

The Bengalee Oct 4, 1914

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HOWRAH BRIDGE

Notice.

Monday morning the 5th October 1914.

TRAFFIC across stopped from
0-45 a.m. to 2-45 a.m.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Notice.

Tuesday morning the 6th Oct. 1914.

TRAFFIC across stopped from
1-15 a.m. to 3-15 a.m.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Bar-Dr. N. Das.

A private cable has been received
that Babu Bhupendra Nath Dasu left
Calcutta on 30th September last.

Remedy taken.

The ship "Luna" sailed from Cal-
cutta on Saturday morning with the
condemned men for Rangoon.

Deaths.

Mr. Raj Peary Mohan Chowdhury,
Barrister-at-Law, died on Monday the
2nd inst. at his residence, 10, Dalhousie
Terrace, Calcutta.

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Terrace, Calcutta.

THE BUDGE-BUDGE RIOT.

DEATH OF SERGEANT MAJOR EASTWOOD.

Sergeant Major Eastwood who was
wounded on Tuesday night during
the affray at Budge-Budge died on
Saturday at about 9 a.m. at the
Presidency General Hospital. Mr.
Eastwood was keeping up when inter-
nal hemorrhage set in.

SEARCH AFTER ABSCONDERS.

Strenuous efforts are being made by
the Calcutta and Bengal Police to
secure those of the emigrants of the
"Komagata Maru" who managed to
escape after the affray at Budge-
Budge on Tuesday night. Every Sikh
in the town and suburbs
who cannot render a very
satisfactory account of himself is be-
ing detained for enquiry. Every
Sikh passenger is being challenged at
Howrah and Sealdah Stations where a
large number of Police officers have
been posted for the purpose. The
bodies of some of the victims of the
Budge-Budge outrage are reported to
have been recovered by the Police
while floating in the river. It is re-
ported that rewards have been offered
for the arrest of the absconding
Sikhs.

POLICE CASUALTIES IN THE RIOT.

Simla, Oct. 3.

Information has been received that
the following members of the Punjab
Police were killed or injured in the
riot near Calcutta by the "Komagata
Maru" passengers:—Head Constable
Mal Singh, Constable Faun Singh
were shot dead and Constables (1)
Hari Singh (2) Ibrahim (3) Ali Bakhs
and (4) Bhagwan Das were wounded.
Sub-Inspector Manak Chand of the
Montgomery district had his arm
broken. Deputy Superintendent Sukhs
Singh and the other officers accom-
panying him had narrow escapes.
None of the Punjab Police had fire-
arms.

ARRIVAL OF "KOMAGATA" PAS- SENGERS AT LUDHIANA.

The special train conveying some
sixty passengers from the steamer ar-
rived in Ludhiana yesterday morning
all well, and the men are being sent
to their homes in pursuance of the
original intention of the Government.

It is difficult to express the pain
and regret with which all in this
country must have read the news of
the riot at Budge Budge, when the
King's officers were attacked by some
of the emigrants returned on the Ko-
magata Maru, and had to be defended
by the military, with loss of life on
both sides. Such an affray would
have caused grief in any circumstan-
ces; that it should have occurred at a
time when all classes in this country
from the highest to the lowest, are
banding their energies to the support
of the Empire in the war into which
it has been forced intensifies the
feelings with which it is to be re-
garded.—"Times of India."

INDIA'S SPLENDID OFFER.

Lord Curzon, speaking at

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

Peking, Sept. 3.

With reference to the alleged Sino-
Japanese secret treaty concerning the
protection of the integrity of China
by Japan, the Japanese papers in
Peking and Sien-tsin deny the report
of the Osaka journals as untrue; but
at the same time suggest that during
the present critical moment, it would
be advisable for China and Japan to
have an understanding for the protec-
tion of their common interests in
East Asia. Mr. Hiroki, the new Ja-
panese Minister, had a long conversa-
tion in the Palace on the morning of
the 28th August when the Secretary
of State, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang
was invited to be present. The sub-
ject discussed is not disclosed.

The majority of the native papers
demand that if the Tokyo Government
has not any designs on China during
the existing crisis, the Osaka journals
should be officially instructed to cor-
rect their false statements concerning
the alleged secret treaty which is a
disgrace and an insult to China as
independent Nation.

Peking, Sept. 4.

In order to prevent misunderstand-
ing with the Japanese Government,
the Chinese Government has suppres-
sed the anti-Japanese literature in
Peking and those promoters are cau-
tioned not to distribute such pam-
phlets again or they will be arrested
and punished.

Step will be taken by the Chinese
Government to request the Tokyo Go-
vernment to order the Osaka papers
to correct the misstatements concern-
ing the alleged secret treaty.

The Chinese Government denies
having received the draft of the al-
leged secret treaty from the new Ja-
panese Minister and it is opined
among Chinese officials that the Ja-
panese papers purposely printed the
invention in the hope of stirring up
anti-Japanese riots in China to enable
the Japanese forces now fighting
against the Germans at Kiaochow to
occupy Chinese territory.

There is another report that the
Japanese papers are inspired by the
rebel leaders to fabricate such unusual
action enabling them to seize the oc-
casion to start the so called the revo-
lution against President Yuan's admi-
nistration with Japanese aid and that
the news emanating from Japan that
Dr. Sun Yat-sen will not create any
anti-Yuan disturbances in China at
the present critical moment is solely
intended to induce the Central Gov-
ernment to slacken its vigilance and
watchfulness over the movements of
the rebel leader in the Yangtze Pro-
vinces.

The Peking Police is very active in
its search for bad-characters in the
Capital and the unusually large num-
ber of officials and others who come
up to pass the third examination for
district Magistrates has aroused the
suspicion of the authorities who have
ordered them to give satisfactory ac-
counts of themselves or to find secu-
rities for their good conduct during
their stay here.

Telegrams have been dispatched to
the provinces ordering the immediate

ANTWERP.

THE BELGIAN DEFENCE.

The German have during the last
days rapidly advanced their attack
upon Antwerp and it seems probable
that this focussing point of the war
in fighting will for some time gripe
our attention almost as closely as the
proceedings at the main battle front.
Our hearts will be with the Belgians
in their defence, and we know that
they will be as heroic as their fighting
hitherto. But the great energy with
which the Germans are directing
their attack, and the steady purpo-
fulness with which they withhold
troops from the fighting line in
France for it, must suggest to the
least informed among us that our in-
terest in the Antwerp fighting should
be founded on sterner reasons than
our admiration for its defenders and
that the Germans must be actuated
by something more than their fury
against them. Antwerp is one of the
leading strategic points in Europe.
We watching the fight there, shall na-
turally regard it from the English
standpoint. Captain Mahan, in one of
his illuminating discussions on world
strategy, points out that there are al-
ways dominant positions outside the
frontiers of a maritime state, which
must never be allowed to pass into the
possession of a powerful neighbour.
Great Britain has such possessions as
Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and
conspicuous instances. But above all
stands Antwerp.

TEACHING OF HISTORY.

The Scheldt, as Alison vividly por-
trayed it, was framed by nature to
be the rival of the Thames. Here the
old Vikings had their base of opera-
tions against Britain. Its natural ad-
vantages are the same now as then
and have always been so. Antwerp
key to the great estuary, is eminently
adapted for the establishment of a
vast naval arsenal and such it be-
came under Philip II of Spain and
under the First Napoleon. It should
hardly be necessary to remind an
average Englishman of the many
fights which England has made in the
past to prevent Antwerp being used
against her. Sensible of her danger,
she has been a fixed policy of Great Bri-
tain for centuries to prevent the
formidable outwork from falling into
the hands of her enemies. It was to
protect Antwerp from the French that
Charles II sided with the Duke of
Louis XIV in 1704, that Chatham
supported Prussia in 1742, that
Pitt fifty years later, took up arms
against the Revolution. Napoleon
while Antwerp was his, never af-
gether abandoned hope of overcom-
ing Great Britain. In recent years
volumes have been written reflecting
the anxiety felt in several directions
as a result of the new strengthening
of the defences of Antwerp and of the
expenditure of huge sums by the
Dutch for the erection of great fort-
ifications at Flushing, at the mouth
of the Scheldt.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The Germans are believed to be
using the heavy Austrian artillery
against the outer Antwerp forts. They
have bombarded Liere, a town some
and a half miles outside Antwerp and
it appears that they have not yet
tried it. They have occupied a
town on the railway, thirty miles
from Antwerp.

Re Bengal Oct 4, 1914

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MR. GURDIT SINGH'S CHARTER

TROUBLE IN JAPAN WITH "KOMAGATA'S" OWNERS.

According to the "Japan Herald" of August 27th the 350 Indians who came to Calcutta by the "Komagata-maru" had further trouble in Japan. Owing to a dispute with her agents Messrs. Sato and Co., concerning the terms of the charter for Calcutta, her departure was delayed.

The journal says: Mr. Javahermal an Indian now on a visit to Japan, and an old friend of Mr. Gurdit Singh, the leader of the "Komagata-maru" party gave a "Ohroonicle" representative some interesting particulars of the expedition and its various fortunes. Mr. Gurdit Singh, he explained, is a wealthy land-owner in the Punjab, worth about two lakhs of dollars—Y. 200,000—and a person of much influence in his district which is situated not far from Calcutta. He became imbued with an emigration scheme to Canada, which he decided to embark upon at his own expense. He was aware that Indian labourers were excluded from Canada, but there was, so far as he could ascertain, no law forbidding Indian merchants to settle in the Dominion, and already a number of Indian merchants were doing business in British Columbia. He therefore decided to make his emigration scheme bear a commercial character. He proposed starting a steamship company which should carry iron and coal from India and Japan to Canada, and in return carry cargoes of timber for Canadian wood was much in demand in India. In addition, he would engage in other forms of commerce in connection with his shipping scheme. He looked forward to a time however when the Indian emigrants might be able to purchase land in Canada and engage in farming. All the emigrants would go over to Canada as servants in his employ, and he undertook to bear all the expense.

The facts, as set out for us by Mr. Javahermal, are these:—In Vancouver Mr. Gurdit Singh decided to transfer the charter to one of the Vancouver Hindus, who was taking an interest in the emigration scheme, namely a Mr. Rahim. To that gentleman was therefore transferred all Mr. Gurdit Singh's liabilities, including the supply of bunker coal for working the steamer. The agents of the "Komagata-maru" gave a written undertaking to transport the Indians back to Calcutta, the charter to expire on October 4th. There was still a large quantity of coal on board, and this was used on the return voyage to Japan to the amount, reckoning Japanese prices, of Y. 12,000, though Mr. Javahermal claims that it was worth double this amount in Vancouver.

"Now, we understand, the owners refuse to carry the Indians any further than Kobe, notwithstanding the

POPULAR EDUCATION

PRINCE VICTOR N. NARAYAN'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Central Committee of Workingman's Institution was held at the Overtown Hall, on Tuesday the 22nd August at 6 p. m. Prince Victor Nityendra Narayan of Cooch Behar presided at the meeting being proposed by Dr. D N Mallick, President of the Committee.

The proceedings began with a prayer offered by Dr. B C Ghosh. Mr. S Ray the general secretary then read an introductory note in which he traced the birth and expansion of the recent movement in favour of mass education. Dr. D N Mallick, Rev. W S Urquhart, Dr. B C Ghosh and Prof Radhakamal Mukherji then delivered short addresses in the course of which they expander the supreme need of the hour—that of mass education—in which they thought many solutions to the difficult problems agitating our mind will be found. In their lectures the speakers referred to the excellent work that is being done by our youngmen in the different Workingman's Institutions in and outside.

Prince Victor Nityendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, the President then addressed the meeting. The Prince is already well known in the circle of Workingman's Institutions for his princely gifts and more specially for an outing party of Workingmen's to the Zoo which was organized on Saturday the 19th August and the entire expense of which he bore.

In addressing the meeting Prince Victor said:—

The speakers this evening have dwelt on the subject well and indeed it is almost unnecessary to argue the benefits of Mass Education at the present time.

The West has tried it for the last fifty years or more and no one can say that the results have been disappointing. The betterest opponents of even compulsory education will not repeat their arguments at the present day. In the West they have also decided in favour of State Education. In our own land difference of opinion exists about the responsibility of the Government in the matter. On whichever side we may range ourselves over this question, we are all agreed that education must spread and if some believe that education should filter down the layers of society all are agreed again that the larger the scale on which the filtration is carried on the better for every one concerned. In the recent agitation over compulsory primary education initiated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Government have so far decided against such a reform, but it is hardly necessary for

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SUMMAR

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all Mr. Gurdit Singh's liabilities, including the supply of bunker coal for working the steamer. The agents of the "Komagata-maru" gave a written undertaking to transport the Indians back to Calcutta, the charter to expire on October 4th. There was still a large quantity of coal on board, and this was used on the return voyage to Japan to the amount, reckoning Japanese prices, of Y. 12,000, though Mr. Javahermal claims that it was worth double this amount in Vancouver.

Now, we understand, the owners refuse to carry the Indians any further than Kobe, notwithstanding the terms of the charter, unless Mr. Gurdit Singh repays the Y. 8,000 which he borrowed in Moji. Mr. Gurdit Singh's reply to this is that the coal has already been used on board by the owners to the value of more than Y. 8,000, and therefore they have no further claim against him. If they want him to pay Y. 8,000, they must restore to him the coal. According to the contract the charterer must pay for the cost of fuel, but Mr. Singh is no longer the charterer, but Mr. Rahim, of Vancouver. Meanwhile the position of the Indians is pitiable. They are all destitute and have not even the money to buy fruit and fresh vegetables in Kobe. On boardship they have been refused light and steam for cooking purposes, though, through the instrumentality of the Consul-General, this grievance has been somewhat remedied. The food on board is of the poorest kind, and consists almost entirely of pulse. They have not even the means to telegraph to India for help. They are beginning to despair of ever getting back to their wives and children in India, of whom they have heard nothing for months, and who may be as destitute as they are themselves. It is a most lamentable story and it is to be earnestly hoped that the British Government will do something for the unhappy men.

"As the result of a long conference between the British Consul-General, Mr. Forster, the Indians, and the representatives of the Sato Company, who are the agents for the owners of the "Komagata-maru" Messrs. Nagata, of Moji, the Japanese consented to pay for the transportation of the Indians to Hongkong, on another steamer, and we understand the Consul-General agreed that the British Government should pay for the remainder of the voyage to Calcutta. There is still a prospect, however, of the "Komagata-maru" leaving with the Indians on board to-day in order to complete her charter up till October 4th. If this does not take place, the Indians will very likely remain in port until the 20th instant, and depart on board a British steamer for Hongkong, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Japanese. As all the food on board has given out, the British Consul-General has agreed to pay for the maintenance of the Indians while they remain in Kobe. Mr. Gurdit Singh, though consenting to these terms, made it clear that he would not a single one of the legal claims he had put forward, and which he intended to prosecute when he was within British jurisdiction."

decided in favour of State Education. In our own land difference of opinion exists about the responsibility of the Government in the matter. On whichever side we may range ourselves over this question, we are all agreed that education must spread and if some believe that education should filter down the layers of society all are agreed again that the larger the scale on which the filtration is carried on the better for every one concerned. In the recent agitation over compulsory primary education initiated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Government have so far decided against such a reform, but it is hardly necessary for me to mention that if they are not ready financially to undertake such a vast enterprise, the Government are ever ready with their moral support. In that knowledge and with the sure hope that some day soon the financial difficulty will disappear—let us all work and help those who work.

In Cooch-Behar over which my brother rules and in whose welfare I am directly and deeply interested, my father made even secondary education free for sometime mainly with the object of providing teachers for the new schools he wanted to start in various parts of his State. True to the ancient Ideal of our Land that Learning should be a gift unto the people from the Ruler, he encouraged the cause of education and we hope that his wishes will be carried out by us of the present generation. In this attempt we fall in with the policy of the Government and of the University that more facilities should be given to the backward Districts and Aboriginal communities so that they may not lag behind long in the race for progress.

There are some of us here to-night who following in the wake of my illustrious grand-father Keshub Chandra Sen, realise that social reform should be subordinated to religious reform or at least be associated with it. To us therefore it is a matter for rejoicing that our good and noble Viceroy Lord Hardinge feels anxious that religious training should be given everywhere side by side with secular education. Let me hope then that in the spread of education among the working classes religious training will not be neglected from the outset. And I am glad to be able to announce that a scheme for religious instructions graduated according to the capacities and needs of students of all classes and suited to all sects and agreeable to the faiths of all religious communities—is to be drawn up and tried in some of our own schools first. Every one of us should be interested in such an experiment and I hope that Mass Education will spread in our land in an atmosphere of purity and piety. Then only shall we be true to the ancient and highest Ideal of our land.

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