

AMERICAN-MADE HINDU REVOLTS

"MADE IN AMERICA" is a sign of which we are justly proud when stamped upon our exports, but at this moment, we are told, it can be applied to a most undesirable commodity—to wit, conspiracy and rebellion against the established government in India; and it appears that the Pacific Coast is the scene of the spinning of these revolutionary webs, the master mind being one Har Dayal, a Hindu graduate of Oxford, long resident in this country. German papers have told us of uprisings in all parts of India, but, with the exception of the recent revolt of Indian troops at Singapore, no word of these matters has leaked out in the British press. Now news comes from India of a gigantic conspiracy to oust the British, organized and financed from America, which the Government of India nipt in the bud, altho a number of persons were killed before it was suppressed. The details we take from the speech for the prosecution at the trial of the conspirators as reported in the *Madras New India*:

"Mr. Petman alluded briefly to Har Dayal's seditious propaganda in America and Canada, which included the publication of a seditious paper . . . called *Ghadr* (Mutiny) and of a pamphlet of seditious songs. . . . He also held and addressed meetings of Indians in America, which were sometimes attended by a few Americans also, at which inflammatory speeches were made and funds collected for the publication and circulation of seditious literature. . . .

"In January, 1914, there was a large conference of Indians held at Stockton, California, which was attended by Indians from the various States of Canada and Mexico. In July, 1914, they began enrolling men to go to India for the mutiny, and it was just at the time when our relations with Germany became critical. A meeting was held at San Francisco in August, 1914, after the declaration of the war, at which lectures were delivered, one of the speakers saying that the Motherland of the Indians called them to come and free it from the English."

The prosecution recounts how attempts were made to seduce the garrison at Hongkong by emissaries sent from San Francisco; how the Indians who were refused admission to British Columbia and were sent back on the steamer *Komagata Maru* commenced to riot on their return, how they killed twenty-six people, and then how 230 of them were tried and imprisoned; and finally he passes on to the great conspiracy itself and describes the introduction of money, men, arms, and explosives, all prepared in America.

"Preparations were made on the 27th of November, 1914, to force and plunder the Government Treasury at Moga, and a party of conspirators set out from Ferozepur for the purpose, but were met by Bashrat Ali, Subinspector of Police, and others, and stopt. This resulted . . . in the conspirators murdering the Subinspector and Jawala Singh, Zaildar, and the subsequent death of . . . two of the conspirators. . . .

"The following dacoities were committed by the various gangs of the conspirators: On January 23, 1915, at Sahnegat, Ludhiana District, where Khushi Ram was murdered. . . . On January 27, at Munsuran, Ludhiana District, where five persons were hurt by the explosion of bombs and *lathi* (blud-

eon) blows. . . . On February 2, 1915, at Chabba, Amritsar, where Bela Ram was murdered, ten persons were injured, including six hurt grievously, and bombs, revolvers, and *lathis* were used. . . . The object of the dacoities was to collect money for the purposes of the conspiracy. The property robbed was mostly dealt with as joint property, a small portion of cash being generally divided, and jewelry, both gold and silver, melted into bars, and then handed over to some one of the conspirators for sale through a convenient source. . . .

"The conspirators had resolved to start an outbreak on February 21, 1915, at Lahore and other places simultaneously. Messengers were sent out to collect men. They expedited the date to the night of February 19, owing to their suspicions of Kupal Singh, Sepoy, who had ostensibly joined them and had warned the Amritsar police. On the 19th the police raided the house near Mochi Gate, Lahore, arresting seven accused and seizing bombs, etc. Owing to the arrests and police preparations, the proposed outbreak came to nothing."

The object of the conspiracy and the means adopted to carry it out were thus summarized in the speech of the Government Advocate at the trial:

"The conspiracy had the object of waging war on his Majesty the King-Emperor and overthrowing by force the government established by law in India, expelling Europeans and establishing a *Swadeshi*, or self-government. The means to be adopted for the purpose were: (1) Seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to their King and to cause them to mutiny and join in rebellion and to furnish arms and munitions. (2) Collection of arms, men, and munitions, and also money for purchase of arms and munitions. (3) Obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing the Government treasuries and by dacoities which necessarily involved murders. Murder of police and other officers who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy and of all civil Europeans as soon as the rebellion was started. Wrecking of trains and railway-bridges, sudden attack on and killing of all his Majesty's European troops."



THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.

"Curse this beast! The eternal shooting has driven him mad!"

—© Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

WARN WOMEN NOT TO MARRY HINDUS OR THE MOSLEMS

British Alarmed at Wounded Indians' Popularity.

LONDON, March 6.—An important circular has just been issued by the registrar general warning English women not to marry Hindus or Moslems. The warning comes as the result of the appearance in England of a large number of Hindus and Moslems, some training for the front and others in hospitals after being wounded in the battles in France. The Indian allies have never been more highly honored than at the present time, and because of the interest of many women in their welfare it might not inconceivably be supposed that marriages would often develop from this interest.

IS NOT VALID.

No doubt that was in the mind of the authorities when the order was issued. It is explained in the circular that the marriage of a British Christian woman with a Hindu or Mahometan, even when valid in all respects in this country, is not necessarily so when the husband returns to India. Even if the Hindu or Mahometan husband had entered into a covenant with his Christian wife not to take any other, such a covenant could not prevent his doing so in India or in a Mahometan country if he so desired.

It is further explained that the forms observed at a marriage under English statute before a registrar are not necessarily recognized by Mahometan law as giving validity to the marriage relation, and can afford no protection to the wife in a country where it is observed. A British woman marrying a Mahometan not a British subject loses her nationality and, living outside the British dominions, would be subject to Mahometan law.

FAMILIAR WITH MEN.

While the British authorities, with long experience in handling race situations, are taking every precaution to protect their women during such a time as this, Americans who have been through a large part of France, especially in the southern section, say that many French women are not averse to being seen about the streets with Sengalese negro troopers, or even with Hindus. They do not understand the strict discipline with the British control their Indian troops.

One American, who spent considerable time in Marseilles, said today that Indian and African soldiers were in no sense socially avoided by thousands of French people. The possibility of marriages does