

DELHI RECORDS 1.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL—A.

Proceedings, October 1914, Nos. 356—364, & K.-W.

Question of a stricter surveillance being exercised over Germans and Austrians in India, and the extension of the age-limit of persons of those nationalities to be treated as prisoners of war.

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POLITICAL—A., OCTOBER 1914.

Nos. 356—364 and K.-W.

QUESTION OF A STRICTER SURVEILLANCE BEING EXERCISED OVER GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN INDIA, AND THE EXTENSION OF THE AGE-LIMIT OF PERSONS OF THOSE NATIONALITIES TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

LETTER FROM THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 1467, DATED THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1914. Pro. No. 356

TELEGRAM FROM THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION, DATED THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914. Pro. No. 357

LETTER FROM THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION, DATED THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914. Pro. No. 358

An extract from the report of the Bengal Government on the internal political situation during the fortnight 17th—31st August, referring to the measure adopted by them with regard to the treatment of foreigners, is placed below.

Submitted for orders.

R. D'A.,—10-9-14.

This representation may be sent to the Army Department for consideration in continuation of previous correspondence, and we may ask for the early return of the papers.

C. W. E. COTTON,—10-9-14.

I understand the Army Department are submitting their views immediately and these may be awaited.

2. Meanwhile the letter raises the question of trading by hostile firms and as that concerns the Commerce and Industry Department, copy should be sent to them with reference to it.

* Done.

R. D'A.,—11-9-14.

3. Resubmit as soon as we hear from the Army Department.

H. WHEELER,—11-9-14.

The general file regarding the treatment of Germans and Austrians in India is in circulation. Pending its return we may acknowledge receipt of the communication from the European Association and say the matter is receiving attention. Draft submitted.

R. D'A.,—17-9-14.

C. W. E. COTTON,—17-9-14.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA, NO. 1452, DATED THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1914. Pro. No. 359

Home Department may see extract below from Calcutta Police daily report of 2nd September, stating that Germans and Austrians are being too leniently dealt with.

These reports go straight from the Commissioner of Police to the Bengal Government who have therefore for many days past been frequently reminded by Commissioner of Police that hostile foreigners are being treated too softly in his opinion and in that of others.

The Military authorities, I know, feel rather keenly that we are unnecessarily and unwisely lenient to our hostile foreigners in Calcutta. I don't know who is responsible for the direct dealings. I propose to ask Mr. Socock, who will be in Calcutta in the course of the next few days, to let me hear what the procedure is. Meanwhile Home Department may see.

C. R. CLEVELAND,—5-9-14,

Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Extract from the Calcutta Daily Report, dated Calcutta, 2nd September 1914.

A German called F. Brunes, aged 25, formerly employed in the River Steam Navigation Company, has not yet been taken over by the military authorities as he had applied to become a naturalised British subject. He is known to have been in German pay when he was employed on the Port Commissioners' Lightships, and it is the general opinion of everyone acquainted with him that he ought to be under restraint. He has been dismissed by the River Steam Navigation Company but has been promised a job on the East Indian Railway.

Mr. Menne, Secretary to Baron Von Rosen, and Mr. Radinger, Secretary to Count Thurn, are being treated as part of the Consular Staff and have not been registered or placed under surveillance.

There is a growing body of opinion in Calcutta that Germans and Austrians are being dealt with too leniently and that trade restrictions are merely nominal.

Submitted for orders. The matter may be further considered when Director, Criminal Intelligence, hears from Mr Slocock. Meanwhile, Army Department may see.

R. D'A.,—7-9-14.

C. W. E. COTTON,—7-9-14.

H. WHEELER,—8-9-14.

Army Department.

Thanks.

Enquiries are being made as to the reason why Brunes has not been made a prisoner of war. I am not sure what special treatment Government has ordered in the case of the two Consuls and their staffs. It seems to be undesirable to a degree that they should be under no restraint or surveillance—courtesy is their due—but they can expect no more.

Foreign Department will be able to say.

W. R. BIRDWOOD.

J. M. WALTER,—9-9-14.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—10-9-14.

Home Department.

Let Foreign and Political Department now see with reference to the Consular officers on their staffs.

H. WHEELER,—10-9-14.

Foreign and Political Department.

General Walter in his note of the 9th states that he is not sure what special treatment the Government of India have ordered in the case of the German and Austrian Consuls-General under detention in Calcutta.

2. The nature of the instructions issued is as follows :—

(a) In our telegram S.-567 of the 14th August 1914, the Government of Bengal were informed that it was unnecessary to interfere with the liberty of the German Consul-General, (Baron Von Rosen), but that every precaution should be taken to defeat any attempt on his part to leave India.

This was really to Bombay Government and referred to the special occasion.

R. E. HOLLAND.

(b) On the 21st August, vide our telegram S.-617, Bengal was asked to take whatever action the Governor in Council considered necessary, with a view to keep both the German and Austrian Consuls General isolated from Indian seditionists.

3. Both these telegrams were communicated to the Army and Home Departments, and the latter only to the Director, Criminal Intelligence.

C. O'H. T.,—11-9-14.

We do not know how the Bengal Government have interpreted these instructions and whether they have granted any special relaxation to the Consular officers.

From this Department's point of view, there is no reason why the ex-Consular officers should be treated with special consideration, though courtesy would naturally be shown to them.

There is no reason why the Bengal Government should not require them to conform to any regulations that may be thought necessary.

R. E. HOLLAND,—11-9-14.

J. B. WOOD,—11-9-14.

Home Department.

Submitted.

R. D'A.,—12-9-14.

Mr. Holland telephoned me last night that instructions had been received that Count Von Rosen and probably Mr. Menne were to be allowed to leave the country. If so that ends the particular incident of their treatment.

2. As regards the restrictions generally over hostile foreigners in Calcutta, what we want is more definite information. It is vaguely stated, mostly in the *Englishman*, that undue leniency is being shown and the European Association have made a representation to that effect but we are not clear as to the facts. The main complaint seems to be that too many trade licenses have been given, but that is a matter with which the Commerce and Industry Department is dealing. We may ask them kindly to let us know precisely how matters stand in this respect and what actually has been done.

H. WHEELER,—13-9-14.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

The attached file shows the question of dealing with enemy firms, etc., has not yet been finally settled.

Will Home Department kindly separate files, and deal with the ordinance file as very urgent.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,—14-9-14.

Home Department.

Submitted.

R. D'A.,—14-9-14.

We are separately taking action to obtain a decision as to the general treatment of hostile foreigners who are not prisoners of war. Meanwhile Army Department may see these notes as regards Consular officers but, I understand from papers, we have subsequently seen that they are all leaving India.

H. WHEELER,—17-9-14.

Army Department.

Thank you.

J. M. WALTER,—18-9-14.

I attach an extract from a Calcutta paper which is of interest in this respect.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—18-9-14.

Telegram no 2979-1.A.G.-2-G., dated the 9th September 1914.

From—The Adjutant General in India.

To—The General Officer Commanding Brigade, Calcutta.

Understand that German subject, F. Brunes, aged 25, formerly employed River Steam Navigation Company and on Port Commissioners' Lightships, has not been made prisoner of war. If this is the case please give reason. Acknowledge.

Telegram no. S. B. 41-1-175, dated the 10th September 1914.

From—The General Officer Commanding Brigade, Calcutta,

To—The Adjutant General in India.

Your 22795 over A. G.-2-G., 9th. J. Brunes formerly employed British Steam Navigation Company has been sent to Ahmednagar.

5

The Home Department may see with reference to the disposal of Herr Bruner.

A. H. O. SPENCE,—13-9-14.

Home Department.

Seen in the Home Department and returned with thanks.

R. D'A.,—16-9-14.

H. WHEELER,—17-9-14.

I beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to the question of the alleged leniency being shown to German firms in Calcutta which is referred to in the letters* marked below in the "Englishman" of the 4th instant. I cannot state clearly what the policy of each local

* Not printed.

Government is, but I consider it my duty to report that the military opinion I have heard expressed here is that we are running a very big danger in treating Germans too loosely, and in thereby allowing them opportunities of influencing Indian opinion. One of the outstanding features of the present situation in India is the enormous idea of German strength and statesmanship which is held both by the educated and uneducated people in India. It is a real danger particularly in view of the unfortunate attitude of Turkey. It is difficult to contradict or shake the exaggerated rumours of German strength and successes but it surely must be our policy to weaken German influences in India in every possible way. I fancy there is scope in many places for greater isolation of Germans, very few of whom should be left elsewhere than in Ahmednagar. I venture to suggest a reference to the Army Department and if they desire it an injunction might be sent to all local Governments asking them to adopt a very firm attitude in the matter of Germans and Austrians who should only in very rare and special cases be allowed to remain in places where they can meet and talk with Indians.

It is surely no insult to Germans and Austrians to assume that they will one and all try their hardest to serve their countries. I do not suppose that the excuse of parole would be accepted by German authorities for neglect of opportunities of influencing Indians by talk of overwhelming strength, etc.

Moreover, if we are shortly going to export nearly all Germans and Austrians the sooner we collect them in one place the better.

C. R. CLEVELAND,—8-9-14,

Director, Criminal Intelligence.

I believe the Army Department is about to address us as to the treatment of Germans not interned as prisoners of war. They may see the above remarks with intimation that we await their note.

H. WHEELER,—8-9-14.

I am impressed by the letter from an "Indian hide merchant." We have lately heard of a system of intentional black mail which was being inaugurated by German trade and German shippers as reported by the British Ambassador in Berlin, and I think that we should be chary about indulging in our usual good nature where these merchants are concerned. The Bengal Government has, I think, been lax about trading licenses. Political war must be accompanied by commercial war and there is no reason why we should put on gloves to conduct the fight. We may feel quite sure that Germany will not give any concession to British trade inside her Empire.

R. H. C[RAVADDOCK],—8-9-14.

Army Department.

With Your Excellency's approval, the action proposed in the foregoing note may be supported for the concurrence of the Home Department.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—8-9-14.

I understand that a Home Department case on the same subject is now with Army Headquarters (probably Adjutant-General's Branch). I should like these papers resubmitted with that case.

B. D[UFF],—9-9-14.

Your Excellency has since noted on the case you mention and I put it up herewith. Your note on that file covers this one.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—11-9-14.

† The files have been amalgamated.

I have nothing to add to my previous note on the other file.†

B. D[UFF],—14-9-14,

Adjutant General's Branch.

The question of policy regarding future of German and Austrian subjects, not made prisoners of war, is for determination.

They, as other foreigners, are at present to be permitted to leave India between 15th and 30th September at certain ports.

This is all right as far as other foreigners are concerned—but it is not sufficiently definite or drastic as regards Germans and Austrians.

With them the rule should be "permission to remain in India" and not "permission to depart from India." We don't want these people at all in the country—except certain categories, whom it is politic to allow to remain.

These are (i) men employed in industrial works whose continuance is in the interest of Government, and (2) certain missionaries.

Men in above categories, between military ages and made prisoners of war, have been allowed, under certain conditions, to remain at their work on parole.

The same arrangement could be made for any men not of military age who might be permitted to remain in India.

There may be possibly a few other individuals to whom for special reasons, permission to remain might be given. Such cases should be very exceptional indeed.

The general rule should be that all German and Austrian subjects, not prisoners of war must leave India. Permission to remain to be only given in special cases as above indicated and such permission only after reference to the Military authority.

This rule would be logical and simple of application. It would meet military necessities, and it may be assumed that military necessities are paramount at this present time.

If these people are allowed generally to remain in India, if they wish to do so, they will add greatly to the work of the Civil authorities and particularly of the Police. They will be possible foci of disaffection and intrigue and it can readily be foreseen that with certain of these, if allowed to remain, drastic measures, restraint or worse, will have to be taken in the future.

The general expulsion of these people will be a matter of some difficulty and it is possible that Government may have to intervene and provide a transport to take them to the nearest neutral port—Batavia.

F. G. AYLMER,—5-9-14.

General Staff Branch.

The policy outlined in the Adjutant-General's note is entirely concurred in by this Branch.

2. The expulsion of subjects of the enemy from the territory of the opposing State is in strict law admissible, though it is not usually resorted to "unless grave reasons make it advisable".

3. The "grave reason" in this case exists. It is that it is most undesirable to have hostile aliens living in India and in a position to spread false rumours calculated to cause alarm and political unrest among our Indian subjects. Government is in a position to place a check upon mischievous activities of this kind in the case of hostile aliens who are liable to military service, because it has power to intern them as prisoners of war. But hostile aliens who do not fall under this category cannot be restrained in this manner until a definite offence is proved against them. It is therefore desirable that all German and Austrian subjects not prisoners of war, should be required to leave the country, reasonable notice of expulsion being given them in order that they may be able to make arrangements for the custody of their property and other preparations for their departure.

4. Such a procedure would be quite in accordance with International Law, see Hague Conference 1907 Actes, volume III, pages 9, 10, 109 and 110, quoted in 'Land Warfare' paragraph 14, and footnote (e) of the latter which shows that in the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese Government prescribed that "those (hostile aliens) who serve the military interests of their country, or who are guilty of an act against the safety, order or customs of the Empire, or commit any act harmful to the interests of the Empire can be made the object of special measures in accordance with the laws and ordinances and may even be ordered to quit the Empire immediately."

5. There is reason to believe that certain of the Germans and Austrians at present residing in India on parole, are trying to alarm the Indian public, stimulate the pan-Islamic propaganda, and arouse Musalman religious feeling with a view to assisting our enemies.

Appendix.

It is understood that this is particularly the case in Calcutta, and as covert hostility of this kind might entail recourse to drastic punitive measures, it seems preferable to avoid the necessity for the latter, by insisting on the expulsion of all German and Austrian subjects except those who are prisoners of war, and those whose retention in India is either to our advantage or politically unobjectionable.

6. As sailings between Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon and Batavia are somewhat irregular, it would probably be necessary, as Adjutant General points out, to charter a ship for the

removal at Government expense of all aliens thus expelled. The Dutch Government is not in a position to object, and the German and Austrian Consuls in Batavia are in a position to assist their compatriots to return to Europe in neutral vessels. As none of the persons expelled will be of ages liable to military service, their repatriation cannot add in any way to the military strength of their countries, while it will make a slight addition to the number of 'useless mouths' which the latter will have to feed.

7. The action proposed is thus in every way desirable and may be strongly supported on military and political grounds, as well as Germany's own action in the present war.

P. LAKE,—7-9-14.

Adjutant General's Branch.

It is time that we had some complete and definite policy laid down on the treatment of German and Austrian subjects. At present we are somewhat in the air.

The following points are clear and defined :—

- (1) German and Austrian males between certain ages are to be made prisoners of war and, with the exception of men employed in industrial concerns the continued working of which is in the direct interest of Government, and missionaries, are to be sent to Ahmednagar.
- (2) Other Germans and Austrians are to be registered and kept under such surveillance or restraint as the Civil authority may decide upon—sometimes on the representation of the local Military authority.
- (3) Germans and Austrians, as in (2), are to be permitted to leave India by certain ports between the 15th and 30th September.

2. As regards men in category (1) we are generally speaking all right. There are some weak points, however, with regard to them.

Firstly, we have indications that there is a desire to make special exceptions in certain cases. The grounds for these exceptions are generally of a sentimental nature and usually affect Germans or Austrians, professors, teachers or the like, who have been doing good work in India.

Secondly, there are the men in industrial concerns—like Tata's Germans at Sakkehi. We are wisely utilizing the services of these men, as they apparently cannot be replaced in India.

It is a question however whether steps should not be immediately taken to replace these men from home. There are probably plenty of British workmen who, at this juncture, would be willing to come out.

The Germans we should keep working till our own people arrive, by force, if necessary. We are entitled to use force.

Thirdly—the German and Austrian missionaries whom we have with us—it is unfortunate at this juncture that we have such missions in India. Being here, it is difficult to see what we can do but let them remain and keep those mischievously inclined out of mischief to the best of our power and ability. If we find any of them giving trouble or believe any of them are intriguing, we must send them to Ahmednagar.

Generally with regard to Germans and Austrians of military age we should make no exceptions whatever, except in the case of workmen, as above, and these we should endeavour to replace at once—and missionaries, whom we must put up with, but whose continuance in their stations, from a purely military point of view, we cannot consider otherwise than thoroughly undesirable.

3. We now come to other Germans and Austrians.

In a note some days ago we drew attention to the peculiar situation regarding their departure from India and insisted on the necessity of every one of these people being sent away from India, except such as might be specially permitted to remain.

This is a point that requires settlement. Decided in the above sense most of our difficulty will disappear. Any difficulty remaining will result from the presence in India of the individuals specially permitted to remain.

4. In this category there are certain individuals whom we neither wish to send out of the country nor to whom we should give permits to remain.

They are individuals whom it is desirable to detain in this country, in order to prevent them being of use to their own. They would be usually men of the mercantile marine, whose knowledge of trade routes, our harbours and the Hooghly and Rangoon rivers, may be of eventual use to the enemy.

Unless these men showed overt acts of hostility to us, they could not be made prisoners of war in the ordinary sense of the term and sent to Ahmednagar. A camp, under civil arrangements, should be arranged for the detention of this class of person.

5. If our views regarding the deportation of all Germans and Austrians generally are eventually accepted, it will automatically put an end to the many objections now being raised regarding the trading facilities that are being given to these people.

We are unaware what these are, and the extent to which licenses have been given.

From our point of view any such trading facilities are a mistake. We want to kill German and Austrian trade absolutely.

It may be rough on individuals but that cannot be helped.

In this connection it may be pointed out that yesterday we received a note from the Department of Commerce and Industry in which we were asked the authority under which Germans and Austrians were being sent to Ahmednagar, and the number of them who had so been sent from the important commercial centres.

It is not known if this information is required with a view to alter the present policy with regard to men liable to military service—and whether a proposal will be made to allow some or all of them to go back to the concerns which they own or in which they have been working.

We could only deprecate very strongly, on military grounds, any such course.

F. ALYMER—9-9-14.

Your Excellency will probably agree generally in the views expressed in the Adjutant General's note which may be passed to Home Department for consideration.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—10-9-14.

There are several classes of Germans and Austrians in this country —

- (1) There are those who being under the age of 40 are under obligation to serve in the Army or Navy. These include those liable for the ordinary reserve on the *Landwehr*. They are in fact regular soldiers or sailors of the German or Austrian Military or Naval forces. They are, of course, definitely prisoners of war and as such are being sent to Ahmednagar. We cannot let them go, as by so doing we should add *pro tanto* to the enemy's available forces.
- (2) There are also the older men who are liable for service in the *Landsturm*. We have not hitherto treated these men as combatants but they are potential combatants if Germany calls out the *Landsturm* as she will do if she meets with reverses. Technically they are soldiers and as such liable to be made prisoners of war. We can properly send them to Ahmednagar if we wish to do so.
- (3) There are of course men who are beyond the military age altogether and whom we should not be justified in interning.

These are the essentially military considerations which affect the question and they all turn on the possible effect of action on the armed strength of the enemy.

- (4) I might perhaps include in the above alien enemies who are caught in attempting to convey information to the enemy forces or enemy Government. These however are entitled to no treatment other than that accorded to spies and I can deal with them since I have received a Sign Manual Warrant from the King authorising me to try them by Military Courts and to confirm the sentences of such courts without reference and without appeal. I have not the warrant by me for reference, but I think that under it I can deal in a similar way with those proved to have damaged or attempted to damage important public works.

My statement in this paragraph is not quite correct. My present warrant only empowers me to deal in this manner with those who are actually prisoners of war when they commit offences. It is understood that another warrant giving the fuller powers is to follow.

B. DUFF,—14-9-14.

Next I must pass to commercial considerations. We know that one of the two main objects in war is to ruin the enemy's commerce all over the world, to seize his ships, to stop his trade, and generally to put such pressure on his civil population as to make them in their turn bring pressure on their own Government to stop the war. Accepting this principle however there are certain exceptions to be made—for instance in banking—where the Home Government have allowed for their own purposes certain German banks in London to reopen under strict conditions. The main principle however and one always to be followed is that such trading must never be allowed unless to forbid it hurts us more than it does the enemy.

Reuter has told us recently of the efforts being made in England to remove the trade and manufacture of the country from German to English firms. This is a policy we should follow.

The course I would suggest may appear drastic, but no more drastic than that which Germans and Austrians are dealing out to our fellow-subjects. I would deport every German and Austrian subject from the country unless, as in the case of the Tata Iron Works, their remaining in the country can be clearly shown to be to our definite advantage. It is quite certain that Germans and Austrians are as patriotic as we are. They can and of course will rejoice in any report of success on the part of their countrymen. They can and of course will spread and exaggerate these among the natives of this country. Our present struggle is one of life or death. There

is no reason¹ for any leniency or for neglecting, any precaution however small from which we may reap advantage. To my mind our duty to our country requires—

- (1) that we should intern all those who might take up arms,
- (2) that we should take every step in our power to ruin German trade in India, and
- (3) every possible step to prevent German or Austrian influence being brought to bear on natives.

The course may seem, and indeed is, repugnant to all of us, but war is war and if we are to win all legitimate weapons must be employed. Therefore, in my view, every German or Austrian subject should be interned or expelled unless it can be clearly shown that the contrary course is more to our advantage.

B. D[UFF],—19-8-14.

A. H. O. SPENCE,—14-9-14.

Home Department.

I have previously noted in another case on the great differences between England and India in the matter of Germans and Austrians. Whatever they may be able to do in England in the matter of espionage, they can do nothing in the direction of seducing the people from their allegiance or frightening them with false rumours. This is precisely the mischief that they can and will do in India. The Germans in England who, for uttering certain sentiments, would have his clothes torn from off his back, could utter the same in India to a gaping crowd, and in certain sections could find ready listeners. So long as the chance of Turkey's intervention is not finally dispelled, hostile foreigners may do much harm with Muhammadans. I feel no hesitation in subscribing to the principles so clearly laid down by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is in the practical application of them that difficulties may arise.

Tata's works are an extreme instance of a case in which the continuance of employment is useful to us, and the replacement of these men would be a matter of delicate negotiation with Tata & Co. But there are varying shades of usefulness. There are the medical missionaries; and besides there are others engaged in mineral enterprises, the shutting down of which would throw many labourers out of employment, diminish our railway earnings, and might even reduce supplies of raw produce required by England. I have in my mind certain manganese mines of which the ore is sent to England, America, and Belgium. The supply to Germany will be cut off, but the Russian mines may not be able to work a full outturn, and a good chance of developing the manganese industry might be lost. In such cases economic unrest among the people might do more harm than false rumours of German successes. It is a case for local consideration between the local Civil and Military authorities, disagreement between them being referred to the Government of India for decision; and certain exceptions in the case of industries which contribute to our well-being would be quite in consonance with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's principles.

These are the views on which I think that there is most promise of a satisfactory solution in concrete cases. The discontinuance of the hide trade, for example, has tended to increase the price of meat and may make the old and feeble cattle unsaleable.

The above are only illustrations, and the benefit of the doubt should be given against and not in favour of hostile aliens; but we must avoid cutting off our noses to spite our faces.

R. H. C[RADDOCK],—16-9-14.

Summary.

This file deals with the policy to be adopted in respect of Germans and Austrians now in India who are not interned as prisoners of war at Ahmednagar. The question was raised simultaneously in the Home and Army Departments which accounts for the two separate notes of the Adjutant General's branch dated respectively the 5th and 9th instant. The papers have now been amalgamated as one file, and the notes for orders are those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief dated the 10th instant, and the Hon'ble Home Member dated the 16th instant.

The internment of prisoners of war has already been effected. The proposal which is now to be dealt with is contained in the following extract from the note of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Tata Iron Works employs German workmen without whom the manufacture of steel cannot be carried on. As it was thought to be directly to British advantage to maintain this source of supply, the men are still working there under surveillance.

H. WHEELER.

"I would deport every German and Austrian subject from this country, unless, as in the case of the Tata iron works*, their remaining in this country can be clearly shown to be to our definite advantage."

To this principle the Hon'ble Home Member subscribes, while drawing attention to certain practical difficulties in applying it. He would leave the local Civil and Military authorities to discuss each individual case in the first instance referring only to the Government of India in the case of disagreement.

There will be other details to be elaborated after the policy is decided upon, and His Excellency will perhaps desire the papers to be circulated.

This file deals with the question from the military and political standpoint mainly. It is understood that the Commerce and Industry Department has raised it from the economic standpoint of the restrictions to be placed upon the trading of hostile foreigners in India. That case also is under submission to His Excellency by the Commerce and Industry Department.

H. WHEELER,—16-9-14.

It would be useful to know what is being done in Germany and Austria. That there are still some English people in Germany is well known.

Please circulate to Hon'ble Members.

H[ARDINGE],—16-9-14.

I observe that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his note of the 10th refers to the Landsturm as not having yet been called out. Is it certain that this is still the case? Some of the telegrams seem to show they are now being utilised. If this is the present state of things it would seem justifiable to intern all Germans up to the age of 45. This would, I presume, include the great majority of the Germans in this country. As regards the remainder would it not at present suffice to warn them that if they were found to be discussing any political matters with natives they would be deported?

R. W. C[ARLYLE],—17-9-14.

I agree in principle with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. At the same time I do not feel that I have sufficient knowledge to know how the proposals will work in practice. I would suggest consulting local Governments by telegram.

We must not hurt our own trade.

S. H. B[UTLER],—17-9-14.

I agree with Sir Harcourt Butler. If we have to act up to the principles laid down by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which may be unavoidable in a state of war, we should at any rate have the advantage of knowing the views of local Governments on a question of such gravity and importance as this before taking action.

S. A. I[MAM],—17-9-14.

On another file in the Commerce and Industry Department, which came to me in circulation a short time ago, there is as yet general agreement that we ought to obtain permission from the Home Government to forbid the carrying on of industrial occupations by German and Austrian subjects except in cases in which their continuing to do so is judged of distinct advantage to ourselves. If this is sanctioned, it will be easy to explain this general principle to local Governments, and to let them apply it in practice, referring to us in cases in which they feel any special difficulty.

2. The only fresh point on the present file appears to me to be whether men thus debarred from carrying on their peace vocations and not being potentially combatants (in which case we should, of course, intern them as prisoners of war) should be deported. I am inclined to think that that would be an unnecessarily strong measure, and that it would be preferable to put such people under surveillance, unless there was suspicion that they were making use of their position to stir up ill-feeling against us in this country or spreading lying rumours. In that case, I would not hesitate to intern or deport them.

W. S. M[EYER],—17-9-14.

I agree that a severe policy is required; and this is true more particularly under Indian conditions. At the same time it may be difficult to justify deportation in all cases without exception, and I should prefer something on the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer. It may be well, however, to have the opinion of local Governments before coming to a decision.

R. W. [GILLAN],—17-9-14.

I have tried in my previous note to lay down principles only. Their application, if approved, must rest with the Departments concerned and, doubtless, some exceptions will be necessary. I have seen in Reuters that the German Landsturm has been called out and if we had any confirmation of this the position would be easier since we could intern many men to whom such action is not at present applicable and could thereby make things easier for local Governments and Civil Departments.

B. D[UFF],—17-9-14.

I think that if we lay down general principles, the local Governments would be able to apply them, and that a reference beforehand to local Governments will merely mean the raising of individual cases. We have had already many references about hostile foreigners from local Governments, and that is why it is necessary to come to an early decision.

R. H. C[RADDOCK],—17-9-14,

With His Excellency's permission, the case may be discussed in Council to-day.

H. WHEELER,—18-9-14.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

That Members of the Landsturm should ordinarily be treated as prisoners of war.

That otherwise the right of internment or deportation be exercised in the case of particularly obnoxious individuals only.

H[ARDINGE],—18-9-14.

With reference to the above order I submit a draft telegram to local Governments which Army Department should see with particular reference to the age limits to be inserted. I am also not sure whether the term Landsturm is used both in Germany and Austria, and they will doubtless suggest corrections, if necessary, and place in file copy of the corresponding orders which they are issuing to the Military authorities.

H. WHEELER,—18-9-14.

R. H. C[RADDOCK],—18-9-14.

Army Department.

Seen in Adjutant-General's Branch.

Will General Staff Branch please fill in the correct ages. There is a liability for Landsturm service, it is believed, both below and above the Army Reserve and Landwehr line.

J. M. WALTER,—18-9-14.

The term Landsturm is used by both Austria and Germany.

The age limits Landsturm are —

Germany	17 to 45
Austria	19 to 42

Certain amendments to the telegram will therefore be necessary to include the lower age limit and have been suggested in pencil.

G. M. KIRKPATRICK,—19-9-14,
Director of Military Operations.

A copy of telegram issued to General Officers Commanding is placed below.

J. M. WALTER,—19-9-14.

W. R. BIRDWOOD,—20-9-14.

Home Department.

Submitted. The draft telegram as amended may issue to local Governments and Administrations.

J. A. W.,—20-9-14.

Issue.

C. W. E. COTTON,—21-9-14.

No. 360 TELEGRAM TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS (EXCEPT THE PUNJAB), NO. 1467—77, DATED THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1914. AND ENDORSEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, NO. 1478 OF THE SAME DATE.

No. 361 TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, NO. 1371, DATED THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

Please see section 4 of the Home Department Notification no. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, prohibiting the departure from India of Germans and Austrians between the ages of 20 and 40. It has recently been decided to treat Germans between the ages of 17

and 45, and Austrians between the ages of 19 and 42, as prisoners of war, and it seems that an amendment to this effect should be made to the paragraph of the Home Department notification referred to.

2. From clauses 1 and 2 of paragraph 1 of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's note of the 10th instant, and his note of the 17th *ibid*, it would appear that there is no intention of allowing Germans and Austrians between the ages indicated above, whether in Civil or Military charge, to leave the country, but before replying to Madras or amending paragraph 4 of our notification no. 909 current, we may let the Army Department see these papers, and ask them kindly to state whether this view is correct. Draft submitted.

3. In the Home Department telegram no 1467—1477, dated 21st September 1914, local Governments were empowered to grant some slight extension beyond the 30th September, of the period between which Germans and Austrians may be permitted to depart from India. Section 3 of the Home Department notification no. 909 of the 22nd instant has therefore been modified to that extent only. Madras may be informed accordingly, as in the draft. Will Army Department kindly advise on the point taken in paragraph 2 of the above note?

J. A. W.,—25-9-14.

R. D'A.,—25-9-14.

C. W. E. COTTON,—27-9-14.

(Army Department. Adjutant General's Branch).

Home Department Notification no. 907 of 22nd August 1914, column 3, and notification no. 909 of same date, section 4, both require to be amended in regard to the age limits of Germans and Austrians detained as prisoners of war.

2. There is no intention of allowing Germans or Austrians of military age, whether in Civil or Military charge, to leave the country.

3. The draft reply to Madras is concurred in, except that the amendments mentioned should refer to Home Department Notification no. 907 as well as 909.

4. The draft to local Governments is also concurred in. It will be necessary to extend the

After writing paragraph 4, I noticed that the telegram to local Governments had been issued, and was not a draft, concurrence is therefore unnecessary, but the rest of the paragraph holds good. date of departure beyond the 30th September in some cases, so as to fit in with steamer sailings. This can be done without difficulty, by permit, under section 5 (6) of notification no. 909.

A. H. B.

A. H. BINGLEY,—29-9-14.

Seen in General Staff Branch.

F. A. HOGHTON,—30-9-14,

M. O. 3.

A. H. O. SPENCE,—30-9-14.

Home Department.

Issue, as drafted, to Madras. Then draft amendments to the previous notifications.

H. WHEELER,—1-10-14.

TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, no. 1667, DATED THE 1ST OCTOBER 1914. Pro. No 362

Revised draft amendments to the Home Department notifications nos. 907, 908 and 909 of the 22nd August 1914, are submitted for approval. The Legislative Department advise that it would be better to assimilate the language of notification no. 909 to that of the other two notifications.

R. D'A.,—4-10-14.

C. W. E. COTTON,—4-10-14.

Legislative Department.

The notifications are now in order.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,—6-10-14.

Home Department.

Submitted. The notifications may now issue.

R. D'A.,—6-10-14.

C. W. E. COTTON,—6-10-14.

H. WHEELER,—6-10-14.

Pro. No. 363

NOTIFICATION NO. 1767, DATED THE 7TH OCTOBER 1914.

Pro. No. 364

NOTIFICATION NO 1768, DATED THE 7TH OCTOBER 1914.

Appendix.

I put up below some further press cuttings on the subject of Germans resident in India who have not been made prisoners of war.

2. I have had a telegram from the Postal Censor at Calcutta saying that enemy newspapers are arriving in closed covers, thus confirming Secretary of State's information.

3. The attempt to stop newspapers, etc., coming in by natural mails is being made, but it is a big business and many may slip through. If, however, there were no addressees the task would become simple.

4. In certain eventualities every German or Austrian in the country, irrespective of age would be a centre of potential danger, and I am strongly of opinion that the only thoroughly satisfactory solution is to intern or expel the lot, without any exceptions whatever.

W. MALLESON,—8-9-14.

Chief of the General Staff (through M. O. 3 and D. M. O.).

I entirely agree with paragraph 4 of Colonel Malleson's note.

F. A. HOGHTON,—8-9-1914,
M. O. 3.

Director, Military Operations.

I agree, and this procedure, *i. e.* as recommended by the Deputy Chief Censor, practically agrees with what has been proposed by the Adjutant General and this Branch to the Army Department in case No. 22246—P. of W.*

* Passed to Secretary on 7th September 1914.

G. M. KIRKPATRICK,—8-9-1914,
D. M. O.

The Civil and Military Gazette, Sunday, September 6, 1914.

GERMAN FIRMS.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

Calcutta, September 4.—Considerable feeling is growing among British merchants and the public here at what one correspondent calls *the kid-glove policy of the authorities towards Germans carrying on business in the city*. A number of letters are appearing daily in the papers, particularly the *Englishman*, calling upon Government to impose restrictions on the movements of the enemy's subjects in Calcutta.

An Indian hide merchant writes asking British subjects to take up hide business now that the Germans have lost it. A contrast is drawn by other correspondents *between the treatment of Germans in Calcutta and the treatment of British subjects in German East Africa*.

Advocate of India, September 5, 1914.

The decision of the Government of India to intern the majority of German residents in the historic fort at Ahmednagar has given secret satisfaction to the commercial classes of this city, writes the Bombay correspondent of "Capital." *There is an impression abroad that some who had been treated with the most generous consideration had repaid the obligation by spreading unsettling rumours in the bazar*. There is no doubt that the resident Germans found harder to bear the threat of a campaign to destroy their trade with India than the effort of the Allies to bring the Prussian military cast to their knees. It is quite possible that they allowed their resentment to carry them so far as to fill their constituents in the bazar with a vague dread that one of the consequences of the war would be the imposition of highly priced British manufactures to be retailed at a rate that could bring no profit. That, at any rate, is the charge which has been brought against them, and it seems plausible.

Extract from the Indian Daily News, Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914.

EXPECTED EXODUS.

False Rumours Spreading.

During the past week or so false rumours are being disseminated in Calcutta among the illiterate classes which threaten to have a very serious effect on them. It is reported that some Sahibs are going about various localities stating that the British troops are meeting with serious reverses and that false reports are circulated in the Press simply with the object of deceiving the people in India. Further reports go to show that several persons have been told that after the British are thoroughly beaten they will cut the throats of the people in

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India before they run away themselves from the country. These rumours apparently have got a hold on the illiterate public mind and a general exodus is expected shortly to take place. Several servants have already given notice to their employers that they are leaving for their respective countries (*muluk*.)

This is a matter in which the Police could alone save the situation by causing to be notified by beat of drum, warning the public against these false and mischievous rumours.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Behind our backs.

The Indian Daily News.—The petition of practically every German firm in Calcutta to be allowed to trade is an impudent attempt to take advantage of the extraordinary leniency with which they have been allowed to remain in this city. We do not say that leniency was wrong, but we do say the petition is impudent. As a matter of fact in the list of names there is the name of one firm which has been called for years in popular parlance (justly or not, we do not know) a German spy and the name of another whose head partner is fighting against us, while the junior proposes to make money out of us. The whole idea, as a matter of fact, violates the latest English policy wired out to us of curtailing German trade, and we do not suppose for one moment that the Government of India will listen to the request which is made almost as if this trading was a matter of course. Of course it is nothing of the sort. Prior to the treaty of Amiens British subjects were allowed under strict precautions occasionally to trade with the enemy. After the Berlin decrees boycotting British goods on the Continent, our policy changed and licenses were given freely in order to get our goods on to the Continent. At present we do not desire to get our goods to Germany, we want to prevent Germany getting our goods. And that being so, the reason fails. Another reason is, that it appears that some Germans in India have grossly betrayed the generosity of the permission to live here. There is reason to suppose that there was far more spying and far more secret intrigue than has met the eye, and for our part we are exceedingly glad that the Government of India thinks it necessary to intern the Germans at Ahmednagar which is close to Baroda. It is not usual to imprison prisoners of war unless there is necessity, but from all we hear we think there is an absolute necessity to imprison some of them and intern the rest. Act 24 of the Brussels Conference of 1874 provides for this as a matter of security.

Extract from the "Journal," Sunday, September 6, 1914.

* * * *

Of course, much of the anxiety in India, and especially in Bengal is caused by the spread of baseless rumours. Here is a matter in which every man and woman and even educated child can do the State some service. We may not all be able to fight the Germans, but even the feeblest Bengali armed with commonsense, can fight against the Rumours. For instance, a wicked and ridiculous rumour has been spread—we do not know by whom, and I would rather not hazard a guess—that a German army has actually entered Bengal, has ravaged the smiling villages in the district of Diamond Harbour, and presumably is marching on Calcutta. There are plenty of intelligent people living round Diamond Harbour, who come to Calcutta every day, who read the latest war news and who must know how absurd these rumours are. It is for them to reassure their ignorant neighbours.

* * * *

At the same time, I think the Educational authorities might be doing something. If village children—and their elders—were given some simple instruction as to who is fighting who and where the fighting is, these rumours would not find so fertile a soil. Meanwhile, I think, since there may be men in this country, not necessarily Germans, who are spreading false rumours with deliberate and evil intent, it is the duty of every loyal and responsible person to attempt to trace these rumours to their source.

Extrat from the Indian Daily News.

RUMOURS.

The dearth of news yesterday may mean anything or nothing. The censor may keep back anything he likes but the less he gives the more we get "rumours." The lower orders at present are getting "rumours" far more lurid and exciting than anything that we are getting but they are having great excitement over it. It is no good telling these people the truth. They won't believe it and India is a country where they believe in anything and where nothing is too absurd. *That some of these rumours are disseminated maliciously is a pretty general belief and our own view which we have expressed pretty definitely is that the sooner the enemy without exception is sent off to Ahmednagar the better for all of us. But we do not want any*

*Where Von-Roon and Schuler reside.

J. W.

exception or that Ballygunge should become the headquarters of an anti-British agency. There are no doubt many quite harmless Germans but there are also a lot of persons who are taking*

advantage of the situation and consider it their duty to do so and it is impossible to differentiate. So the sooner everyone is off to loll about in Ahmednagar the better. Who is causing the delay?

* * * * *

The German Community.

To the Editor, "The Indian Daily News."

Sir,— Your leader of Monday's issue takes the proper stand of the above question. This is no time for kind clauses and in view of the rumours regarding the low down abuse of their positions by the German Consul-General and his deputies it is high time that every German man or woman should be at once interned in some Fort or other. The Vice-Consul of Calcutta, if not already under arrest, should be, for his behaviour on the night of the declaration of war.

Yours, etc.,

3-1, Mangoe Lane.

H. A. PEARSON.

M. O. 3.

The question of hostile aliens over Military age requires watching. At present they are allowed every facility.

W. MALLESON,—5-9-14.

Adjutant-General's Branch are taking this question up. I have shown above to General Waller.

F. A. HOGHTON,—5-9-14.

Extract from the Englishman, Saturday, September 5, 1914.

THE TREATMENT OF ENEMY SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

We have lately received a large number of letters protesting against the granting of special licenses to German firms to trade in British territory, especially here in India. There can be no doubt that the feeling on the subject is very intense, and any extension of licenses on a large scale would be regarded with indignation and distrust. This is a feeling which the Government cannot afford to ignore, and before any licenses are given, we trust Government will take some pains to enquire whether the freedom already granted to enemy subjects allowed to continue in trade relations with British subjects has not been abused, and whether our interests cannot better be furthered by encouraging British subjects to take up branches of trade formerly in the hands of German subjects. Every Englishman is naturally anxious not to derogate from the high traditions of courtesy and chivalrous hospitality, even to an enemy, which are so great a part of our national character. We do not desire to speak ill of an enemy subject residing in our midst, simply because we are at war with his Government; nor do we desire to do him a wrong; but the grim fact of the situation is that we are at war, and inasmuch as Germany has imported into the war elements of barbarism and oppression revolting to our sense of humanity and fairness, we owe to the enemy's subjects nothing more than the traditional courtesy which we have always shown, and always will show. For the rest, we are so circumstanced that the greatest injury we can inflict upon Germany is to destroy her commerce, and in a war demanding the full and relentless use of every resource, we need not be chary about destroying, in so far as it is to our interest to do so, the business of German firms whether established in Germany or in British possessions. German trade has lately secured a very substantial foothold in India and it is to be presumed that the German firms in India are largely responsible for it. This foothold has been secured at the cost of trade with Great Britain, and it stands to reason that the market hitherto supplied by Germany can now be supplied quite as cheaply by Great Britain or any one of her Colonies or Allies. There may be certain instances in which it may be desirable from our own point of view to continue the connection with Germany, and the granting of licenses to particular firms should have some regard to this factor. In any case the granting of licenses should not be indiscriminate, and it must be severely restricted so that the closest observation may be kept upon those who are allowed to trade under such licenses. It is not our British habit to be spying even on an enemy in our midst; perhaps we should be all the more secure if it were; but circumstances have arisen which make it incumbent upon us to prevent the spread of untrue and alarmist rumours through the Indian bazars. Many of these rumours are attributed to German gentlemen who have been allowed to continue in business. They may have originated, as we have said before, in an idle boast rather than in any deliberate intention to abuse the privileges granted to German residents; but it is enough that these rumours have been foisted on a credulous public notoriously prone to take an alarmist view of things, and the practice must be sternly suppressed and those who indulge in it interned forthwith and forbidden to indulge in trade of any kind with British subjects.

In the state of war now prevailing we cannot afford to study the convenience or the susceptibilities of individual enemy subjects, nor can we afford to run the least risk by giving them undue liberty. If Germany has decided to wage the war with monstrous savagery we at least can wage it with a courteous firmness to refuse to give to German subjects a liberty which is always liable to be wrongly used. And when German subjects reflect upon what has happened in Belgium, the shameful brutality, the wanton vandalism, the monstrous extortion; when they remember the summary brutality with which British Indian subjects were turned out of German East Africa,—when the Germans remember this they will see that they have no right to complain but rather every reason to be thankful that they are German prisoners in the hands of England and not French or Belgian or British prisoners in the hands of Germany.

You may like to see this.

W. MALLESON,—6-9-14.

Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1914.

Surveillance of German and Austrian prisoners of war. [Pro. No. 356

**QUESTION OF A STRICTER SURVEILLANCE BEING EXERCISED OVER
GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN INDIA, AND THE EXTENSION OF THE
AGE LIMIT OF PERSONS OF THOSE NATIONALITIES TO BE TREATED
AS PRISONERS OF WAR.**

No. 1467, dated the 5th September 1914.

No. 356

From—The Secretary, The European Association,

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

I am directed by my Council to call your attention to the enclosed articles from the "Indian Daily News" of the 2nd instant and to mention that it has also been brought to their notice from other sources that certain Germans residing in Calcutta are grossly abusing the privileges accorded to them, notwithstanding they are citizens of a hostile nation, and the leniency and consideration by which they are being treated by the Government.

2. It would be difficult for my Council to prove any particular malicious act but they believe that the "Indian Daily News" is in possession of a considerable amount of reliable information as to such matters which could be obtained from this paper.

3. Numerous instances are mentioned in the English newspapers of Germans having abused the hospitality accorded to them in Great Britain and in other countries, which are stated to be full of German spies and agitators, and my Council, although crediting certain members of the German community in India with every intention to act in a perfectly honourable manner during the present grave crisis, feel that it is impossible to discriminate between these members and others with dishonourable intentions, and they now take this opportunity to impress on your Government, in the strongest manner possible, that the presence of these Germans in India is a source of public danger and that all Germans and Austrians should, without discrimination, be immediately interned at Ahmednagar or some other convenient station.

4. My Council understand that it is proposed to intern only Germans of a certain age. This step my Council respectfully submit is inadequate. The matter to guard against is not that these Germans will endeavour to take up arms and rise, nor even that they may escape to Europe, but that they may intrigue with disaffected parties in India and obtain and supply information. An elderly or sickly German is just as dangerous as a young and able-bodied one.

5. I am also directed to draw attention to an instance where a German firm consisting solely of Germans is contending in Court that it is entitled to carry on business and file suits because it is registered as an Indian Company under the Indian Companies Act. There are other similar instances and also cases where the German partners and proprietors have been nominally but not actually eliminated or the business has been transferred to nominees.

6. My Council are of opinion that in case of such firms the closest scrutiny of their financial and other arrangements should be made to see if the German element has been actually eliminated, for it may well be that the new firm, taking the place of the former German firm, is actually financed by German capital, guaranteed by Germans and is trading for the benefit of German proprietors.

7. The status of a firm registered as an Indian Company and still trading in fact, though not in name, as a branch of a German firm should also be considered. In view of certain legal decisions, this appears to be a matter for summary legislation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1914.

Pro. No. 357] Surveillance of German and Austrian prisoners of war.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded, for information, to the Government of Bengal.

Extract from "The Indian Daily News", Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914.

RUMOURS.

The dearth of news yesterday may mean anything or nothing. The censor may keep back anything he likes but the less he gives the more we get "rumours." The lower orders at present are getting "rumours" far more lurid and exciting than anything that we are getting but they are having great excitement over it. It is no good telling these people the truth. They won't believe it and India is a country where they believe in anything and where nothing is too absurd. That some of these rumours are disseminated maliciously is a pretty general belief and our own view which we have expressed pretty definitely is that the sooner the enemy without exception is sent off to Ahmednagar the better for all of us. But we do not want any exceptions or that Ballygunge should become the head quarters of an anti-British agency. There are no doubt many quite harmless Germans but there are also a lot of persons who are taking advantage of the situation and consider it their duty to do so and it is impossible to differentiate. So the sooner everyone is off to loll about in Ahmednagar the better. Who is causing the delay?

* * * * *

EXPECTED EXODUS.

False Rumours Spreading.—During the past week or so false rumours are being disseminated in Calcutta among the illiterate classes which threaten to have a very serious effect on them. It is reported that some Sahibs are going about various localities stating that the British troops are meeting with serious reverses and that false reports are circulated in the Press simply with the object of deceiving the people in India. Further reports go to show that several persons have been told that after the British are thoroughly beaten they will cut the throats of the people in India before they run away themselves from the country. These rumours apparently have got a hold on the illiterate public mind and a general exodus is expected shortly to take place. Several servants have already given notice to their employers that they are leaving for their respective countries (*muluk*).

This is a matter in which the Police could alone save the situation by causing to be notified by beat of drum, warning the public against these false and mischievous rumours.

No. 357

Telegram dated the 8th September 1914.

From—A. MARSH, Esq., Secretary, European Association, Calcutta,

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

In paragraph 4 of letter no. 1467, dated fifth September, kindly read word "adequate" as "inadequate".

Dated the 8th September 1914.

No. 358

From—ALEC. MARSH, Esq., Secretary to the European Association, Calcutta,

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

I regret to say that in paragraph 4 of letter no. 1467, addressed to you on the 5th instant, the word "adequate" was used in error for "inadequate".

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1914.**

Surveillance of German and Austrian prisoners of war. [Pro. No. 359

The second sentence of the above mentioned paragraph should read as follows :—" This step my Council respectfully submit is inadequate ". On discovering the mistake I to-day despatched the following telegram to you. " In paragraph 4 of letter no. 1467, dated fifth September kindly read word "adequate" as "inadequate" .

May I ask you to very kindly accept my apology for the error.

No. 1452, dated the 19th September 1914.

No. 359

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Secretary, European Association, Grosvenor House, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter no. 1467, dated the 5th September 1914, on the subject of the treatment of Germans in India and to say that the subject matter thereof is receiving attention.

Telegram no. 1467—77, dated the 21st September 1914.

No. 360

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla,
To—All local Governments and Administrations (except the Punjab).

Continuation my telegram nos. 1121—1131, dated 31st August. Treatment of hostile aliens. Consequent on calling out of Landstrum, Governor-General in Council has decided to extend ages of hostile foreigners to be handed over to Military authorities as directed in telegram no. 893—903, dated 22nd August to—between ages of seventeen and forty-five in case of Germans and—to between ages of nineteen and forty-two in case of Austrians. Please at once, in consultation Military authorities, take action as regards them similar to that already taken in respect of persons within previous age limit. If any of those left in civil charge to whose departure Military authorities see no objection are desirous of leaving, they may be allowed to do so from approved ports if possible before 30th instant, though some slight extension of that date may be required which local Government is empowered to authorise. In case of those who remain local Government should exercise power of deportation or internment in such instances as Military authorities may regard as obnoxious and in which surveillance and parole afford inadequate guarantees for good behaviour. These instructions do not affect special exemptions already permitted, for instance of certain missionaries and individuals.

Poll. A., Sept. 1914, nos. 331—391.

Ibid.

No. 1478.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and favour of necessary action.

Telegram no. 1371, dated the 25th September 1914.

No. 361

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

Your telegram 1467, twenty-first instant. With reference to permission to those left in Civil charge to leave India, please say whether it refers to persons of combatant age not handed over to Military authorities for detention and if not whether the order modifies paragraph 3 of notification Home Department 909, dated 22nd August.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1914.

Pro. No. 362] Surveillance of German and Austrian prisoners of war.

No. 362

Telegram no. 1667, dated the 1st October 1914.

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

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Ootacamund.

Your telegram 1371 of 24th instant. Enemy foreigners of combatant ages not taken over by military authorities should not be allowed to leave India. Amendment to clause 4, Home Department notification 909 of 22nd August last necessitated through calling out of Landsturm will be made shortly. Section three of above notification is modified only in so far as local Governments have been permitted to extend slightly beyond 30th September, period of departure of enemy foreigners other than males of combatant ages.

No. 363

NOTIFICATION no. 1767, dated the 7th October 1914.

In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause 4 of the Home Department notification no. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, for the words "20" and "and under 40" shall be substituted "17" and "but not more than 45" in respect of subjects of the German Empire, and for the words "21" and "and under 34" shall be substituted "19" and "but not more than 42" in respect of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 364

NOTIFICATION no. 1768, dated the 7th October 1914.

In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the third column of the Schedules annexed to the Home Department notifications nos. 907 and 908, of the 22nd August 1914, for the ages 20 and 39 years in the case of male subjects of the German Empire, and for the ages 21 and 33 years in the case of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, shall be substituted the ages 17 and 45 years in the case of the former and 19 and 42 years in the case of the latter.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.