

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1ST, 1915.

1st November 1915, The Third Birthday of The Ghadr.

Today is the 1st of November, 1915. The first number of the Ghadr came out on November 1st, 1913. The Ghadr is two years old today. What the Ghadr has done during the short period of two years, is known to all - the ruler and the ruled. The splendid work done by the Ghadr has been acknowledged by our enemies the English administrators of India. The leading <sup>London</sup> papers call the Ghadr the world-wide-known Ghadr. In the office of Viceroy Hardinge, situated on the peak of Simla mountains there is always a discussion about the Hindustan Ghadr. The British Government have opened a new department for the translation of the Ghadr. The echo of the Ghadr has reached the ears of the rich, high or low, every school going boy and every herdman of India. The Ghadr has awakened the Indians (?) as many a Ghadr sepyo assert, by pulling their ears. It has put them on the right path from going astray. It has mapped out a splendid new movement. It has paved a high road of progress and liberty for the comfort and ease of its countrymen.

Now it is the duty of these countrymen to metal this road. Instead of stones they should pound their bones on it and instead of water sprinkle their blood.

Now it is the duty of these countrymen to preach these revolutionary ideas on a wider scale and by sacrificing their lives keep this new movement alive.

Ghadr was issued in Urdu first, and appeared in Gurmukhi

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three weeks after. A few issues in these languages alone perplexed the British Government, and it was planned to deport Lala Har Dayal from this Country. As he himself had to leave this country, his safe arrival in Europe in April 1914 and the continuance of the work astonished the British Government still more. But the Government was always under the impression that the publication of the Ghadr (or the work started by the Ghadr) would be stopped in a day or two. The English did not know that the Indians were now living in a new world in the sphere of new imaginations and in the flights of new ideals, and it was not easy to subdue them. In addition to the Urdu and Gurmukhi the Ghadr was issued in Gujrati language as well. Books were published and the Ghadr flashed its light so intensely that the eyes of the British Government were dimmed. The English Government had not finished rubbing their eyes when two patriots Bhai Bhagwan Singh and Maulti Barkat-Ullah arrived from Japan. Although these compatriots stopped in America for three or four months their effective lectures made a very lasting impression on the minds of the brethren, and the work of revolutionary propaganda progressed manifold day and night. After this the Ghadr was issued in Hindi. Seditious books were published. With the advance of the twentieth century the love of Indians for their country became brighter and brighter, and the propaganda work was carried with greater pains and enthusiasm than before. Besides Urdu, Gurmukhi, Gujrati and Hindi languages, issues of the Ghadr were published in the Pushto and Garkhali languages as well. A book was published in Bengali. One hundred thousand revolutionary leaflets were published besides the Ghadr. Sixty thousand copies of books were printed, and it is a marvellous thing that all this



work was turned out on a secondhand old machine. Writing, printing, circulation and all other departments were organized on modern scientific systems, and this is the sole reason for so great a progress - that within a short period and with a small capital the labours of a few workers accomplished so big a task which has no parallel in the history of India. In fact in the history of no country can produce an example that the papers and books containing valuable and holy additions ideas are distributed free, the poor artisans spend their hard-earned money in this god work and the poor patriots work free day and night.

Brethren! See above. The star of the Ghadr is shining. But - O soldiers of mutiny - it has not yet reached the meridian. You have done much work, but a great deal yet remains to be done and it does not become the soldiers of Ghadr to stop in the way, to sleep or slow down, till you reach the destination.

The Ghadr is yet a child of two years. It has just stepped into the third year. When it has done this extremely extensive propaganda work during this two years it is not easy to make an estimate of the greatness of its work when it reaches its prime. But it is necessary to nourish and look after it with more love and energy. The nourishment of Ghadr cannot be done with grain and money. The two years old plant of Ghadr does not want water, Honey, milk, (ghee (clarified butter), Sherbets (sweet drinks) will not quench its thirst. This little child is thirsty of the blood of Indian youths. Its thirst can only be quenched with purple blood.

Ah! Mother India who has thirty crores sons, is today lying helpless on account of wounds. Her hair is stuck in mud. Her

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The wealth and knowledge of the enemy are greater than those of the friends. Therefore advance together. Advance carefully. Listen and give up impertinence, and adapt the best kind of discipline. Our enemy is determined for mischief. He manufactures and will manufacture all kinds of charges against good people. Therefore we should not step back now. We should not remain in oblivion and give the enemy opportunity for spreading misunderstanding. See, we are in the field for your service, and appeal to you to show more energy in serving the Ghadr during the third year, and in remaining within the limits of American laws, preach revolution, and sing in unity with me.

(Verses) When do the brave ever alter their word  
by the fear of trouble or fright of suffering

(2) We carry out lives in hand and will never  
leave the field.  
Do the youths of the country ever get  
frightened by difficulty?

(3) There may be others who will be frightened  
by threats.  
But we take in our breast the arrows that  
come towards us.

ISSUE OF MARCH 15TH, 1916

### Revolution

The echo of revolution is coming from all sides. The blood of the worthy sons of India boils when they see their kind mother tied with the chains of slavery. Hundreds of them are sacrificing themselves on the national altar. Thousands of young men are passing their days in hardship in the Andamans and in the four walls of jails, and seem to proclaim loudly :

(Verse) Come, O suffering, we accord thee a hearty welcome,

We make shields of our chests and lives for the sword.

The jewels of the mother, the lion-hearted youths like Kartar Singh, Jagat Singh, Jagat Ram and Munshi Rahmat Ali Khan in answer to the court - the court of the dishonest and the tyrant - proclaim like thunder: "We carry our heads on the palms of our hands. We welcome death with pleasure."

Where is the shameless coward who does not shed a few tears on seeing their brethren slaughtered with a blunt knife. O, our mothers and sisters are being disgraced before our very eyes. O cowardly and slavish Indians! Your murder is only a feat of spleen rupture. Now even the patient and peace-loving Indians have become tired of the sorrow and suffering they have been experiencing. Starting from Lahore, Rawalpindi, Ithansi, Meerut, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, the echo has reached France and Egypt. It was only yesterday, the Indian - not the false, cowardly runaway Saint given up to saying "Yes, Sir," but the real Indian - martyred in Egypt, and sacrificed hundreds of white goats and dozens of officers at the altar of Mother. The question arises why seeing all this



are our Rajas, Maharajas, Reises, nominal leaders, titled leaders who are hungry for reputation, greedy for money, hypocritical and diverters of the energy of the youth to useless works, quiet. Why do they agree with the Ghadr. O Indians! Stop, consider, understand, and weigh my words. This hard and extremely difficult work has been performed by the Ghadr - as if it has broken the bow which could not be bent by these tailed persons who consider themselves leaders. This is a riddle which you will perhaps not understand. For your benefit I speak clearly (the work is) "preaching of revolution among young men. Why do these ease-loving reises, these titled leaders, these hankerers after the Council memberships, and these tail end of Honourable, not come into the field? Hold up, O Indians! It is time for you to turn your faces, to discriminate between good and bad. Otherwise remember:-

(Verse) Take care, take care, there is yet some time  
Otherwise you will one day die of the kicks from white men

These old Congress leaders will not unite you or liberate you.  
Their motto is:-

(Verse) I have come for separating  
And not for uniting

Their work is to make parties and factions and to enjoy themselves by taking advantage of your folly and incompetence. This is the golden time. Therefore, O jewels of India! O budding flowers and beloved ones of the garden of India, turn your faces and rally together under the Revolutionary (or Ghadr's) flag and cry aloud "Bande Matram" so that the hearts of our enemy - the tricky English - may be frightened. Put all you have - body, mind, and wealth - in national service, so that the ship of India may make port. Freedom!

Freedom is a very dear thing. The history of the whole world is crying aloud that the price of freedom is blood. To avenge the death of martyrs is the first duty of man. The worship of real leaders and martyrs is the highest religion and faith.

O ye who adorn yourselves with the titles of "Educated" and "Culture," you also listen to a few words. Without four eyes you are blind. You get out of breath after walking two paces. You are dumb in your own language. How can you love Ghadr. O unfortunate people, who break the platform tables, see that Sikhs, Pathans, and Rajputs whom you regard uneducated are sacrificing their lives for the mother. If you can not do anything then at least remain quiet, do not spread poison secretly, because:

(Verse) It is a pity and hundred times so, that only  
in India at present

Is there hatred, heart-paining, and heart-breakings.

Writer

A New Soldier of Ghadr.



10th of July 19th. 1917.

ISSUE OF APRIL 12TH, 1916

Dear friend Lala Ram Chandra. Bando Matras. You have by your simplicity, sacrifice and perseverance proved yourself the second founder of the Chadr. At this time when our enemy is awake and everywhere trying by improper methods to stop our lawful work of propagation, it is a source of great pleasure to see the Chadr continue and to realize the wisdom and love shown by you, the Ashram servants and all the lovers of the Chadr. Do not mind ordinary obstacles. Love and Bando Matras to all the lover of Chadr.

(Yours) Affectionately.

Har Dayal.

ISSUE OF JULY 19th, 1916

The Ideas of Loyelists, Congressites  
and Nationalists

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"Indians will gain nothing from the conquest of Germany. For the people situated as are the people of India, there are only two courses open, namely, they should either rebel, or side with their rulers. Some persons think that from the political point of view it is better for the Indians to remain neutral." (That is, they should not sympathize with Germany even in their hearts)."

\*This bracket is the Ghadr's own.

Lajpat Rai in the New York Review.

Note. (by the Ghadr). This statement of Lala Lajpat Rai reminds us of that Indian story that a person invited another for dinner but said "If the root of the pipal tree moves, then come, but if its leaves shake then don't."

The Lala says that a nation like the Indians can gain some advantage by rebelling but they must have no sympathy with the Germans. This strange statement has neither head nor feet. What can Indians who rebel at this time, be but the friends of India. At present no one can rebel against the British and yet remain neutral. Perhaps it has not yet properly dawned on the political mind of the Lala that the time when nations could achieve their political objects by standing aloof from each other has passed. The world is not now divided into nations but in "political groups" If the English are your enemies you shall have to join the alliance which is against them and their companions.



Issue of July 19th, 1917.

Like Belgium which in order to gain her independence has to fight not only against the Germans but also against Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, similarly we in order to secure our freedom have to oppose not only the British but their allies also. Thus the Indian cannot rebel and remain separate, it is not only natural but essential and indispensable to have at least sympathetic and friendly relations with the group containing Turkey and Germany, etc."

The programme of the League has been presented upon the basis that they are to be the only ones to be considered in the "League" and that of their interests should be a consideration. They are to be the only ones to be considered in the "League" and that of their interests should be a consideration. They are to be the only ones to be considered in the "League" and that of their interests should be a consideration.

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ISSUE OF OCTOBER 25TH, 1916

Four More Indians Become Martyrs. They Were  
Carrying Arms for the Liberty of India

Information was received in San Francisco on 20th October that four Indians had been murdered by the English at Singapore. These four young men had left last year by the S.S. "Inverick" from the American port, San Pedro. Rumour has it that these persons were taking arms and ammunition for mutiny in India. The English say that these military stores were obtained through the assistance of Germans. But the English had manufactured a similar story at the time of the Kohagata Maru and had declared that Sardar Gurdit Singh had obtained arms from the Germans. In fact this was entirely wrong.

The passengers of the Kohagata Maru had procured arms through their own intrepidity. The revolutionaries on the "Inverick" also most probably procured these arms themselves. But it is impossible to find out the truth because by the order of the British the ship is interned at a port in Batavia (near Singapore) which is a Dutch possession. Mr. Holson, the captain of the ship, died last year at Yokohama, and her owner, Fred Jolson, is probably also dead.

In this the thing which interests the Indians is that four of their heroic countrymen became martyrs for the liberty of their country. The British blind-folded them and making them stand by a wall shot them in Singapore.

Well, ye scoundrel of English! We will battle with you. The day is approaching when you wring your hands and at the same time remember your forefathers. You will tear out the hair of your heads and will beat your breast. Mutiny approaches.



ISSUE OF JANUARY 17th, 1917

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The Ghadrites Defeat the English. Revolutionary  
Movement in India

The revolutionary movement is progressing.

Fresh news daily reach from India showing that the river of mutiny is increasing in flood, (and) that all the efforts of the English Government to stop the revolutionary (lit. Ghadr) movement have been in vain.

It has already been written during the week that in the conspiracy (lit. Ghadr) case of Lahore six patriots were awarded death sentences, one life imprisonment and the remaining ten to long terms of imprisonment..

The meaning of this is that the Ghadrites have inflicted a great defeat on the Government.

The ordinary people will not understand how this can mean defeat for the English when apparently it seems that the blood of true patriots has been shed in vain.

There is no doubt that the falling of a single brave and true Ghadrite into the hands of the enemy is a natural loss. But this is a battle and in the battle the brave soldiers always die first. During the past ten years hundreds of patriots have been hung and imprisoned, while very few Englishmen have been the victims of vengeance. But the reason for this is clear. The object of the Ghadrites is to produce a general mutiny and not to kill individual Englishmen. It is also clear that under the present conditions when the Government is not of the Indians and the revolutionaries cannot imprison or

Issued on January 17th, 1917

transport the English, the above means victory for the Ghadrites and defeat for the English. The object of the Ghadrites is to start a general mutiny and the preparation for this is progressing day by day. The object of the English is to stop this movement. The English do not wish that the Indians should be punished for a political offence because the incarceration of a single Indian gives an impetus to the national movement. The very reports of the Ghadr cases mean a very powerful preaching of the Ghadr (movement). Within the last ten years - i.e., from 1905 up to now - the foundation of the English rule established in India for 300 years, has been shaken. The old standing English fortifications have fallen.

In 1905 only a few highly educated person had political ideas. In 1908 political ideas spread in all the big cities of India. In other words the national message had reached about 25 million people. But the majority of these belonged to higher classes.

In 1911 the national movement made its way among <sup>all</sup> the middle classes and the educated Indians. But the Mohammadians generally remained aloof from the movement and the English thought that they could keep seventy million Mohammadians and the small but important communities like the Sikhs, loyal.

In 1912 when bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge, the prestige of the English Government crumbled into dust. The very next year it was completely proved that the Mohammadians of India have also awakened. In 1913 it became further clear that patriotism had effected the Sikhs, Pathans and other military classes of the Punjab.



In 1914 when the European war broke out and Turkey joined Germany and the Kaiser's victories achieved with the lightning speed tore to shreds not only the English but of all the Russians, French, Italians and Belgians, the terror of British might entirely evaporated from India. Remember that the British rule is founded on this terror. The German victories on the one side and the daring intelligence and heroism of the Ghadrites completely broke the magic of the English rule in the beginning of 1915.

After the first conspiracy (lit. Ghadr) case (in April, 1915) the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab said that only a few of the America-retained revolutionaries had created some disturbance, but the Government had by enacting rigorous laws and increasing the strength of the police entirely suppressed the Ghadr movement.

Only a few months after this proud declaration - i.e., in the month of October, 1915 - two, and not one serious conspiracy (lit. Ghadr) cases were started in Benares and Lahore, and the face of the English was blackened.

After these cases - in May, 1916 - Hardinge, Austin Chamberlain, and other English officers very forcibly declared in America and other countries that the English have now suppressed the entire revolutionary movement, and that though a small disturbance took place in 1915, it will not happen in future.

In the very beginning of 1917 came up this third conspiracy (lit. Ghadr) case. Thus the heroic Ghadrites again blackened the face of the English. Not only the people of India but of the whole world look with wonder how these Ghadrites are advancing on the English in column after column. When one line is killed the second comes up.

Issue of January 17th,  
1917.

Today the message of the national movement has reached at least 150 millions people of India. Of the remaining half, all are not on the side of the English. They are more or less ignorant and are neither on one side nor the other. In 1914 there were not one thousand patriots in India, but today in 1917 one hundred and fifty millions, i.e., at least half the population not only understand politics but are really patriotic. Besides the wave of revolution increases daily and the English are being defeated.

1. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
2. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
3. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
4. President of the Indian National Congress	English	10,000
5. President of the Indian National Congress	English	10,000
6. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
7. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
8. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
9. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000
10. Secretary of India's Book Society	English	10,000

Besides these books, articles in newspapers, magazines, etc., are being published. In the amount of 1,000,000 copies have been printed. The first, the second, the third, etc., are being printed.