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EAST AFR. PROT
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Secret

N.D.

India Office
(privately)
1916
6 July
Last previous Paper.

Indian Sedition in East.
Suggests East Govt. shd keep
Indian Govt. informed direct.

To India Office Secretary
To Govt. Secret to appropriate

The Bethunag
to Road
We should, of course, write to the
Gov. of the East asking him to keep
in direct touch with the Govt. of India
as regards the question of Indian
Sedition in E. Africa. Before we do so
we might see whether he could let
us have two copies of the blue print
and for transmission to the Govt. and
one for record with the file here. The
print is a very interesting one & note
especially the reference to Sita Ram (of
the Rites case). The cases of Jahn Mawli,
Keshulal Divadi, Bishendat R. Sharma, about
whom we have had corresp., are also referred

Next subsequent Paper.
QW 45072
Dec 24/11 2/31 2/4

to in it.

The suggestion (p. 7) that Khojas are pro German
is surprising. They are very ready with loyal
messages. There is of course the Joffe / Kame
case.

as proposed?

Wes. 10/21/16

at once

H. J. R.

10/21/16

Confidential

6/2/1916

My dear Reed

With reference to our
Conversation, I send you the
Report on East Africa (Bill
for and/ where it?) Please
see para. 11 of Nicholson's
note (page 6).

We have had some time

of fine notes of the
deportation of individual
Indians. Let it look as if
no particulars had been
sent to the Gov^t of India
as to the evidence in
these cases. Possibly there
is now close communication

4
But would you have any
objection to asking the Post
Office authorities to let
the Gov^t of India have as
much information as
possible about the details
of Indian sedition?

Yours sincerely
M.C. Seton

11/15/68 2/16

SECRET

(Property of the Government of India)

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

Circular No. 2 (Poll.) of 1916 dated Simla 15th May 1916

SEDITION AMONG INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

SEDITION AMONG INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1. A glance at the map issued last year with the *Ghadr* Directory will show how widespread the Indian revolutionary movement is. There is information on record in this office connecting every one of the places marked with a red cone* in the map with Indian revolutionary propaganda but the degree of completeness of our information varies very greatly. We have known from its inception the broad outlines and much of the detail of the work of the *Ghadr* party on the Pacific Coast of America and in keeping a watch over the return of disaffected Indians since the outbreak of the war we have acquired much information about the seditious activities of Indians in Japan, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bangkok and other places on the line of communication between San Francisco and India. We also know much about the doings of the band of educated Indians who have taken service under the German Foreign Office and link up the *Ghadr* party with Berlin. On the other hand we only get occasional glimpses of what goes on in such centres as East Africa.

* These are in the following

countries:—

England.

France.

Germany.

Austria.

Turkey.

Canada.

United States of America.

Cuba.

Panama.

Ecuador.

British Guiana.

Brazil.

Argentina.

Egypt.

British East Africa.

South Africa.

Australia.

New Zealand.

Dutch Indies.

Philippines.

Japan.

China.

Many of the Indians in British East Africa are not mere labourers whose object is to make money and return to India. They are colonists who intend to make Africa their permanent home. They have ceased to interest themselves greatly in Indian politics and when they are disaffected their activities are directed against the local Government. There is thus no strong interaction between India and British East Africa such as exists between the Punjab and the Pacific Coast of America. Though we have reason to believe that much active disloyalty exists among Indians in East Africa, they have not helped to swell the numbers of those who, during the first year of the war, returned from abroad to put the teachings of the *Ghadr* into practice. This explains why we do not know much about sedition among Indians in British East Africa and also why, for the immediate purpose of safeguarding India, we do not need to know much.

The following paragraphs summarise what we have on record about seditious activity among the Indians in British East Africa. It will be seen that our information consists of a number of disconnected facts from which it is impossible to piece together a coherent account of the seditious movement which undoubtedly exists there.

2. According to the reports of the Sanderson Committee on indentured labour, emigration from India and Arabia to East Africa has been going on for several centuries. From 1895 onwards indentured labourers, averaging from 12,000 to 15,000 at any given time, were employed on the construction of the railway from the coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza. The railway still employs some 2,000 indentured Indians. A certain number of these Indians have settled in British East Africa on the expiry of their indentures. At the Census taken in 1911 the Asiatic population was found to be nearly 12,000 but what proportion is of Indian birth or descent is not stated. The great majority of the Indians in British East Africa appear to belong to the Bombay Presidency but we have no definite information regarding the numbers belonging to the different castes and religions. General.

3. According to *New India* for 15th December 1914 a Young Men's Indian Association exists at Nairobi. "to unite young Indians of different religions and of different provinces." The members who should be between the ages of 18 and 30 are divided into two sections, political and social. The duties of the members of the political section, to which no government servant can belong, are:

- (a) to foster in young Indians the spirit of patriotism so far as it is within the laws of the British Government;

The Young Men's Indian Association.

- (b) to raise their voice against all the troubles of India ;
 (c) to show and express sympathy with all constitutional agitations which may be carried on for the good of India.

Sedition in British East Africa before the war.

4. The *Ghadr* paper first appeared in November 1913 and it was not long before we began to hear of its circulation in British East Africa. In March 1914 the Colonial authorities intercepted seven packets of *Ghadrs* in the mails from Europe, five of them addressed to the Secretary of the Arya Samaj, and two to the Sikh Temple, Nairobi. In June 1914 the Commissioner of Police, Nairobi, wrote that the *Ghadr* was circulating freely in the Protectorate. From May onwards copies of the *Ghadr* posted in British East Africa were intercepted in India and an unsuccessful attempt was made to discover the senders. During 1914 it was also proved that some persons in British East Africa were in correspondence with Indian revolutionaries in Europe. In July 1914 an anonymous letter was sent from Nairobi to Shyamaji Krishnavarma asking him to send copies of his "valuable and most esteemed paper the *Indian Sociologist*" to ten Indians in British East Africa whose names and addresses were given. In the same month one Sitaram Acharia wrote a letter to Krishnavarma from Mombasa ending with the following words, "My letter of last week contained a suggestion as to how I could do a little service to your propaganda and I shall always be happy to be of service to you and your cause which is no less the cause of every true Indian."

Sita Ram Acharia appears to be a person of some importance in seditious circles in British East Africa. He went to that country in July 1912 and worked for two years on the Uganda Railway. Since the war he has been working in the Military Branch of the East Africa Pay Corps. He is said to have been educated at Vethapuram in Madras, but inquiries there have failed to establish his identity.

Interception of objectionable letters from British East Africa.

5. In the first few months of the censorship some eight or ten objectionable letters from British East Africa were intercepted by the postal censor and brought to our notice. Although none of these reveals the existence of actual seditious conspiracy most of them show considerable anti-British feeling. One man writes, "Every second or third day, the wounded are taken by rail to the hospital at Nairobi. Seeing these I think of the wonderful ways of God for lessening the burden of the earth." Another, a Muhammadan, complains of the oppression of the authorities and writes that if he is dismissed he will go to Turkey and not to India to which he refers by the name of *Kafirstan* (land of infidels). Practically all the letters contain wild rumours about the progress of the war, a favourite story being about a quarrel between a Subadar and a British Officer which resulted in 250 British soldiers being killed by sepoys. The most objectionable of these letters was one signed Kalidas (probably a pseudonym) several copies of which were intercepted. The purport of the letter was that Indians were oppressed by the British and had received nothing but kicks for the help they had rendered in the past. They should therefore refrain from helping the British any more but should try to recover India for themselves.

In December 1914 eight copies of a seditious Urdu leaflet posted at Nairobi were intercepted at Bombay. The leaflet, which was headed *Band-e-Mataram*, was an appeal to Hindus and Muslims to unite, raise the cry of mutiny and take vengeance on the treacherous English. It was in manuscript but whether it was the composition of an Indian in East Africa or merely a copy of a *Ghadr* publication is not certain.

Since the end of 1914 nothing of interest has been found in the mails from British East Africa, probably because the fact of the censorship had become generally known.

The deportation of Mr. L. W. Ritch, a British subject, from East Africa.

6. Some interesting information about Indians in British East Africa is contained in a batch of papers recently received from the India Office, about a certain Mr. L. W. Ritch, who had been deported from British East Africa

because he was a supporter of Indian agitators and was suspected of having fomented a strike among the employees of the Uganda Railway. Two passages from a report of the General Officer Commanding, Mombasa Area, dated the 6th October 1915, describe the general situation.

"It was soon apparent that espionage was rampant in British East Africa and suspicion pointed to many Indians being involved. In addition there was a great deal of sedition of a very advanced kind amongst local Indians."

"A further insight gained into the machinations of Mr. Ritch's Indian extremist friends only shows against what a formidable conspiracy we have had to work and how fortunate it was that the deportation of Mr. Ritch served for some months to check and modify the activities of those conspirators."

Attached to this report is a copy of a letter which is said to have been found in the home of a prominent Indian in Mombasa. It is signed Sita Ram and was probably written by a telegraph signaller named Sita Ram, a native of Gundapur district, who was recently deported from British East Africa and is now interned in the Punjab. The letter is so important that I reproduce it in full.

Copy of a letter from Sita Ram, dated July 1915.

DEAR BROTHER,

It was perhaps fate and our bad luck that in spite of all your services and the efforts of the barrister engaged for the defence of our beloved brother he should fall a martyr to our holy cause. Fate destined it so but we are prepared for more sacrifices ready for it only if our cause is upheld and the end gained as we desire. The so-called justice of the English is nothing but injustice apparent; Zulum (injustice) is called Martial Law. This so-called Martial Law is exercised only to ruin our nation and to trample on our freedom and hopes for the *Swaraj*. Can you not take the necessary steps to move our Congress in this country to protest us against such treatment? Waiting in vain in such emergencies and such opportunities seldom offer themselves so well. We can always with the ever ready help of our brethren work the Courts of Justice. This Martial Law is only a trap for us as I have already said above and unfortunately there is no appeal against its convictions. In fact it is an unlawful bar against the lawful rights and cause of humanity.

To suffer in silence is foolishness for which we shall repent if remained inactive, so brethren stir yourselves for once, and you shall be simply repaid. The opportunity is at hand without half the exertion necessary under ordinary circumstances, and it is for us to take the advantage. Once we make up our mind and plunge into the cause heart and soul success only awaits us. Do your best and tell other brothers to first of all create friendly feelings between the other races especially Musulmans, and as soon as the help and sympathies of the other castes are gained, we shall crush the vermin who have crept into our country and hearts, and deprived us of all our freedom and hopes for *Swaraj*. It would not be difficult to unite as the late railway strike has proved to us that if we wish we can make all Indians forget their caste, creed and prejudices in necessity, and when the interests of all are concerned to their benefit, and there should be no difficulty for this now.

The so-called highly and Independent Power (P) should be made to feel respect again, that though we are only a handful out here if we become united and are headed by men like the Honble Mr. Dwarji and yourself, and ably assisted by our dear patriot Mr. Ritch and other brethren can make them give in to our demands, which they shall be only too glad to yield at this tight hour. To get this, we need only courage, organization, we brethren unite, organize yourselves and let the elders drive means while we prepare to act, and strive for our Country's cause. Our beloved Mother India needs the only lost freedom and safety. Let us die or strike them hard to remember again for years to come our deeds as they remember the deeds of glorious men who lost

I am praying to Ishwar Parmatma for the life, help and success which our Brethren need.

Yours fraternally,
(Sd.) SITA RAM.

July, 1915.

4
their lives for their Mother Country in the last Mutiny. God helps those who help themselves, is a saying, and let us act, and God will grant our cause without which we are miserable. Let us and other brothers in Fowji (the army) unite and throw off the yoke, and get their freedom to serve and unite our own India,—the Mother of Rajputs and Kings whose sons are now made to labour and die like dogs and slaves. Unteakily I am bound to my east in service, and die like dogs and slaves. Unteakily I am bound to my east in service, to wanie you are free and able to act more freely, so brothers make haste to explain to and express upon all the merchants and business men you meet in the course of your business, the truth of our cause, its needs and aims. Also explain to them in touching terms and that thousands of our brothers are needlessly dying for those who have crushed us down, and have trampled down our land of flowers,—India and her holy temples. Let us move ourselves to get these brothers out of the slavery when they will work for their own races and country, and die nobly. Is it not better for the soldiers of our so-called Rulers to die for their own country, and brothers than being made to suffer death from wounds and sickness, and from refusing to run before the enemy (Germans) to be shot to death. The English braves only keep in front while the shots are not firing but they run back and let our Indians to get shot when the bullets from the Germans start flying. Is it fair to die for these treacherous and heartless whites called the English and our protectors? It is a hard fate, and we must check it or die like beasts to save the lives of those who are intentionally throwing our nation into fire.

It is very necessary that you should get together our brothers Patel, Sharma, Bansi Lall, Gokall Dass, and other trusted members of the community, and depate men to go and quietly preach the cause, means and aims to our Fowji brothers in the Indian Army, and tell them that they shall get all they want if they only act on our advice which is to refuse to fight the Germans, and so act as to let the English who put them forward to die get crushed under foot. Who is keeping the Germans out of this country? Only our Fowji Bahadurs, but as it is only labour lost and they will gain nothing for themselves by it. So let those who push them to die at the hands of the Germans get the fire on themselves, and thus save their own lives to save their own country India which may some day be a kingdom as before if Parmatma (God) pleases.

I would have taken this duty upon myself in Nairobi but the work spares me so little time for outdoor work, I am ready to die and give my life for the cause as I once suffered in China, and would not mind a similar fate for our cause again if necessary, but here it is hard to lose even one active brother as we are very limited as it is, so I keep my place and shall help as much as I can without causing any suspicion now. As it is our losses have already been great.

Warn the brothers to take care of Mr. Ward of the Customs Department. He has been visiting the General too frequently of late and his conversations have looked suspicious. He, it appears, intends helping his own coloured microbes to look out whenever the brothers meet or move about.

Let brother Patel return Zanibar to work hard and organise fast there. Providence has given us sufficient money and aid to carry out our work and aims for the cause all over. He can bring us news and progress whenever he travels about to attend the Court cases at Mombasa. I have nearly managed to receive another signaller at Mombasa, and the engagement will be completed very shortly. We will call on you as soon as possible to talk over our plans and progress. Can you try to secure the code words of the military telegrams? The code words would enable us to read out their messages and movements which would be of great help to us. This I think you can easily do through some brother at Mombasa in the Military service. You must be meeting them frequently and thus you can find your chance to get the code words as many as possible. I would have tried myself at Voi but the Brothers in the Military are very closely watched, and we are not trusted.

I have written to Kesholall for his views. Keep notes and news ready and carefully for discussion soon as we meet shortly.

7. The same batch of papers includes several reports on the Indian contingent of the Mombasa Town Guard, which was enrolled after the outbreak of the war by Mr. Ritch and was at first commanded by him. As the organisation of the contingent was unsatisfactory Mr. Ritch was superseded. Shortly after this the men declined to turn out for night patrol work. The Officer Commanding the contingent writes "the influential and educated Indians refused to submit to any sort of discipline one of them, Sergeant Savale, in Orderly room stating to me that he was not addressing me as Sergeant Savale but as the Secretary of the Indian Association. He has since, I understand, been arrested for, I believe, sedition or suspected sedition. It became evident that the so-called loyalty and patriotism of these Indians consisted of getting hold of a rifle and some cartridges and confining their operations to guarding their own personal property in the Bazaar."

The General Officer Commanding, Mombasa Area, writes:—"The Indian Town Guard was inefficient and useless. There was no discipline and Mr. Ritch's influence was all to the bad. I have been informed that he even gave professional advice to Indian members that there was no obligation on them to turn out for parade or guards or to obey orders."

8. The following paragraph appeared in the London Daily Express dated the 15th January 1916.

"At Voi, a station on the Uganda Railway, two Indian contractors (says Reuter) were charged with assisting the enemy, who blew up a train on the line in September. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, the sentence being carried out on the following day. Other Indian fuel contractors were charged with similar offences."

9. There can be no doubt that since the outbreak of war Indians in British East Africa have been made use of by German agents. The military and civil authorities in East Africa have probably collected a good deal of information on this subject but only one definite case has come to our notice. Some time during 1915 (the exact date is not known to me) Sitaram Acharia received a letter from a certain Paul Kesselring of Zurich. The writer introduced himself by alluding to Sitaram's correspondence with a common friend (probably Krishnavarma) whose name he obviously did not wish to mention. I quote a few sentences which give the gist of the rest of the letter.

"Please let me know if some commercial or industrial concern can flourish prosperously in British East Africa..... Can you come and see me here at this time? I wish to avail myself of your services in developing our commercial relations with East Africa as you have been recommended by friends as an intelligent and capable man..... We intend to open important and permanent connections in East Africa in future."

Paul Kesselring was already known to us as the agent through whom Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, leader of the Indian National Party of Berlin, attempted to correspond with his friends in England. It is therefore clear that Paul Kesselring's letter was an invitation to Sitaram Acharia to join the Indian National Party and work for Germany.

10. From time to time since the outbreak of the war the Bombay police have reported the arrival of parties of Indians from British East Africa but we have no evidence that any of these men returned to India with the intention of taking part in the Ghadar movement. Only in one instance has an Indian returning from British East Africa of his own free will been proved to hold seditious views. One Devi Dial of Rawalpindi arrived at Bombay from

The Indian contingent of the Mombasa Town Guard.

Trial by Court Martial of two Indians.

Sita Acharia and Paul Kesselring.

Return of Indians from British East Africa since the war.

British East Africa on the 24th May 1916 and on the same day wrote the following letter to Hira Lal Dey, Nairobi:

"My dear brother,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th April 1915. I thank you for this kindness and in addition to this, for this paper of new light, not able to be mentioned its name. It is of course a paper of which thoughts should be practised by every *Bharatbashi* (Indian). When I have gone through it I feel myself to be ushered into a new world. I am in these thoughts day and night. "When God will show us the day of our liberty and freedom." I have fixed in my (mind) to speak always on this subject. Nay, I will sacrifice my life on my dear *Bharat* (India), which is mercilessly ruled by tyrant *Rakshas* (monsters) who spend all their time in thinking to suck our blood. I am sorry our Sikh brethren, who is a rude and illiterate majority, won't be subjected to the thought, but I will try my best to do it. You should not forget to excite *Africo-Indian* community, which I am assured you won't. Don't forget for this is a golden time to succeed.

Yours sincerely,

DEVI DIAL."

The letter was intercepted in British East Africa and sent to India and Devi Dial was interned by the Punjab Government in August 1915.

Deportation of
Indians from
British East
Africa.

11. Since the beginning of the war, the Government of British East Africa has deported about twenty Indians. The information which led the Colonial authorities to take this action would no doubt have thrown some light on the subject of seditious conspiracy in British East Africa, but it has not been communicated to the Government of India.

One of a batch of eleven Hindus, mostly belonging to Baroda and Kathiawar, who were deported in December 1915, gave the following account of the reasons for the deportation, though how far it is true I am unable to say. "On August 1st 1915 he was found in the Arya Samaj meeting hall and arrested with thirteen others by the Military authorities. He remained in custody till the end of the year when he was deported to India with ten others. He says he has heard that two members of the society Ganesh Das and Jograj have been shot, one Kishen Singh, Sikh, hanged, and Kesho Lal and Sarje sentenced to 20 years and Lal Chand to 10 years rigorous imprisonment."

(Sd.) J. W. NELSON,

Personal Assistant to the
Director of Criminal Intelligence.

SIMLA,

The 4th May 1916.

APPENDIX L

NOTE BY A MILITARY OFFICER RECENTLY IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

In East Africa I found two separate and distinct factions of Indians. There was the Borah and Khoja community who have settled out there for some generations and have been born and bred in the country. These men are markedly pro-German and as such were a danger.

The other community consisted of the contractors, carpenters, clerks, coolie labourers, etc., who have temporarily emigrated from India and have no intention of settling down in the country. A very large number of these men belong to the "Ghadr" party and keep in communication with America and Switzerland, and are rabidly anti-British.

Latterly there were signs of these two factions coming together and uniting for mischief. This necessitated very severe action which happily resulted in their wings being clipped and they may be said at the present moment to be thoroughly cowed.

There was a branch of the Arya Samaj at Mombasa which gave a great deal of trouble and which required drastic treatment, but another branch of the Samaj at Nairobi gave us considerable assistance. The Sikh Gurdwara at Nairobi also gave us a lot of help.

The emissaries who moved about the country were chiefly the telegraph clerks and other railway employes and in my opinion Sita Ram* was the brains and the moving spirit of the whole of the anti-British movement in East Africa.

Simla, 8th May 1916.

* This is Sita Ram of Gurdaspur, Punjab, and not Sitaran Aharya.

APPENDIX II.

Since the compilation of this note, the following list of Indians convicted of seditious offences in British East Africa has been received.

Particulars of Indians convicted for Treason and Sedition in East Africa.

| Name. | Address in East Africa Pro-ctorate. | Occupation. | Particulars as to family and Indian address. | Charge on which convicted. | Sentence and date. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Bihendas R. Sharma | Mombasa ... | Resident Magistrate's Court Clerk. | Father, Rala Ram; mother, Hukum Dai. Address; care of Pundit Bala Ram, Headmaster, Primary Town School, Sarhala Kalan, P. O. Sarhala Kalan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India. | Martial Law Regulations, Section 4 (2). Having in his possession publications containing seditious articles. | Imprisonment with hard labour for 14 years. 24th December 1915. | |
| Ganesh Das | ... Voi ... | Fuel Contractor ... | Ganesh Das Bali, son of Rattan Das, brother of Ganpat Rai, alive; Mahalla Sehgalion, Rawalpindi. | Section 2 Martial Law Regulations dated 16th December 1914. Assisting or harbouring the enemy. | To suffer death by being shot to death. 26th November 1915. | |
| Jograj ... | ... Voi ... | Fuel Contractor ... | Address, care of Ganpatrai Bali, Mahalla Sehgalion, Rawalpindi. | Ditto ditto. | Ditto. | |
| Drahim | ... Kampala (Uganda) | Trader ... | Address, Cutch Dharb, P. O. Mundra. Father, Kasum Somir, dead; uncle, Turk usob Somir. | 1. Sending a letter destined for one of His Majesty's Indian subjects through the post containing matter calculated to promote disaffection and bad feeling against the Government contrary to the Provisions of Section 4 (2) of the Martial Law Regulations. 2. Spreading false intelligence and alarmist reports, calculated to create alarm and despondency, amongst H. M.'s Indian subjects contrary to the provisions of Section 14 of the Martial Law Regulations. | Two years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000. 22nd May 1915. | Fine remitted. |
| Bodraj ... | ... Taavo ... | Fuel Contractor ... | Bodhaji Bakhshail, village Sayad Kasam, P. O. Syad, district Rawalpindi. | Martial Law Regulations, British East Africa, Section 12 (b). Wilfully making a false accusation against a British officer, knowing such accusation to be false. | Fine Rs. 300 and 12 months rigorous imprisonment. 11th October 1915. | Sentence remitted. Fine Rs. 300 confirmed. |
| Balabhanar Karsonji Bhatt. | Mombasa ... | Proprietor, Hindi Prakash Press. | Father Karsonji Jevan Bhat; mother, Panbhai, both dead. Address was near Savji Valji St., Rajkot, Kathiawar, India. | Having in his possession publications containing seditious articles, or articles likely to promote disaffection or bad feelings. | Seven years rigorous imprisonment. 5th July 1915. | |
| Khimji Hira | ... Mombasa ... | Carpenter ... | Left for India on the expiration of sentence. No particulars to hand. Junagadh, Kathiawar. | Ditto ditto. | 6 months rigorous imprisonment 5th July 1915. | Sentence remitted to 3 months rigorous imprisonment. |
| Savals ... | ... Mombasa ... | Merchant ... | Father, Mahavrao; dead, mother, Ramabhai. Address, Richey Road, near Bala Hanuman, Ahmedabad, India. | Martial Law Regulations 4 (2). Circulating or having in his possession seditious publications. | To suffer death by being hung by the neck until he be dead. 4th December 1915. | Sentence remitted to 14 years rigorous imprisonment. |
| Lalchand | ... Voi ... | Fuel Contractor ... | Lalchand, son of Jawahir Ram, Zamindar, village Gandpur, district Hoshiarpur. | Assisting or harbouring the enemy ... | Death sentence by hanging 3rd December 1915. | Sentence reduced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment. |
| Bishen Singh | ... Voi ... | Fuel Contractor ... | Bishen Singh, son Gulab Singh, brother of Haran Singh; still alive. Village Gakhal, district Jullundur. | Ditto ditto ... | Death sentence by hanging 3rd December 1915. | |
| Haji Shankar Ghellabhai | Mombasa ... | Clerk ... | Father, Ghellabhai Bechar; mother, Parvatibai Ghell abhai. Address, Baxi Street, Morvi, district Kathiawar, India. | Having in his possession a compilation from a publication or publications containing seditious article or articles likely to promote disaffection or bad feeling. | 1 years rigorous imprisonment. 26th July 1915. | |
| Jaffer Thaver | ... Zanzibar ... | Merchant ... | Ismail Khoja by religion. Was born at Kairo-Baradio, a village in the State of Cutch in the Bombay Presidency. | (1) Communicating with the enemy or a subject of the enemy. (2) Actively aiding or assisting the enemy. | Death by being shot. 23rd September 1915. | |

| Name. | Address in East Africa Protectorate. | Occupation. | Particulars as to family and Indian address. | Charge on which convicted. | Sentence and date. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Allidina Dhalla ... | Zanzibar ... | Merchant * ... | Ithnashari Khoja by religion. Father's name, Dhalla Moorji Fakirmahomed. Born at Zanzibar. Grandfather, Moorji Fakirmahomed, originally came from Bhuj, the capital of the Native State of Cutch in the Bombay Presidency. | (1) Martial Law Regulations, Section 2. Assisting the enemy by giving them information. (2) Martial Law Regulations, Section 4 (2). Having in his possession a publication likely to promote disaffection or bad feeling. | Death sentence by hanging, 6th November 1915. | |
| Keshowlal V. Dwivedi | Mombasa ... | Chief Clerk High Court. | Father, Vajeram Vishwarath; mother, Parvatbai Vajeram, both dead. Address was Vherai Chaklo, Umreth, B. B and C. I. Railway line, Kaira district, Bombay Presidency. | Martial Law Regulations 4 (2). Circulating or having in his possession seditious publications. | To suffer death by being hung by the neck until he be dead. 4th December 1915. | Sentence remitted to 14 years rigorous imprisonment. |

~~10/17/16~~
20 July 1916

Dear Sir

We shall, ~~graciously~~,

be glad to ask the Govt. of the East to keep the Govt. of India informed direct of details concerning Indian Sedition in East Africa.

But before we do so would it be possible to obtain two copies of the Indian Criminal Intelligence Report,

(or one only if we may retain the copy you sent me.)? We should like to have ^{copy} one on record in the Co. & to send one

Quarto for the Reader's signature

DRAFT.

D. C. Sctm Esq
India Office

MINUTE.

Molloy 14/7/16
Mr. Bickmanley 14.7.16 f

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Read.

Sir H. Just.

Sir G. Fiddes.

Mr. Steel-Maitland.

Mr. Bonar Law.

ant. to the Governor of
the East. for his
info.

Yours sincerely

B.R.

Pelham

13

Secret

16/8/16

My dear Reed

Your note of the 20th
9th. I am sorry it has
taken so long to get you
another copy of the Past Life
Report, but I have now
got hold of one and send it.

Yours sincerely
M. C. Petz

10. 3292 2AP

14/9/16

19 SEP 18

~~1~~

to September 1916

Sir,

I have etc to transmit

to you, ~~the~~ the accompanying copy of printed summary compiled a ~~particular~~ of the

Quinnal Intelligence

Office, Simla on the

subject of sedition among

Indians in British

East Africa

A request has been

made of the India Office

that the Govt. of India

may be informed direct

of the Govt. of the East

of all details of Indian

sedition in East Africa

that may come to light

DRAFT.

Ear. Secret

Gen. Sir H. C. Beechey

MINUTE.

Mr. Egry 18/9/16
Mr. Croker 18/9/16

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Read.

Sir H. Just.

Sir G. Fiddes.

Mr. Steel-Maitland

Mr. Bonar Law.

for comment. See Mr. Selton's letter to Mr. Read, attached.

Blue pencil

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

END

TOTAL EXPOSURES →