

**SIMLA RECORDS.**

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**1910.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME DEPARTMENT.**

**POLITICAL—B.**

**Proceedings, September 1910, Nos. 51-59.**

**Weekly reports of the Director, Criminal Intelligence and the Government of the Punjab on the political situation during August 1910.**

**Information regarding Sri Ram the seditionist.**

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**PREVIOUS REFERENCE.**

Poll. B., August 1910, nos. 18—25.

**LATER REFERENCES.**

SECRET.

## NOTES.

POLITICAL—B., SEPTEMBER 1910.

Nos. 51—59.

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WEEKLY REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION DURING AUGUST 1910.

INFORMATION REGARDING SRI RAM THE SEDITIONIST.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DATED 2ND AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 51.  
For information.  
A. L.,—3-8-10.

H. C. WOODMAN.—4-8-10.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 1488-S. B., DATED 9TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 52.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DATED 9TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 53.  
Submitted.  
A. L.,—10-8-10.

H. C. WOODMAN,—10-8-10.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 1555-S. B., DATED 16TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 54.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DATED 16TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 55.  
Submitted for information.  
A. L.,—17-8-10.

H. C. WOODMAN,—17-8-10.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB NO. 1610-S. B., DATED 23RD AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 56.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DATED THE 23RD AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 57.  
For information.  
A. L.,—24-8-10.

H. C. WOODMAN,—24-8-10.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, NO 1670-S. B., DATED THE 30TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 58.

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ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DATED THE 30TH AUGUST 1910. Pro. no. 59.  
Submitted.  
A. L.,—31-8-10.

Would it not be advisable for the Punjab Government to call the attention of the Executive Engineer mentioned in paragraph 6 to his son's doings?

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If so could Director, Criminal Intelligence, kindly give us further details ?

H. C. WOODMAN,—1-9-10.

Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab, father of Sri Ram the seditionist, retired on pension a few months ago. Sri Ram went to England to study law in 1907 but did not come to our notice, and perhaps did not mix with the seditionists in England, until 1909. Until February 1910 Sri Ram was a mere name to us, but we then received somewhat fuller information giving his parentage and his case was at once brought to the notice of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department (our letter dated 12th March 1910). Further information about Sri Ram's seditious doings in Europe came later and on 7th July last we sent to the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department his History Sheet, while on 25th ultimo we informed them of his impending arrival in India.

It is clearly a case in which the local Government should take cognizance of the misdoings of a son of a recently pensioned Government servant who enjoys a Rai Bahadurship. The main doing of Sri Ram is that he attended the Mutiny Commemoration meeting of May 10th, 1909, in London, wore the Mutiny badge and spoke rank sedition at that meeting. This incident is an illustration and corroboration of his anti-British revolutionary sentiments and sayings.

He has been called to the English bar (June 1910) and will presumably try to be enrolled by some Indian High Court. He ought not to be enrolled. Whilst I was writing this note I received a report from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, reporting Sri Ram's arrival. His luggage was overhauled and was found to contain a number of revolutionary books and a picture postcard "Indian martyrs of British brutality after the painting by the Russian Verastchagin." This is, I think, one of the productions of the Free Hindustan Publication Committee, all of which I am about to recommend for prohibition under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.

I am sending to the Punjab a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and am pointing out that in my opinion the Punjab Government should deal with the case of Sri Ram and that, in particular, two things should be considered—(1) his father should be questioned and (2) Sri Ram should not be enrolled as a practising barrister in India.

C. R. CLEVELAND,—9-9-10.

Home Department.

For information.

A. L.,—10-9-10.

It is for the Punjab Government to move in the matter, and as they have got all the necessary information it is to be hoped that they will.

If, however, Director, Criminal Intelligence, finds, that nothing is being done, he may inform us, and we can then address them demi-officially.

H. C. WOODMAN,—12-9-10.

I agree that we must not interfere too soon, but I have only faint hopes that the Punjab Government will do anything.

A. EARLE,—12-9-10.

J. L. J[ENKINS],—12-9-10.

Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Seen and returned. I will now await developments. I have taken copy of the notes on this file.

C. R. CLEVELAND,—16-9-10.

Home Department.

For information.

A. L.,—20-9-10.

H. C. WOODMAN,—20-9-10.

G. No.

## Weekly Report of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, 2nd August 1910.

## OUTSIDE INDIA.

*London.*—Guy Aldred, who was convicted on 10th September last of publishing a seditious libel (the *Indian Sociologist*) and was recently released from prison, lectured on July 8th at the North Lambeth Liberal and Radical Club, on "The Truth about India." He said that his recent experiences had shewn it was very unsafe—if any one had regard for his own well being—to deal with this subject, both in India and in England. As he had no desire to go to jail again it was his intention to confine his remarks to facts, which he would leave to speak for themselves. The recent Press Act in India was passed solely in order that several of the papers then in circulation might be confiscated. The British régime in India was as bad as the Austrian régime in Italy, until Garibaldi stood up and liberated the country. What the British people wanted was to subjugate the Indians, and they were aware that to do this there must be absolutely no criticism to which the Government took exception.

He went on to refer to police atrocities in India and gave a somewhat confused account of Gulab Bano's case.

The English had no right in India and it was time for them to realise that they were not there for the benefit of the Indians. "I would say to the Nationalists," he went on, "that although we do not agree with you on the matter of assassination, we will stand side by side with you against the suppression of the Press."

To a question put at the end of the lecture whether if the English left India some other power would not step in, he made the following reply:—

"I do not think there is any fear of another country stepping in, as if India was successful in throwing off the British rule, it would not be possible for Russia, which is the only other country likely to make the attempt, to establish herself in India, as the number of Russian soldiers is not nearly so large as is generally believed."

2. *Savarkar's Case.*—The report received by Scotland Yard from Inspector Parker in connection with Savarkar's attempted escape at Marseilles agrees with the account given in last week's report. Inspector Parker adds "On our arrival at Marseilles yesterday, the Commissaire Special of the Port called and informed us that he had received instructions to render any assistance, and introduced us to the Police Officers on duty on the quay, who promised all the assistance we required of them." This was on Thursday, July 7th, the day before the attempt was made and it would therefore appear that in taking Savarkar back to the ship the gendarme on duty (Brigadier Pesquie of the Gendarmerie Maritime) was acting in accordance with what he believed to be his official instructions.

3. *Paris.*—Arrangements have been made by which it is hoped to obtain inside information as to what goes on at the more private meetings between Mrs. Cama, the Ranas and their friends. Our relations with the French police are excellent at present, and as there has been a good deal of adverse comment in the French press regarding the handing over of Savarkar at Marseilles care is being taken not to get them into difficulty in that matter.

4. *The "Indian Sociologist."*—In the July number (Volume VI, No. 7) the editor makes the following interesting remark on Savarkar's case. "The very moment we heard that our friend had been taken into custody we were convinced that it was useless to attempt to obtain his release by legal means, and we at once wrote to a fellow Nationalist in London and expressed our earnest hope that no money would be wasted on lawyers."

In the course of an article dealing with an attack made upon him by Mrs. Besant in the *Theosophist* for March last the editor refers to her defence of the Arya Samaj and proceeds—

"Although we are not here concerned with the question of the Arya Samaj being a political movement or not, we may state *en passant* that as long ago as S 33 Cr.

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May 1908 there appeared in these columns an article showing that it was essentially a political body, the original intention of its founder, Swami Dayananda, having been to instil into the minds of his countrymen an ardent desire for the establishment of an absolutely independent national form of government, as we could testify from our own intimate personal relations with this great man."

The editor also publishes certain correspondence with the Royal Asiatic Society of London from which it appears that his name was removed from the list of members in January last.

5. *The "Liberator"*.—The July number (Volume I, No. 5) contains a scurrilous attack on the late King-Emperor, headed "Privileged Adultery." The only matters of Indian interest are two letters which the editor says he has received from Indian admirers. Har Dyal is quoted as writing from Algiers, "I have read with great pleasure the latest number of the *Liberator*. I hope you will devote more articles to thorough exposure of the pernicious fallacy that the form of government is a matter of no importance. Ridicule, of which you have already made use in previous numbers, is a good weapon. About England, one point which has to be dealt with is the supposed usefulness of monarchy as a bond of union between the colonies and the mother-country. You know the imperial idea, which is quite sound and good as far as it relates to the various English-speaking colonies, has strengthened the hold of formal monarchy on the English mind. We must show that a republic is as good an empire-builder as a monarchy (taking an empire to be a union of free communities like the English colonies or the United States). I feel keenly that England is the great stumbling-block in the way of republicanism and had England been a republic perhaps free Italy and Greece might have followed her example. I wish you all success."

The second letter is from a certain Satya Deva who is described as "Our comrade, an Indian patriot." He writes, "Do you know that your paper has been put under the seditious ban in India? The hounds keep track of their prey. Fools! They can never devour thought. The French aristocracy tried to imprison thought in the bastille, but with what result? History will repeat the same in India." The editor comments thus, "We are not afraid of the hounds. When they hear the crack of the *Liberator's* whip they crouch like good hounds."

6. *The India (London)*.—The issue dated July 15th contains the following paragraph on the present situation :—

"An Indian correspondent whose name would claim instant respect if we were at liberty to publish it, writes to us :—'The atmosphere of suspicion in which we are living is much worse than it was in 1879. Not only is no one trusted, but almost every one is suspected, and we are all made to feel it.' The remark is made of one particular part of India, and as that is the part where wiser counsels might be expected to prevail, it needs little imagination to conceive what must be the situation in less favoured Presidencies."

In the same number the Indian Civil Service is attacked in what is evidently intended to be a humorous account of a dinner held on July 9th in London; the paragraph is headed "Lords of Creation."

7. *New York*.—Myron H. Phelps's friends here are displeased with the speeches delivered by him at Jaffna, Ceylon, in which he attacked Christian Missionaries. Apparently his anti-Christian bias is due to the fact that his wife was a Christian Scientist and refused to admit a doctor to the house when Phelps was ill; he is said to have thrown over both his wife and the Christian religion in consequence.

The *New York Evening Post* for June 20th contained an article headed "Baroda's Ruler is coming; the Maharaja Gaekwar is a man of progress." The article is evidently contributed or inspired by a member of the Gaekwar's *entourage*, and contains amongst other things the statement that, "It has been estimated that the Gaekwar spends 5 dollars upon every fifty-five subjects to educate them, whereas the Government of British India spends less than 5 dollars per thousand for the same purpose. In Baroda, out of 2,000,000 subjects, 1,000,481 have good school facilities, while in British India only one village in four has a school. In Baroda there is a school-house for every three miles. This means that no pupil needs to walk more than a mile to go to school."

*The Gaelic American*.—This paper reprinted on June 18th the leaflet entitled "Beware, O Traitors." (vide paragraph 3 of the weekly report dated 15th June 1910).

## BENGAL.

8. *Calcutta*.—A new seditious leaflet which appears to emanate from Calcutta has come to notice in Eastern Bengal. It purports to be an issue of the *Sandhya*, and contains about fifteen lines of open incitement to the murder of Europeans and so-called traitors to the country, declaring that during the three years in which there has been bloodshed the harvests have been exceptionally good. Four copies were found in an envelope addressed to the students of the Entrance Class (or 10th Standard) of the Comilla Zilla School. The leaflet is described as of far better workmanship than the *Jugantar* leaflets in connection with which Probash Chander Deb and others are now being tried, and more like the leaflets that were issued and proclaimed earlier in the year.

9. In the *Jugantar* case two of the three accused have made statements to the Magistrate admitting their complicity in the publication. A fourth person, Mohendra Chatterji, who is alleged to be the actual printer, was arrested on the night of July 23rd at Jorabagan and admitted that the leaflets were printed in the press which was found at his house. On closer examination it was found that part of the *Jugantar* leaflet had been actually printed through on the block which forms part of the press. Proceedings are therefore being taken against Mohendra.

In the supplementary Alipore bomb case Bhaba Bhusan Mitter was convicted on July 30th under section 121-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

10. *The Howrah -Sibpur Gang Case*.—Orders in this case were passed by the magistrate on July 20th. There are 56 accused in all: two have been made approvers, two are absconding, and of the 52 remaining, 45 have been committed for trial by the Special Tribunal under section 121-A and the remaining seven have been discharged. The case against one of the seven, Haridas Chakravarti, the son of a High Court pleader, was considered fairly strong, but the discharge of the remaining six was not unexpected.

11. *Pallichitra Case*.—The High Court acquitted on appeal Nogendra Chandra Chandra, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A as the author of the seditious poem entitled "Come, Mother Queen of the village." The grounds for acquittal were that it was not proved that Nogendra was the author of this poem. Subsequent to the conviction of Nogendra in this case, the Khulna police obtained the original manuscript of the poem, which was undoubtedly in Nogendra's handwriting, but this evidence could not be used in the appeal proceedings. Nogendra is under trial in the Nangla Gang Case which is proceeding satisfactorily.

## BOMBAY.

12. *Bombay*.—On July 23rd a general meeting of the members of the Bombay National Union was held at the house of T. D. Sanghvi to celebrate Tilak's Jayanti (birthday, or more properly incarnation). About 12 members were present and the President, Y. V. Nene, in his opening speech reviewed the life of Tilak and said that he was first introduced to him at Kolhapur after his release from jail, when he said that Government might send him to jail as often as they pleased but he would not give up his life's work. Nene went on to say that at the time of the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst in Poona the Government was bent upon laying hands upon big folk, whether innocent or guilty, and the result was that the Natu brothers were arrested. He added that it was often alleged that under British rule there was mercy and justice—this might be the experience of Anglo-Indians, but Indians thought otherwise. So many persons had been confined for sedition that no one now took any notice of it. He concluded with an exhortation to his audience not to be discouraged by the present gloomy outlook but to continue to have faith and courage. H. H. Maniyar then addressed the meeting and said that Indians ought to apply themselves to the

development of industries and scientific research. He was followed by Rehemtulla M. Khan who extolled Tilak's courage during his last trial and compared him with the great prophets of the past. Dr. D. D. Sathey in his speech remarked that he was not inclined to take a pessimistic view of things. He believed that the clouds that had gathered on the Indian horizon would soon disappear, and that India would one day take its place among the great nations of the world.

At the conclusion of the meeting a motion was made to appoint a Secretary in the place of Dr. D. D. Sathey. As all present refused to accept office, the matter was postponed for a week.

13. *Belgaum*.—One of the most prominent local suspects, G. B. Deshpande, called on the Deputy Superintendent of Police on July 5th to consult him as to whether he should remain in Belgaum and practice as a pleader. He admitted that he had been a leader of the agitation, but only in the matter of delivering lectures, organising public meetings to express disapproval of Government action, and contributing articles to newspapers with the same subject. He strenuously denied that he had ever advocated violence, and stated that he and his party were now prepared to give up agitation which was likely to excite the masses. He wanted to know in what way he could assure Government of his future intentions so that he should not be worried by attempts to implicate him in any plot or conspiracy for violence as he said had been done twice already, once a few months back in connection with revolvers and again just recently in the matter of a "Dictionary of Explosives," the possession of which a Kolhapur man had tried to foist upon him. It is satisfactory that G. B. Deshpande has taken fright and come round in this way; as to the traps to which he refers there is practically no doubt that he was properly implicated in the incident of the revolvers, but the more recent matter of the dictionary has not yet been cleared up.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

14. The following are extracts from a letter sent by Mr. F. T. Brooks, the Theosophist lecturer, to a pleader of Nimar with reference to his proposed visit to that place:—

It is important that some one at least among the responsible officials shall be well informed as to the scope and objects of my work, else my mode of life which is, of course, a factor in doing good and removing racial prejudice and separateness may give rise to misconceptions among lower police officials whose zeal occasionally leads them to "colour" facts and to theorise on insufficient data. Nothing of this sort can do any harm, if my work is well known to some responsible officials.

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Pray let it be known that one of the chief objects of my life is the removal of racial ill-feeling in this country and that universal solidarity is the one dogma which I preach.

When I have come into touch with the officials they have always assured me that I was rendering great assistance to the Government. I of course am really simply following my Svadharma, and leading the life that expresses my nature, suits me best, and makes me happiest. I am not open to argument on the question any more than in the matter of choice of diet, or of literature, but it would be a pity and a shame if misconceptions were allowed to grow through ignorance from below simply for lack of a little trouble which can easily be taken by local Theosophists to inform the authorities so that my mission (really the following of my national propensities) which I represent to be of benefit to Government and the public alike may be allowed to continue unchecked as hitherto. It is most needed in this period of trouble and suspicion. The unfortunate abuse of the Gita by wrong-minded and evil criminal people, and its consequent implications in police searches, etc., have led to the belief that the Government wishes to proscribe the Gita. This is most dangerous, as mischief-makers take advantage of this to turn harmless people against the Government, whereas the Government has never dreamt of interfering with truly religious study and work.

The encouragement of the interpretation of the Gita in a truly religious and moral sense is thus a motive of interest to all responsible Government officials."

## EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

15. *The Yugantar*.—Copies of the last “Yugantar” leaflet were received by the District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, and by the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate, and the head master of the Zilla School of Bakarganj. The last named sent his copy which was addressed to the students, 1st class, Barisal Zilla School, to the District Magistrate. These leaflets were all posted in Calcutta on July 15th.

16. *Bakarganj*.—The telegraph wire between Barisal and Madaripur was cut on the night of the 11th July. It is suspected that some of the residents of Mahilara, a centre of seditious disorder, are responsible.

17. *Noungong*.—A report from this District indicates that a good deal of sedition is still being disseminated by means of songs. A wandering singer named Keshab Chandra Sarkar recently arrived and went round the better class houses. At one of them he commenced with a song which was not at all objectionable, but on being questioned admitted that he also knew some *swadeshi* (sic) songs but did not sing them through fear of the Police. He was asked to sing one of them and complied; the following is a rough translation:—

Hear, hear, Oh friends!

You are weeping uselessly.

Grief destroys one's energy.

Make war whether you kill or are killed, don't be afraid of the enemy.

Leave aside the desire for wealth and attachment towards children; then you will be able to conquer Bengal.

Your sorrow will go and you will become happy, this is the time of distress.

I Khudi (Khudiram) alone am going away (dying), there are 30 crores of brothers remaining. No fear, no fear, no fear.

Let me hear the shout of Mataram (Bande Mataram) at the time of death.

## MADRAS.

18. *Madras*.—A cover addressed to “The Monitor, Form V. Raja's High School, Tuni,” has been found to contain two copies of a cyclostyled Telugu leaflet headed “Young India; Naveena Hindustan.” The writer refers to the present state of depression in extremist circles, and proceeds, “So long as we have in our veins our ancient blood, we should try to bring up the country to its former state. To attain that high object, we should annex the country of our present Feringhis. Our country will not prosper unless these Feringhis are driven out. We cannot get our independence, because it is the earnest desire of any foreign nation to thwart the attempts which a nation may make for the sake of its own country. Therefore, unless we ruin the rule of the Feringhis, we cannot carry out our attempts for Swaraj. The method of ruining the Feringhis will be published in the next *Vande Mataram*.”

19. *Pondicherry*.—It is reported under the date July 17th that there was no issue of the Tamil paper *India* during the preceding fortnight, and that the *Pondicherry Mail* has not reappeared since the issue of June 15th was published. The attention of the revolutionaries has been lately mainly directed to making enquiries about new arrivals in Pondicherry in order to find out if they are spies, and a Bengali sub-inspector who was sent there on duty has had to be withdrawn as he was informed by a Bengali of the gang that he was a marked man.

## NATIVE STATES.

20. *Ajmer*.—It is reported that at the weekly Arya Samaj meeting held at Ajmer on 8th July Pandit Bansi Dhar, pleader, proposed that in future each member should in turn have a meeting at his house, which all the other members with their families should attend. The proposal was accepted and the new practice is to start at Bansi Dhar's house.



## PUNJAB.

21. Pandit Bhoj Dutt Sharma, editor of the *Musafir* of Agra, a prominent Arya Samajist whose writings and speeches have given great offence to Muhammadans, recently visited Lahore along with a Muhammadan convert to Aryanism formerly named Ghulam Kadir and now named Satya Dev. A leading local Arya Samajist in this connection saw the Deputy Commissioner and expressed his fear lest this man Satya Dev should murder Pandit Bhoj Dutt. His idea was that a second Lakh Ram business was brewing. Pandit Bhoj Dutt and his companion put up in Lahore with Ram Bhaj Dutt, Pleader (the husband of Sarala Devi) who accompanied them to Amritsar on July 11th.

At Amritsar three special meetings of the Ghas (vegetarian) party of the Arya Samaj were held on the evenings of the 11th, 12th and 13th July. On the 11th and 12th they were held at the Swadeshi Factory of Kishen Chand Bhagat Ram, and on the third day at the new Cloth Market. On the 11th the convert Satya Dev delivered a lecture attacking the Koran and the Prophet which gave offence to the Muhammadans and he was accordingly quietly warned that if he offended again he would get into trouble. The result was that he did not speak at the meetings of the 12th and 13th, and that Pandit Bhoj Dutt's addresses at these two meetings were more moderate than usual. In the meantime the local Muhammadan Anjuman issued a challenge to them to hold a religious discussion on the merits of their different faiths, but the two firebrands were induced to leave Amritsar on the 14th without making any reply to the challenge.

22. The following information has come to hand regarding a certain Sant Attar Singh who is becoming a prominent figure in the Sikh revival. Attar Singh is a Jat Sikh of the Chima caste, and was originally a resident of the Nabha State. At one time he was a sepoy in the 4th Punjab Infantry, now the 57th Rifles, Frontier Force, which he left to become a *fakir*. In his wanderings he came to village Kaneha, Police Station Kallar, of the Rawalpindi district, and stayed in the Dharmasala there. Here he became very intimate with a woman named Mussammat Bhag Bhari, wife of Wazir Singh, and on her account practically took up his permanent abode in the village. It is not suggested that he had any immoral intrigue with the woman, but the friendship existing between them took practical shape when she presented him with a sum of Rs. 500 to build a Dharmasala of his own.

Attar Singh is not a well educated man, but, being gifted with a wonderful power of oratory, he has for some time past been lecturing on the tenets of the Sikh religion, and has gained considerable influence among the Sikhs resident in the neighbourhood. His reputation as a powerful speaker having reached the Khalsa Diwan at Amritsar he was invited to become a member and a recognised lecturer of the Singh Sabha, and in this capacity he has visited and delivered lectures in many places throughout the Malwa and Manjha tracts of the Punjab, and also throughout the Pothwar portion of the Rawalpindi district.

The tone of Attar Singh's lectures is not, so far as is known, at present in any way political, except perhaps in his appeals to the Sikh women to emulate the deeds of Rajput women of past generations, and to be ready to follow their example of courage and devotion. He exhorts the women to work as men do, to reject the use of ornaments, and to adopt the five emblems of the Sikh religion, including the wearing of the *kachh*, a practice which is becoming common in the Rawalpindi district.

23. *Shahpur*.—A report has been received through the district Police of a remarkable speech delivered on July 3rd at a meeting held in the Sahiwal Dharmasala Khalsa, attended by about 50 and 60 Sikhs from Faruka, a large village in the neighbourhood, and by about 100 Sikhs from Sahiwal itself. The meeting was held in connection with the affairs of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in Faruka, which was opened in 1909. The headmaster of the school, Hariman Singh, delivered a lecture in which he stated that the Sikhs had previously been the rulers of the whole of the Punjab. Through their ignorance and conservatism they had become subject to an alien race, who had deprived them of the land and rights that were theirs by inheritance. They were now writhing helplessly under the heel of the foreigner, and had forgotten the glories of the time when the Sikhs were pre-

dominant in the Punjab. It behoved each and every Sikh to look forward to the time when they would be again free, and with this end in view to strive their utmost to help forward the cause of education, and to diffuse amongst their children that enlightenment and understanding by which alone they could hope to regain their rightful position.

#### UNITED PROVINCES.

24. An Urdu pamphlet on the gaurakshani movement entitled "Prem Baj-nauli" is in circulation. It purports to be written by Munshi Hulas Singh Varma, assistant teacher of the Jhala school in the Bijnor district, and to be printed by Babu Jairaj Singh at the *Tohfa-i-Hind* Press, Bijnor. The book is a collection of poems or bhajans on various subjects, apparently for the use of Arya Samajists and Hindus generally and contains a few objectionable passages, as for instance where, addressing *Bharat*, the poet recounts how degenerate the present condition of the country is as compared with former days, and remarks that Indians are despised everywhere. In this connection the following couplet occurs :—

"The current of sedition has now spread throughout the world, and the lives of thousands are being sacrificed to it.

"The cows are lamenting in the country, and the cow slaughterers are growing proud."

25. *The Kangri Gurukul*.—The prospectus of the *Gurukul* for 1910 has been issued in English by Bal Krishna, M.A., principal of the academy, and printed by Pandit Anant Ram Sharma at the Saddharma Pracharak Press (Kangri, Bijnor) along with a printed statement of the *Gurukul* budget for 1910-11 in Hindi. The receipts amount to Rs. 1,55,528, including donations, investments in buildings, schooling fees and cow protection fund. The charges include expenditure on workshop Rs. 4,844, board and lodging of students Rs. 32,830, tuition staff and books Rs. 36,788, medicines and sanitation Rs. 2,884, gardening and plantation Rs. 7,786, stables Rs. 1,658, gaushala Rs. 12,784, Vedic Magazine Rs. 2,204, repairs and furniture Rs. 6,250, miscellaneous Rs. 9,600, travelling allowance Rs. 2,300, buildings Rs. 32,800, and unforeseen charges Rs. 3,100. The details of each item of expenditure are given. There are some 14 teachers on the staff and it has been announced that Mahesh Charan Sinha has been appointed teacher of Chemistry. He has been frequently mentioned in previous weekly reports, and has always been more or less of a suspicious character since his return in 1907 from America where he finished his education and obtained some good certificates as a student of Chemistry.

The rival institution, the Mahavidyalaya of Jwalapur (Saharanpur district), has now some five teachers and 38 brahmacharis or pupils; it is therefore still a long way behind the Kangri Gurukul.

N.B.—There is nothing to report under the following heads :—

Burma.

North-West Frontier Province.

**Weekly report on the state of Political agitation in the Punjab, by the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, for the week ending the 6th August 1910.**

1. A copy of the *Bande Mataram* for June 1910 and a copy of the *Talwar*, dated the 20th March 1910, were received on the 30th July, by Rai Sahib Murli Dhar, Pleader, Ambala, who surrendered them to the authorities. They were contained in a cover, which bears two English penny stamps and was posted on the 15th July, the place of the posting being illegible.

2. Thirty-six covers, which were identical in appearance with the above and contained the same numbers of the same publications, were intercepted at the Lahore and Delhi Post Offices. They were addressed to various well-known residents of Lahore and Delhi. One cover, which reached the addressee, was surrendered by him to the Deputy Commissioner. All of these were posted on the 15th July, and bore the post-marks of different London post-offices.

3. The *Rishi Dayanand*, an Arya newspaper of Rawalpindi, recently changed its publisher, and, being unable to furnish the security of Rs. 1,500 demanded by the District Magistrate, has ceased publication.

4. Considerable activity on the part of the Arya Samaj in the Sialkot district is reported by the Press. One hundred and fifty Meghs, a tribe of untouchables in that district, are reported to have been recently "purified."

No. 1488-S.B., dated Simla, the 9th August 1910.

GRO-N

Endorsed by D. PETRIE, Esq., Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, for the information of the Government of India.

## Weekly Report of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, August 9, 1910.

## OUTSIDE INDIA.

1. *London*.—There was no meeting of the Free India Society during the week ending 22nd July, and no new development has been reported.

2. *Justice*.—The issue dated July 23rd contains a leader signed H. M. Hyndman and headed "The White Terror in India; The Downward Career of Honest John Morley." The article begins:—"The Right Honourable Viscount Morley, O.M.—Order of Mouchards (?)—continues to cover himself with infamy, and the whole Cabinet shares in his degradation. No Secretary of State for India has ever been guilty of such abominable tyranny as his: no Cabinet outside of Russia has in our day ever upheld so monstrous a despotism. Innocent people arrested without accusation, condemned without trial and transported without a hearing; men and women systematically tortured by the police in order to extort confession and defended (*sic*) by Lord Morley, though, to their honour be it said, vehemently denounced by Anglo-Indian Judges and Anglo-Indian Commissioners; University students flogged for purely political offences till the blood ran down their backs; patriotic journalists tried and condemned by prejudiced magistrates and corrupt witnesses for articles which Morley himself would have applauded before he took £ 5,000 a year to turn his back upon all his Radical professions; freedom of the press crushed out and public meetings forcibly prevented; a pamphlet by a respected member of his own party, Mr. Mackarness, consisting solely of extracts from official statements, ruthlessly suppressed; our noble Right of Asylum and Trial by jury outraged in the case of Sava<sup>kar</sup>, in order that he may not have a fair hearing in England, but that his condemnation in India may be made certain, where perjured evidence is easy for the Government to obtain; the French authorities successfully appealed to by the British Government to surrender this fugitive Indian in the name of the *entente cordiale* between the most civilised countries of the West!—Such in brief is a summary of honest John Morley's doings since, having failed to force himself into the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, he took equal payment, drained out of India, for his administration of that great Empire." The rest of the article is similar in tone, and includes the following veiled (?) incitement to the people of India to assassinate the officers of Government:—"We have never advocated assassination. We have, indeed, always declared against it, even as an organised weapon of emancipation. Nevertheless, we cannot but recognise that if ever this policy of wild justice was deliberately provoked in any country it has been so in India by the Muscovite methods adopted by Lord Morley. The most peaceful people in the world have been turned into men of violence and slaughter by our own fault."

3. *The India* (London, July 23rd).—Mr. Mackarness is stated to have sent a copy of his pamphlet to every Member of the House of Commons with a covering letter in which "as a late member of the house" he asks them to judge for themselves whether what he has written deserves the treatment which it has received at the hands of the Government of India.

The paper also republishes from the *Star* a communication by a certain Raja Sakhara Deva who states that the treatment now accorded to Indians by Englishmen in India and by the English public, the Universities, the Inns of Court, and the leading hospitals in England has altered for the worse. He compares it unfavourably with the warm welcome given to Indians "in France, in Germany and even in America," and says "Since England has closed her doors to the Indian students they are flocking to France, Germany, America, Japan, and other countries. But what are the consequences? England is simply alienating the affections of Young India, and other nations are winning their hearts." The writer suggests that a new move should be made to conciliate the people of India; he does not enquire how far the behaviour of Indian students may have been responsible for the change which has taken place.

4. *Paris*.—The socialist papers have published strong comments on Savarkar's case based on inaccurate accounts of his attempted escape. One of them describes Savarkar as a scholar and journalist whose political and literary works have earned him a great reputation in India. The British officials in India feared such a bold and accomplished enemy; he was arrested in London, and after a farcical enquiry (*risible procès*) was ordered to be sent back to India for trial. According to another paper as Savarkar was getting away the "English detectives" ran after him shouting "Stop thief" and it was this odious falsehood that led the gendarme to arrest him and take him back to the ship.

It is also reported in the Paris press that "La citoyenne Cama," described as a Hindu Socialist, is attending the Congress of the Socialist Federation of the Seine.

5. *Turkish Arabia*.—Information has been received in Lahore that Ajit Singh and Amba Parshad have reached Turkish Arabia in safety and will try to make Baghdad their headquarters.

6. *New York*.—George Freeman of the *Gaelic American* receives the *Bande Mataram* of Geneva, and recently announced in private that he was sending out a number of copies of the June issue as it contained some strong articles.

There are very few Indians in New York at present as most of them have secured employment, as usual during the summer, outside the city.

#### BENGAL.

7. *10th Jats Case*.—In this case further evidence has been obtained from an ex-sepoy name Bhartu who has made a long statement regarding the Bengalis who used to frequent the lines of the regiment at Alipore in 1908, and has declared himself able to identify 3 of them if he sees them again. It was arranged that he should have an opportunity of doing so on August 6th.

8. *Calcutta*.—During the previous week there were rumours that a band of young men had determined to hold a celebration of Boycott Day on August 7th in spite of the Lieutenant-Governor's warning, and arrangements were made for the issue on August 5th, if necessary, of notifications under the Calcutta Police Act prohibiting any demonstration. No attempt, however, appears to have been made to celebrate the occasion.

9. *Khulna*.—The investigation of the Mahisia Dacoity has been concluded satisfactorily and the hearing before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Magura has commenced. The case is being dealt with under the ordinary procedure, and is said to be strong even apart from the evidence of the approver Sarbessar Bhattacharji.

An officer of the Special Department who saw the accused recently remarks that they are examples of how the purely criminal spirit has been developed by the extremist propaganda among the *swadeshi* boys of Khulna and Jessore. Two of the confessing accused, both of whom had passed the Entrance Examination, in the course of conversation made no attempt to excuse themselves on account of patriotism, but frankly stated that they had gone in for dacoity because it seemed a simple way of obtaining money. They added that before they joined they were told that with the proceeds they would be sent to some hill station, where they would be taught soldiering and trained to fight for the freedom of India. It was, however, really with the object of earning a livelihood, they said, that they had gone in for dacoity, having failed to obtain any employment suitable to their tastes.

#### BOMBAY.

10. *Kolaba*.—In the stock of books kept by one Sitaram Vishnu Kamat, a servant in the ganja shop at Poinad, who sells small pamphlets were found copies of a small book entitled "Songs or Women", which appears to be seditious. The writers of the songs are two graduates of Poona where the books are printed. The songs are being translated with a view to a prosecution.

11. *Ratnagiri*.—Enquiries have been made regarding the persons connected with a library called the Abhinav Bharat library which contained a number of

books on political subjects and subscribed to all the seditious papers such as the *Kal*, *Kesari*, *Maharatta*, and *Rashtramata*. The leading spirit was a certain V. L. Phadke who after the enquiries were started disappeared and is said to be now in Baroda attending a Sanskrit school there. He was a friend of G. B. Modak of the Vartaman Agency, Bombay, who was convicted of sedition in the *Swaraj* case (B. C. Pal's magazine) and was also implicated in the Kolhapur conspiracy. The district authorities have been unable to trace the library records, partly it appears owing to difficulties put in their way by G. V. Ranade, the President of the Municipality. Ranade has since written to the District Magistrate officially resigning this office and also his membership of the District and Taluka Local Boards. Proceedings under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, are being taken against V. V. Mule who paid the rent of the library room and in whose house, when it was searched, were found many seditious books, some belonging to the library and some his private property.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

12. *Nagpur*.—Apparently as the result of the visit of Mr. Brookes, the Theosophist lecturer, a secret society of Bengali youths has been formed in Sitabaldi for the study of the Gita. At present the society has only 9 members and it has not yet been given a name, but its development is being watched. The declaration which members are required to make seems harmless.

Orders have been passed in A. B. Kolhatkar's case removing his name from the register of pleaders (*vide* paragraph 15 of the Weekly Report, dated the 26th July 1910). It is expected that similar orders will be passed in Gadgil's case.

#### EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

13. *Bakarganj*.—It is reported from Jhalakati that the *Namasudra* newspaper, which ceased to be printed from the 31st March 1910, has been revived from the 14th July. The editor is Anath Bandhu Sen and the paper will be printed locally by Lakshmi Chandra Das at the Banga Lakshmi Press.

14. The following extracts from the first annual report (for 1909) of the Bhola National School indicate the spirit in which it was started :—

“The education which we have received under the administration of a foreign ruling nation has not done so much good as it has done wrong to the people of this country, whose religions and tastes are quite different from one another.

\* \* \* \* \*

The image of the goddess of learning that has been constructed and is still being constructed, upon a frame prepared upon the western models, is not worthy of being worshipped by the people of this country. European seed sown in the soil of this country may germinate, flower and even bear fruits, but there will be nothing strange if the unchangeable differences of nature cause the effect of that fruit to be poisonous. It has in fact happened to be so. We may cite here, as an example, the question of (the tree of our) religion \* \* \* the roots of which have been loosened by the present system of education.”

#### MADRAS.

15. *Pondicherry*.—Seditious publications from Europe such as the *Bande Mataram* and the *Talvar* are still getting in to Pondicherry through the French Post Office. During the week ending July 24th none of the local seditious papers was published.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

16. *Peshawar*.—The names are reported of some 15 local Hindus who are in the habit of holding weekly meetings under the title of Antarang Sabha (Inner Circle) and forwarding the results of their deliberations in the shape of a letter to the Hindu Sabha, Lahore. In regard to this the Deputy Commissioner remarks, “These are the Hindu agitators who have done their utmost all along to stir up discontent amongst their fellows by the circulation of misstatements and the publication of articles in the press. Rai Bahadur Karm Chand is one of the most dan-

gerous, being influential and wealthy, and though outwardly professing loyalty, a seditionist and anti-Muhammadan at heart. He is connected with the *Panjabee*.

It is reported that on the 10th of July Mirza Ghulam Haidar, the Afghan Post Master, received a *farman* from Sardar Nasrulla Khan directing him to forward all applications received from Bengalis address to the Amir.

#### PUNJAB.

17. *Lahore*.—A section of the boarders of the D. A. V. College, including Bal Raj, the son of the Principal, is said to be very active in inducing students to subscribe towards the college building fund, and as the methods adopted by them in securing subscriptions are not always quite fair they are disliked by the majority of the other students. It is said that they style themselves *mahashahs*, are averse to marriage and are given to agitation. Ten names are given and the list includes Asa Nand, Secretary of the Young Men's Arya Samaj.

Lal Chand Falak, who was prosecuted in connection with the seditious publications of Ajit Singh and others, was released from jail on July 20th. Sowaran Singh, who was the right hand man of his brother Ajit Singh in bringing out these seditious books, died on July 22nd.

18. *Mianwali*.—Karm Chand, lately editor of the *Frontier Advocate*, Dera Ismail Khan, returned there on the 13th July to distribute copies of the first number of his paper which he now brings out at Mianwali as the *Punjab Advocate*. The nominal editor, Bhanju Ram, is quite a youth and appears to be very foolish and completely under the sway of Karm Chand. He informed the District Superintendent of Police recently that the object of his paper was to remove the unrest now prevailing between the officials and the people.

19. *Amritsar*.—Professor Jodh Singh of the Khalsa College held a special meeting of the students of the college and school on the morning of the 10th July at the college dharmshala. He explained to the students what their rule of life should be at their respective homes during the coming summer holidays. They should rise early in the morning, read and recite portions from the *Granth Sahib*, and on the occasion of holidays and festivals should preach religion to the villagers having brought them together in a dharmshala, and should also collect funds for the Guru Nanak Club. He distributed copies of the annual report of the Club and said that at the close of last year's summer holidays the students brought no less than Rs. 1,131 which they had collected at their homes. Last year the number of students was 276, now the number had risen to 315, and therefore he expected that this year a larger sum of money would be collected. The money would be spent for the purposes for which the Guru Nanak Club existed, which apparently he did not specify further.

20. *Ludhiana*.—In a very meagre report of a meeting of Aryas held on July 16th at the house of Umrao Singh, Municipal Commissioner, it is stated that two vakils gave lectures the purport of which was "sacrifice your life and property for religion."

*Attock*.—The Sikhs of Campbellpore held a meeting on the 13th July at which they decided that if the Aryas again made insulting insinuations about their hair they would take some action in the matter. The meeting arose out of a speech made by an itinerant Arya Samaj lecturer named Jagat Singh who remarked that the African savages wore their hair long.

*N.B.*—There is nothing to report under the following heads:—

Burma;  
Native States;  
United Provinces.

12/- Weekly report on the state of Political agitation in the Punjab, by the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, for the week ending the 30th August 1910.

1. It is reported from Kangra that Chaudhri Malha Singh, Indauria, with Brij Lal and Hanwant Das, pleaders, recently travelled to Nurpur. The Sub-Inspector of that place learned from Yogindar Pal, the well-known Arya preacher, that these persons had interviewed him about the appointment of some person of the Rajput caste as an "Updeshak." The Superintendent of Police consider the matter important as indicating that the Arya Samaj are desirous of spreading their propaganda among the Rajput population in the Kangra district, commonly called Dogras.

The Deputy Commissioner, regarding this report, wrote that the persons mentioned as having approached Yogindar Pal were the only representatives of the district whom he was able to prevail upon to attend the recent meeting at Lahore regarding the King Edward Memorial; while admitting that this fact did not preclude the report from being true, the Deputy Commissioner considered it unlikely that Yogindar Pal would gratuitously give the Police true information.

Further enquiries will be made.

No. 1555-S. B., dated Simla, the 16th August 1910. Gro. No

Endorsed by D. PETRIE, Esq., Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, for the information of the Government of India.



## Weekly Report of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, August 16, 1910.

## OUTSIDE INDIA.

1. *Savarkar's case*.—Information has now been received from a thoroughly reliable source that none of the Paris revolutionary party went to Marseilles to aid Savarkar in his escape. Some of them were to have gone in order to try to see him, but as it was recognized that no interview would be allowed the idea was abandoned. The Paris party did not in fact hear anything of the attempted escape on the Friday morning till the Monday following.

As soon as the news was known Mrs. Cama and the rest began to bestir themselves. Mrs. Cama has of course been prominent in Socialist circles in Paris for some years, and the result of her endeavours was that "L'Affaire Savarkar" was at once taken up in the socialist papers. Strong articles on the subject appeared in "L'Humanite" under the signature of Jean L. nguet, an *Avocat* and prominent Socialist, who interviewed M. Pichon and others in connection with it.

2. Another paper called "Action" published on July 23rd an article which contained the following: "Although the *Affaire Savarkar* has been sufficiently discussed, people have not taken much trouble up to now to find out who Savarkar is. From information kindly furnished to us by Mrs. Cama, editress of the *Bande Mataram*, and a young Hindu living in Paris named Mr. Har Dyal we are able to give some details of Savarkar's life and character." Accordingly we read amongst other things that "In London he was one of the most brilliant orators in English and in Marathi at the "India House"—a club situated in Highgate where a large number of the 2,000 Hindu students who reside in the English capital used to meet every week."

A letter headed "The Outrage on International Law," purporting to be signed by Mrs. Cama, editress of the *Bande Mataram*, appears in *Justice* for July 30th, and from another source a copy has been received of a type written letter in French, signed by the same lady and to the same effect; it seems to have been written for publication in the French newspapers.

3. When the mail left the prevailing view in diplomatic and police circles in Paris was that Savarkar would have to be surrendered to France.

The cuttings which have been received do not contribute anything further towards the elucidation of the points of International Law which have been raised. It has been argued that the fact that there was a political prisoner on board the *Morea* ought to have been communicated to the French authorities, and conflicting accounts as to whether this was done or not have appeared in the press. It now appears that Scotland Yard communicated with the French police in order that any attempt at a rescue by the Paris party might be prevented, but that no notification of the kind contemplated was sent to the French Government.

4. *London*.—Enquiries made regarding the *India* newspaper show that it was taken over from the Indian National Congress (British Committee) on the 8th December 1903, and was incorporated on 22nd January 1904 with a nominal capital of £5,000, divided into 2,000 ordinary shares at £1, and 3,000 4 per cent. Preference shares at £1. The Vendor was Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., of Meredith, Gloucester, as Chairman of the above Committee, who was allotted 2,000 shares, the subscribers being as follows:—

50\* Sir William Wedderburn, Kt., Meredith, Gloucester.

50\* Dadabhai Naoroji, Gentleman, Washington House, 2, Anerly Park, London, S.E.

50\* Alan Octavian Hume, Retired Bengal Civil Service, 4, Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood.

50 H. J. S. Cotton, K. C. S. I., 45, St. John's Wood Park, N. W.

50\* Woomes Chunder Bannerjee, Barrister-at-Law, 3, Pump Ct. Temple.

50\* Romesh Chunder Dutt, 54, Parliament St., Indian Civil Servant (Retired).

20 Shapland Hugh Swinney, 5 Flat, 101 Lambeth Road, S. E., Teacher and writer.

The numbers in front of the names are the number of shares allotted to each and those marked \* are Directors.

The London agitators are said to be deeply interested in the result of Savarkar's case; it is reported that in a recent communication from V. Chattopadhyaya in Paris, he expressed a strong belief that they would have Savarkar back among them again.

Rafik Muhammad Khan of Nabha left London on July 26th *via* Queenborough and Flushing. His luggage was addressed R. M. Khan, Constantinople, and he was believed to be proceeding to India.

5. *Oxford*.—Meetings of the Oxford United India Club are held every Sunday during term at the lodgings of various Indian undergraduates at Oxford. The Club has now about 30 members and is governed by a committee and secretary elected at the beginning of each term. An attempt is being made to ascertain what subjects are discussed at the Club meetings.

6. *Paris*.—The revolutionary party were chiefly interested in Savarkar's case. The view they took was that he would be back in Paris before the end of August, and on July 23rd Shyamji Krishnavarma, V. Chattopadhyaya, Govind Amin and Madhav Rao met Mrs. Cama at her house and discussed the arrangements which should be made to give him a fitting reception.

As indicated in a newspaper extract quoted above Har Dayal is back in Paris, working in close association with Mrs. Cama whom he visited on July 28th accompanied by Madhav Rao. A prominent part in the revolutionary work is now being taken by Miss Parim Naoroji, the lady who was with Savarkar when he was arrested in London (*vide* paragraph 2 of Weekly Report, dated 9th April 1910, and paragraph 2 of Weekly Report, dated 23rd April 1910).

7. *Vancouver*.—Copies have been received of the *Swadesh Sewak* (Gurmukhi monthly) for April and May 1910.

In the April number (No. 4) the editor writes much of the necessity for education and unity, and describes how in a recent dispute with American labourers at St. John Mill, near Portland, the Sikhs and other Indian labourers were able to hold their own as they were united. As to education he says that as in the old days their ancestors were saved by the sword, so in these days they will be saved in their struggle with other races by education.

The May number contains an account of a meeting held on 24th April at Vancouver to discuss the Canadian immigration restrictions.

The main grievances brought forward were:—

- (1) The law creates an unfair distinction between the European and the Indian subjects of the British Government.
- (2) Indians are subjected to additional disgrace, as even Japanese are admitted more readily than they are.
- (3) Only Indians who have come direct from an Indian port are admitted. The following examples of the working of this rule are given:—
  - (a) Hari Singh, formerly a resident of British Columbia, accompanied Professor Teja Singh to London, and when he tried to return to Canada from London his entry was prohibited.
  - (b) A certain Nathu Ram, who was coming direct from India, merely changed his ticket at Hong Kong and was on that account excluded.

- (4) As there is no direct route from India to Canada the above rule operates to prevent immigration altogether.
- (5) Other countries, *e.g.*, America, have laws to prohibit the immigration of Chinese and other labourers, but Canada prohibits even the immigration of Indian merchants and students, as in the case of Jogesh Ch. Misra who was sent out by a Calcutta Association as a student, was prevented from landing, and is now studying at Seattle University.
- (6) Even the members of the families of Indians owning land in Canada have to show 200 dollars each on landing.
- (7) The present law is a restriction on the liberty of the subject.
- (8) British subjects get a vote after six month's residence, but Indians do not. No such anti-Indian distinctions exist in America, Germany or Japan; the result of the Canadian law is that Indians have to admit with regret that they are better off in foreign countries than in British territory.

Resolutions were passed to communicate these views to several prominent persons in the Punjab and to the Governments concerned. The paper announces that these resolutions were also approved at a meeting held at Victoria on May 15th.

From another article it appears that the Swadesh Sewak House has been 'purchased' for 2,200 dollars, of which 1,900 were paid up and 300 were due in June. Of the 1,900 only 600 have been collected by a certain Harnam Singh in various centres, and the remaining 1,300 he has borrowed from his friends, the house for the present standing in his name. The building is to be used for a night school (7 to 9 P.M.) and for the office and press of the paper. The subjects taught at the night school are said to be English, Mathematics, and "the writing of names and addresses on envelopes in English." The paper costs 20 dollars a month to bring out, an amount which far exceeds the subscriptions hitherto received. The editor (presumably G. D. Kumar) states that he has been assisted in the management by a person named Pandit Ramchand.

#### BENGAL.

8. *Calcutta*.—The notorious Pandit Makhoda Samadhya (acquitted in the Bighati dacoity case and formerly Sanskrit Pandit of the National College) was expected at Calcutta on his way to Benares from Dacca. He is reported to be in correspondence with Suranath Bhaduri of Benares, regarding the dissemination of mischievous literature, which is to be carefully cloaked by religion. Suranath is said to have sent some pamphlets to Makhoda Pandit for publication.

Vigorous efforts are being made by Leakut Hosain and his supporters to collect subscriptions for the Kuber Bhandar, of which Leakut Hosain is advertised as the Secretary and Treasurer. The Bhandar appears to be supported by several leading agitators in and out of Calcutta. The following is reported to be the staff:—

1. Kristo Kumar Mitter, *President*.
2. Premtosh Bose } both well-known and dangerous sympathisers with  
Bhupati Bose } the revolutionary movement, *Vice-Presidents*.
3. Leakut Hosain, *Secretary and Treasurer*.
4. A. Rasul  
Guru Prosonno Chowdhury } *Assistant Secretaries*.

Rs.

Satish Bose, late Secretary of the Anusilan Samiti is said to have subscribed	50
Saroda Ch. Mitter, late Judge of the High Court	15
Chittaranjan Das, Barrister	10
Rajat Roy, Barrister	5

\$ 36 Cr.

Babu K. K. Mitter has promised to supply cloth, etc., to the value of Rs. 650 from the Banga Lakshmi Cotton Mills to start the Bhandar, which they proposed to open on August 7th. Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has also promised to subscribe to the Bhandar.

9. Sundar Lal, the notorious agitator of Allahabad, formerly one of Lajpat Rai's emissaries, has come to Calcutta and is reported to be living at the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* office. He has been seen to visit Leakut Hosain.

The death on August 6th of Inspector Soshi Bhusan Dey of the Special Department, who has been employed since 1906 on confidential work in connection with the political agitation, and has rendered valuable service, gave rise to a strong rumour that he had been poisoned. He went home ill after the last hearing by the Magistrate of the Howrah-Sibpur gang and was unable to return to duty. He was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, and the immediate cause of death appears to have been heart failure. There is no reason whatever to suspect foul play.

10. *Jessore*.—The local officers were anxious to have the Mahisia dacoity tried by the Special Tribunal, but this bench is now so blocked that there would be little chance of its being heard until May or June next year. Fortunately the case is so strong that it is not considered necessary to apply the special procedure.

On information received in the course of further enquiries in this case six searches were made in Calcutta during the week ending August 9th, the result of which has been to expose pretty completely the working of this gang. The statement was made in the course of the enquiry that there was a mistri in Calcutta named Balahari *alias* Bholanath Bairagi who had learnt to prepare brass cartridges. The place indicated was searched and in Balahari's house was found a small cylindrical piece of brass turned in a lathe to the shape and size of a .450 bore revolver cartridge, which was obviously the model on which he had been preparing his cartridge cases. A single old .450 bore revolver cartridge was found with it, and in this house also was found an iron mould for counterfeiting coin. There was also found a book containing entries in Bengali relating to a secret society in Manbhum. Balahari has absconded.

11. Again the statement was made that there was a goldsmith with whom Nakuleswar Bhattacharji (one of the men already under arrest at Jessore, and who appears to be the principal and treasurer of the Mesawarpasha and Chandnimahal gang) was in the habit of disposing of his stolen property. This also was confirmed, as in the house of Indra Kumar Chatterji, the goldsmith, at 96, Russa Road, several entries were found in the *khata* showing that Nakuleswar and Upen had on several occasions since December last brought gold and silver ornaments to dispose of to the value of about Rs. 1,500. All these ornaments had been melted down, with the exception of a Tezpur gold mohur which was taken charge of.

Further information was received that the gang counterfeited coin. This was confirmed by the discovery of counterfeiting apparatus at Balahari's house, as already mentioned, but what may be a more important discovery was made at the house of Hridoy Singh, an engraver of 4, Ram Kanta Mistry's Lane. Here a powerful stamping machine was found, which, according to Mr. Phillips, the Engineer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, must have cost from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. The exact use to which this machine has been put has not yet been ascertained, but it could be used in the preparation of counterfeit money, and it is believed that it has been put to this use, though there is no evidence of the fact at present.

Other items of the information, which has been so strikingly confirmed in important particulars, are being worked up. Incidentally it appears that the arms recently found at No. 11, Kombaliatola Lane were part of the store belonging to this gang, as they included eleven locally made .450 bore revolver cartridges such as Balahari had evidently been making.

12. *10th Jats case*.—The new witness, Bhartu, failed to identify any of the accused as men he had seen at the lines of the regiment (*vide* paragraph 7 S 36 Cr.

of the Weekly Report, dated 9th August 1910). His evidence, however, was very satisfactory in other ways. The case has now been committed for trial.

*Jessore.*—With reference to paragraph 9 of the weekly report, dated 19th July 1910, it now transpires that the person who was wounded was not the uncle of the Raja of Naldanga but a distant relative, and the enquiries which have been made do not bear out the suspicion that it was a political offence.

### BOMBAY.

13. *Bombay.*—The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, a Parsi organ, of July 29th, had an article condemning Mrs. Cama's interference in Savarkar's case by sending a telegram to Baptista, the pleader. The paper declares that the Parsi community looks upon such conduct with the contempt it deserves, and advises the relative of Mrs. Cama to have careful enquiries made about her mental condition. It also adds that Mrs. Cama had better engage herself in mending the affairs of her own house rather than those of a vast Empire. It regrets that Mrs. Cama has allowed herself to be an instrument in the hands of the Paris extremists, who are bold (?) enough to seek shelter in a foreign country.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

14. *Nagpur.*—From the 24th to the 27th July *kirtans* were held in the temple of Sambhaji Kasar in honour of Tilak's birthday. The *kirtans* were attended by Dr. Munje along with his son and two of his nephews, whom he is evidently bringing up in the path of sedition, and other local extremists. A certain Balkrishna Barodia who read the *kirtan* said it was for Gopal Krishna Bhagwan, but enquiry showed that it was really for Tilak's birthday. Balkrishna began by saying that this *kirtan* was an annual affair, but this year he was glad to see that big people (meaning the police) had taken an interest in it. He prayed to God that these big people would give a true account of the *kirtan* to their officers and not a false one. In the course of the *kirtan* he said, "Some Christian preachers lecture in public against idol worship and abuse our gods. At present we are in poverty, but the time will come when we shall see if the Christians will abuse our gods." At the close he related the following story: "There was once a Hindu King who had to try to save his kingdom from Bhagwan, and to help him many people came forward to kill Bhagwan but nobody could do so. Similarly at present people come forward as leaders to do some work, but when it fails they fall aside and others have to suffer the difficulties and consequences. But God helps those who are in trouble, such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has suffered much for his country and is at present in jail. God will help him too for translating the Gita, therefore we must pray to God for his release." At the end the audience, apparently not a large one, shouted *Tilak ki jai! Shivaji ki jai!* The photographs of Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Shivaji were hanging in the temple.

15. *Wardha.*—The District Superintendent of Police recently met quite casually S. H. Naidu (*alias* Hanmantrao Naidu) who when he was in America was mentioned in the weekly report from time to time. Naidu, who belongs to Wardha district, said he had returned from Bombay for a short time; he had started a varnish factory there and would require a lakh of rupees as capital. He had succeeded in collecting Rs. 14,000, of which about Rs. 10,000 came from Wardha district. He complained of the unsympathetic attitude of Government towards such industries, and said that they prospered in no country without Government patronage. The least that Government could do was to have a tariff law in order to encourage and resuscitate them. He complained that Government had no sympathy with the people, and had acted unjustly in removing a man from the Dewanship of some State in the Bombay Presidency because his nephew was found to have had something to do with sedition. Naidu seemed to be a discontented man who could find no good in the British Government, but for the present harmless.

16. *Jubbulpore.*—A certain Ram Lal Pande of Nagpur was seen here on the morning of July 16th. On being questioned he stated that he had visited Hoshangabad, Bina, Jhansi, Gwalior, Bilaspur, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Cawnpore and

many other places and that he intended to travel all over India. When asked to explain how he paid the railway fares and maintained himself, he replied that his friends assisted him, and among these he mentioned Dr. Munje, Dr. Gadre and Gopal Rao Buti of Nagpur; it would appear therefore that he is an emissary of the Nagpur sedition-mongers.

#### EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

17. *Pabna*.—Five covers containing copies of the 'Svadhin Bharat' leaflet has been intercepted by the postmaster. The covers were all posted in Pabna on 16th July, and were addressed in English with the words "On His Majesty's Service only" on them. They were posted bearing.

18. *Dacca*.—The following is the police report of a case to which some prominence has been given in the Bengal newspapers:—"During the investigation of an ordinary theft case on the 30th July the house of a *modi* (grocer) named Mahim Chandra De at South Masundi was searched, resulting in the discovery of a revolver, a long dagger, some note-books, which await detailed examination, and a number of drill books. The *modi* said that all these things had been left with him for custody by one Nitai Chand Shaha Banikya, a surveillé of Dacca town and formerly a member of the Anushilan Samiti. Nitai Chand has admitted the *modi*'s statement to be true. Both men are under arrest and will be sent up for trial under the Arms Act.

19. *Dinajpur*.—Enquiries have been made regarding the so-called Dinajpur Athletic Club, the leader of which, Aswini Kumar Bhattacharji, has been ascertained to be connected with Pulin Behari Das of Dacca. Of the 18 members whose names are known nearly all are students, and half of them are reported to be boys of bad character; one or two have been suspected in recent cases in which guns have been stolen. One of them called Kalu, *alias* Jyotish Chandra Ray, brother of a pleader named Satish Chandra Ray, is under arrest in connection with a case of that kind which occurred in June, and it is reported that the public in general, and the bar in particular, is very annoyed with Ishan Charan Tarafdar (from whose house the gun was stolen) and his son-in-law Harendra Lal Sarkar. The reason of this is that these two men have been helping the police in the inquiry, and popular opinion is that it was on their suggestion that Satish Babu's brother was arrested.

20. *Sylhet*.—Amongst the prizes awarded at the last prize distribution of the Sylhet National School was a book called 'Swadesh' by Rabindra Nath Tagore. The writer criticises European civilisation and so-called Western brutality which can only be overcome by "becoming as strong as the strong." The book contains a few passages which, so far as they have any meaning, appear to be objectionable, such as the following remark on Indian History, "Do the stratagems and deceitful practices that were resorted to by vultures coming from distant places on the terrible night when the Mogul Empire was in a moribund condition also constitute the history of India?"

#### MADRAS.

21. It is reported that Myron H. Phelps, accompanied by P. Ramanathan, left Madras for Kodaikanal on 28th July. Mr. Phelps wore a white turban like a native of India.

*Godavari*.—A cover containing two cyclostyled Telugu leaflets, which was posted at Tuni on the 2nd August and addressed to the monitor, VI Form of the National High School, Ramachandrapuram, has been intercepted. The leaflets are different from the one referred to in paragraph 18 of the Weekly Report, dated 2nd August 1910, but they are both similarly headed "Navana Hindustan." The writing is in some places illegible and the meaning of certain passages is obscure; they do not appear to be very important productions.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

22. *Peshawar*.—At a meeting of the Arya Samaj, presided over by the Cantonment Magistrate, held on the 3rd July at Nowshera, the desirability of starting a

Girls' School was discussed. It was agreed that subscriptions should be called for, and that in the meantime the school should be opened in the Arya Samaj building. This was done, and up to the present about 12 girls have joined.

#### PUNJAB.

23. A copy of the *Bande Mataram* for June 1910, and a copy of the *Talvar*, dated the 20th March 1910, were received on the 30th July by Rai Sahib Murli Dhar, Pleader, Ambala, who surrendered them to the authorities. They were contained in a cover, bearing two English penny stamps, and posted on the 15th July, the place of posting being illegible. 36 covers, identical in appearance with the above and containing the same numbers of the same publications, were intercepted at the Lahore and Delhi Post Offices; they were addressed to various well-known residents. One cover which reached the addressee was surrendered by him to the Deputy Commissioner. All of these were posted on the 15th July, and bore the postmarks of different London Post Offices.

24. *Lahore*.—On July 18th a debate was held in the premises of the Arya Samaj, Wachhowali, between Aryas and Mahomedans on the subject of the "Transmigration of the Soul." Maulvi Sanaualla, of Amritsar, and Kanshi Ram Vaid spoke on behalf of the Mahomedan and Arya communities respectively. About 3,000 persons were present at the debate, which passed off without any objectionable incident. A similar debate, this time on Idol-worship, was held between the Arya Samaj and the Sanatan Dharam Sabha in the temple of the latter society on the 27th July. There was a small attendance and the debate passed off quietly.

25. *Karnal*.—At the weekly meeting of the Arya Samaj held on July 17th at the Chaubara of Shadi Ram, the President Shadi Ram lectured on the superiority of Aryanism condemning the Sanatan Dharam and Islam. In the course of his remarks he said that it was the Brahmins who had spoiled the original Arya faith. He went on to speak of the tyranny of Aurangzebe in converting Hindus to Islam by force, and concluded by saying that the Muslims were still their enemies as they were still trying to weaken the Arya religion.

#### UNITED PROVINCES.

26. *Bareilly*.—About 200 people attended a meeting of the Arya Samaj held at the Arya Samaj temple on July 18th. A Mahomedan named Pir Bakhsh, who had been working as a servant of the Samaj for some time past, and who is a resident of Sitapur, was converted to the Arya faith, and given the name of Gur Bakhsh. Pandit Ganga Prasad then sang some hymns, and read a piece of poetry, to which the Mahomedans present took exception, "Take up the banner of Faith and carry it to Medina for the condition of the Mahomedans is wretched." This was followed by an apology to the Mahomedans and the explanation that there had been no intention to hurt their feelings.

Three sepoys of the 16th Rajputs were present and gave false names; when enquiry was made in the regiment, however, the three men gave themselves up to the officer commanding.

*N.B.*—There is nothing to report under the following heads:—

Burma.

Native States.

**Weekly report on the state of Political agitation in the Punjab, by the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, for the week ending the 20th August 1910.**

1. On the 7th August 1910, a secret meeting was held at Hafizabad in the house of Sunder Das, Bhandari, who manages the local Arya Samaj meetings. Dina Nath, ex-Assistant Surgeon, Gian Singh, Gurdial Singh, Ramji Das and Hari Chand were present. A lecture was given in which it was said that service should not be taken under Government, but money should be collected and factories started, thereby improving the condition of the country.

2. The Superintendent of Police, Hissar, reports that at the weekly meeting of the Arya Samaj, a proposal was adopted to the effect that members of the Samaj should no longer give their monthly subscriptions by name, but that circles should be arranged and that the head of each circle should collect subscriptions and pay them in under the number of his circle. This proposal will mean that it will be difficult in future to obtain the names of individual subscribers.

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No. 1610-S.B., dated Simla, the 23rd August 1910.

Endorsed by Mr. D. PETRIE, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, for the information of the Government of India.



Ch. No 57

## Weekly Report of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, August 23, 1910.

## OUTSIDE INDIA.

1. *Paris*.—Some months ago Shyamji Krishnavarma complained in the "Indian Sociologist" that he had been threatened with assassination, and it now appears that he blames S. R. Rana for this, and that relations between them are strained. From an entirely independent and quite trustworthy source we have received information which goes a step further; according to this account Shyamji is practically boycotted by the Paris extremists because of his notorious avarice and imperious manner. He has not yet been openly disowned by Mrs. Cama, Aiyar and their party, but he is not now consulted or visited frequently. The latest point of disagreement was in regard to the demand made by Shyamji for the return of some money which Savarkar had deposited with Aiyar, and which Shyamji said—probably correctly—was part of his 'scholarship' money. He said he wished to use it in order to extricate Savarkar from his present difficulties, and when it was refused he went so far as to say that he could spoil Savarkar's case, and would feel compelled to do so if the money were not forthcoming. He was told that he might spend it out of his own pocket and recover it on Savarkar's return, but he said he did not want to "risk so much."

2. Want of money is becoming rather a burning question among the revolutionaries. In order to obtain Press cuttings to send to India, Mrs. Cama was till recently a subscriber to a press-cutting agency, but she has discontinued her subscription, and one member of the party at least finds it difficult to buy the papers for him self.

3. The Paris party are delighted with the excitement which Savarkar's affair has aroused in the press of France, England, and other European countries; they were also much pleased with an interview which a French gentleman named M. Ernest Piriou had with Mrs. Cama in the presence of several members of her party. He declared himself much impressed with the ideas of the Indian revolutionaries, and expressed his intention of writing a book or an article about the movement. He also assured them that Savarkar would be restored to them. The revolutionaries recognise, however, that it is more from feelings of national pride than from any desire to help Savarkar that the French take an interest in his case.

4. Recent enquiries show that S. R. Rana is still clearly the leading spirit of the revolutionary party there. Har Dayal, who left Paris for Algiers on the 5th April last, and returned at the beginning of July, was living at the end of the month with Rana at 46, rue Blanche. V. V. S. Aiyar was also in close touch with Rana, and there was a talk of their going on some journey together, the details of which are not yet known.

5. During the last week of July Madame Cama was unable to leave her house owing to illness, but on the 28th she was visited by V. V. S. Aiyar, and also by D. S. Madhav Rao who left two days later for London.

6. B. Chattopadhyaya is now living in the Avenue Montaigne; according to a London report efforts are still being made amongst the Indian students there to collect money for him. (*Vide* paragraph 1 of the weekly report, dated 26th July 1910.)

7. *London*.—Madhav Rao arrived at Victoria Station on the afternoon of July 30th, and went to 11, Sutherland Place, Bayswater, where he stayed the night, removing next day to 15, Richmond Road. It is believed that the Paris extremists are watching to see what happens to him, as he is one of those who left London in fear of being arrested. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, who was for a long time a leading spirit, is now said to be keeping quiet and not associating with the other extremists. It is reported that he proposes to return to India next January.

## BENGAL.

8. *Calcutta*.—The "Suprabhat" monthly magazine edited by Miss Kumudin Mitter, the daughter of K. K. Mitter, contains in its latest number the first chapter

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of a new novel entitled 'Bharat Mongal' (Good for India). The novel opens with a sadhu addressing a youth and telling him that the country wants men and money to be collected, which, as far as it goes, is the kind of teaching which has led young Bengal into committing political dacoities.

9. Another recent objectionable publication is a book called "Sonik Tarpan" edited by Manindra Nath Ghose, a cousin of Arabindo Ghose and author of the prescribed book "Sophia Begum;" the book is being examined.

10. On August 9th Jogendra Nath Banerji, the registered printer and publisher of the Bengali *Karmayogin*, put in a declaration that he had ceased to be the printer and publisher. The security demanded from this paper has not yet been paid.

11. The Special Department has received a sample of a pack of Bande Mataram playing cards, each of which contains a portrait of Bepin Chandra Pal on the back. The kings, queens and knaves of ordinary playing cards are replaced by heroes and heroines from Indian History and Mythology.

12. *Jessore*.—It is reported that a letter was received by President Aghore Nath Banerji, Naib of Chheta Anchera cutcherry, threatening to take his life if he did not introduce swadeshi in Benapole bazar. The cover showed that it was posted at Simla post office, Calcutta, on the 24th July.

13. *Burdwan*.—Two suspicious Bengali youths were recently found in village Goalpur begging alms and singing swadeshi songs. They had in their possession a copy of the Gita, a book of Bande Mataram songs, and a note-book containing miscellaneous notes. They had walked all the way from Calcutta *viâ* the Trunk Road, and one of them was wearing a dhoti with a *gerua* border. When questioned they stated that they had renounced their families and had become sanyasis, but apparently they knew very little about religion.

14. *Khulna*.—A dacoity gang case has been started under sections 399, 400, Indian Penal Code, against 30 persons of whom 19 are already under arrest.

#### BOMBAY.

15. *Poona*.—Copies have come to notice in the Central Provinces and in Bombay of a book called "Kashichi Kattal" (The Massacre of Benares) by A. N. Bhagwat, printed at the Shri Bhagwat Press, Shukrawar Peth, Poona. The book is said to form part of a series called the Itihasik Pustak Mala (Historical Book Series) and to contain much objectionable matter. Arrangements are being made to have the whole series examined.

16. *Ratnagiri*.—It is reported that on July 16th when the proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India was being read out in the Government Vernacular School, Basni, Ratnagiri Taluka, one Balvant Narayan Phatak said:—"If prayers were necessary for rain, as you say that His Majesty the King is a God, perform the 'Abisuhik' ceremony on his picture and drown him." Enquiries disclosed that he was in possession of Nationalist literature of an objectionable kind, and a further report is promised.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

17. *Nagpur*.—It is reported from what is described as a fairly reliable source that G. S. Khaparde has written from London to Dr. Munje stating that his funds are exhausted, and unless he is relieved soon his work in England must suffer. Munje has decided to send him Rs. 3,000, and has written to Shamrao Prahlad Deshpande urging him to collect at least Rs. 500 at Yeetmal; further enquiries are being made.

#### EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

18. No reports have been received of the celebration of Boycott day anywhere in the province except in the most quiet way. At Dacca, the Commissioner invited the co-operation of the local leaders and they readily promised that they would not authorise or countenance any public meetings in furtherance of the boycott. It is remarked that the apparent willingness throughout the province to

abandon the public boycott celebrations is, doubtless, in part due to the prohibition of the conferences in March last, but is also largely to be attributed to the growth of a better spirit among the more respectable members of the middle class. A similar indication was afforded by the cordial reception which the Lieutenant-Governor recently received at Comilla and the eagerness of all classes to take part in welcoming him.

19. *Mymensingh*.—It is reported that on the 1st August the boys of the Kishorganj National School celebrated the anniversary of the school by an evening party. There were no political songs or speeches, but the party broke up with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

20. *Tippera*.—Enquiries made regarding the addressees of copies of the *Talvar* shew that they are all connected with a certain Jnanendra Nath Das Gupta, formerly a master in the Habiganj National School, who went to London in September last and proceeded to Berlin in October. While in London he frequently visited Savarkar and other revolutionaries, and he is no doubt responsible for the despatch of these seditious papers.

21. *Jalpaiguri*.—Boycott day passed off with tranquillity in Jalpaiguri town. The "Swadeshi Silpagar," the first really sawdeshi shop which was ever established there, remained closed during the day, and the following notice was displayed on the walls:—"To-day being the 7th August, Sunday, the 'Swadeshi Silpagar' will remain closed. Bande Mataram." It is said that a number of people went on the 7th August and the day before to Tarini Prasad Ray, pleader, for advice as to whether any sort of demonstration should take place to commemorate the occasion, and it is believed he told them that it would be inadvisable to do so. A theatrical performance was to have taken place in the local theatre on the night of the 7th August, but it was postponed as there was no prospect of a full house.

The Jalpaiguri National School has opened in new premises, and it is said that a number of students of the Zilla School are in the habit of playing games and practising gymnastics in the evenings with the National School students.

#### MADRAS.

22. A Bengali named Sudhir Kumar Banerji has been touring in the Presidency ostensibly selling shares in the Ganesh Cloth Mills. At Ellore on July 29th he told the people he had sold about 300 shares to the residents of Berhampur, Coconada and Rajahmundry. He has been sent out by Surendra Nath Banerjea on a mission which appears to be as much political as commercial, and he has succeeded in copying pretty successfully his method of conveying a double meaning. Speaking at Rajahmundry on July 26th on the subject of "New India and its Social Ideal," he said amongst other things that he had been watching a new spirit rising high like an electric current and pervading the length and breadth of this our motherland. He named it "Mother India," and the cry for liberty, freedom, and victory, the three formidable elements to build up "New India", was raging high everywhere in India; he demanded co-operation of both the young and the old, literate and illiterate population of the mother country. The following were, he said, his maxims:—

- (1) I am a believer in New India.
- (2) Any change is a revolution ;
- (3) I am a believer in change and transformation ;
- (4) Every change marks an important epoch in the annals of New India ;
- (5) The spirit of liberty is deepening in the strata of young school children who are regarded by me as the rising sun, and even if they go wrong they should not be derided.

Later he said that with his inward vision he saw the spirit of New India gaining ground day by day, and could prophesy that this spirit would deluge the whole country.

His speech included a reference to the societies that worked in France and brought about the memorable "French Revolution," and he implored the audience to try and struggle hard to solve the great problem of the country, and to

deal with the crisis at hand. He appealed to school children to be the workers for the cause of New India, and assured them that the rays of the rising sun of New India were dawning forth on the Eastern horizon, and that it was for them that victory was waiting.

23. In the speech at Ellore on July 29th he mixed up commerce and politics; after advertising the cloth mills he went on to say that though the question of the partition of Bengal was a settled fact, yet so long as Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea lived he would go on opposing it. As regards the swadeshi movement, it was a perfect success in Bengal, and the English merchants had begun to suffer.

#### PUNJAB.

24. *Lahore*.—Lala Hans Raj of the D. A. V. College has been utilising the vacation in collecting subscriptions, and is said to have obtained some 8,000 rupees during three weeks spent in visiting Bhera, Gurdaspur, Sargodha, and one or two other places. His tour will be continued this month, and in September he is expected to go to Quetta for the same purpose.

25. The Pratinidhi Sabha of the Arya Samaj have decided that education at the Kangri Gurukul is to be free from April next. The resolution to abolish the present fee of Rs. 15 was not unanimous, and many Arya Samajists are said to disapprove.

26. The Hindu Sabha has apparently given up the idea of memorialising Government on the subject of the Peshawar riots, and the rank and file of the Sabha are much disappointed with the leaders for allowing this matter to drop. (*Vide* paragraph 18 of the weekly report dated 28th June 1910.)

27. *Multan*.—As a result of Pandit Bhoj Dutt Sharma's visit last May, accompanied by Satya Deva, a pervert from Islam, the M. hammadans sent for two maulvis, Sanaulla of Amritsar and Ibrahim of Sialkot, to lecture against Aryanism. On July 23rd in the course of his lecture Maulvi Ibrahim gave out that a certain Nur Mahomed of Multan, who recently volunteered to become an Arya, had been dissuaded from changing his faith and would adhere to Islam. At another meeting the audience was warned not to join in seditious proceedings as this was contrary to the teaching of the Koran.

28. *Sialkot*.—A pleader named Ganga Ram is working hard for the conversion of low castes to the Arya Samaj. At the weekly meeting of the Arya Samaj on July 24th he announced that 150 Meghs had been converted, and on the 26th at a village called Patwal he summoned a meeting and publicly converted some 70 Meghs—men, women and children. The men were shaved, and then baptised. They were directed to put on clean clothing, and when this was done they were received by Ganga Ram, who publicly took food and water from their hands. They were directed not to touch the flesh of dead animals in future.

*N.B.*—There is nothing to report under the following heads:—

Burma.

Native States.

North-West Frontier Province.

United Provinces.

**Weekly report on the state of Political agitation in the Punjab, by the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, for the week ending the 27th August 1910.**

1. The Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, has forwarded an open cover which reached him on the 22nd August and which contained one copy of the *Talwar* of the 20th March 1910, and one copy of the *Bande Mataram* of July 1910. There was also a copy of a typed document, which is apparently a circular letter to editors, and which asks that an appended account of Savarkar's case be published and commented on "in the interests of humanity." The first portion of the document bears the initials B. R. C. in ink, while the account of the Savarkar case is under the typed signature "Bhikhaiji Rustom Cama"; it is dated Paris, the 15th July 1910. The cover is plain white and bears a five centimes French postage stamp.

2. It is reported from Jullunder that a party is being got up to lecture on behalf of the Arya Samaj in Kangra and the Hill States. It will consist of Shadi Ram, banker; Mehr Chand, master, S. D. A. S. School; Radha Ram, pleader, all of Jullunder, and of Lakpat Ram (Rai?), pleader, Hissar. They will leave their families with Lala Sansar Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurdaspur. Later information states that Ram Chand, pensioned tahsildar, father of Sansar Chand, has died and the above programme may be altered.

Further inquiries will be made (see also weekly report for the week ending 13th August 1910).

No. 1670-S.B., dated Simla, the 30th August 1910.

Endorsed by D. PETRIE, Esq., Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, for the information of the Government of India.

C 20 No 57

## Weekly Report of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, August 30, 1910.

## OUTSIDE INDIA.

1. *London*.—Bepin Chandra Pal's son Niranjan is apparently the most important of the party of violence now left in London, and is in touch with the Paris party as he was seen in the company of D. S. Madhav Rao (*vide* paragraph 7 of the Weekly Report dated the 23rd August 1910) on August 7th. He has lately been seen frequently with a certain Imtiaz Ali Khan of 49, Elsham Road, West Kensington. There was no regular meeting of the extremists during the week ending on August 12th, but on Sunday the 7th N. Pal and D. S. Madhav Rao met G. C. Varma, Sarju Prasad and G. Bapanna at the Indian Restaurant, 39, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, where they remained for about three quarters of an hour and then dispersed.

2. Guy Aldred, who got into trouble over printing the "Indian Sociologist," published in the issue for August 5th of the "Workers' Friend," the Yiddish Anarchist journal, which is the organ of the "Workers' Friend" group of Anarchists, and is printed at 163, Jubilee Street, Stepney, E., an appeal to the English proletariat, in the name of the newly-founded "Committee of Savarkar's Liberation." In the course of the appeal he says, "Savarkar's two brothers have already been caught by the English Government; one of them has been transported for life, the other, it is understood, will share the same fate. The proceedings at Bow Street Police Court, the Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal have shown their usual unlawfulness" \* \* \* "We appeal to the English patriots and the workers who have the power in the mines, the factories and the workshops, and we hope that they will fight the English despotism in India. It is necessary that the English workers should work hand in hand with their French comrades. It is necessary that the voice of protest should be raised at meetings and open protest gatherings to banish the oppression of the free man. Show your love for freedom and your hatred against the Imperialistic Bureaucratic classes who suppress all friends of freedom in England, India and Egypt. Take this opportunity to snatch this young Indian student, Savarkar, from the bloody grip of the white terror in India."

"For the Savarkar Liberation Committee, Guy A. Aldred."

3. *The India*.—The issue for August 12th contains an article headed "The Terror Once More" in which the writer says, "From one end of India to the other there is no freedom of speech, of meeting or of association, every newspaper and every press is fettered; every political agitator is silenced; the system of police surveillance has to all seeming enveloped the whole country; no man, however reputable, is safe from arrest; the privacy of no house is secure; political prisoners may be tried in secret or not tried at all, sentenced without the aid of a jury, or exiled with no legal formality of any kind."

4. The paper also reports that on Saturday, August 6th, at the Criterion Restaurant, Mr. F. C. Mackarness was entertained at luncheon by his Indian friends and admirers, in recognition of his conspicuous services to the Indian cause. Mr. J. M. Parikh presided over a large company, which included Sir Manchirjee Bhownagree, Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. G. S. Khaparde and others. E. Dalgado acted as honorary secretary. Bepin Chandra Pal, who was one of the principal speakers, is reported to have said that in India tongues were tied and pens were idle under the threat of confiscation. They in England could speak a little, but did not know when the Fugitive Offenders Act might be set in motion against those taking part in the gathering (Laughter). This was the best that they could do to mark their appreciation of what Mr. Mackarness had done. Had their fellow countrymen in India not been deprived of freedom of speech and of association they should be assembled in their thousands and tens of thousands in every city in India; they would be gathered together in every village all over the continent to express their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Mackarness for his splendid efforts to free them from the oppression of the police. Had they been allowed to meet fairly and squarely, not in darkness and secret, but in open

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intellectual fight, setting argument against argument, fact against fact, philosophy against philosophy, they would have been able to deal with Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons and his chief in the House of Peers. But they were gagged, and if they advanced their arguments they were accused of sedition. It was against this that they protested, and it was against this that Mr. Mackarness had sought to protest them.

5. *Paris*.—At the beginning of August the revolutionary party here were arranging to hold a Congress of Indian Nationalists in Paris on August 20th and 21st. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. Cama, V. V. S. Aiyar and Virendranath Chattopadhyaya. Their intention was to pass some resolutions on the subject of Indian Independence, in order to impress the Indian question on the mind of Europe, and the present time was chosen as the party consider that public opinion in Europe is very favourable to them just now, and also because the Young Egyptians are having, about the same time, a similar Congress at Brussels to which they propose to send some delegates from Paris. In order to get as many Indians as possible to attend the Paris Conference it was being given out that the discussions would be of such a general character that even Moderates could take part.

6. *Germany*.—Sri Ram of Delhi, the son of an Executive Engineer in the Punjab, who has been frequently noticed at seditious meetings in London, was seen at Mainz on August 5th. He had come from Cologne and was, he said, returning to India *via* Frankfurt and Trieste. He could not speak German, but he openly discussed in English the end of British rule in India, and recounted several tales of British brutality which he had no doubt heard at the India House.

7. *Vancouver*.—The *Swadesh Sewak* (*vide* paragraph 7 of the Weekly Report dated the 16th August 1910) for June contains an article entitled *Bharat Seva*, in which the writer exhorts his countrymen to remember Bharat, their mother country, and to be ready to sacrifice their lives for her; to remember the heroes and saints of India, and to strive to be their worthy descendants. The article includes the following passage, "While you were in a state of indifference the foreigner has arisen. You die of plague and famine and some of you have to leave your houses; why, then, do you not work for the good of Bharat?"

#### BENGAL.

*Calcutta*.—All the papers taken from the house of K. K. Mitter have been returned after examination except a trick photograph of Sukumar Mitter in two positions. In one he is seated at a table with his hands held up; in the other he is standing aiming a revolver at the seated figure. He told the police that the article in his hand in the photograph was not a revolver, but there is no doubt whatever that it is one. Amongst the papers there was also a *Rakhi* card on which was a picture of Khudiram Bose and some verses in the murderer's praise.

At the house of Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterjee were found letters from Virendranath Chattopadhyaya (or Chatterjee) to his sister Mrinalini (*alias* Gunnu, the daughter of Dr. Aghore Nath) written from London or Paris, and letters to the same lady from Sri Kishen written from England and from Hyderabad (Deccan). The letters show that these people always fear that their correspondence may be examined in the post, and consequently they contain nothing tangible on which action can be taken.

10. The attempt to cash two notes of Rs. 1,000 each in Calcutta on August 13th led to the arrest of three youths connected with the Khulna-Jessore dacoity gang. The history of the notes is as follows:—on 23rd July 1908, one Indu Bhusan Rai, of the Jessore District stole from his master, Jogendra Rai, Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,10,000 which after forging his master's name, he cashed with one Prasad Das Boral, getting in exchange Rs. 2,02,000, including 173 notes of Rs. 1,000 each, the rest being in small notes. Indu Bhusan was convicted at the time and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 381 and 411, Indian Penal Code. After his conviction 168 one thousand rupee notes were sent anonymously in half notes to the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. This left 5 notes of Rs. 1,000 each unaccounted for. The numbers were ascertained and reported to the

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Currency Office. Three of these were recently traced during the course of enquiries regarding the Khulna-Jessore gang in Calcutta, as being cashed by members of the gang. On the 13th August two young men named Satish Mukerji *alias* Keshub Rai and Bomkesh Mukerji presented one of the remaining thousand rupee notes at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's. The cashier, suspecting the young men, sent for the police, and they were arrested. On the same day two other young men who have not been identified so far, presented the fifth note at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s for encashment and purchased some gold studs. These gold studs were found on the person of Bomkesh when he was arrested at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's. Bomkesh stated that one Bejoy, of Auria, District Jessore, was the person who cashed the note at Messrs. Hamilton & Co., and Bejoy was arrested, but was not identified by the employés of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. His name, however, appears in statements which are on record relating to the gang, and he has been sent in custody to Khulna; he belongs to the same village as Indu Bhusan Rai who was convicted in 1908. As to the other two who were arrested, there is not sufficient evidence to implicate them in the dacoity gang case, and apparently they cannot be charged with possession of stolen property as the currency notes were not part of the property actually stolen.

11. *24-Parganas*—A meeting of the Barrackpore Central Vigilance Committee took place on the evening of August 14th in the house of Babu Hari Kissen Sircar, of Charnock. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea was in the chair. He declared that the Committee took great pleasure in the fact that no bomb outrage had been committed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway since the establishment of the Vigilance Committee. The Committee has not met for a considerable time, and it seems as if the chairman had heard that enquiries were being made recently as to what the Vigilance Committee had accomplished.

According to the newspapers a bottle was thrown at a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the evening of August 26th, and struck the compartment in which Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, was travelling. It is not yet known what it contained.

#### BOMBAY.

12. *Sholapur*.—It is reported, under the date August 27th, that a Maratha was injured while preparing bombs at Pandharpur, in this district, and that two arrests have been made.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

13. *Nagpur*.—Enquiries which have been made into the allegation that there was a branch of Savarkar's secret society, the Abhinav Bharat at Nagpur leave little doubt that the Vidyarthi Samaj (students' Association) had been or was in process of being captured by the Abhinav Bharat when it was broken up. Apte, the General Secretary of the Vidyarthi Samaj was a close friend of G. D. Savarkar, and a member of the Abhinav Bharat, and it was after he took office in the Vidyarthi Samaj in 1907 that the character of the society began to alter and the extremist members triumphed over the moderates. Balkrishna Hari Kane, who was implicated in the Maniktolla conspiracy but acquitted on appeal, was a prominent extremist member of the Vidyarthi Samaj when it was broken up in 1908.

14. Meetings of the secret society of Bengali youths (*vide* paragraph 12 of the Weekly Report dated the 9th August 1910) were held on August 5th and 12th. At the former meeting there was first a lecture on biology, followed by a discussion on the Alipore Bomb case, the opinion being that most of the accused were innocent. They talked bitterly of the police arresting so many, and then went on to discuss Mr. Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjea and other leaders. At the second meeting the rules of the society were amended but particulars are not known.

On August 6th *Bhajan* and *Kirtans* were held in the house of Dr. Munje, and amongst those present were four local Hindu butchers. Enquiries are being made as to why Dr. Munje is suddenly taking an interest in the butchers of Nagpur.



## EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

15. *Dacca*.—A detailed report regarding the articles found in the search of the shop of the Modi (grocer) mohini Chandra De on July 30th (*vide* paragraph 18 of the Weekly Report, dated 16th August 1910) gives the following interesting list of books which were discovered in addition to a serviceable dagger and a Birmingham revolver :—

- (1) A manuscript drill book.
- (2) A copy of "Mountain and Savage Warfare" by Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 5th Gurkha Rifles.
- (3) Field Service Manual, N. I. and Pioneers, 1906.
- (4) Musketry Inspection, Native Army, 1904.
- (5) Field Force order book containing a collection of orders.
- (6) Musketry Regulations, War Office, 1905.
- (7) Infantry Training, 1905.
- (8) Manual of Military Engineering, 1905.
- (9) North-West Frontier Warfare by Major L. J. Shadwell, with the name of Donald Cameron, VII D. C. O. Rajputs written on the 1st page.

The articles had been deposited with the modi by Nitai Chand Saha Banikya, formerly a member of the Anusilan Samiti, and proceedings under the Arms Act were taken against both. At first Nitai Chand was willing to help the police; he made a confession in the case, and was found useful in identifying hitherto untraced members of Pulin Behari Das's Society. He was very nervous, however, refused to give evidence in court in the Conspiracy case, and said that to save his life he must be convicted in the case under the Arms Act.

16. When it came on in court on August 11th he engaged a pleader for his defence and retracted his confession, first giving as his reason that he had fever at the time he made it; catching the eye of his legal adviser, however; he went on to say that fear of police oppression induced him to give the statement he had made. The modi was convicted that day and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, but Nitai Chand called witnesses for the defence to show that the modi had implicated him out of malice. In the end Nitai Chand was convicted under the Arms Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and owing to his connection with the Anusilan Samiti he has been included in the Dacca conspiracy case. A somewhat full account has been given of this case as it illustrates the difficulties which the 'police of Eastern Bengal have to meet even in what appears at first sight to be a very simple matter.

17. On August 11th the house jointly occupied by Janaki Nath Sen Gupta and his son Dharendra Nath Sen Gupta at Madhyapara was searched and a revolver was found deeply imbedded in a pillow. Proceedings are being taken under the Arms Act, and Dharendra is also one of the accused in the conspiracy case.

18. *Mymensingh*.—It is reported that the National School at Kishoreganj is in a dying condition, and this is attributed to the strict checking of the accounts of the school from its inauguration, and to dissensions amongst its members. No Head Master has yet been appointed to the National School, Mymensingh, and the school is reported to be in a tottering state for want of funds.

19. *Faridpur*.—Ambika Charan Mazumdar and a few other persons celebrated Boycott Day by bathing at Digambar Sanyal's *ghat*, and Ambika Babu was heard to repeat the swadeshi vow. About noon he sent a black goat to the "Old Kalibari," where it was sacrificed before the goddess Kali.

20. *Jalpaiguri*.—On the walls of the temple of Siva some vernacular inscriptions have been discovered, which are of an inflammatory nature and contain incitements to murder the English in India. The writing is in charcoal and does not appear to have been done very recently.

## MADRAS.

The Bengali Sudhir Kumar Banerji (*vide* paragraph 22 of the weekly report dated 23rd August 1910) arrived at Masulipatam on August 4th, and was

received at the railway station by Mutnuri Krishna Rao, a leading agitator. He had little success in selling shares of the Ganesh Cloth Mills as the people of Masulipatam are rather shy of swadeshi enterprises, having lost some Rs. 5,000 in the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. He delivered a number of lectures, none of them remarkable, during the next week, and went on to Guntur on the 12th. During his stay in Masulipatam he was a good deal in the company of the local agitators, and several of the most important of them were present at his first lecture.

#### NATIVE STATES.

22. *Ajmer*.—The anniversary of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, which had not been held for 7 years owing to internal dissensions, was celebrated from 8th to 12th August. The attendance averaged about 400; most of the lecturers were local men but a representative of the Mahamandal attended from Muttra. The lectures were confined to religious subjects and were mainly directed against the teachings of the Arya Samaj.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

23. *Baluchistan*.—Swami Shevanand, an Arya Samajist of Lahore, delivered lectures on the 2nd and 3rd August on the subjects of "Religion" and "Patriotism" respectively at Harnai, on his way from Loralai where he had gone to perform a marriage ceremony. While speaking of patriotism he quoted Japan as an example of how a country could thrive and hold its own. He pointed out how only one Japanese, who was a patriot, first went to foreign countries and learnt various arts, and on his return to Japan imparted the knowledge he had gained to others; how other Japanese followed his example, and eventually regular schools were opened, with the result that in the Russo-Japanese War this small nation was able to defeat the mighty Russians. This was all due to patriotism, and if Japan could do this, India which was a much larger country, could do more.

#### PUNJAB.

24. *Amritsar*.—Meetings of the Sanatan Dharm Sabha were held on 6th and 7th August. At the meeting of the 6th there was a comparatively large gathering of the Aryas and members of the Sanatan Dharm. At the close of the meeting about 200 more Aryas, chiefly schoolboys with posters in their hands inviting the Sanatan Dharm to a religious discussion, appeared on the scene and made a considerable noise and used offensive language. This excited the Sanatan Dharmists and a breach of the peace very nearly took place. Next day the secretaries of both parties were sent for and warned, and the meeting passed off quietly.

25. *Gujranwala*.—What is described as a secret meeting was held on August 7th at Hafizabad in the house of Sunder Das, Bhandari, who manages the local Arya Samaj meetings. A lecture was given in which it was said that service should not be taken under Government, but money should be collected and factories started in order to improve the condition of the country.

#### UNITED PROVINCES.

26. An account is given in paragraph 2448 of the United Provinces Abstract of ten vernacular books which have been examined recently and found to be objectionable. In four cases the books were found to contain seditious matter and the persons concerned in publishing them were warned.

27. *Agra*.—Pandit Bhoj Dat, editor of the *Musafir*, the most rabidly anti-Mahomedan of the Arya Samaj papers, has been served with a notice under section 3 (2) of the Press Act to deposit a security of Rs. 5,000 in respect of an article headed "An appeal by the Hindus to the British Government" which appeared in his paper on the 8th July 1910.

In the issue of the 8th August the editor describes the visit to his office of a mysterious Mahomedan, who, he fears, intended him some bodily harm. He concludes the account by warning the Mahomedans that his murder will be of no avail to them, since after his death a large number of brave men are ready and willing to take up the work of the "Musafir."

N.B.—There is nothing to report under the following head:—

Burma.

G. M. Press, Simla.—No. S. 39 Cr.—1-9-10.—45.—H.A.W.