt with an "T." Exhibits 286 4 and 286/6 are two letters to Arabindo's wife, and rafer to his brother Baren.

Baren. CHARR CHANDRA DUTT. Charg Changra Dutt.

Upen writing of Sizir, also speaks of Barin. Then albem is the letter from Krishna diban to Bibhuth. It was sent from Malda and was addressed to the garden. Exhibit 1111 is from B. Ghose. That is Baren to Nirode, Subodh's cousin, with regard to the Rs. 500. "Forward our Yugantar Press," he says, and also in that letter he says "Please let him know when Charu Dutt is expected." There is no question that it was not Charu Chander Roy or Charu Chander Chakrabutty, or any one else, but it was Charu Chander Dutt, whom they wanted very urgently. There is an endorsement by Nirode, and in addition to that we find the receipt for that which is Exhibit 1272. Now there cannot be the slightest doubt that it was Charu Chander Dutt. Baren has made that reference in his letter. Exhibit 384 which is Suknmar's telegram to Abinesh from 23. mar's telegram to Abinash from 23, Scott's Lane, was written by Baren, and A. Ghose here is formuly meant

to his brother who is a recognised leader of great power, whose great authority as wielding a big newspaper in Calcutta has been recognised by testimonials from been recognised by testimonials from Tilak and Sakloth, the Bombay barris-ter. Political rancour must have run

ter. Political rancour must have run pretty high, and, flushed with victory at having worsted the Moderates, Baren writes this letter, and writes very properly to his brother, who is a recognised chief and a politician of great ability.

FOR EVARY EMERGENCY.

He says to him: "Please try to make them meet for our conference," and then he says: "We must have sweets all over findia for every emergency." I don't know how my friend Mr. Bannerjee is going to meet that case, and it is no use to ask him to tell me now. I do not know what he is going to suggest what these ask him to tell he now. I do not know what he is going to suggest what these sweets mean. What I do know is that we have already had many instances of veiled words which were meant for something very different to what the words themselve really meant. We already had an assassination referred to as a marriage. We have had several instances of this kind in various letters which I have already read. We have had a reference to a marriage and ve have had a reference to a bride-grown, and on each occaa marriage and ve have had a reference to a bride-groun, and on each occa-sion it has hid a direct reference to an intention to assassingly some-body. So I put it to you that this state-ment was merely a covered allusion, it meant bombs arms, and ammunition, and that the weets' could only have been those for which the garden was brought into existence. I say that it is a very important letter and this has been recognised by Arabindo's trong to repudiate a connection with the been recognised by Arabindo's to to repudiate a connection with letter in his written statement.

Nor an Ordinary Letter.

If it was an ordinary letter, and if there was not i nefarious meaning at tached to it; if it was an ordinary letter bearing an ordinary complexion, he would not have adopted that course. We should have had an explanation which would have satisfied all the exigencies of the case, and the very fact that he re-pudiates it in its entirety, throws the strongest suspicion on it, whether we do not thoroughly understand what the word means as it stands, or whether it has a very dangerous application. We have from the very first made it a strong point in our case that it was Baren who wrote that letter, and he has heard counsel for the Crown throughout these products of the country throughout these products and the country throughout these products and the country throughout these products and the country throughout these products are the country throughout throughout the country throughout the country throughout the country throughout the country throughout throughout throughout the country throughout throughout the country throughout throughout throughout the country throughout throughout throughout through the country throughout the country throughout the country throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout the country throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout the country through the country throughout throughout throughout throughout through the country throughout throughout throughout through the country throughout through the country throughout through the country throughout through the country throughout throughout throughout throughout through the country throughout throughout through the country throughou has heard counsel for the Crown throughout these proceedings, from the Magistrate's Court urtil the present moment, referring to it is his letter, and he has never taken the trouble to say that this interpretation is not the correct one; he has not taken the trouble to dony it; he has not taken the trouble to suggest that he is not the writer of that that letter. He does not disassociate

other word could be used to give an intelligible meaning to the sentence.

I will refer you again for one moment in this connection to the documents with reference to the marriage expenses which I read to you this morning. We find money being provided for Profullo Chakrabarti for new clothes to be worn at the wedding, and there is a reference to Dinesh from Mozufferpur, whose creams culminated in the assassination of to Dinesh from Mozufferpur, whose errand culminated in the assassination of those two ladies. He writes and says that he has not seen the "bridegroom" yet, but that the bridegroom's chamber or house has been the roughly impected Exhibit 295 has an axeremely grove indication, and shows the determination on the part of both brothers to have recourse to arms and ammunition, which would be used for the purpose of accom-

on the part of both brothers to have recourse to arms and ammunition, which would be used for the purpose of accomplishing the death of individuals against whom they could have had no personal ill-will, but who were to be killed simply because they were largushmen and the rulers of file country, and were these men believed, inimical to their best interests.

An Arshnal.

After referring to the documents and oral evidence in connection with the ingredients used for the manufacture of these bumbs Counsel proceeded to sum up the remaining evidence against Barendra. He said: You have his name in conjunction with the formula for manufacturing explosives. These formulae have been translated from the garden to 15, Gopi Mohon Dutt's Lane, which was taken over for the purpose of being converted into an arsenal, and it actually became an arsenal, and it actually became the area of Baren's statement. He said that man the were made there and taken from there to kaja Nebokissen's Street, and from there again they were taken to Mozofferpur. You have another very ugly fact in that these formulæ were found in 15, Gopi Mohon Dutt's Lane. In all human probability they had been tested in the garden before being sent there.

Counsel then referred to the various contains at the country in the garden before being sent there.

fore being sent there.

Counsel then referred to the various metals, tin. etc., found in the garden, and proceeding, said Baren's confession is further corroborated by the contents of these documents and by the things produced which had been found under produced which had been found under Baren's instructions in the garden. Now we come to the extremely significant entry in this book. The entry is "K M. D. 4/3."

The Judge: The "M" may be "in."
Mr. Norton: It looks to me like M.
The Judge: The four looks like "4"

The Judge: The round are they seconds?

Mr. Norton: I don't know whether they mean that It seems to me to mean ith. I say that it is not intended for seconds; I say that it is 4th I real that could be mean this. We know the on the

from addressed to the p loth of Documber, 1997 1995 is a similar one of 1907 and Exhibit This receipt for Rs. 500 bears Nikhiles war's signature. Then I come to Ex hibit 292/6, this is dated 8-6-06. We will compare that with Arabindo's statement. I do not understand what Arabindo means by referring to this letter in his statement. It is a very kindly and well-intentioned letter, and it does not show any stand-off-ness or aloofness. Then Exhibit 144 ((reads) I now come to Exhibit 1418, which is a book in the garden. It is an inscrip-tion. To Barendra Chose from Sailendra Ghose." dra Ghose." Exhibit 1416 is also an inscription to Barendra Ghose at Baidenath. Exhibit 1784/1 was found at Serampore at Norendra Nath Gos-sain's search (the approver). It is a copy of the Vavani Mandir with Baren's name on it. It also shows association between Baren and the approver. Then you have the cash box, Baren's birth certificate, and the other documents, and also other exhibits.

POINT AGAINST BAREN.

One 450 is a very small piece of evidence to establish Arabindo's connec tion with the conspiracy, but I say that I will deal with that when I come to his letter; at present I will say a few points as against Baren. The evidence of the whole case shows the relationship upon which these two brothers stood, and you must consider that in consider ing whether Baren could have written that language. I ask you in doing so to compare it with his writings, which been admitted or proved. brothers so far as I can see, and so far as the evidence shows, have been on terms of good followship, and that letter to which Arabindo referred in his statement shows no want of harmony. There is no doubt about the sincerity good-feeling between the two lands. At the time of the Surat Con thers. At the time of the Surat Congress they were in Bombay. Barin was living in Ajit's camp, and while he was there he read that letter, upon which I lay so much stress.

which I tay so much stress. I assume that he was there from the fact that he was writing from Ajit's camp In all human probability he would have been there, because of the extreme views that he held as to the necessary with the control of the property of the control of the co that he had as to the methods by which their ideas should be accomplished. At that Congress it was anticipated that there would have been a tremendous show of force as between the Moderates and Extremists, and there was reason to believe that a row of some sort, whether physical or intellectual, would take place and the Extremists were being exhorted to muster their clans for the purpose of putting down Sir Pherozeshah Mohta letters also show that Tilas was sending telegrams by way of entreaty that these people would come up in large numbers and hoping that Bengal would make a good show.

In Agir's Camp.

Having regard to the principles and octrines that Barin held, it is not likey that he would have absented himself from their deliberations which eventually culminated in the booing of Dr. Rosh bohari chose. So the probabilities are that he would go there, and so would his brother. So taking their letter and comparing it with other standards are proved or admitted writings of his, and aking into consideration that his presence was absolutely certain, it is my personal inference that he was there in Ajit's camp. I do not say that 'e was the celebrated Ajit—he may have been one local Ajit, who was trying to ber-on some of the lustre of the illustrions But Baren was in Ajit's camp. W Il know that there was a great excito-ment. The Extremists, if they did not earry their views, at all events drove the compari Ghose away in despair and offe up the whole business. After that deal and intellectual triumph, Baren ot down to write this letter to his other. (Reads.) " We must have sweet l over India, ready to meet every em-geory." He is writing very properly

bimself in any pay from man accept of the consequences of it. All that he has done in that he has withdrawn his statement in the Lewer Court. Now, having written that letter what does be mean? If it means anything at all it means reference to force in the shape or bombs or dynamite, or whatever case if be, and it is quite sufficient so far as Baren is concerned to clinch him as a as Baren is concerned to chick him as a man who is steeped to his very eyes both in the conspiracy and the means and methods by which that conspiracy is to be worked out. This allusion was meant to convey to the person to whom it was sent, an allusion to physical force.

Suggested Line of Defence:

Have we not already found these very sweets' in various parts of Bengal sweets in various parts of Bengal and, in fact, all over India? It is not for and, in fact, all over India? It is not for me to suggest to my friend how to make his defence. He is far more competent to do so than I am. But it seems to me that it might have been a defence if he had from the first suggested that the reference there to 'sweets' merely meant this: "There has been a cleavage featurement the two parties the Feature between the two parties, the Extremists and Moderates. We have had a pitched battle in which we have beaten them and soon we must give them 'sweets' all over India. We have no intention to kill innocent people who have donnothing to us, but we wish to make it hot for the Moderates who have fivided our school and destroyed our unity and diminished the value of the Congress. They are pursuing a policy which I entirely disassociate myself from what they are doing must end in the discomfort and unhappiness of all concerned; therefore, we will make it hot for them. It is still open to Baren to take that course now, but that argument so far as Arabindo is concerned is gone. He has denied the letter. The two brothers are now represented by separate counsel. One will not deny that he wrote the letter, and the other brother repudintes the whole transaction, saying that his younger brother rould never have writter.

It is still open to Baren to put what-ever construction be likes upon it. This letter is one of the strongest possible pieces of evidence against Arabindo. The line adopted by Arabind. Oberator counsel in regard to it was, not that this is the only true and possible con-struction but a righest attack has been struction, but a violent attack has been made upon the police and that letter is challenged as a forgery foisted on the record by a corrupt police.

"Sweets" at Chandernagore.

I suggest that my view of the interpretation is correct, because we find that these "sweets" have already been administered in various parts of India. The earliest attempt to administer these sweets that we know was at Chandernagore. That was followed by a second attempt to administer the "sweets" which also failed. The first attempt was in November. Then again in December in November. Then again in December there was a still more determined attempt to administer the "sweets" to the Lieutenant-Governor, and that they very nearly made his Honor take them. Then there were also "sweets" admin-istered shortly afterwards because we find that on the 11th of November a similar present was made to the Mayor of Chandernagore. Then for the first time the "sweets" were administered most effectively to two European ladies. although, of course, not intended for them, these delicacies being intended of for a British official. Then again "sweets" were also administered at Kushtea to the Rev. Mr. Higgenbotham. With regard to this matter there is a fact on the record, and I shall have to say something a sout it later on. So you see that the question of "sweets" was not the painting of a facey picture drawn from a fertile imagination. The which were acministered before that letter was written. Excepting that class of "sweets," n endy, things to basassinate people with, I um not aware of what other class of "sweets," or what

place, and an attempt was You will murder Mr. Higgenbotham, that the notice in the "K. M. D." that the "D" is cut out and at "S" placed "D" is cut out and at "S" placed on the top of it. I suggest that they first wrote "K. M. D." by which they meant "Knates Missionary Dead," and when they found that he was not dead, they cut out the "D" and put "S" over it to mean that he was shot. There you have that date in this book, which fits exactly and is the exact cut. which fits exactly and is the exact dan of the outrage, and we find a reference to that in this book. I say that the entry means that the Kushtan Missian outry means that the Kushtan Missian

ary was shot on the 4th of March 1908
A STANFFIGURE ENTRY.
You have another illustration of the practice which these young men had making entries of events in which the were deeply interested. I will refer we to one instance in the same book, Exhibits to one instance in the same door, that 56. You find here an entry in Be gali which I translate in this way "Sanibar, Chaitra 29th, 9-30, e.m. The corresponding English date for this Saturday, April 11th, 1003. Now y will find that that is just the time the that bomb was thrown at the Mayor will find that that is just the time that bomb was thrown at the Mayor Chandernagore. So you see they he a sert of practice apparently of make entries of dates and events which to consider important and you find sentries in their books. This is Industries in their books. This is Industries in their books. This is Industries in the fact tat it was Indra whand it was that actually threw the beat the Mayor on the evening of the I of April. This is very significant.

There is another entry: "29th Jeary, '08, 2-30 p.a." I say that the in Upen's handwriting. It is a mysterious entry, and I must confect the country of the I of April. This is were significant.

There is another entry: "29th Jeary, '08, 2-30 p.a." I say that the in Upen's handwriting. It is a mysterious entry, and I must confect the country of the I was another that was any that was the constant because we know they were the constant because we know they were the constant because we know they were the constant of the constant because we know they were the constant because we know they were the constant of the constant

portant because we know they were ing to get that place, and that was place to which Hrishikesh was take connection with the bomb for the M Chardernagore. The Court here rose for the day

A HINDU SHRINE

To those who are acquainted, then, with even the barest outline of the history of Budh Gaya, it seems almost incredible that this ancient and unquestionable centre of Buddhism, the birth-place of lat philosophy which has revolu-onised the thought of a continent, d which, after more than twenty-r centuries, still numbers its adherents ens of millions, should be actually in ens of millions, should be actually in process of being converted into a u shrine. It is searcely possible to e that Buddhists are denied rights y kind at Budh Gaya, that their entrance into and worship in emple is regarded by the Hindu sor as permissive and not of and that the offerings made to be emple by pious pilgrims from the soft the earth—from Mongolia, the pet from Japan, from Siam from bet, from Japan, from Slam, from and from the heart of China— ipso facto the property of the twner. And, what is regarded by ts as most indefensible of all, t Image of Buddha within the situated over the exact spot o it is believed, Sakya Muni neditated, is daily painted with a Tilak mark, clothed with obes, and is worshipped with es as an image of Vishne.
E RESTORATION SOCIETY. owever, are the actual facts of nd it was in order to secure

that the society came into ome three years ago. The cir-of its birth are in themselves

interesting. It may

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isited India before, this tour

of no little importance in y, and the visit of the Lama

was of special significance. ing into the almost incom-caphysics of the Northern

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many) who regard the Society's aims as just and their claims as moderate, and who can appreciate the significance of a place like Budh Gaya to the adherents of a faith so vigorous and so devotedly attached to the memory of its founder as is Buddhism.

THE DOMICILED COMMU-NITY.

To the Editor of the "Statesman."
Sir,—Your correspondent, Nunc Vintous Usus, has been at considerable pains to disprove the home-truths (which like all truths are not always palatable) to which I have given but teeble expression.

Regarding education, your correspondent seeks to throw the responsibility for the defective education of the Domiciled Community upon the Government. This is childish. It may be that "a beneficent Imperial and Indian Government makes an enormous difference between the children of Indians and those of the the children of Indians and those of the Domiciled Community, and that colleges and schools of the former receive regular and substantial grants and are equipped with professors and teachers brought out from British Universities and in receipt of large salaries, &c., &c., &c.," but the facilities for education, such as they are, with Belgian Professors and Irish Christian Brothers, and even many English University men, are not taken advantage of to anothing like the extent that they should be. Let the Domiciled Community give the existing Domiciled Community give the existing institutions a fair chance of educating their children, and when they are found incapable of teaching them more the plea for greater educational facilities will have some justification. Your will have some justification. Your correspondent cannot seriously argue that the educational institutions at that the educational institutions at present open to the Domiciled Community are inadequately equipped to give their children an education which is sufficient for practical purposes. Then again the sums of "Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and ometimes Rs. 100 a month" mentioned by your correspondent as being necessary for the education of each child is not true in the east majority of cases. A true in the vast majorily of cases. A sound education may be received for very much less. It is not true that parents cannot afford to do what they should. They do not do what they can. If they really did, there would be an improvement which would be most marked. Regarding the question of early mar-riages, I do not for a moment suggest that "if a man can never hope to earn more than what he gets as a young man he is to be doomed to a life of celibacy he is to be doomed to a like of celibacy. If the majority of cases were of this kind I would say nothing. But the trouble is that immature youngsters, just starting their careers, leap into matrimony and raise large families which they are not able to educate and bring up in the proper manner. And this is what hap-

pens in very many cases.

No one denies that members of the
Domiciled Community possess many
sterling qualities, but what is the use of them if they cannot be turned to good account? There can be no use in pos-cessing a gold mine if you cannot bring the gold to the surface.

In conclusion I would say, however, that the abilities of your correspondent are worthy of a better cause. It would be more worthy of him to face the uppleasant facts and do what he can to remedy them, rather than to blink at them and try to explain them away or throw the responsibility on the Gov-

With regard to the appeal of your correspondent to join the existing Association, I would say that there can be to beam in doing so. But what I do ay is that no Association will improve a community the members of which will not take the trouble to improve themselves. When the community has been improved by the exertions of its memours, a good Association will be a natur-

M. H. M.

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Eschent from a letter thatis the 15th Decc /09

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was Dutt) an didrain in the 9 55., who for
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denik: Churkerbutty and declared that he
would not serve the Got any more, and
inserghing disloyalty against it

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Enclosure 3.

Note of an interview between the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, C.S.I. I.C.S., and Mr. C.C. Dutt, I.C.S., at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 11th August 1908.

In reply to questions put him by the Hon. Member, Mr. Dutt made the following statement:-

Subodh Mullick is my wife's cousin. When in Calcutta I stayed part of the time with Subodh Mullick. I never went to to the Yugantar Office. I had seen Barendra Ghose. I first knew him when in Thana. He came there with his brother Aravinda. I knew Aravinda in the Bombay Presidency. I met him first at the Baroda Station. He came to Thana with K.G. Deshpande, who was trying to start a temple in the Vindhyas. Several Government servants knew of this. Subscriptions were asked for. The temple was to train young men to go about preaching. Aravinda has stayed with Subodh Mullick in his house. He had taken Aravinda from Baroda. Aravinda came to Thana once or twice. When Deshpande was going to England Aravinda came to see him off. They came to Thana for the evening. I think Barendra was then with them. They were then working for the temple, and he was looking for a site in the Vindhyas. Subodh Mullick had brought my wife to Thana. He then made the acquaintance of Aravinda Ghose. That was just before the agitation about the Bengal Partition began. I have met Upendra Nath at Wellington Square. He used to come and meet Aravinda Ghose. I am not certain I saw him when last in Calcutta. I don't know Sasir Chandra Ghose. I don't remember the name. He did not see me in Ahmedabad. I left for Gogo on the 11th or 12th April. I had a interview about that time with Deshpande. I have known him as a friend for 8 or 10 years. I met him first at Baroda station. For some years I did not meet him. He came to Thana in March 1902 or 1903. I was staying at Madgaonkar's house. I correspond with him (Deshpar but not on any particular matters. I knew he was interested

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tions with him about this. I don't subscribe to it, not knowing how Government would regard it. Some of the people working for this temple have been arrested in the present conspiracy. I have never subscribed to the <u>Yugantar</u>. I have intended to subscribe to the National School under the belief that it had nothing to do with politics. I know that these people look on me as of their party. I never told Barendra that I had sympathy with the temple movement. I told Aravinda. I am prepared to accept the suggestion made to me to go on leave and to live with my father for a time.

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