

बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार



सत्तमेव जयते

संचिका संख्या 47311914  
अभिलेखागार संख्या

१६९४

बिहार सरकार

Political

Special

विभाग

शाखा

कार्यवाही

१६

सं०

५४

पृष्ठ

विषय:- Forfeiture by the C. P. Govt. of the  
Weekly Journal Comrade of  
26th September 1914. under the  
Press Act. 1910.



[CONFIDENTIAL]

File No. 473.

1914.

GOVERNMENT OF BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Political DEPARTMENT.

Special Section BRANCH.

B PROGS. FOR \_\_\_\_\_ 1914

Nos. \_\_\_\_\_

49 PAGES.

SUBJECT.

Forfeiture by the C.P. Govt. of the  
Weekly Journal Courade of  
26<sup>th</sup> September 1914 सरकार के हिस  
अक्ट. 1914

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Meeting at Patna on the 28<sup>th</sup> May 1915

Presided over by Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz  
Khan

Hussain in connection with the  
arrestment of Muhammad Ali Editor

of the Courade under the defence of Urdu

Keep

20-8-12



478<sup>3</sup>

(1)

DEPARTMENT.

File No. 478 of 1914

SUBJECT.

Forfeiture by C.P. Govt. of  
the Weekly Journal Comrade  
of 26<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1914, under the Press  
Act.

Notes and Orders.

From the Govt. of C.P.  
No. 372 / XVI - 16-30, Df. 12. 11. 14.

me

C.S.

बिहार सरकार

The notifications may  
be re-published in the Pro-Gazette  
for general information.  
17. 11. 1914. Draft for approval.

MM

Perusal (I think we  
have already republished the  
Govt of India's order of forfeiture  
of the same number)

Verif

1/27

18. 11. 14

27. 11. 14

rel

17/11



C.S.

The issue does not appear to have been proscribed by the Govt of India. They alluded to it in their reference proposed regarding the Press Ordinance.

The draft submitted may

perhaps be passed

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अधीन खागा निदेशालय)  
K.S.  
19.11.14

It is known that it has been proscribed  
near Mr. B.R. Singh  
19.11

19.11

wired.

K.S.  
19.11.14

The Notification referred to by  
b.s. will be found at Flag C.

B.S.  
20/11. 1914



4  
Wire to Ranchi as follows:-

*repeated*

"If we have not ~~received~~ already Notifica-  
"tion of confiscation of the Comrade by  
"the Government of India we had better  
"~~repeat~~ it. Please have this seen to  
urgently".

*MTZ*

20-11-1914.

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



0.

6

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form to accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.

As.

Office Stamp.



Handed in at (Office of Origin).

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Wd.

TO Ranchi 20/10/14 State  
Bihar Bankeipore  
मिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अगिले खात्मार निदेशालय)  
No notification by the Govt of  
India prescribing issue of  
Comrade of 26 Septe last can  
be traced in their gazette Bengal  
Gazettes being looked up under

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.



C.

## INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

## NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Office Stamp

Rs.

As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

TO

Read. here at

H.


M.

Bihar Political  
 बिहार राज सरकार  
 मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
 (बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



8

(4)

बिहार  सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

C.S. Papers subup.

W.T.  
21/11

1/11/11  
21/11



H. M.

This case is on all fours with that of "Al Hilal" in Calcutta. The order of forfeiture is against the Press not against the newspaper: though all copies of the latter are forfeited it follows that it is not necessary to republish the notice, unless the L. R. advises us that this is necessary to enable this Govt. to issue warrants under section 7, a point on which I have suggested we may consult L. R. him

U.O. 9. 239  
21/XI.

*W.M.*  
21-11-1914.

*W.M. Al Hilal can*

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)  
21.11.14

To. L. R. No. 245  
22.11.1914.

C.S.

I would advise that in this case, too, a notification should issue under S. 12 (1) declaring all copies forfeited to His Majesty. This would be better than to merely reproduce the Central Provinces Notifications. The wording will be the same, substituting "Bihar & Orissa" for "Central Provinces" & "Bihar".

C.S.  
23.XI.

*W.M. I have*  
*W.M. and have not*



9/ Please draft short article  
article referred to

Encl  
24/11

11  
17/12  
25.11.13

C.S.

A draft is submitted.

As the C.P. have sent copies  
of their Notice to other Goats  
we need not perhaps send  
copies of ours.

2. We have no copy of  
the article being proscribed. Perhaps

the D. I. G. may be able to  
give us a copy for H's perusal.

K.C.B.

25.11.14.

He has put a redraft on the  
lines of the Govt of India  
speculation, i.e. grouping the  
days grouped to (the red  
marks). It was the  
which primarily concerned  
wording in the  
Court and they



12

would undoubtedly raise it again  
for address (Mr. C. P. form

2. Ask off upo

1/2/11

25/11

A revised draft No. 11  
is placed in the file.

Rev.  
25.11.14.

D. I. G. Guise etc. upo

25. 11. 14

u.o. 9.256.  
25/xl.

बिहार सरकार

C.S. The leave not. got. full  
particulars but the question of  
the wording of the notification was  
raised by Mohamed Ali in the  
appeal to the High Court Calcutta  
in the matter of the forfeiture  
of the pamphlet called "Come  
over to Macedonia"

The Honble Chief Justice held  
though the notification  
the Court was valid  
the legality of the order  
of the Privy Council.

4 C.S.



H. M.

13

*Sofar Ali*

Mr Mohamed Ali is not likely to attempt to dispute the order in the Chief Court of the Punjab. ~~He~~ <sup>it</sup> had tried once before with no success. On the other hand when the Bengal Govt. proscribed his pamphlet, ~~to~~ "Come over to ~~from~~ Macedonia and help us" he did try the Calcutta High Court and got, if no relief, a considerable measure of sympathy and a judicial pronouncement which has been the foundation for a mischievous agitation both in India and in England. It is therefore certain that if we are not careful in the form of our notification he will be tempted to have a shot at getting another expression of judicial sympathy in his favour by taking our order into the Calcutta High Court, and for this reason I think we should follow closely the wording of the order of the Govt. of India itself and not the summary form of the Central Provinces (which incidentally the Calcutta High Court has condemned and we are therefore not at liberty to adopt.) We may assume that the Govt. of India's form is correct though their order ~~is~~ is based under section 4 and not under sec.12.

*1/12/14*

*Elu*

*6/11*

26-11-1914.



14  
p.u.c.

D. O. from Mr Wheeler No.2577-Political  
dated the 24th Novr.1914.

-----

H. M.

In view of this letter I think it right to resubmit for consideration the question whether this Government should issue the order under section 12, sub-section (1) in respect of this particular issue of the Comrade. My previous notes (pages 5-8 above) show that the matter has been considered and care has been taken to follow the form of the Government of India's own order, a comparison of which with that used by the Bengal Government in the case of Al Hilal indicates that the Advocate General has been consulted and the form accordingly prepared to meet the requirements of the Press Act. I do not think therefore that we ~~should~~ need to have any fear of the result if our notification were called into Court. But the enclosures to Mr Wheeler's letter appear to indicate that the Govt. of India are very nervous and unwilling that action should be taken outside Delhi and it may be advisable to refer to the Govt. of India the question of what action we should take.

2 I have tried to get Mr Hill at the Press by telephone but I do not suppose the Gazette has issued and if not to hold it up. Mr Hill has disregarded an order I gave him always to



10/ have some one at the telephone so that he might  
be summoned when required.

We may perhaps telegraph to the Government  
of India as follows:-

"Reference <sup>your</sup> ~~Mr Wheeler's~~ demi-official letter- (d'd 1/11/14)

"Central Provinces Government have proscribed

"issue of Comrade in Gazette of 12th November.

Is there any  
objection to

"Should this Government ~~notify~~ under sec. 12(1)

"or not".

This telegram will be sent in cipher.

/Mell

28-11-1914.

also proscribing

The whole object of India's  
letter is to tell us not to play  
into Muhammad Ali's hands  
by giving him an opportunity  
of bringing a case in Calcutta  
High Court. So we had better  
give up the idea of proscribing  
the Comrade & cancel our  
proposed notice, which was at  
once bring the case within  
the jurisdiction of the Calcutta  
High Court.

he should want one ~~officer~~ <sup>commiss</sup> not  
to act on the belief that he  
is not in force here.

Eals

27/11

I agree M.  
28/11/14

1/11/14  
1/11/14  
28/11  
Eals



16

Press informed  
+ Telegram  
issued  
D.A.  
29/11

Inform Press, issue telegram  
8 Nov 14 & bring up for  
draft tomorrow

1/12/14

29.11

1/12/14

Draft for approval  
"Nell"

29.11

Elcl

29.11

1/12/14

29.11

page 7

To All Comms. No. 953-57

Dated 30<sup>th</sup> November 1914.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

page 8

Tel from Govt. of India, Home Deptt.  
No. 2694. Dated 1.12.14.

W. F.

Get back the  
from Press.

Feb

1/12/14

Telephone  
to Pressing

H. H.

May go to C.S.

Sd/- C. B. Bayley  
1. 12. 14.

Sd/- C. S. Bayley  
1. 12. 14.

C.S.  
4.12.14

1/12/14

1/12/14

4.12.14

It was not intended that  
a telegram should issue to Home  
Deptt; but no harm is  
done

Restore  
H.H.

1/12/14

5/12



17  
Extract from the Bengalee, Article headed  
"The Conrade", dated the 3rd December 1914.

H. M.

Perusal. This is the article which was proscribed. The extract is most misleading and these "Fabian" socialist papers do a great deal of harm.

Sd. H. LeM.

6-12-1914.

This one is surely Sydney Webb and Ramsay Macdonald?

Sd. H. LeM.

6-12-1914.

Sd. E. A. G.

6-12-1914.

Sd. C. S. B.

6-12-1914.

Sd. H. LeM.

7-12-1914.

From the Govt. of Punjab No. 6989.S.B. dated the  
8th December 1914.

C. S.

Submitted.

Under India's instructions we have decided not to proscribe.

Sd. K.C.B.

13-12-1914.

Sd. H. LeM.

13-12-1914.

Extract from the Bengalee dated the 17th Decr. 1914.

Await.

Sd. H. LeM.

17-12-1914.

From the Govt. of the United Provinces No. 2341  
dated the 23rd Decr. 1914.

xxx C.S.

No action necessary. It was decided not  
be.

2.14

Sd. H. LeM.  
28.12.14



Extract from the Amrita Bazar Patrika  
Article "Comrade Confiscation" dated  
12th January 1915.

--0-----

In file about the Comrade.

Sd. H. LeM.

12-1-1915.

Extract from the Beharee  
Dated 25-5-1915.

May be noticed in the  
Fortnightly

sd. H. M. C. P.

26. 5. 1915

Extract from the D. I. G's Fortnightly  
Report for Fortnight Ending 31. 5. 15  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Extract from the Fortnightly  
Report to the Govt. of India, of  
30. 5. 1915.

P. U. C. I. Extract from the Bengalee of 30. 5.

Submit with others. to H. M.

sd. J. C. B. D.

31. 5. 15

P. U. C. II Extract from the Bengalee of 30. 5.

With file, if we have one  
on the Subject, if not Submit  
this for perusal to H. M.

sd. J. C. B. D.

31. 5. 15

To H. M. with file  
regarding "Comrade"  
and Muhammad Ali

Uhl  
2/6



20  
Confidential

NOTE

R. No. 1058  
8-6-15.

(14)

Chief Secretary.

-p24. correct  
Attached is the copy of a wire received from the D.C.I. and my reply to him, for your information.

I consulted Mr Oldham and with his permission I am sending D.C.I. a copy of his D.O. No 855 C dated 4th June to your address. I have done this as D.C.I. is certain to notice the expression used by Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain in introducing the subject of the Meeting and it is as well perhaps that he should know that the matter has had the attention of the Commissioner and is under report to Government.

CC Report.  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय, विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार विशालय)  
8/6/15

Placed up with the Comr's Ofc. and the reports of the meeting which approved the Behance & report

8/6/15

Submitted. The extract from the "Behance" will be found at p 22 correct. The Exp



22

(15)

is not being received by us.  
The Commr's O/o No 855-C, dated  
the 4<sup>th</sup> June has also not  
been received in office.

keB  
8/6/15

C.S.

I have not seen  
the Commr's O/o to you

for  
9.6.15

Mr. F  
The O/o has just  
come down Put up  
for submission to  
us  
keB  
9/6

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



24

From Mr Ryland to  
Mr Vincent D.O.  
7.6.6.1915

From the Hon. Mr. Oldham, D.O. No. 855-C,  
H. M. 7.4.6.15.

Recd. Perhaps I may  
acknowledge Mr. Oldham's letter and  
say that I <sup>fully</sup> approve of the action  
taken by him.

The meeting is question and the  
presence of the Khanna Bahadur was  
noticed in our last fortnightly  
report. We may report next fort-  
night the action taken by the Com-  
tee in the matter.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

H. H. Shrivastava

Amul.  
7/6/15

Amul

7/6/15

Seen. Mr. Oldham to. perfectly  
right. Amul.  
8/6/15

Some the Dr. before Mr. Oldham

Amul  
9/6

To The Hon. Mr. Oldham, D.O. No. 1224-C.  
7.9.6.1915

Re-submitted. The Dr. letter  
from Mr. Oldham and reply  
are put into the file.



u.s.

Resubmitted. Mr.

Osohams letter has since  
been received. kindly see p 26 conno  
your note at p 15 above  
and the notes on the  
preceding page.

KEB  
9.6.15

CS

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(बिहार मध्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

I do not know  
whether I.M. & H.H.  
have seen R. D. Land's  
letter yet.

9.6.15

4  
b 15 lines

A.M.

Perusal of the notes on p. 14-15  
& the correspondence on p. 22-23  
which have not yet been seen, I think

13/6

11/6 17/6/15

u. o. 9. 730.  
11-6-15.

CS. Should still see  
H.H. need not be  
troubled with  
this  
12/6 V  
13/6

Restone  
KEB

Returned by H.H.  
without orders  
Resubmitted  
13/6  
14/6/15



p.u.c. I 26

Extract from the Fortnightly Report  
of the Commr. Patna, dt. 12. 6. 1915-  
(18)

p.u.c. II

From the D.I. G., C.I. D., Memo No. 2719 S.B.  
dt. 11. 6. 1915.

nd.  
14. 6. 15.

CS

for

14. 6. 15

H. M.

H. H. Mnd.  
14/6/15

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
1576  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

u.o.g. 751  
15-6-15.

1576/15

Reslove  
LKB  
16/6.

p. 30. Extract from Abstract for W.S.  
19-6-1915.

Reslove  
LKB  
17/5.

Records  
LKB  
23/7



28

R No. 604  
17/xi

19 (3/19)

No. 372/xvi. 16. 30

Central Provinces Secretariat.  
General Administration Department.

\*\*\*\*\*

From

G. P. Burton, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
Central Provinces,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government  
of Bihar and Orissa.

Dated Nagpur, the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1914.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information  
of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, -----  
a copy of each of the Central Provinces Gazette Notifica-  
tions Nos. 370 and 371 dated the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1914, declaring  
the issue of the 26th September 1914 of the Weekly Journal  
"Comrade" to be forfeited to His Majesty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*J. N. S. N. S.*

Under Secretary.

B.B.



30

20

Central Provinces Secretariat.  
General Administration Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nagpur, the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1914.

No. 370 In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, Sub-Section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies, wherever found in the Central Provinces, of the issue of the 26th September 1914 of the Weekly Journal "Comrade" published in English at Delhi, containing an article entitled "The choice of the Turks" printed at pages 233 to 240 of the said issue, to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the said article is, likely or has a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference or suggestion or otherwise, to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India.

Sd/- A. Blennerhassett,  
Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
Central Provinces.

B.B.



32

Central Provinces Secretariat.  
General Administration Department.

(21)

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nagpur, the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1914.

No. 371. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, Sub-Section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (1 of 1910), as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies, wherever found in Berar, of *the* *issue of* the 26th September 1914 of the Weekly Journal "Comrade" published in English at Delhi, containing an article entitled "The choice of the Turks" printed at pages 233 to 240 of the said issue, to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the said article is likely or has a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference or suggestion or otherwise, to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India and Berar.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Sd/- A. Blennerhassett,  
Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
Central Provinces.

B.B.





SECRET.

R. No. 707  
28/XI.

D. O. No. 2577 Political,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th November, 1914.

CG 827-XI.14  
HP  
28.11.14

Dear Le Mesurier,

With reference to the recent forfeiture of the security of the Comrade press and a number of that paper it will be seen from the copies of the telegraphic correspondence enclosed that Muhammad Ali is trying, as in the Macedonia pamphlet case, to get a cause of action within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)  
As he may possibly try a similar manoeuvre in Bihar and Orissa the facts are communicated for the information of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Yours sincerely,

H. Wheeler

The Hon'ble Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar  
and Orissa.

ges



36

(23)

Copy of a telegram dated the 23rd November 1914, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

-----

Solicitor for Muhammad Ali has forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for forfeiture, one copy of the issue of the "Comrade" proscribed by the Governor General in Council. As this raises the question of policy, the Governor in Council requests to be informed as to what the Government of India desire to be done.

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बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



38

(24)

Copy of a telegram no. 2576 dated the 24th, November 1914, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

-----

Your telegram of 23rd instant. Comrade. Presumed Bengal Government has issued no order under Press Act in respect of copy in question nor has empowered Commissioner of Police to seize. If so doubtful if Halliday has power to seize and he should decline to act referring correspondent to Delhi authorities. If local Government think necessary consult Advocate General whether Halliday bound to seize.

-----

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



Draft.

29/30/11/1914.

To

All Commissioners.

Sir,

*12/11/14*

~~Under instructions received from the Govt. of India~~ I am to request that you will instruct your District Officers not to take any action with regard to confiscating any copies of the issues of the 26th September of the Weekly Journal "Comrade" which has been forfeited under sec.4(1) of the Indian Press Act I of 1910 by the Govt. of India.

2. A question has arisen ~~as to~~ whether the orders of forfeiture are valid elsewhere than in the jurisdiction of the

Chief Commissioner of Delhi and until it

*has been*

~~is~~ decided no measures should be taken

to forfeit any copy whether found by

Govt. officers or presented by private

persons for the purpose of forfeiture.

I have etc.



42  
R. No. 755

18  
(26)

TELEGRAM.

To,

Private Secretary, Bihar.

Dated the 1st December 1914.  
Recd the 1st December 1914.

2694. Your telegram of 29th November last.  
Comrade. Government of India do not advise proscribing.  
Too late now to stop copies in circulation and there  
may be attendant disadvantages.

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



44

File 473

(9)  
(27)

The Bengalee 3rd December 1914

**The "Comrade."**

THE current issue of the *New Statesman* has the following appreciatory observations as to the ability and independence with which the Mahomedan Weekly *Comrade* used to be conducted:—

Apropos of the attitude of Indian Moslems to the war, the latest available issue of the "Comrade" of Delhi is particularly interesting. The "Comrade" is decidedly the most vigorous and influential Mohamedan paper in India. It is very ably conducted as a journalistic enterprise, and has a note of genuine sturdy independence that is not always found even in the most advanced of Indian nationalist organs. It does not profess any kind of sentimental "loyalty" to British rule. This is what it said on September 26th at the conclusion of a long article calling upon Great Britain to fulfil her pledges in regard to the evacuation of Egypt:

"But let us repeat that whatever England may do to Turkey or Egypt our anchor holds. The chapter of civic controversy with the officials is closed. Whatever our grievances, whatever reforms we desire, everything must wait for a more seasonable occasion. Even if the Government were to concede to us all that we ever desired or dreamt—if, for instance, the Moslem University were offered to us on our own terms or the Press Act repeal were to be announced, or even if Self-Government were to be conceded to us, we would humbly tell the Government—that this is no time for it and that we must for the present decline such concessions with thanks. Concessions are asked for and accepted in peace. We are not Russian Poles. We need no bribes!

Yet this is the paper which has been systematically pursued with the iron rod of the New Press Act. Independence is quite consistent with true and reasoned loyalty. Asking Great Britain to fulfil her pledges does not by any means constitute sedition or disloyalty. But the rigours of the Press Act have been visited upon the *Comrade* and it has not only forfeited its security deposit of Rs. 5,000 but been asked to make a further deposit of Rs. 10,000 to acquire the right to live. It was time that the Press Act were repealed.

महि  
(बिहार)

11/11

पुसल This is the article which was prohibited! But the extrad is not misleading. The Fabian socialist papers do a great deal of harm

1/12

6/12

This one is made by Sydney Webb, Ramsey MacDonald

in file re Comrade  
Feb 7/12

1/11 1/12  
6/12

End  
6/12  
1/11/12

1/12  
7/12



R. No. 828,

13.12.14

28  
(to #)

46  
No. 6989

S.B.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of  
Bihar and Orissa,  
Ranchi.

Dated Lahore, the 8th December 1914.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of His  
Honour the Lieutenant Governor a copy of Punjab Govern-  
ment Notification No. 1212, dated the 2nd December 1914, re-  
garding the proscription under Section 12 of the Indian Press  
Act of 1910 of the issue of the weekly journal "Comrade"  
dated the 26th September 1914.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)  
I am to say that this issue of the journal was original-  
ly proscribed by the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. Thompson.

Revenue Secretary

For Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.



48

29

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

*The 2nd December 1914.*

No. 1212.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the issue of the 26th September 1914 of the weekly journal "Comrade," published in English at Delhi, containing an article entitled "The Choice of the Turks," printed at pages 233 to 240 of the said issue, the contents of which appear to the Government of the Punjab to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

C. A. BARRON,

*Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



50

MADE IN U. S. A.

(12)  
30

The Bengalee 17<sup>th</sup> December 1914

CONFISCATION OF THE  
"COMRADE."

APPLICATION AT HIGH COURT.

At the High Court on Tuesday before the Chief Justice, Mr. Norton with Mr. S. M. Shareif instructed by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, made an application on behalf of Moulvi Abul Kalam Azad, the editor of an Urdu paper, "Al Hilal," of Calcutta, under Section 17 of the Press Act to fix a date and appoint a Special Bench to consider and set aside an order confiscating all copies of the "Comrade" newspaper of Delhi of the 26th September last.

Counsel said that the order complained of appeared in a Notification which appeared in the "Gazette of India" under Section 4 of the Press Act, confiscating that particular issue of the "Comrade." It was stated that in that issue appeared an article headed "The Choice of the Turks", which was likely to create disaffection against His Majesty and the Government established by law in India. The applicant gets a copy of the "Comrade" in exchange and that particular issue of the "Comrade" was with him and he felt himself aggrieved by the Notification of the Government of India. The application was made on the ground that the article did not in any way tend to create disaffection against either His Majesty the King Emperor or the Government established by law in India. Counsel further mentioned that a copy of the issue of "Comrade" of the 26th September last was sent to the Government of Bengal but the latter refused to confiscate it.

His Lordship fixed the 11th January next when he would appoint a Special Bench to hear the matter.

मंत्रि  
(बिहार र  
नेदेशालय)

awad

1/12/14

17.12

Ranjan

Mr. 7  
17.12.14

CS.  
P. K. Mukh

17/12/14



R. No. 939.

No. 2341

27/12/14.

31

13/14

From

D. A. Barker, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to Government,  
United Provinces.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government  
of Bihar and Orissa.

General Admn.  
Department.

Dated Allahabad, the 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1914.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the issue of the 26th September 1914 of the weekly journal "comrade" published in English at Delhi, containing an article entitled "The choice of the Turks" has been declared by this Government to be forfeited to His Majesty. The Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, has been directed to forward to you direct a copy of the notification immediately after ~~immediately~~ its publication in the United Provinces Government Gazette.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. Barker.

Under Secretary.



54  
32  
Registered No. A 388



# Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

EXTRAORDINARY.

ALLAHABAD, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1914.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

MISCELLANEOUS.

*The 23rd December 1914.*

No. 2339/III—27.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has received trustworthy information that the issue of the 26th September 1914 of the weekly journal *Comrade*, published in English at Delhi, contains an article entitled "The Choice of the Turks," which has a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India. He therefore declares all copies of the said issue of the journal wherever found in these provinces to be forfeited to His Majesty in accordance with the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces,*

R. BURN,

*Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.*



**COMRADE  
CONFISCATION**

**APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT.  
PETITION REJECTED.**

At the High Court on Monday a special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Holmwood disposed of the application made by Abul Kalam Azad editor of a weekly paper called "Al Hilal" published in Calcutta against an order passed by the Governor General in Council at Delhi declaring all copies of the "Comrade" newspaper dated the 26th September 1914 to be forfeited to His Majesty the King Emperor. In that issue of the "comrade" appeared a rejoinder to an article entitled "The choice of the Turko" which appeared in the "Times" of London on the 29th August 1914 and that article in the "Comrade" was in the opinion of the Governor General in Council was likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India.

Messrs. B. Chuckerbutty and Shareef appeared for the petitioner. The Advocate General represented the Crown.

The Advocate General.—I appear in support of the order of confiscation.

The Chief Justice.—Which Government you appear for.

The Advocate General.—I appear in support of the order. Really I am appearing for the Local Government of Delhi.

The Chief Justice.—Under the Rules we can only issue notice on the Government of Bengal.

The Advocate General.—I am instructed by the Government of Bengal on whom notice had been issued.

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Chuckerbutty, said that the petitioner did not say anywhere that he still held that copy of "comrade" nor did he mention the place of his residence. Further he had not given the Court the order of forfeiture. But subject to any objection by the other side his lordship asked Mr. Chuckerbutty to proceed with the case as regards the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Chuckerbutty said that under the Press Act the Legislature had conferred upon the Local Government jurisdiction not only to forfeit a press or its security but also to declare that any copy of the offending issue of the newspaper wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty. The expression "wherever found" meant any part of the country where the Indian Press Act was in operation. Regard being had to the nature of the mischief done by such publication, the declaration made by a Local Government was not confined to its territorial limits. This view of the reading of section 4 was supported by section 22. The words "every person" in that section means every person wherever he might be where the Press Act was under operation. The Legislature contemplated only one declaration and that by the Local Government which had the means to know what the press in its territory published was. He was seeking to set aside the order of forfeiture in respect of his copy.

Mr. Justice Holmwood.—Your copy is not forfeited.

Mr. Chuckerbutty.—But the order affects me.

The Chief Justice.—We are not sure whether we can listen to this application. This Court has no jurisdiction over the Government of India in respect of this particular order. We have jurisdiction over the Government of Bengal which is innocent.

Continuing counsel said that in order to avoid conflict of decisions between two Local Governments the Government of India gave jurisdiction to one Local Government to declare the forfeiture for the whole country. The Act provided that the Local Government should pass the order under whose jurisdiction the press was. Where the paper was imported into India from outside the action was taken under section 12 and for the Local Government had no means to get at the press. Under the Press Act the Government of India was not invested with any power. In sections 3 (2) and 8 (2) the words Local Governments occurred and it was so put intentionally. His complaint occurred and it was so put intentionally. His complaint was not against any Government but against the order of forfeiture and the property was within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bengal.

Mr. Justice Holmwood.—In section 17 the words are "the High Court" and not "a High Court". It clearly meant the High Court within the jurisdiction of the Local Government which had passed the order.

Mr. Chuckerbutty.—The order has operation over the whole area covered by the Press Act and "the High Court" means the High Court within the local area in which the applicant lives.

The Chief Justice.—The Government of Bengal has done nothing in the matter. Why have you come here. You can go to other High Court.

Mr. Chuckerbutty.—Frankly speaking if the litigants in India believe in your lordships' court it is no fault of ours.

The Chief Justice.—We have our idiosyncrasies.

Mr. Chuckerbutty.—Apparently they believe in those idiosyncrasies and that is why they come all the way from Delhi.

The Chief Justice.—Suppose Jurisdiction is not barred by section 22 and a suit is brought against the Government of India. In which court it should be brought.

Mr. Chuckerbutty.—My property is here and I will bring the suit here under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act my property under your lordships jurisdiction is affected.

Continuing counsel said as in the Criminal Procedure Code power was given for searches in territories outside a province so by section 7 of the Press Act power was given to the Local Government to issue orders binding on all persons where the Press Act was in force. It refrained from giving any power to the Supreme Government.

Their lordships in rejecting the application observed that the petition was not in order. On the 2nd November section 4 (1) of the Press Act declared the security of Rs. 2000 of "comrade" newspaper and all copies of its issue of the 26th September 1914 wherever found forfeited to His Majesty. This order was served presumably on the keeper of the press. The Governor General in Council had every power in issuing such order. The complaint of the petitioner was that he was the recipient of a copy of the "comrade" in exchange for his paper "Al Hilal" and as such he became the owner of the issue of that newspaper. He considered that the order passed by the Governor General affected him. It was not for their lordships to decide it for they had no jurisdiction to deal with it. The order was not made by the Government of Bengal and there had been no order made by the Government of Bengal in this matter and no action had been taken by any of the officers of the Government of Bengal giving effect to the order of forfeiture. It was clear they had no jurisdiction in the case. The rule of the Calcutta High Court provided for serving notice on the Government of Bengal. They were asked to interfere in an order of a Government over which they had no power to compel its attendance. There was a High Court where the applicant could have gone and therefore no justice was withheld. The application was rejected.

In file about the  
"Comrade" 1/12/15  
12/11



58

96 34

The Beharree 25<sup>th</sup> May 1915-

**Public Meeting.**

A notice over the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. Kamrul Huda, Nawab Sarfaraz Hossain Khan and Mr. M. Haque is issued for a public meeting to be held on Monday at 4 p.m. in the theatrical pavilion at Ramna, in Bankipore, to consider the question of submitting a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy praying reconsideration of the order of internment of Mr. Mohammed Ali and Mr. Shauket Ali.

May 25  
Notice for the  
Public Meeting

Mr. Z  
27/5

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



60 (48 35)  
Extract from the Fortnightly Report from the Deputy  
Inspector General of Police, Crime and Railways,  
dated the 31st May 1915.

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The internment of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali is much talked of. On the 25th instant a meeting was convened by Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq. A large number of Muhammadans of Patna with a few Hindus met at the Parsee Ripon Theatre in Patna City. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain of Patna presided.

Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq moved the following resolution:-  
"That this meeting requests the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to kindly reconsider his order regarding the internment of Messrs Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali".

In proposing the resolution Mr Haqq spoke of the good work done by the brothers Muhammad and Shaukat. He described them as fearless and independent leaders of the country and of the Muhammadan community. He pointed out that the world was ignorant of the faults for which these two men have been interned and demanded that they should be restored to their followers. He declared that if their present request was not listened to by the Chief Commissioner that they would appeal to H. E. the Viceroy, with whom he had every hope of the appeal being successful.

In conclusion Mr Haqq made his usual attack on the C.I.D., declaring that the poorly paid staff reported against innocent people to justify their existence. He declared himself a victim.

The resolution was seconded by Babu Mathura Nath Sinha, a local Bengali Wakil and congresswallah of some standing, moderate in views. This gentleman in supporting Mr Haqq's proposal stated that Muhammad Ali was a leader of Muhammadans and Hindus alike.

Muhammad Nur and Abdul Hakim, local pleaders, also addressed the meeting in the vernacular in favour of the resolution. The latter likened the C.I.D. to angels sent by



God to watch over the doings of everybody night and day. The resolution was then put and carried. Dr Mahmood, Barrister-at-Law, moved the 2nd resolution, which was to this effect:-

"That the meeting expresses sincere sympathy to Messrs Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali and with their mother and family in their misfortune, and prays to God that he will give them courage to bear their misfortune".

Dr Mahmood said that Muhammad Ali and Mr Haqq were responsible for keeping the Muhammadan community calm and quiet at the time of the outbreak of war with Turkey, but their work remained unacknowledged and unknown.

Mr Chander Bansi Sahai, Barrister-at-Law, seconded the resolution. He concluded his remarks by drawing attention to the police officers present at the meeting and appealed to the officers to perform their duties like gentlemen.

The third resolution:- विभाग

(विभाग) "That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and to the mother of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali", was proposed by Mr Wadud, and seconded by one Ismail and carried.

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64

(37)

Extract from the Fortnightly Report to the Government  
of India (D.O.No.1137-C.) Dated the 30th May 1915.

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2. Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq took advantage of the internment of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali to convene a protest meeting at Patna on the 25th instant. The meeting was attended by a large number of Muhammadans and a few Hindus. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hossain presided and the principal speakers were Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq, Babu Mathura Nath Sinha (a local Bengali pleader), Dr. Mahmud (Barrister-at-law), and Mr Chander Bansi Sahai (Barrister-at-law). Resolutions requesting the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to reconsider the order of internment and expressing sympathy with Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were carried unanimously and communicated to the Chief Commissioner.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



## INTERNMENT OF EDITORS.

### Meeting in Bankipur.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Parsee Theatre, Bankipore, to consider the question of memorialising the Government with regard to the internment of Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother Mr. Shaukat Ali. The attendance was fair, among those present being Mr. M. Haque, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Mr. A. Aziz, Dr. Mahomood, M. Noorul Husain, Mr. Syed Husain, M. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Wadood, Babu Rama Chandra Adury, Babu Mathura Nath Sinha, C. B. Sahay, and Mr. A. K. Md. alim.

On the motion of Mr. Haque, seconded by Mr. A. Aziz, Khan Bahadur, Sarfaraz Husain Khan was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali were known throughout India. Their services to country and their community were known to them. They had been interned by the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Mr. Mahomed Ali was suffering from diabetes his internment was most cruel, as not for this alone that his internment was considered most cruel. He did not know whether he had committed any offence at all. His internment, therefore, could not but create great dissatisfaction throughout the country. He then called upon Mr. Haque to move the first resolution.

Mr. Haque said:—

Nawab Sahab and gentlemen,—The resolution entrusted to my care runs thus:—That this meeting requests the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province to kindly reconsider his order regarding the internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and to cancel it in deference to the widespread feelings and wishes of the Indians in several parts and the Mahomedan community in particular.

I have known the two brothers, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali, for the last twelve years most intimately. Our acquaintance quickly developed into friendship, which ultimately ripened into deep, and I hope abiding, affection. Indeed, our relations have been, for a number of years, that of brothers.

I have closely watched their careers and seen them rise step by step to the position that they now hold in Muslim society. The great services rendered to the community by Mr. Mahomed Ali at immense personal sacrifices will long live in the memory of his people. His is a strong personality which will not be subdued by

harsh measures. A man of fearless independence, absolute honesty of aim and sincerity of purpose, his strong will will not bend to any misfortune that may befall him. By their character and services the brothers have endeared themselves to hundreds of thousands of Mussalmans who, it is no exaggeration to say, simply worship them and would undergo any sacrifice to save them from troubles and indignities. At the present time they are the most popular leaders of Muslim India.

Speaking for myself there have been times when we have differed, and perhaps violently differed on public questions. I am an out and out Congressman, and a great believer in Congress politics. I would sink all differences for the advancement of India. Mr. Mahomed Ali is a great individualist, who will stand upon everything which he considers as Muslim rights. But never have these differences of views come between our personal relations and never for one moment have they lessened my admiration for the sturdy character of the man.

Gentlemen, such two men have been deprived of their liberty and interned under the Defence of India Act. What is their offence? Nobody knows. In these days of troubles and tribulations when the Muslim community is intensely excited one would have thought that further causes of excitement would have been avoided. Instead of interning leaders of people an attempt would have been made to enlist their sympathies on the side of the Government. The real trouble is that the entire community is ignorant of the offence of these two brothers. Knowing the condition of the country it is very difficult to take anything on blind trust. We know that there is a class of men who thrive on carrying ready-made tales to higher quarters where credence is given to them. Then there is our Criminal Intelligence Department which, to justify its existence, has sometimes to manufacture reports. I know it, as I have myself been the victim of this Department. If Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali are guilty, let us know their offence and the sources of Government information, and none will condemn them more strongly than myself in spite of my love and affection. Till their guilt is known and proved I for one will remain absolutely unconvinced.

Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that there has been some mistake somewhere, and if we approached the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and requested him to reconsider his order everything will be all right again. Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali will be restored to us, and the Government will earn the un-

dying gratitude of the entire Muslim community. But, if we fail before the Chief Commissioner, let us go to His Excellency the Viceroy. Once he said on a memorable occasion that he is our father and we are his children and to whom should the children go, in times of their trouble, if not to their father? Never have I lost my faith in the broadminded and far-reaching statesmanship of Lord Hardinge. It was our Viceroy who pacified Bengal by modifying the partition of Bengal—that great blunder of Lord Curzon. It was our Viceroy who satisfied the Muslim community by setting the dangerous affair at Cawnpore. It was Lord Hardinge who came to the assistance of our brethren in South Africa. It is his personality which has shown to the world the intense loyalty of the Indian people towards their Sovereign. I am convinced that if we go to him the wrong shall be righted, and we shall not return disappointed.

Gentlemen, let me in the end once more repeat what I have often said before, that our duty in the present crisis is clear. It is to be cool and calm and never how or do anything intentionally or unintentionally which may have even the appearance of embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of the great task which lies before the Empire.

Other speakers followed and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

निदेशालय)

Suburban  
15/5/15  
31.5



68

The Bungalow 30th May 1918

39  
24**Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mahomedan opinion.**

As we anticipated the internment of Mr. Mohamed Ali and his brother has evoked a sense of profound sorrow and sympathy among the Mahomedan community. The crowded meeting at Delhi has been followed by a public meeting at Bankipur, at which Mr. Mazrul Haque, in an eloquent speech, voiced the Mahomedan, and we may add, the Indian sentiment on the subject. We are glad to notice the presence of some Hindoo and Bengali gentlemen at the meeting. For, as we have observed, the Hindoo community strongly sympathize with their Mahomedan fellow-countrymen in this matter. The internment of Mr. Mohamed Ali and his brother has been an unwise action on the part of the Government. "In these days of trouble and tribulation," said Mr. Mazr-ul-Huq, "when the Moslem community is intensely excited one would have thought that further causes of excitement would have been avoided. Instead of internment leaders of people an attempt would have been made to enlist their sympathies on the side of the Government." We entirely endorse this view. Never was the co-operation of the popular leaders more indispensable than now. The Mahomedan community are passing through a period of unusual excitement. Is it wise to add to that excitement by internment of two of their trusted leaders? The unwisdom of the measure is accentuated by the fact that no body knows what Mr. Mohamed Ali's offence is—or what the danger is, to guard against which his internment has become necessary. The authorities have proceeded upon the report of the C. I. D.; but the C. I. D. are not among the infallibles of the earth. Working in secret, more than any other Department of the Government, they are likely to commit mistakes; and it is a serious matter to deprive a man of his liberty upon the uncorroborated and untested report of the C. I. D. The condition of the country is really not such as to justify such an extreme step.

मंत्रि  
(बिहार र  
देशालय)

Mr. F  
you are having a  
file - P  
31.5.15

to Mr. Fie, if we  
have as the subject,  
16 now submit this  
to him as to H.M.  
31.5.15

21.5.15



## INTERNMENT OF MR. MAHOMED ALI.

### Meeting in Bankipore.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Parsee Theatre, Bankipore, to consider the question of memorialising the Government with regard to the internment of Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother Mr. Shaukat Ali. The attendance was fair, among those present being Mr. M. Haque, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Mr. A. Aziz, Dr. Mahmood, M. Noorul Husain, Mr. Syed Husain, M. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Wadood, Babu Rama Chandra Jyoti, Babu Mathura Nath Sinha, Mr. C. B. Sahay, and Mr. A. K. Md. Kalim.

On the motion of Mr. Haque, seconded by A. Aziz, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain, a resolution was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali were interned throughout India. Their services to the country and their community were also known to all.

They had been interned by the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Mr. Mahomed Ali was suffering from diabetes and his internment was most cruel. It was not for this alone that his internment was considered most cruel. He did not know whether he had committed any offence at all. His internment, therefore, could only create great dissatisfaction throughout the country. He then called upon Mr. Haque to move the first resolution.

Mr. Haque said:—  
Mr. Wab Sahab and gentlemen,—The resolution moved to my care runs thus:—That this meeting requests the Chief Commissioner of Delhi (Province) to kindly reconsider his order regarding the internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and to cancel it in deference to the widespread feelings and wishes of the Indians in several parts and the Mahomedan community in particular.

I have known the two brothers, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali, for the last twelve years most intimately. Our acquaintance quickly developed into friendship, which ultimately ripened into deep, and I hope abiding, affection. Indeed, our relations have been, for a number of years, that of brothers. I have closely watched their careers and seen them rise step by step to the position that they now hold in Muslim society. The great services rendered to the community by Mr. Mahomed Ali at immense personal sacrifices will long live in the memory of his people. His is a strong personality which will not be subdued by harsh measures. A man of fearless independence, absolute honesty of aim and sincerity of purpose, his strong will will not bend to any misfortune that may befall him. By their character and services the brothers have endeared themselves to hundreds of thousands of Mussalmans who, it is no exaggeration to say, simply worship them and would undergo any sacrifice to save them from troubles and indignities. At the present time they are the most popular leaders of Muslim India.

Speaking for myself there have been times when we have differed, and perhaps violently differed on public questions. I am an out and out Congressman, and a great believer in Congress politics. I would sink all differences for the advancement of India. Mr. Mahomed Ali is a great individualist, who will stand upon everything which he considers as Muslim rights. But never have these differences of views come between our personal relations and never for one moment have they lessened my admiration for the sturdy character of the man.

Gentlemen, such two men have been deprived of their liberty and interned under the Defence of India Act. What is their offence? Nobody knows. In these days of troubles and tribulations when the Muslim community is intensely excited, one would have thought that further causes of excitement would have been avoided. Instead of internment leaders of people an attempt would have been made to enlist their sympathies on the side of the Government. The real trouble is that the entire community is ignorant of the offence of these two brothers. Knowing the condition of the country it is very difficult to take anything on blind trust. We know that there is a class of men who thrive on carrying ready-made tales to higher quarters where credence is given to them. Then there is our Criminal Intelligence Department which, to justify its existence, has sometimes to manufacture reports. I know it, as I have myself been the victim of this Department. If Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali are guilty, let us know their offence and the sources of Government information, and none will condemn them more strongly than myself in spite of my love and affection. Till their guilt is known and proved I for one will remain absolutely unconvinced.

Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that there has been some mistake somewhere, and if we approached the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and requested him to reconsider his order everything will be all right again. Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali will be restored to us, and the Government will earn the undying gratitude of the entire Muslim community. But, if we fail before the Chief Commissioner, let us go to His Excellency the Viceroy. Once he said on a memorable occasion that he is our father and we are his children; and to whom should the children go, in times of their trouble, if not to their father? Never have I lost my faith in the broadminded and far-reaching statesmanship of Lord Hardinge. It was our Viceroy who pacified Bengal by modifying the partition of Bengal—that great blunder of Lord Curzon. It was our Viceroy who satisfied the Muslim community by settling the dangerous affair at Calcutta. It was Lord Hardinge who came to the assistance of our brethren in South Africa. It is his personality which has shown to the world the intense loyalty of the Indian people towards their Sovereign. I am convinced that if we go to him the wrong shall be righted, and we shall not return disappointed.

Gentlemen, let me in the end once more repeat what I have often said before, that our duty in the present crisis is clear. It is to be cool and calm and never show or do anything intentionally or unintentionally which may have even the appearance of embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of the great task which lies before the Empire.

Babu Mathura Nath Sinha seconded the resolution. He said:—The reason why the two brothers had been interned were not given out, and so long as they were not given out they would think that they (the brothers) were suffering under a great wrong. As Mr. Haque said, this was not the time when Government could take reckless action. Mr. Mahomed Ali was not bent on bringing the Government into disgrace. That being the fact they could move the Chief Commissioner to reconsider the order of internment.

M. Noorul Husain and M. Abdul Hakim supported the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

Dr. Mahmood moved:—This meeting offers its sincere sympathy to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and their

mother and family in their misfortune, and prays to God Almighty that He should give them strength and courage to bear it." He referred to Mr. Mahomed Ali's work, when the war broke out, in explaining to his co-religionists the real situation, which, he said, was not recognised. Mr. Mahomed Ali spoke frankly and asked his co-religionists to stand firm and support the Empire for the sake of India's honour and for the honour of their Sovereign. His efforts were crowned with success. The religious sentiments of the Mahomedans did not prevent them from fighting the Empire's battles against their co-religionists. The attitude of the Mahomedans was not appreciated by those who were in authority. They knew their duties and responsibilities. They could not forget the deep debt of gratitude which they owed to the English people. What they wanted the Government to do was this that they should try a little to understand our point of view as well. As one who knew Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali most intimately for the last ten years he said that they yielded to none in their loyalty to the Emperor, they were only the victims of misunderstanding.

Mr. C. B. Sahay seconded the resolution and prayed God to give them strength to bear the trouble.

Mr. Wadood moved:—That copies of the above resolutions be sent to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, to the family, and to the Press.

It was seconded by Mr. Haji Ismail and passed.

The Chairman then read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Q. Huda, which spoke of the loyalty of Mr. Mahomed Ali and the prominent part he had taken in loyal movements.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Aziz, the meeting dispersed.





72  
No. 855c.

R. No. 1069  
9-6-15.

26  
41

STRICTLY  
CONFIDENTIAL.

Bankipore,

June 4th., 1915.

My dear McPherson,

Government may have noticed the report in the local papers of a meeting held at the Parsi Theatre, Bankipore, on the 25th. ultimo, to consider the question of memorialising Government with regard to the "internment" of Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. In the report of the meeting which appeared in the "Beharee" of the 27th. May, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, who was in the chair, was reported to have referred to the internment of Mr. Muhammad Ali as "most cruel". These particular words do not appear in the police report of the meeting, a copy of which I obtained from the District Magistrate; but as there appeared to me to be no reason why they should have <sup>been</sup> reported in the "Beharee" if they had not been used, I sent for the Khan Bahadur Sahib. I told him that he had been reported as having used these words at a public <sup>meeting</sup> in respect of the action of Government, words which I considered to be very objectionable under present conditions and in the present state of Muhammadan <sup>public</sup> feeling in the country, and which were calculated to excite feelings of disaffection towards ~~the Government~~ the Government and might be regarded as coming within the provisions of certain sections of the criminal law. By the time I had got thus far he began to offer profuse apologies- said he had made a great mistake- that in the excitement of the moment he did not realise what he was saying, &c. I pointed that he had held many honorary posts of responsibility, that he had been honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" by Government. I said I was the last person that would like to have to make any recommendation for action as to this title or for proceedings under the law, but I could not allow disaffection to be aroused in my Division. He did not know what information Government had, but his own long experience of the methods of the British Government should be sufficient to satisfy him that Government would not take such





74. (25)  
(42)

action unless they considered, after due inquiry, that it was called for in the interests of the public peace. The Khan Bahadur Sahib was very penitent, and is not likely to do such a thing again. As Scroope informed me he had heard there was some dissatisfaction among the Muhammadans in the City about the action taken in respect of the two brothers, it was necessary to take notice of this speech, and give a severe warning as well as a direct hint that I would not hesitate to take further action if any attempt were made to arouse popular excitement. I do not think anything more need be said at present. The attendance at the meeting seems to have been very poor; and there are many Muhammadans in this Division who approve the action taken.

Yours sincerely

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग 46.  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

The Honble. Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S.,  
Chief Secretary to Government.



7b Copy  
43  
Confidential

Bankipur

6th June /15

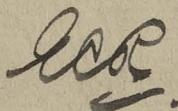
Dear Vincent

With reference to your cypher telegram of the 5th, asking for the full text of Mr Mazhar-ul-Haq's speech on the internment of Mohomad Ali. I send you herewith the report which appeared in the "Beharee" and a proof copy of the report which appeared in the "Express". These reports give a full description of the meeting and a fairly similar and correct version of the speeches.

I also attach the copy of a D.O. from the Commissioner Patna to the Chief Secretary, from which you will see that the objectionable expression made use of by the Chairman of the Meeting has had the attention of the local officers.

I am not sending you the police reports of the meeting as although they bear out the newspaper reports, they are not as full as the latter.

Yours sincerely



D.I.G.

6th June 1915  
BANKIPUR



78

(44)

of a wire from D.C.I. to the D.I.G. Crime and Rys. B & O.

ou please send urgently full text of Mazhar-ul-Haq's speech  
ternment of Mohomad Ali or copy of Behari in which it is said  
ve appeared.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



80  
45  
Confidential.



O.C.

**RANCHI,**

The 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915

D. O. No. 1224-C.

My dear Oldham,,

I am desired to refer to your confidential letter  
No. 855-C., of the 4th June ~~1915~~ regarding the meeting held  
at Bankipore to protest against the internment of Muhammad  
Ali and Shaukat Ali, and to say that Government fully  
approve of the action taken by you as regards Khan Bahadur  
Sarfaraz Khan.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Yours sincerely

Hon'ble Mr C. E. A. W. Oldham, I. C. S.

Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Bankipore.



82

(46)

Extract from the Fortnightly Report of the Commissioner of  
Patna (D.O. No.904-C.) dated the 12th June 1915.

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I have ascertained that the meeting about Muhammad  
Ali's case at which Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq and Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz  
Husain Khan spoke, has not changed the attitude of Muhammadans  
as a whole. Little is thought of it.

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बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)



84  
R. No. 1095  
14-6-15. (47)  
Extract Patna diary for week ending the 29.5.15.

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The relations and friends of Sarfaraz Husain Khan are said to have been busy in endeavouring to induce people to attend the recent meeting in connection with Muhammad and Shaukat Ali. The manner in which Sarfaraz Husain has recently come under the influence of Mazhar-ul Haqq is causing some comment.

बिहार सरकार  
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग  
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Memo No. 2719 S.B.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary for information.

Bihar Special Branch,

BANKIPORE.

*CC Ryland*  
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,  
Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa.

Dated 11th June 1915.

L.A.M.  
10.6.



H. E.

19.

6.

1915

86

(48)

1298. Bihar S. B., 19-6-15.—A meeting of Muhammadans was held at

Internment of Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

the Ambar Mosque, Patna City, on the 6th June in connection with the internment of Messrs. Muhammad Ali and

Shaukat Ali, and a wire was sent to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, asking him to reconsider his order.

One Abdul Ahad, a Kashmiri merchant, an old resident of Patna City, and Ghulam Maula son of the late Muhammad Yehia, pleader, took an active part in the meeting. Abdul Ahad was formerly a pan-Islamist and had anti-British views, but as he was a friend of the late City Inspector, M. Abdul Shakur, the latter used to keep him under his control and would not allow him to mix in politics. Since the Inspector's death however, Abdul Ahad has grown bold and has started interesting himself in politics.

Ghulam Maula lives in Mohalla Madarsa, police-station Chauk, and is a great friend of Abdul Ahad. He has no occupation and goes about visiting men of pan-Islamic tendencies. His chief object is to show the public that he is working for the welfare of the Muhammadan Community. He very frequently visits Mazharul Haqq (para. 1217).

Subscriptions, it is said, are to be raised for Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali and a further report will be submitted on receipt of definite information.

Note (i) The Superintendent of Police, Patna, has been asked to take action against the Sub Inspector, Police-Station Chauk, for not submitting a report about this meeting.

(ii) Will SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, PATNA, please keep a watch on the movements and doings of Abdul Ahad and Ghulam Maula.