

The Comrade Delhi Oct 10, 1917

The *Gryffvald*, which is the latest *Emden* comedy has played the part of the *Kabinga* in the seizure of the Hooghly steamers, is a steamer of 4,424 tons, built in 1906 by the Grangemouth and Greenock Dockyard Company for the Greyfevale Steamship Company, Ltd.

The *Buresk* is not classified either in Lloyd's Register or Clowes's Naval Pocket Book.

The following is a complete list of the *Emden*'s ten victims up to date:—

	Tonnage destroyed.
<i>Diplomat</i> ...	7,615
<i>Locat</i> ...	6,000
<i>Clan Matheson</i> ...	4,779
<i>Foyle</i> ...	4,147
<i>Trabboch</i> ...	4,014
<i>King Lud</i> ...	3,650
<i>Kiltin</i> ...	3,544
<i>Ribera</i> ...	3,500
<i>Indus</i> ...	3,393
<i>Tymerie</i> ...	3,314
Total ...	43,956

With the *Buresk* the German Navy has now succeeded in detaining or capturing 91 British ships. Of these the *Emden* is responsible for eleven (including the *Buresk*). She has to her credit nearly one-fifth of the total tonnage accounted for. She still, however, has considerable lee-way to make up before she brings the total British tonnage captured to the level at which the captured German tonnage now stands, namely 1,140,000 tons gross.

“Komagata's” Return.

A TRAGIC SEQUEL.

The following official statement has been issued:—

The passengers on the “Komagata Maru,” who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hooghly on Saturday evening, September 26th. The Bengal Government had been asked to arrange for their safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab; and so a special train was arranged to meet the steamer at Budge Budge on the morning of Tuesday, the 29th. A bar of Punjab officers and the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas with others, had met the steamer; and after some persuasion prevailed upon the men to land. This was effected about 2 p. m.; but they were still unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Magistrate had power under Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 to compel them to follow his instruction in this respect, but he scrupulously refrained from exercising his powers until he found that the men refused to enter the train and were determined to march by road to Calcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and explained its terms to the leaders, but in complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road and he had no sufficient force to prevent them. Troops and police were then requisitioned to stop them, and they were stopped when they had gone three or four miles. Sir William Duke, who had proceeded with the troops, met them there, taxed their leader with breach of the Ordinance, and told them that what they had to say would be considered at Budge Budge whither they must return. On this they went back without further demur, followed by the police, and at a distance by the troops.

The first special train had already gone off with about 60 men who most willingly had already gone on; and Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge-Budge and procured a second special. He was actually inside the station making final arrangements when the following occurrences took place.

As soon as the party arrived at the station just after dusk Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position to him. At this moment the men suddenly became very excited, and, without warning, a hot revolver fire was opened on the police and the officers, while others charged them with staves, knives, and even one or two swords which they had with them. The revolver fire was returned by the four out of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers. In a few seconds Sergeant-Major Eastwood was brought to the ground and shot in the back; Sir Frederick Halliday was wounded in the foot; Mr. Petrie was shot through both leg and arm; Mr. Humphreys was seriously injured; Mr. Lomax, assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, was fatally shot through the body, and several sergeants were badly wounded in the head. The troops were behind, and the affray was partly screened from them by the railway fencing. Also the police and officers were at first mixed up with their assailants. It was only when this front was cleared, although that may

not have taken many seconds, that the troops could be ordered to fire. Even when they did so, the rioters did not desist immediately but made two or three further rushes, while a party of them occupied some shops from which they maintained a steady fire and here the majority of their casualties took place.

Sixteen of the rioters were killed as well as two innocent on-lookers. In addition to the casualties mentioned above the Punjab police had one killed and six injured.

The Punjabis scattered through the surrounding villages, a certain number surrendering to the police and to picquets. An extensive combined sweeping movement is being made by the military and police to collect the rest and up to an early hour this morning 32 prisoners had been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life which has occurred. They were acting in pursuance of the openly declared intention of sending to their homes the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by the voyages of this ship. They were aware of the existence of a certain amount of strong political discontent amongst some of the passengers; and, in full concurrence with the Punjab Government, considered that their return to their native country should be prompt and direct. Needless to say, no one had the smallest suspicion that any of the party were armed for a desperate and unprovoked attack on British officers.



The War Through German Spectacles.

Wild Exulting Over British “Reverse.”

The official wireless messages circulated from Berlin on 29th August and received in London by the Marconi Company contain the following passages:—

“The main body of the German army operating in the west entered the district of Cambrai, after advancing for nine days and gaining continuous victories.

“To the south, in the Vosges, the enemy have been defeated everywhere and are now in full retreat.

“The troops commanded by General von Kluck repulsed the English army at Mauberge and attacked them again to-day south of Mauberge, where they succeeded in encircling them.

“The troops commanded by Generals von Bülow and Baron von Hausen completely defeated eight French army corps and the Belgian troops between the Sambre, Namur, and Maas. The engagements lasted several days, and our troops, who have passed Mauberge, are now pursuing the French and Belgians towards the East.”

AN IRON RING ROUND THE ALLIES.

“It is difficult to describe the unbounded exultation of all classes when the news of the British reverse at Mauberge reached the capital. The resentment against England is so deep that news of the surrender of the British army would be received with greater joy and satisfaction than would be news of the fall of Paris.

“A portion of the British troops are reported to be shut up in Mauberge.

“The reports from headquarters show how an iron ring is being fastened around the French, English, and Belgian forces, extending from Cambrai to the Vosges.”

(“TIMES” TELEGRAM.)

New York, August 29.

A wireless message from Berlin to the German Embassy in Washington says that a large number of prisoners, chiefly Tatars and British soldiers, have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle.

THE LAST GERMAN RESERVE CALLED UP.

The official wireless messages from Berlin on 29th August state that, as the men left behind to guard the lines of communication are “urgently required at the front,” the Kaiser has ordered the mobilisation of the last reserve, who will be employed to protect the lines of communication and to occupy Belgium.

The Russian Defeat.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN “VICTORIES.”

The German official wireless message received in London on 31st August says:—

“The news of a German victory over the Russian forces has been received with great rejoicing at Koniaberg, where it is hoped that the invaders will be speedily cleared from East Prussia. Hamburg citizens have contributed 200,000 marks to the fund for the relief of East Prussian refugees.