

बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार



सत्तममेव जयते

संचिका संख्या
अभिलेखागार संख्या

132 of 1915

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बिहार सरकार

बिहार सरकार विभाग
मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार, निदेश शाखा)

कार्यवाही

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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1915

Reg's

File No. 132

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
P.O.B. DEPARTMENT.

SS BRANCH.

B PROGS. FOR _____ 1915.

Nos. _____

_____ PAGES.

SUBJECT.

Recommendation by the G. O. P. B. for a title
in favour of Rai Sahib Deb Lal & Dinapur

मात्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Indian German Revolutionary
Scheme.

SECRET.

2 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Ranchi Secretariat P.O.,

D.O.No. 538/1.G.III-15.

Dated the 19th October 1915.

H. H.
H. H. Pherson.
is file is
my kept is
my own
history - ?
19/10/15
25/11/15
29/10

My dear Mr. Pherson,

I return herewith in original Sir Charles Cleveland's note on the German-Indian scheme. A copy has been kept in Ryland's custody for reference in the Special Branch.

At Cuttack I showed the note to Rai Bahadur Mahapatra and allowed him to take a memo of the points on which to question Saileswar Basu. After getting that individual separated from his companion, Nemai Chandra Chakravarti, they were tackled separately by Mahapatra on three occasions while I was in Cuttack. At the first visit Saileswar maintained a bold front and kept on protesting his innocence. At the later interviews he gave up this attitude and said he was confused and would take time to think over the matter. I left instructions with the Rai Bahadur to continue the interviews from time to time and he is working away at the man, but so far nothing has come of it. Nemai Chakravarti is a weaker creature and has told all he knows I think, but there is nothing in his statement that we did not know before. It is fairly evident that he was not one of the real conspirators though probably he would have been initiated before long.

After the Pujahs Randle will be sent down to Balasore to follow up some minor clues obtained at ^{the} Kobtipada searches and generally to clear up suspicious matters that have come to notice. He will be assisted in this by Inspector Ranjit Kumar Banarji who has just returned from leave in England.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Mc. Pherson,
I.C.S.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

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4

2

NOTE ON THE GERMAN-INDIAN SCHEME.

Vague hints of a combination between Indian seditionists and German agents had been received at various times during the early months of 1915 and on 11th July an agent in Europe wired to me that in a recent conversation Abdul Hafiz had communicated to a very trusted friend that a cargo of 170,000 rifles destined for India had already arrived at Sumatra and that they were being sent from there in small consignments to India: that this stock of rifles had been purchased in the United States and despatched via South America to Sumatra and that Abdul Hafiz had further stated that three Maharajas had joined the revolutionary party in India. I may here note that subsequent information showed that Abdul Hafiz had joined the pro-German Indians in Berlin and was working there in the German Secret Service. Abdul Hafiz is a resident of Hoshiarpur in the Punjab. He first went to England in 1904 and was at the University of Leipzig from 1910 to 1913. On the 22nd July last Hafiz arrived at Zurich with ten very modern and effective bombs which had been made in Berlin and were intended by the German Secret Service for use in Italy. I have in my office photographs of several recent letters from Abdul Hafiz showing that he is much mixed up with the German plots in Europe.

2. At the end of July telegrams from Batavia and Singapore began coming in telling the story of the German Secret Service agent who had been caught at Singapore with incriminating documents and who then proceeded to give detailed information of some of the German schemes for assisting a rising which was to take place in India in October.

6

Briefly put, the story was to the effect that Batavia, Bangkok and Persia were the centres for the plots connected with India, all three agencies taking their orders from Shanghai. Arms and ammunition were to be smuggled through Siam into Burma, through Persia and Afghanistan into India and by ships to the Nicobars and Andamans for landing at Rangoon, near Calcutta and possibly at the mouth of the Indus. In Burma the Indian troops and the Military police were relied on to join in the rising, while in India the revolutionary party was expected to make the necessary arrangements. The natives of the Dutch East Indies were to be incited to rise against the Dutch Government, a deported Javanese seditionist of the name of Dr. Douwes Dekker, who was an intimate friend of the Indian revolutionaries in Europe, being re-imported for the purpose.

3. I do not think it necessary to dwell in greater detail on the information that has come from Singapore and Batavia, but will proceed to give the main outlines of the discoveries made in India in consequence of the receipt of the information.

4. Following up the German Secret Service agent's clues it was soon found that there had been telegraphic communications between people at Batavia and Bangkok and the revolutionary party in Bengal. The German Secret Service agent, whom for the sake of brevity I will in future call "X", apparently thought that these telegrams had been sent in the German Marine Code. But although several of them are still not quite clear to us it is certain that they are not in that particular code: most probably they are in ordinary language with the substitution of "sugar" for "money", "goods" for "arms and ammunition", &c.

5. From the middle of August onwards fairly extensive naval and military precautions were taken in Burma in the Bay of Bengal and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The authorities of the Andamans were told of the information and extensive precautions were taken by the Chief Commissioner and the Naval authorities in co-operation. The Karachi authorities were also warned as regards the mouth of the Indus and all Maritime Provincial Governments were also put on the qui vive. I may here state that up to date no information whatever has been received of any ships conveying arms being seen or heard of in the Indian Seas.

6. The addresses used by the senders and receivers of the telegrams from Batavia and Bangkok in Calcutta led the enquiring Officers right into the heart of the most dangerous revolutionary gang in Bengal. I attach to this note a nominal list of the persons whose names have been disclosed by the enquiries on the information. Apparently early in the present year a Bengali revolutionary went to Batavia and there communicated with German agents. We cannot say for certain who this was but X's reports persistently mention the name of Norendra Patahara as one of the important Indians in Batavia, and it seems possible that the Indian who went from Calcutta to Batavia may have been the absconder Norendra Bhattacharya. It is highly probable that the latter met in Batavia another Bengali called Dhan Gopal Mukherji, who was a prominent member of the Ghadr party in America and whose brother Jadu Gopal Mukherji was a very important leader in Calcutta. We have traced various remittances of money from Batavia to the revolutionaries in Calcutta. Alto-

its way into the hands of such dangerous active revolutionaries as Ajit Singh Chandra Chakravarty, Bandy Bhusan Dutt, Surendra Dutt Choudhri, Amarwara Nath Chatterji and Gopal Chandra Ray (?). We have searched in vain for any evidence to show that these people or their associates have hired boats or done anything else to facilitate the landing of arms from ships. At the beginning of August some Bengalis in Calcutta spent Rs. 350 in trying to seduce some Sikh soldiers of the Indian Regiment at the Fort and there was a talk of sending a considerably larger sum up to the Punjab for a somewhat similar purpose. But these Bengalis have not so far been clearly identified with the Calcutta people who were connected with the Batavian scheme. That matter is still under enquiry. It is significant, however, that when the Rs. 350 was paid over, the Bengal 185/1858 Sikh soldier that a ship was to be sent with arms and ammunition. (विहार राज्य, अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली) a couple of months. On the day the boat arrived simultaneously a rising was to take place in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab; the telegraph and telephone wires were to be cut and all British destroyed. The Sikh soldier was to make arrangements for the capture of Fort William. The Bengalis also stated that they had already made arrangements with the Calcutta revolutionaries for a rising. The Sikh soldier kept his officers informed of his dealings with the Bengalis and with their vessel sent to Indore and delivered a letter there to a prominent nationalist. Subsequently he endeavoured to get the Bengalis into further revelations and

7. I will now proceed to deal with the progress of the plot so far as we can judge it from our enquiries in the various areas affected.

ANDAMANS - "X" had with him some excellent photographs and plans of the Islands: also a list of names intended to refer to important political prisoners whose assistance was to be obtained when the time came. So far as I know no discoveries have been made locally showing that any of the prisoners or other inhabitants of the Islands know of the plot; nor has there been any sign of local arrangements to further the objects of the plot.

8. The INDUS - No information of any kind has been received to show that any arrangements had been made in that part of India.

9. PERSIA - I need not, I think, discuss the information which has been received in the Foreign Department of the doings and intentions of the various German parties in Persia. So far as I know there has been nothing to show any projected importation on a large scale of arms and ammunition into India by means of those parties.

10. BENGAL - We have been unable to trace what has been done with the money received from Bangkok and Batavia, but it has been proved that some of it found

1231
its way into the hands of such dangerous active revolutionaries as Abinash Chandra Chakravarty, Benoy Bhushan Dutt, Harendra Dutt Choudhri, Amarendra Nath Chatterji and Gopal Chandra Ray(?). We have searched in vain for any evidence to show that these people or their associates have hired boats or done anything else to facilitate the landing of arms from ships. At the beginning of August some Bengalis in Calcutta spent Rs.350 in trying to seduce some Sikh soldiers of the Indian Regiment at the Fort and there was a talk of sending a considerably larger sum up to the Punjab for a somewhat similar purpose. But these Bengalis have not so far been clearly identified with the Calcutta people who were connected with the Batavian scheme. That matter is still under enquiry. It is significant, however, that when the Rs.350 was paid over, the Bengali who paid it told a Sikh soldier that a ship was coming from America or Africa with arms and ammunition and would arrive at Karachi within a couple of months. On the day the boat arrived simultaneously a rising was to take place in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab; the telephone and telegraph wires were to be cut and all British destroyed. The Sikh soldier was to make arrangements for the capture of Fort William. The Bengalis also stated that they had already made arrangements with the Calcutta taxi-cab drivers for a rising. The Sikh soldier kept his officers informed of his dealings with the Bengalis, and with their approval went to Lahore and delivered a letter there to a prominent seditionist. Subsequently he endeavoured to draw on the Bengalis into further revelations and payments, but apparently they became distrustful, either because they suspected the Sikh soldier or because the Police proceedings in Calcutta alarmed

19
 them. I may here state that for reasons, to which it is better not to refer, no importance need be attached to the Lahore part of this affair. We have nothing at present to show that anyone in the Punjab is implicated in the plot.

11. Independent information received by the Intelligence Branch, Bengal, shows that since April last there has been a general idea among active Bengal revolutionaries that help was coming from abroad and that big events were to take place in October. This idea was very wide-spread and the revolutionaries considered it necessary to improve their organisation and increase their activities in order to be ready at the proper time.

The Police proceedings in connection with this case in Calcutta included the search of various addresses to which the Batavian telegrams gave a clue and the arrest of the following persons:-

(बिहार) Hari Kumar Chakravarty, Sham Sunder Bose, Makhan Lal Chakravarty (of 41 Clive Street); Sudhangsu Bhusan Mukherji, 101/1 Clive Street; Ram Chandra Mozumdar, friend and associate of Amarendra Chatterji, B.K. Roy of 159 Bowbazar Street; while Amarendra Chatterji of the Sramajibi Samabaya and Jadu Gopal Mukherji of 62 Beniatola Street unfortunately managed to get away before it was realised how deeply they were implicated. Another absconder is Benoy Bhusan Dutt.

12. The first remittance from Batavia was brought in the shape of a bank draft in favour of C.A. Martin (the name occurring in several of the telegrams) or bearer by a young Bengali who arrived in Negapatam on the 14th June and attempted to cash it in Madras the next day. As the bank had not received the covering remittance this young man made over the draft to Amarendra, who cashed it a fortnight or so later in

16

Calcutta. This Bengali youth is believed to be Dhan Gopal Mukherji, the brother of Jadu Gopal Mukherji mentioned above. From Madras he telegraphed to Jadu Gopal Mukherji saying he was going to Balasore where he expected to meet somebody. This clue led Mr. Gopal Denham to Balasore, where moreover he knew that there was a connection with Hari Kumar Chakravarty. At the Balasore Mr. Denham found one Saileswar Bose who had started a business there in April under very suspicious circumstances. Saileswar is the brother of Sham Sunder Bose of 41 Clive Street. When Dhan Gopal Mukherji arrived at Balasore he was taken away from the Dak Bungalow by Saileswar and another Bengali, who was probably Amarendra Chatterji (17th June). These facts combined with a very suspicious letter found in Saileswar's shop convinced Mr. Denham that Balasore was an important centre of the conspiracy and led him to investigate further the case of some mysterious Bengalis who were living in the jungles of the Mayurbhanj State, some 30 odd miles from Balasore. As the result of his investigations followed the incident of the deaths of Jotin Mukherji and Chittapriya Roy and the capture of their three companions. I need not describe this incident over again as it has already been fairly fully reported. It is not absolutely clear whether Jotin and his companions had chosen this particular locality for their hiding place in order to further the German scheme or whether they had selected it simply for its secrecy and inaccessibility. It is however quite possible that the mouth of the Dhamra river, about 30 miles south of Balasore, was intended as a landing place for arms from a ship. Saileswar Bose had shown suspicious interest in the river and activity in Siam and the facts discovered show that

18 canal in that part; while in the house occupied by Jotin and his companions papers were found showing that some one there was evidently interested in the Batavian scheme. Saileswar was in close touch with Hari Kumar Chakravarty, Jadu Gopal Mukherji, Dhan Gopal Mukherji and Jotin; and certainly a strong suspicion must arise that Jotin was directly connected with the schemes of all of these. Mr. Denham in fact considers it quite certain. Jotin and his party were armed chiefly with Mausers and ammunition stolen from Roddas in August 1914, and I think it may be accepted as certain that they had not access to any recently imported German arms and ammunition.

Dhan Gopal Mukherji alias C.A. Martin has not been found. There is no trace of him since he was taken away from the Dak Bungalow at Balasore by Saileswar on the 17th June. He may possibly have returned to Batavia, to Siam or to America.

13. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the connection of such men as Jadu Gopal Mukherji, Amarendra Nath Chatterji and Jotin Mukherji with the Batavian scheme. We know that the organisation controlled by these men extends over almost all the important revolutionary groups in Bengal. If evidence is wanted as to the inter-connection of the various outrage-gangs, one need only point to the Mausers and the ammunition which have been used in the outrages of the past year. In dacoities and murders in Tipperah, Mymensingh, Backerganj, Rangpur, Calcutta, Nadia and Balasore during the past year the Bengalis concerned have used some of the arms and cartridges stolen from Roddas.

14. **SIAM** - There has been very considerable activity in Siam and the facts discovered show that

20
in Bangkok itself there has been an extraordinary combination of agents of the Ghadr party of America, of Bengal revolutionaries and of German agents. C.A. Martin left Batavia on the 7th May, after having wired on the 5th idem to Harry & Son, 41 Clive Street, Calcutta, to tell them that he was leaving Batavia and on his return again wired to them on the 29th idem. I give below these two telegrams:-

From Weltevreden, 5th May, to Harry & Son,
41 Clive Street, Calcutta -

"Sugar business hopeful myself going
send man sharp. Martin".

From Weltevreden, 29th May, to Harry & Son,
41 Clive Street, Calcutta -

"Back here business good sugar contracted
shipment after two weeks anxious for
affairs there wire. Martin."

These telegrams do not say where Martin went between the 5th and 29th May, but after his journey telegrams were sent from Bangkok to the conspirators in Calcutta, while on the 17th June a Bengali named Kumod Nath Mukherji left Bangkok for India with Rs.2,500 which were paid to him by a man called Shib Dayal Kapoor who himself was mixed up in the German scheme. The second telegram given above appears to refer to the despatch of Kumod Nath Mukherji with money from Bangkok to India. Meanwhile in Bangkok itself the arrangements for the German scheme had been pushed forward, considerable quantities of arms and ammunition being sent up-country for transmission across the Burmese Frontier. Our officials at Bangkok were watching the schemes of the Indian revolutionaries and at the beginning of August their efforts were crowned

Names (for details see Appendix).

Hassan Zade (probably Jodh Sing Mahajan).

Shib Dayal Kapur.

Thakur Sing.

Chenchiah.

Chatterji.

Balwant Sing.

by the arrest of 6 Indians*, all of whom were actively engaged in the German scheme. This part of the story would take a long time to tell in full, and on several points the information we have is not very precise. But on the whole it seems clear firstly that the Indians in Bangkok were closely in touch with the Batavian conspirators, and secondly that they had succeeded in despatching a party with arms and ammunition towards the Burmese Frontier. There has been several rumours and unsubstantiated reports of this party crossing the Frontier into the Shan States, but as a matter of fact we do not know what became of the party after it got close to the Burmese Frontier. The six Indian arrested at Bangkok on the 4th August have been deported by the Siamese Government to Singapore: a triumph of diplomacy on the part of H.B.M.'s Minister at Bangkok. Arms and ammunition and highly incriminating papers were found on them at the time of their arrest, but we have not yet heard full details. From Singapore they will in course of time be deported to India. The Siam reports received from H.B.M.'s Minister are voluminous, and the general purport of them is to show that there was a systematic scheme for importing arms into Siam to be forwarded on into Burma by land.

Kumod Nath Mukherji arrived in Calcutta from Bangkok on the 3rd July and as nothing was then known against him he was not interfered with. He went to live in a house next to 159 Bowbazar Street, the residence of B.K.Roy, the addressee of suspicious Bangkok telegrams, and on the 20th July left for Madras (probably en route for Bangkok) paying for his ticket out of a hundred-rupee note which Amarendra

Chakravarty, 41 Clive Street, and Saileswar Bose of Balasore could, if they only chose to tell us what they know, put us in the way of some very useful enquiries. But hitherto they have remained obdurate and have given no help whatever. Sudhangsu Mukherji, whose name and business address occurred in the telegrams has persisted in saying that his name and address have been used without his consent. the party of 5 Bengalis who We cannot yet say that we have discovered even now all the telegrams which have passed between the conspirators. Many thousands of telegrams have been overhauled in Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, but it is possible that some have been overlooked and the work is still going on.

The enquiries connected with the currency notes by which the remittances from Java were cashed in Calcutta are also not yet complete. This is a very difficult and lengthy business. It does not lead us to the actual expenditure of the money except in comparatively unimportant details, but it indicates some of the persons who were used for exchanging the notes of Rs.100 and above for cash or smaller notes, both of which are of course untraceable.

The discoveries regarding the German scheme and the connection with it of the Bengal revolutionary leaders, such as Amarendra, Jadu Gopal Mukherji and Jotindra Mukherji, have led to a great recrudescence of Police activity against the whole party. The death of Jotindra has put great heart into the Bengal Police, the Indian members of which had not unnaturally a considerable fear of him as he was known to be quite desperate and ready to shoot anybody at sight who looked in the least likely to be after him.

A great stimulus to further discoveries would be

anything of the nature of an actual attempt to land arms by means of ships or the arrival in the vicinity of police stations or Cantonments in Burma of an armed force.

I have not yet heard of the completion of the enquiries arising out of the discoveries and fight in the Balasore district. One of the party of 5 Bengalis who were captured mentioned a very important paper which had been hidden somewhere. This has still to be found. Further discoveries are also possible from the enquiries which are in progress as regards Saileswar Bose's expeditions down the sea-coast canal from Balasore to the Dhamra river.

I think there can be little doubt that the whole scheme in India and Burma has already been very much upset, but I cannot say that communication has been altogether broken off between the German agents and the revolutionaries in India, or that between them they will not concoct alternative schemes. Anyhow it will be very interesting to see whether the month of October passes off without incident or not.

C.R. Cleveland,

21.9.15.

P. T. O.

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15

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Further information has just been received that the intention has been abandoned of using Dutch harbours or Dutch territory or even waters in its neighbourhood for the transshipping of arms. A large stock of rifles and cartridges has been collected in Shanghai where it now awaits removal to India by steamers or sailing vessels. Another stock at Shanghai is ear-marked for removal to Bangkok. The arms and ammunition are not due in India until the second half of November, and the proposed landing places are the Sundarbans of the Ganges and the mouth of the Burhabalang river on the Balasore coast. It is interesting to note that the mention of the latter has come after our own discoveries at Balasore.

Besides the rifles a large stock of Browning revolvers and a great deal of dynamite and numbers of hand-grenades are believed to be in stock at Shanghai.

(बिहार राज्य अधिलेखागार निदेशालय)

The British authorities in the Far East who have obtained the above information have advised that, in order that the Shanghai arms, &c. may actually be despatched and so run the risk of capture on the seas it is essential that no steps in India should be taken until a little before the time arranged for the arms to reach India. The previous information to the effect that the arms were to arrive in India in time for a rising in October naturally led the Government of India to initiate preventive arrangements in the Sundarbans and in other places; while the picking up of the trail in Balasore very naturally led to a disturbance of the conspirators' arrangements in that locality. It is therefore somewhat doubtful whether it is now possible to prevent the Germans in Shanghai knowing that the Indian authorities have taken precau-

32 precautions which will make their present scheme difficult to carry out. It is only necessary perhaps for me to say here that it is not desirable that local Governments should take any new action on the present notes which would be likely to be inconsistent with the wishes of our Far Eastern Officials.

An Indian who has taken the name of William Dull is reported to be a very prominent leader in the plot. He is said to be at present in Shanghai. The details given as to his individuality and reputed history raise the presumption that he may be Rash Behari Bose of the Delhi bomb case. Dull is said to be accompanied by another Indian who only recently was under the surveillance of the authorities in Japan. This description makes me think of Bhagwan Singh Granthi alias B.S. Jakh (page 56 of the Ghadr Directory), but I have not heard of his having left Tokio where I knew him to be until fairly recently. Dull has supplied to the Germans figures as to the number of Indian revolutionaries ready to take up arms in different parts of Bengal, but they are very rough. The Germans are also counting on a local supply of several thousands of arms in Bengal itself. The Punjab is expected to supply several thousand men ready to use the imported arms, as well as a good number of local ~~xxx~~ arms.

The night of December 25th - 26th has been selected for the big final outbreak as it is thought that then the British soldiers are not so likely to be on the qui vive.

23.9.15.

(17)

39

List of important names connected with the
German scheme with brief particulars.

Vide, Ghadr Directory,
p.53.

Balwant Singh. Important leader of Ghadr party in America; concerned in a case of conspiracy to murder in Vancouver 1914; arrested at Bangkok 4th August.

Batahara, Narendra. Said to be the name of an Indian who went from Calcutta to Batavia and arranged details of German scheme there; said to have been once in jail in India for sedition.

Bhattacharii, Narendra. Bengal revolutionary leader; in jail for 18 months in Howrah case 1910; now absconding. His name may possibly be the origin of supposed name Narendra Batahara.

Binooy Bhusan Dutt. Bengal revolutionary; cashed one note of Rs.1,000/- and 8 notes of Rs.100/- received from Amarendra and from Harry & Co. on Java drafts. Absconding.

Bose, Saileswar. Brother of Shyam Sunder Bose; proprietor and manager of The Universal Emporium, Balasore; arrested and case for Regulation III under consideration.

Bose, Shyam Sunder. Assistant to Hari Kumar Chakravarty; detained under Regulation III.

Causely, P.L. Young English vagabond of Calcutta recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for buying revolvers under false pretences in Calcutta; paid for some revolvers with notes of Rs.100/- of Java remittance.

Who's Who,
p.26.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार)

36

Chakravarty, Tarapada alias Nimai. Assistant to Sailes-war Bose; under arrest; case for Regulation III under consideration.

Chakravarty, Abinash Chandra. Bengal revolutionary leader; cashed 2 notes of Rs.100/- of Java remittance; cannot explain how he obtained notes; no action taken against him.

Chakravarty, Hari Kumar. Bengal revolutionary; address 41 Clive Street, Calcutta where he received telegrams and money from Batavia; arrested and now detained under Regulation III.

Chakravarty, Makhan Lal. Brother and assistant of above; detained under Regulation III.

Chatterji, Amarendra. Bengal revolutionary leader; manager of Sramajibi Samabaya, 90/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta; telegrams from Batavia to this address; cashed Martin draft for Rs.18,000/-; absconding.

Chatterji, Bholanath. 62 Beniatola Street, Calcutta; suspicious Bangkok telegram to this name and address, probably intended for Jadugopal Mukherji of the same address. There is also an absconder of this name but of a different address, papers connected with whom were found at 41 Clive Street.

Chatterji, Sukumar. Member of Ghadr party in America; arrested in Bangkok on 4th August.

Chatterji, Virendranath. Brother of Sarojini Naidu the poetess, now employed by German secret service, Berlin.

Who's Who, p.35.

Who's Who, p.44.

Ghadr Directory,
p.7.

Mentioned by "X".
Indian Agitators
Abroad, p.31.

Ghadr Directory,
p.7.

Chenchiah, Darisi.

Important member of Ghadr party in America; arrested in Bangkok on the 4th August 1915.

Chotir Mul.

A firm with headquarters at Singapore and many branches in the Far East including Batavia; frequently sent to and received telegrams from Harry & Sons and others connected with German scheme.

Das-Gupta Nirendra.

Bengal revolutionary; captured in Jotin's party near Balasore on 9th September 1915.

Dekker, Douwes Dr.

Son of Dutch father and Javanese mother; well-known Dutch East Indian seditionist; deported from Dutch East Indies for seditious writings; intimate friend of Indian revolutionaries in Europe and a prolific writer in cause of natives of Dutch East Indies and British Indies against their respective Governments.

Dutt-Chowdhuri, Harendra.

Bengal revolutionary associate; of B.K.Roy and leader in Tippera district. Cashed one note of Rs.100/- of Java remittance; case under enquiry.

Dutt, Binoy Bhusan.

See Binoy Bhusan Dutt.

Ernsthausen, Max Schmidt.

A German for some years trading in Calcutta; brother of Maximilian Schmidt Ernsthausen, a noted German agent in Batavia. The first named is suspected to be "Layard" but this is not certain.

Hafiz, Dr. A.

Native of Hoshiarpur, Punjab, now employed by German secret service in Berlin.

Mentioned by "X".

Mentioned by "X".

Haider, Dr.

Name of untraced Indian supposed to have written out list of important political prisoners in the Andamans for German secret service agent.

Hassan Zade.

Very important promoter of German scheme; arrested Bangkok 4th August; believed to be Jodh Singh Mahajan, the well-known revolutionary who left India in 1908, and was in America, Germany & Brazil.

Layard, Mr. C.

C/o Postmaster, Weltevreden; said to be a German formerly long resident in Calcutta; suspicious telegrams sent to this address from Harry & Sons, 41 Clive Street, Calcutta.

Mazumdar, Ram Chandra.

Bengal revolutionary; friend and associate of Amarendra Chatterji; closely connected with Sramajibi Samabaya; detained under Regulation III.

Bengal Red Book, p.31.

Mukherji, Dhan Gopal.

Believed to have assumed name of G.A. Martin at Batavia and on ship from Penang to Negapatam, where he gave his address in Calcutta as C/o Harry & Son, 41 Clive Street; a well-known member of Ghadr party in America; received by Saileswar Bose at Balasore; whereabouts unknown.

Ghadr Directory,
p.31.

Mentioned by "X". Pillai, G.
Ghadr Directory,
p.37.

Mukherji, Jadugopal. 62 Beniatola Street; Bengal revolu-

tionary leader; received suspicious wires from Bangkok to this address, also from Madras and Balasore; absconding. Brother of Dhan Gopal Mukherji.

Prabakar, Dr.

Mentioned by "X".

Roy, Biloy K.

Bengal Red Book,
p.33.

Mukherji, Jotindranath. of Khoya, Nadia district. Most

dangerous revolutionary desperado; shot near Balasore 9th September 1915.

Who's Who, p.135.

Indian Agitators
Abroad, p.92.
(2nd Ed).

Mukherji, Kumud Nath. Practising lawyer of Bangkok; received Rs.2,500/- of German money from Shiv Dyal Kapoor at Bangkok; came to India July; believed to have gone back to Bangkok; cashed a hundred-rupee note of Java remittance.

Mukherji, Sudhangsu Bhusan. 101/1 Clive Street; Batavian telegram sent from this address; Director and financial supporter of Sramajibi Samabaya and close associate of Amarendra Chatterji; detained under Regulation III.

Mustafa Hussein. Ex-criminal of Jaunpur district U.P. has travelled much in the Far East; intercepted letters showed that he was working the German scheme from Masort in Siam.

Narain Singh. Arrested in Burma at Maymyo on 19th August; associate & co-worker with Sohan Lal Pathak.

Pal, Jyotish. Associate of Jotindranath Mukherji wounded near Balasore on 9th Sept. 1915.

Mentioned by "X". Pillai, C.
Chadr Directory,
p.37.

An Indian of Madras Presidency now employed by German secret service, Berlin.

Prabakar, Dr.
Mentioned by "X".

An Indian of Bombay, now employed by German secret service, Berlin.

Roy, Bijoy K.
Bengal Red Book,
p.33.

Of 159 Bowbazar Street; Bengal revolutionary leader; recipient of suspicious Bangkok telegram; known to have introduced returning Indian emigrants to revolutionary party at the end of 1914.

Bengal Red Book,
p.80.

Roy, Chittapriya.

Murderer of S.I. Suresh Chandra Mukherji in Cornwallis Square on 28th February 1915; Bengal revolutionary; shot near Balasore on 9th September 1915.

Roy, Gopal Chandra.

Probably the false name of a Bengal revolutionary leader who has been associated with Saileswar Bose and Jotindra Mukherji in

My dear Mr. Pherson,

I have Balasore.

Sen Gupta Maniranjan.

Bengal revolutionary; captured in Jotin's party near Balasore on 9th September 1915.

Shiv Dyal Kapoor.

Member of Ghadr party arrested in Bangkok on 4th August.

Sohan Lal Pathak.

Prominent member of Ghadr party in America; arrested at Maymyo 15th August as he was trying to persuade soldiers of Mountain

Battery to mutiny; found in possession of arms and ammunition and formula for the manufacture of explosives; had come across from Bangkok in furtherance of German scheme.

Thakur Das.

C/o Chotir Mul, Batavia. Telegrams from this address to Calcutta in connection with German scheme; also paid remittance for German scheme to Bank, Batavia for transmission to Calcutta. Thakur Das may be a false name or a real person.

Thakur Singh.

Member of Ghadr party, Shanghai and Nanking; arrested in Bangkok on 4th August.

Ghadr Directory,
p.109.

Confidential.

23

Office of the Insp.-Genl. of Police,
Ranchi Secretariat.

D. O. No. 522/2 G III-15-

The 7th October '15. 19

My dear Mc.Pheron,

I have received your d.o. letter of the 5th in which you say that you have received a copy of Cleveland's note from the Home Department and you want now only a copy of his letter to His Honour. I send it herewith in original.

The interview with Saileswar Basu will come off tomorrow. Hitherto he and his companion were in the same ward and as Saileswar would probably hesitate, in any case, to let it be known that he was prepared to make a disclosure, it became necessary to separate them and the other man is being transferred to a separate room today.

Yours sincerely,

Ramdas

The Hon'ble Mr. H.Mc.Pheron, I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar & Orissa,
Ranchi Secretariat P.O.



98

24

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
RANCHI

19. October 1915

My dear Mr. Pherson,

Please read this &

I have in the Dundas House

बिहार सरकार

Principles I should like to have

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

- to the suggested employment

2 Natapathia. It is 2 course

possible that something which

may be of use in inducing

Sailor to move a Steamship

may be elicited in the

79

Course of the present trial
or more probably between
the conclusion of the trial &
the execution of the sentence

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)
Yours sincerely

Mrs. S. Hayler

Sir Edward will procure
all the papers on his return.

A.H.

50

I return these papers with
J.G.'s note. His proposals may
be approved & communicated
to the D.C.I. H.M. will be
able to see the papers before J.G.
leaves for Cutch.

H.M.

1/17/15.

P.S.

I place below a letter from
Mr. Myland bearing on the same
subject.

H.M.

1/17/15

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

Secret

C.S.

(26)

H. H's. letter and enclosures.

52

Mahapatra is as good a man as any I have for the business. He is thoroughly reliable.

Subject to approval I will leave for Calcutta on Sunday or Monday, get into touch with Mr Denham and the Bengal + Calcutta Special Branch officers and then go on to Cuttack, show the papers to Mahapatra and put him in the way of interviewing Sailerwan Basu who must be in Cuttack jail by now. If I

(27)

Can get Mr. Denham to
come there so much the
better, but he has already
Tried Sailesuan & failed
with him and it is as well
to let Mahapatra make
the next approach. If
Sailesuan will talk w
Denham's knowledge will
be very useful in putting
questions. That is the
stage where he would
come in most effectively.

If Sailesuan fights shy
of Mahapatra as an
ex C.I.D man I shall
try him myself.

I have other work in
Cuttack and can
afford to wait there
some days.

1/10

RW