

Walter.

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TELEGRAMS.

CONSUMPTIVES' SANITARIUM.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Sir Dorab Tata has given property at Panchgani, consisting of two bungalows and twenty-seven acres of land for the Consumptives' Sanitarium, to be established at Panchgani, Bombay Presidency.

(Reuter's.)

GUN-RUNNING AFFRAY IN IRELAND IN JULY.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Recd. Oct. 2, 5.30 p.m.)

London, Oct. 1.

The Royal Commission to enquire into gun-running affrays in Ireland in a unanimous Report says that the Police and military were illegally employed. Assistant Police Commissioner Harrell was alone responsible; but the Report also blames General Cuthbert for complying with Mr. Harrell's call as there was no ground for military intervention.

FIRE IN THE HIGH COURT.

A fire broke out in the new wing of the High Court, Calcutta, on Thursday evening. The Calcutta Chief Fire Station received the information at 7.55 p.m., and in a few minutes three motor fire engines were on their way to the scene of the fire. It was found after the flames had been subdued that the conflagration was caused by the fusing of the electric wiring near one of the switches. The damage is estimated at about one hundred rupees.

Further enquiries show that the fire originated in a switch board by the Press room on the third floor of the new wing. It will be realised from this that the whole High Court might very possibly have become involved had not the prompt discovering of the outbreak. In conversation on Friday morning, Sergt Considine, the Court Watchman, said he was in his quarters last night on the ground floor of the old wing. About 7.50 p.m. he was suddenly disturbed by the entrance of a coolie who informed him there was a big flame in the new wing. He immediately found the boys of the fire engine and rang the bell. The fire engine which arrived in five minutes. It was then that the fire was discovered. The Court and the Press room were all saved.

THE BUDGE-BUDGE RIOT.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A large crowd gathered in front of the Morgue in Colutollah Street on Thursday morning when the Coroner of Calcutta attended by a jury viewed the bodies of Mr. Lomad, the Eastern Bengal State Railway officer and three Sikhs who were killed during the affray at Budge Budge on Tuesday night. The bodies were lying in the Morgue since Wednesday morning. Out of a number of wounded Sikhs admitted into the Medical College Hospital one died on Thursday noon.

THE RIOT AND AFTER.

THE ABSCONDING SIKHS.

("I. D. News.")

Those who have not yet visited the scene of the disturbance at Budge-Budge last Tuesday night probably consider, owing to rumour and the exaggerated misrepresentation of quidnuncs, that the place presents the appearance of a shambles. A run down to the spot would dispel this notion. Rumour had it on Tuesday night that 750 men of the Fusiliers in addition to a large number of various Indian troops, armed police etc., had been conveyed to Budge-Budge in all manner of vehicles; preparations had been made for an all night battle, and the troops were reported to be at grips with the enemy within three miles of Kidderpore. The story next morning was that the belligerents had been driven back to Budge-Budge and rounded up. The station was said to be a mass of ruins and the whole place in a state of siege. The loss of life was supposed to be appalling; seventy-five of the enemy one was confidently informed were killed outright at the first volley and hundreds more wounded. The slaughter was reported to have been kept up all night. But any one motoring to Budge-Budge on Wednesday afternoon would have searched for evidence to substantiate these statements in vain.

The scene certainly in the vicinity of Major-hat station on Wednesday afternoon bore the aspect of a bivouac battlefield prior to a skirmish. There were no signs of the enemy about but the defenders of the City were out vigorously searching the jungle for them. But the Budge-Budge road for its entire length bore its usual peaceful aspect, and work was going on in the fields and villages in the customary way. Budge-Budge station was found to be still there intact.

disguise in clothing and cutting short their hair to avoid detection and escape. Some of them have offered gold coins to those who would help them to achieve this object. Whether any have succeeded in doing so is not known.

Yesterday morning the body of a Sikh was taken from the river. It was found floating exactly opposite the spot where the fighting took place. He was shot through the head and apparently staggered into the water, and died.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

Although all is quiet at the scene of the disturbance at Budge-Budge the Railway Station and its immediate neighbourhood are still under military guard, while a vigorous search is being made for the absconding Sikhs most of whom are believed to be in concealment. While the riot was in progress two of the alleged rioters were seen by the villagers running in the direction of the paddy field, and later on some half a dozen more in a state of nudity also disappeared into the jungles. Our representative visited the scene of the riot, which occurred in the yard of the Indo-Burma Oil Company to the south of the Railway Station, and found abundant evidence of the recent conflict. The disturbance according to the statement of a Punjab armed Policeman started close upon 7 p.m., and raged with all the fury of a battle field.

The majority of Sikhs who it is said numbered nearly 400 took cover in a large ditch in the yard, some behind the trunk of a tree and some in a goontie, and taking the offensive opened a brisk fire with their revolvers, said to be of American manufacture, on a number of Punjab and Calcutta Policemen. While a hand to hand contest was in progress, two companies of the Royal Fusiliers arrived and relieved the situation. The Sikhs by about 8 o'clock at night under cover of the darkness prevailing at the time sought refuge in flight. A good number of the Sikhs who had taken shelter in a modie's (grocer's) shop close by and the goontie in the yard finding themselves in a trap emerged from their shelter and ran for all they were worth, and disappeared in the darkness amid a hail of bullets.

Our representative inspected the modie shop and the goontie both of which bore eloquent testimony to the fierce character of the fight. Even the trunk and branches of a huge tree near the goontie showed the direction of the line of fire. "At regular intervals not a single Sikh was left."

*The yard, some
some
offensive*

The Bengalee Oct 3, 1914

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DEOGHAR NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Deoghar, Oct. 1.

"BJAYA SAMMILANI" AT DEOGHAR.
The "Bjaya Sammilani" at Deoghar which came off on Tuesday evening last was not so successful as for the two previous years, the failure being attributed to the apathy of a local Indian official.

MUSICAL "SOIREE" AT DEOGHAR.

A musical Soiree, followed by a grand dinner, was given on Wednesday night last to the Bengali residents by Rai Jyot Kumar Mukerji Bahadur in honour of his friend and guest, Rai Mahendra Chandra Lahiri Bahadur. Among others Babu Girija Bhushan Mitra, M.A., sang charmingly.

PERSONAL.

The two friends, Rai Bahadurs Jyot Kumar Mukerji and Mahendra Chandra Lahiri have gone to Deoghar and are living there together. After a few days' stay the latter will visit Dhansapahadi in Gaya where the great Saint Thakurdas Baba, has his 'sarai.'

"Doyra" which on her last voyage to Ranston landed about 100 of the "Harden's" victims, arrived on Friday at Ranston from Durgam with the mails from that place. She carried three passengers, but was a successful one.

manner of vehicles; preparations had been made for an all night battle and the troops were reported to be at grips with the enemy within three miles of Kidderpore. The story next morning was that the belligerents had been driven back to Budge-Budge and roused up. The station was said to be a mass of ruins and the whole place in a state of siege. The loss of life was supposed to be appalling; seventy-five of the enemy one was confidently informed were killed outright at the first volley and hundred more wounded. The slaughter was reported to have been kept up all night. But any one motoring to Budge-Budge on Wednesday afternoon would have searched for evidence to substantiate these statements in vain.

The scene certainly in the vicinity of Majerhat station on Wednesday afternoon bore the aspect of a bijou battlefield prior to a skirmish. There were no signs of the enemy about but the armed defenders of the City were out vigorously searching the jungle for them. But the Budge-Budge road for its entire length bore its usual peaceful aspect, and work was going on in the fields and villages in the customary way. Budge-Budge station was found to be still there; intact. Half a dozen Fusiliers were guarding the level crossing and a score or more were taking it easy in the station itself. The writer looked round for evidence as indeed he had been doing all the way down, of the thrilling stories he had heard in town but he looked in vain. Heartily disappointed he was about to return to Calcutta when he was recognised as the "chappakhana shah" by an affable old parawallah and piloted by him to the spot where the bodies of the dead Sikhs were laid out.

Twelve of them were there lying in the attitudes in which death had claimed them. Their bodies bore significant marks of the determined and savage fight they had put up. Some were perforated with bullet wounds, others run through presumably with the bayonet, and one man had his stomach laid open with a slash from a knife or a sword. The fierce fighting took place at the level crossing at the southern end of the station platform. A few pools of blood on the ground and the blood stained walls of a couple of goonties where some of the rioters took cover, and were killed, were all the evidence of the fight one could find. The firing which is supposed to have lasted from 7 to 8 p.m. could not have been very severe if one might judge from the almost entire absence of bullet marks on the surrounding objects, and the small number of Sikhs killed.

Eye-witnesses state that the fugitives made off in a southerly direction, and it is believed some got away across the river. It is improbable that any of them have got very far as villagers within a mile of the scene of conflict say that they saw some last night who appear terror-stricken, and almost mad with hunger and exposure. They are not disposed to violence, their only request being for food and clothes. They are said to be hiding themselves by day in the paddy fields immersed in water to their necks, and hope by adopting a

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Our representative inspected the modie shop and the goontie both of which bore eloquent testimony to the fierce character of the fight. Even the trunk and branches of a huge tree near the goontie showed the direction of the line of fire. "At cease fire" not a single Sikh was visible. The local people suggest that many of the rioters disappeared in the direction of the oil tanks on the south of the Railway station while a goodly number they add crossed the river in a couple of boats and disappeared. Several of them the local people add resorted to the old method of concealment. They got themselves immersed in water with their heads above the surface in the neighbouring paddy fields or hid themselves in high grass and vegetation emerging in the night in quest of food and shelter but the villagers declined to have anything to do with them. Some of these Sikhs in order to conceal their identity resorted to various ruses disguising themselves in many cases as Bengalis but this plan from all accounts does not seem to have met with any measure of success. A ghastly spectacle was presented by the dead bodies of those Sikhs who were killed in the fight. The bodies were laid in a line near the scene of the riot preparatory to their removal by the Police. All the bodies appeared to be well nourished. The wounds were of a varied character. A stalwart and well clad figure disclosed a deep gash in the vicinity of the left thigh apparently caused by a bayonet thrust. This individual judging from appearances must have been the leader of the party. He was wearing a water and chaur while his feet had on a new pair of tan boots. On Thursday morning the contorted body of a Sikh was recovered from the river with a deep hole in the head evidently caused by a gun shot. In nearly every case the physique of the Sikhs was admirable. The condition of Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta Resory who was wounded is said to be somewhat improved two bullets being successfully extracted from the body. The condition of the other two European Police Sergeants is reported to be uncertain. Sir Frederick Halliday who was slightly wounded on his foot is also progressing favourably.

be expected to meet the increased demand, unless its resources undergo a substantial augmentation. It is for the Government to consider how it can help this useful undertaking and thus curtail the importation of German chemicals. Then again there is another article of extensive use which the country produces in small quantities and for which we are dependent very largely upon Germany, Austria and Scandinavia—we mean the supply of paper. We have the raw material in abundance, which might be utilized for the manufacture of paper. We believe that the Government of Bengal has given a contract for the raw material to be found in the neighbourhood of Kurseong to some European firm. It was time that this contract bore fruit in the establishment of a paper-mill which might go some way, at any rate, to meet the needs of the Province. The late Maharaja of Mavur-bhanj, with the enlightened liberality and patriotism which so pre-eminently distinguished his brief career, formulated a project for the establishment of a paper-mill, but the scheme fell through, owing to his early and lamented death. This is one of the industries which should be started and developed, and the initiative must be taken by the Government. In this connection we have a suggestion to make. Japan owes her industrial position to-day largely to the zealous initiative of the Government. The Government of the Mikado placed itself at the head of the industrial movement and converted an agricultural into an industrial country. The same potentialities are present here to-day, and they await transformation into a harvest of splendid realities. What we should like to suggest is that the Government should start a number of industries at a cost of say 5 to 6 lakhs of rupees each, and start them with their own men and under their superintendance, employing a considerable number of our people who would thus be trained. Let the industries be selected according to expert advice and with a view to a reasonable profit. After these industries have been worked in a satisfactory manner and with a moderate dividend, the shares may be sold and the Government may retire from the field altogether. A sum of twenty to thirty lakhs of rupees would suffice for the purpose. The sum is not by any means considerable for a great Government, and the scheme if successful, of which there seems to be little doubt, would mean the industrial salvation of this great Province.

The Sugar Industry.

We take the following from the Simla correspondent of a contemporary— "Jama Bihar ruled the Indian market in 1913-14, having supplied over eleven and a half million cwts., or twenty-two and a half per cent. of the total imports, which amounted to nearly 50,000,000 cwts., and fourteen million in value, in place of thirteen million cwts., and thirteen million in value in 1912-13. The new figure is a record one. The whole quantity practically represents the amount of foreign sugar consumed in the whole of

would lose all its significance if it were not to impart a real and definite stimulus to our industries in a manner that will be recognized and appreciated. Of enquiries we have had enough of advice, there has been a good deal too. We want tangible and visible results that will represent a definite advance, a real growth in some recognised industries that will satisfy our wants. That is the test by which the efforts of the Government will be judged; and from the earnestness which the Government displays in the matter, we are confident that the test which we have laid down will be satisfied.

The Budge-Budge Incident.

ALL will deplore with the Government of Bengal the unfortunate incident at Budge-Budge which has cost so many lives. His Excellency Lord Hardinge told us in his opening statement before the Legislative Council at Simla that he had especially enjoined upon the Canadian Government not to use force in dealing with the immigrants on board the "Komagata Maru"; and His Excellency's intervention was eminently successful in a position of great difficulty. But as the fates would have it, on British soil and by a British Government force had to be used. From the official statement which has been published, it would appear that sixteen of the rioters who apparently were passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" were killed, as well as two innocent on-lookers. Further the Punjab Police had one killed and six injured. The list does not include the casualties in the case of the European officers. 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. Both the Magistrate, Mr. Donald and Sir William Duke who represents the Government of Bengal, were present on the spot. The official communique throws the responsibility of the riot upon the passengers of the "Komagata Maru", who it is said began the riot. Indeed a section of the party had already left for the Punjab by the special train provided for them. The trouble began in dealing with the remainder of the party. The incident is to be deeply deplored especially at a time like this; and we fear it will produce an unhappy impression in the Punjab. Both Mr. Donald, the Magistrate of the 24-Perganas and Sir William Duke are cool and level-headed officers; but none the less we would suggest a full and formal enquiry, followed by the publication of a report. Such an enquiry would help to clear up misapprehension and satisfy public opinion. The death-roll has been heavy and mostly among the immigrants.

The "Emden".

The Emden is steadily adding

to the Editor. "All elements of truth are obliterated by the Censor. It is the falsehoods merely which escape his pencil."

"Bah!" said I. "That's not the whole truth. The real fact is that, since no correspondents are permitted at the front, no correspondent has anything to telegraph."

"Hear! Hear!" exclaimed the Novelist. "And that's precisely the reason why they go on telegraphing."

The Editor seemed nettled. Indeed, we had been chaffing him unmercifully about some amazing lies which had been printed in his paper.

"Anyhow," the Novelist continued soothingly, "truth doesn't matter much in any case. It is the things that never happen that are universally remembered. If you will allow me to say so, it is extremely unlikely that a wolf suckled the Roman twins; and it is certain that Caesar never hesitated at the Rubicon. The Sibyl did not burn her books; Rome's greatest treasure did not leap into the chasm; we cannot be sure that Henry the First never smiled again; and Prince Hal, it is positive, never lay in the Marshalsea. After Pavia, Francis the First did not write that all is lost but honour. At Waterloo Cambronne did not exclaim that the Old Guard died but never surrendered, nor did Wellington give the order 'Up Guards and at 'em'. Of all such things we may say that they are too good to be true, and we may also say that they are too good to be untrue. Still, they are the only history that mankind believes in. We hunt the world for drama. If it is not there, then we invent it."

"In other words," said I, turning afresh upon the Editor, "your Splendide Mendax" correspondents are performing a service to the public which I am more than proud to note, has already received the approval of the Censor."

"I am a truthful man!" began the Editor, protesting with some vehemence.

"Yet your paper to-day is full of falsehoods!" exclaimed the Novelist in mock expostulation.

"Confound you!" said the Editor. "If the public insists on news it has to have news. And you know there's no news. You might have a little mercy on me, you chaps!"

"I don't see," said I, "why you should neglect home news entirely."

"Because the public doesn't want it," said the Editor. "It wants war news."

"And accordingly," said I, "you publish faked photographs purporting to illustrate operations at the front, and telegrams from Correspondents who have been no nearer than Dover to the scene of action?"

"You forget," put in the Novelist, "that the paper contained this morning at least three columns of interviews with wounded soldiers."

"The wounded," I said, "know absolutely nothing." I appealed to the Editor whom I sincerely pitied. "Is that not so?" I demanded.

"I thought you preferred good stories to the truth!" he said, a little bitterly.

"I do," said I. "That is precisely why I want your definite assurance that these tales told by the wounded have no genuine significance."

The Editor looked hard at me. "What does a combatant know of what is happening?" he cried fiercely. "War produces a physical condi-

same," I said.

"They believed the list," because it was something they like to be of information that the Press Bureau never graphic touches"

"Nor," said the encourage the recruit

"I fancy" I chimed if the whole truth we about a battlefield be at a standstill ad nothing romantic a battle"

"I'm not so sure"

Novelist "There ma when the Indian troc By the way, Bengal news about them?"

"The same as your dately "I only k Crowe told us Since Hewett has expressed currence and so has Nath Basu But the tion yet as to what I coming over. Until details, there's not speculation"

"Think India'll be ed the Editor Ho glad than otherwise in conversation

"In the early part said I 'I wrote a letter' entitled 'If G India' I do not would wish for Germa

"I wasn't speakin Editor said promptly ing of the influence Ramsay Macdonald m the Indians"

"Ramsay Macdonald "has cooked his effectually to be on anyone. I don't dians would agree with parent desire to surre Kaiser. What does the war first started?"

"There are still," "quite a number of country who believe t at war to protect th Servia!"

"That's a fact!" sa "My own chauffeur th

"The masses in Eng "may be electors but intelligent. Your ch same, has enjoyed the free education."

"No," said the Nov gentleman by birth, at "Great God!" said that Asquith stamp the country to t countrymen why Engli with Germany!"

"The more the educ Editor, "the less the dare say the chauffeur could still spout Homer difficulty."

"It is extraordinary, reflect upon the things people will believe in truth must be that t some newspaper."

"I thought you were yourself," observed th

"I am," said I, "But I don't go abou falsehoods."

The Novelist laughed annoyance. "I could not have been more