

The Bengalee Oct 13, 1914

Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1914.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Road closed to traffic on account of repairs.



Bisu Babu Laha in Ward No. 25.

Road open to traffic.

Ram Narayan Bhattacharji Laha in Ward No. 3.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office:

Calcutta, 12th Oct. 1914.

sort of crime on our part that some of these races are Asiatic. We should have thought, on the other hand, that the combination of British, Russian, Indian, and Japanese troops against a common aggressor pointed rather to the faults of his aggression than to anything else. As to the "culture" of our Asiatic fellow subjects and Allies, no Sikhs or Gurkhas fighting under the British flag ever had the crime of a Louvain or an Aerichat, a Tiersmont, or a Vise to their credit nor will they have.

THE "STAR."

If there is one thing that we may rejoice in at this crisis, it is that the calculations of our enemy have almost all been falsified while ours have been justified. How futile appear the feeble efforts of German professors and Turkish agitators to organize a Moslem revolt through the British Empire in the face of the solid and authentic of loyalty and patriotism which has come from the Indian Muslims as well as from all other creeds in the Empire. The only thing that has been done in our name, for we are false, is to let it be clear that there is no such thing as a Moslem or a Turk who is not a loyal subject of the British Empire.

THE "STAR."

TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1914.

THE BUDGE-BUDGE MOT.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SIR FREDERICK HALLIDAY'S STORY.

Mr. Dobbin, Coroner, assisted by a jury on Monday afternoon opened the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. M. M. Monax and four Sikhs in the course of the Sikh riot which occurred on the other day at the Budge Budge Railway Station under circumstances already reported.

Mr. Hopkyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, and Mr. Aldridge, Senior Superintendent of Police assisted the enquiry.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Major Moses, I. M. S. Police Surgeon, who held the 'post mortem' examination of the body of Mr. Lomax stated that he found a punctured wound on the right side of the abdomen below the naval with confused marks. The organs were healthy but anemic. He found a piece of lead corresponding to a leaden bullet in the right side of the second bone, the place around being considerably bruised. There were no other marks of violence. Death resulted from this gun shot wound in the abdomen. In answer to an enquiry suggested by Superintendent Aldridge Major Moses said that the weight of the bullet found in the body of the deceased was between 143 to 145 grains.

Major Moses next presented the post 'mortem' report on the body of an unknown Sikh aged about 28 years. He found a small punctured wound on the left side of the abdomen with confused margins and a small wound on the back. The organ was healthy excepting that the spleen was enlarged. The spleen and the left kidney were punctured. Death was due to gun shot wound, no bullet was found in the body.

The 'post mortem' report on the body of another unknown Sikh was next presented by the Police Surgeon. The deceased was aged about 30 years. There was a large gaping irregular wound 4 1/2" into 2 1/2" on the inner side of the right upper arm showing the bone and muscle. There was small round punctured wound with confused margins on the outside of the right upper arm, also a small similar wound

Railway station to get the time-table. The deceased was in the Railway carriage as to their destination but he refused. I mean the timetable for the special train. We moved freely among them. I was surreptitiously approached by several Mahomedan passengers who implored me to assist them to leave the ship. They said that they had been previously bullied by Gurdit Singh and his gang of Sikhs ill-used and robbed of all their money. They were evidently afraid of their lives—I say that because one man made a motion showing that his throat would be cut. We got the Captain to lower the gangway evidently with the help of the Sikh Bham Singh. We got these Mahomedans in the pontoon with their effects. I took them in the train with Mr. Slococks' assistance. When we returned to the pontoon a good many Sikhs had got their boxes and bundles on to the pontoon. They all refused to leave the pontoon until Gurdit Singh left the ship. We did not press them to do so. About 20 to 30 left the ship and the Sikhs formed a procession leaving their effects on the pontoon and proceeded as far as the tree near the railway level crossing. They refused to help to bring up their boxes and bundles. They said it was our business to bring them up by coolies. It was a holiday and there were few coolies. Mr. Slococks collected some coolies. They went down to the pontoon and commenced to bring away their things. The entire body of Sikhs with Gurdit Singh at their head actually refused to enter the train. Mr. Donald had clearly read out the orders, he had passed under Ordinance V of 1914. Gurdit Singh and other Sikhs understood English, but absolutely refused to go. Mr. Donald and I went to the Telegraph Office and rang up Sir William Duke to explain matters and asked for military assistance. Sir William Duke urged that we should continue our efforts to persuade them to go into the train. He said that he would warn the military authorities to hold themselves in readiness. I may say that we all felt the delicacy of the situation in that the loyal Sikhs were fighting for us. Mr. Donald and I returned to the level crossing and we again tried to get the Sikhs to enter the train. This they absolutely refused to do.

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The 'post mortem' report on the body of another unknown Sikh was next presented by the Police Surgeon. The deceased was aged about 30 years. There was a large gaping irregular wound 4 1/2" into 2 1/2" on the inner side of the right upper arm shewing the bone and muscle. There was a small round punctured wound with contused margins on the outside of the right upper arm, also a small similar wound with contused margins in front of the abdomen above the navel slightly on the right side. There was another small wound on the back on the right side. The large intestine and the liver were punctured. Death was due to gun shot wounds. No bullet was found in the body. The 'post mortem' report on the body of another unknown Sikh aged about 35 years was next presented by the Police Surgeon who deposed to having found a similar round punctured wound with contused margin on the back of the right leg. There was a large gaping irregular wound 2 1/2" into 1 1/2". Both bones were shattered. Death due to gun shot wounds no bullet was found in the body.

Superintendent Aldridge here pointed out that one Sikh died in hospital and two others died on the way to hospital.

In the last case the Police Surgeon

Railway station to see the deceased. I mean the train for the special train. I was surprisedly approached by several Mohammedan passengers who implored me to assist them to leave the ship. They said that they had been previously bullied by Gurdit Singh and his gang of Sikhs illused and robbed of all their money. They were evidently afraid of their lives—I say that because one man made a motion showing that his throat would be cut. We got the Captain to lower the gangway evidently with the help of the Sikh Bham Singh. We got these Mohammedans in the pontoon with their effects. I took them to the train with Mr. Slococks' assistance. When we returned to the pontoon a good many Sikhs had got their boxes and bundles on to the pontoon. They all refused to leave the pontoon until Gurdit Singh left the ship. We did not press them to do so. About 20 to 30 left the ship and the Sikhs formed a procession leaving their effects on the pontoon and proceeded as far as the tree near the railway level crossing. They refused to help to bring up their boxes and bundles. They said it was our business to bring them up by coolies. It was a holiday and there were few coolies. Mr. Slococks collected some coolies. They went down to the pontoon and commenced to bring away their things. The entire body of Sikhs with Gurdit Singh at their head actually refused to enter the train. Mr. Donald had clearly read out the orders, he had passed under Ordinance V of 1914. Gurdit Singh and other Sikhs understood English, but absolutely refused to go. Mr. Donald and I went to the Telegraph Office and rang up Sir William Duke to explain matters and asked for military assistance. Sir William Duke urged that we should continue our efforts to persuade them to go into the train. He said that he would warn the military authorities to hold themselves in readiness. I may say that we all felt the delicacy of the situation in that the loyal Sikhs were fighting for us. Mr. Donald and I returned to the level crossing and we again tried to get the Sikhs to enter the train. This they absolutely refused to do and they got somewhat excited and threatening. Sometime elapsed. Luggage came up very slowly. I went down with Mr. Slococks to the pontoon and the Deputy Commissioner of Port Police. A Sergeant named Pimblet, who had brought 27 Punjabi Police Constables down to Budge Budge the previous night came and reported to me that about 200 of the Sikhs had broken away and marched towards Calcutta along Budge Budge Road. Mr. Donald and I went to the Telephone Office. Mr. Donald telephoned to the Chief Secretary. I telephoned to Superintendent Eastwood to bring as many European Sergeants and Police as he could get together quickly and bring them in the prison van, motor fire engine motor tender and taxi cabs and meet and stop the Sikhs on their way to Calcutta. Mr. Slococks, Mr. Donald and myself followed the Sikhs down to Budge Budge Road in my motor and so came to night.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1914.

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His Honor Judge
in Ward No. 20.

Road open to traffic.

Ram Narayan
Bhattacharji, Esq.
in Ward No. 2.

O. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

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If there is one thing that we may rejoice in at this crisis, it is that the calculations of our enemy have almost all been falsified while ours have been justified. How futile appear the feeble efforts of German professors and Turkish agitators to organise a Moslem revolt through the British Empire in the face of the splendid outburst of loyalty and patriotism which has come from the Indian Moslems as well as from all other creeds in the Dependencies. Mistakes there have been in our rate, for we are fallible, but it is clear that there is no sense of injustice or oppression such as Teutonic theorists had demonstrated must appear when the stress of battle fell on the British Empire.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Thanks and honour are the unbounded due of those magnificent forces which have been sent from the Indian Empire, of its princes who have risen to their great office of leadership, and of that enormous community of our fellow-subjects which in every fashion within its power has made our cause its own and joined its efforts and its prayers with ours for overwhelming victory. We should be the might which has realised our grounds of quest. The loyalty which has rallied to claim a part, the confidence and devotion which have helped life and money with unselfish hand. Whatever the burdens of the day may be to ourselves, its rewards will multiply in magnitude and quantity the reward which that which we have done may be to ourselves. In the end, we may be not rejoice to see that they are the rewards of the day, and of every day.

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also a small similar wound with contused margins in front of the abdomen above the navel slightly on the right side. There was another small wound on the back on the right side. The large intestine and the liver were punctured. Death was due to gun shot wounds. No bullet was found in the body. The 'post mortem' report on the body of another unknown Sikh aged about 35 years was next presented by the Police Surgeon who deposed to having found a similar round punctured wound with contused margin on the back of the right leg. There was a large gaping irregular wound 2 1/2" into 1". Both bones were shattered. Death due to gun shot wounds no bullet was found in the body.

Superintendent Aldridge here pointed out that one Sikh died in hospital and two others died on the way to hospital.

In the last case the Police Surgeon presented the 'post mortem' examination report on the body of Sikh named Mosta Singh. There was a punctured wound with a confused margin on the right side of the abdomen. The track of this wound was through the lower edge of the liver, through the spinal column and out of the left side of the back. There was a small punctured opening. There was a small punctured wound with contused margin on the back of the left shoulder. The track passed forwards and inwards towards the front of the ribs and neck invading the muscle substance. He found the bullet resembling 32 bore—Smith and Wesson's revolver. Death was due to gun shot wounds. There were two wounds. The other bullet was not found; having found out the body.

SIR FREDERICK HALLIDAY'S STORY.

Rai Sahib T. N. Sadhu with the permission of the Coroner, examined Sir Frederick Halliday who said:—I am the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. I remember the 29th September, I proceeded to Budge-Budge in a motor car, arriving there at 10-30 we boarded the launch "Maud Evelyn." There were the District Magistrate of the 24 Parganas, Mr. Humphrys, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur and other officers. We got along side of the "Komagata Maru" boarding her about 11 o'clock. In addition to the European Punjab Officers there were a number of Indian Punjab Officers including a Deputy Superintendent and several Inspectors. I was present at the interview between Mr. Humphrys and Gurdit Singh who was represented to be a leader of the party on the "Komagata Maru." Mr. Humphrys explained that Government had provided a special train to convey the passengers to Panjab, that they would have to pay nothing, and the order of the Government is that they should now proceed direct to their homes in the Panjab. Gurdit Singh refused to leave the "Komagata Maru" and said that none of the other passengers would go either. He said I believe that their destination was not Panjab. He declared that there was only one bridge over the Ganges and no bridge at Nai. We asked him to go himself and send a deputation to the

that they absolutely refused to go and they got somewhat excited and threatening. Sometime elapsed. Luggage came up very slowly. I went down with Mr. Slocock to the pontoon and the Deputy Commissioner of Port Police. A Sergeant named Pimlat, who had brought 27 Punjabi Police Constables down to Budge-Budge the previous night came and reported to me that about 250 of the Sikhs had broken away and marched towards Calcutta along Budge Budge Road. Mr. Donald and I went to the Telephone Office Mr. Donald telephoned to the Chief Secretary. I telephoned to Superintendent Eastwood to bring as many European Sergeants and Police as he could get together quickly and bring them in the prison van, motor fire engine motor tender and taxicabs and meet and stop the Sikhs on their way to Calcutta. Mr. Slocock, Mr. Donald and myself followed the Sikhs down to Budge-Budge Road in my motor and we came in right of them about two miles out of Budge-Budge. The Punjab Police Deputy Superintendent and Punjab Police Officers were following on foot, and warned us not to attempt to pass through the Sikhs as they had swords and axes and they were in an angry temper. We tried to find out an alternative route but failing returned to the station and took the special train in which about 50 Sikhs and Mohomodans had entered. We proceeded as far as 'Majerhat' station where we got down. We learned from my orderly that the police and troops had met Gurdit Singh and the Sikhs and they turned back to go to Budge-Budge. Mr. Donald Mr. Petrine, Mr. Humphry Mr. Slocock and myself went back to Budge-Budge. Down the road we met the mounted police and Mr. Westbrook of the Fire Brigade returning. By this time it was dusk. We overtook the motor cars with the troops about 2 miles from Budge-Budge. We got through this time. We met Sir William Duke and Mr. Cumming. I came up to Eastwood who was proceeding at a slow walk behind the Sikhs. I asked Mr. Eastwood how many of his party were armed and he said "four." He proceeded as far as the level crossing. I sent Mr. Eastwood round with some men to prevent the Sikhs breaking away from the railway line towards Calcutta. By this time it was quite dark. Sir William Duke came up to me and I asked him when the Sikhs were to go. He said he had secured another special train and the Sikhs had better sit down grass plot west of the railway line and wait. Sir William Duke then went to the railway station. The train was on the platform having come back from Majerhat Station. I posted European Sergeants in a single line a few yards away from the Sikhs who began to sit down. The line was taken up by the Punjab police. After putting out the line I went back to the level crossing to meet Sir William Duke whom I expected to see there. I had not been there more than a minute when there was a crackle of a series of explosion from the north end of the oblong crowd of Sikhs, who I found had jumped up. The firing from the Sikhs ran all through the crowd. I should say that 30 or 40 pistols and revolvers were going off. I heard bullets passing over my head. In addition the Sikhs rushed to the po-

It is noteworthy that the Albert Hall and the date have now disappeared from the German report of Mr. John Burns's "speech". His phantom utterance is, however, reinforced by equally imaginary "declarations" from the Lord Mayor of London, who will doubtless be not a little amused to find himself laid under contribution by German inventors in distress.

"OUR MAIN TASK."

A correspondent has sent us a translation of an article by Vice-Admiral Hermann Kirchhoff, which appeared under the above title in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" of September 4. It begins:—

"The splendid and great victories of our armies in all directions, which have already done much to clear up the general situation, have given rise to debates both in the Press and in private circles as to the final object the final aim, of the war.

That France has to be beaten, but not wiped out, as a highly cultured nation, that we must even try to be on good terms with France in the future, will be admitted by practically everybody. It is also admitted that our enemies in the East, who have nothing to seek in Europe, must be thoroughly beaten so as to make it impossible for them ever to make war against us again.

A number of newspapers say that to do away with Tsarism and Pan Slavism would be enough to ensure a lasting peace, free the people from an unbearable yoke, and maintain "high culture" and so on.

This is quite a mistaken point of view, and we must do all in our power to correct it. Let us bear in mind, first and foremost that we have not merely to defeat our enemies in the East and West, but that we must defeat and crush absolutely the perfidious Albion, the most pernicious of all political enemies, whose policy for centuries has been full of cunning and perfidy, subdue her to such an extent that her influence all over the world will be broken for ever. To crush England is our main task; to reduce her influence would be a blessing to the culture of the whole of the world. England must not be allowed to keep the influential position which she has held up to the present. The first steps to destroy her harmful influence in every direction have already been taken, and there are a number of ways to destroy our powerful opponent on the other side of the North Sea at any cost, ways, and means which need not all be taken simultaneously. The task is not an easy one, but it is a task worth all the sacrifices it will demand.

England must be crushed! But is this possible? Indeed it is! Never have lies, falsehood, and cunning during the years of peace been successful; never has the world seen so clearly what the so-called fair play of Old England really amounts to as at the present moment. It is as though at last the mask has been torn from the face of the hypocrite. Nobody need be in doubt as to what the state of the world would be if barbarous Russia, vain France, and bestial Serbia and Belgium were to be victorious! But the heavy German and Austrian blows have destroyed this phantom.

the sinking of the ship from whom a ransom will be demanded.

But it would be better through the official road street and be able to see Edward Gray's conversation friends. The clever, cold crossed through with re by splinters of shell men over there are in being great historians. risen before them in days, when the ships of being chased like sheep man heroes, when German submarines dash on the coast, when even the Bank began bankruptcy after bank tated the business world here German discipline sacrifice were able to make does there not rise a soul-barrowing picture.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT IS AVOIDED.

Diphtheria is usually when the child has prepared the child's system reception and development theria germs. When the diphtheria in the neighborhood that have colds shot home and off the street ed. Give them Chamber Remedy and they will not main at home long. It is the culture beds, which child's throat when it has minimizes the risk of infectious diseases. For salu mists and Store-keepers. and Re. 2.

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