STRUGGLE FOR FREE HINDUSTAN

GHADR DIRECTORY

Edited by
Bhai Nahar Singh M.A.
Bhai Kirpal Singh

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Authors

Bhai Nahar Singh is a well known historian. He was a pominent member of the History of Freedom Movement Board, (Punjab). He has a deep knowledge of original documents and source material relating to Punjab and the people. He is author of a number of books in the field of Punjab history.

Bhai Kirpal Singh is a widely travelled man. He is a known expert on the Modern Punjab History. He is an author of several books.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

STRUGGLE FOR FREE HINDUSTAN GHADR DIRECTORY

Edited by
Bhai Nahar Singh M.A.
Bhai Kirpal Singh

Gobind Sadan Institude for Advanced Studies in Comparative Religion.
Gadaipur, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030.
1996

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Published by :
Gobind Sadan Institute for Advanced Studies in Comparative Religion
Gadaipur, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110 030.
Phone : 6802937, 6802251

©His Holiness
Baba Virsa Singh Ji Sahib
Gobind Sadan
Gadaipur, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110 030
1996

Price : Rs. 125/-

Laser Typesetting by :
Computer Graphics,
Factory Area, Patiala.
Ph. 0175-71336

Prined at :
Accuracia Printo-Graphers,
Factory Area, Patiala-147 001
Ph.: 0175-71336

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

STRUGGLE FOR FREE HINDUSTAN

GHADR DIRECTORY

(PUNJAB SECTION)

Volume - IV, 1913 - 1915

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Historical Background (Note by the Editor)		
2.	Introduction to the Ghadr Directory by the author - C.R. Clevelana.		
3.	Directory		1 to 202
4.	Index - I	Names of persons	203 to 216
5.	Index - II	Name of places to which Ghadrs belonged.	217 to 230
6.	Photographs	Available photographs	

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
(Note by the Editors)

1. This Directory is in continuation of the efforts to collect and publish original documents relating to the Ghadr movement-which would be of great interest to the general readers and also research scholars working in the field of freedom struggle of the Indian people.

2. Volume I, II - (Part - I) and of III the struggle for free Hindustan relating to the Ghadr Movement - covering the period from 1905 to 1918, were published in 1986, 1987 and 1988. These were received with great interest and enthusiasm by the readers. These two volumes contained the following.
   a) Ghadr Conspiracy report by Isemonger and Slattery.
   b) Memorandum on Ghadr Movement
   c) Overt Acts of Ghadr conspiracy
   d) The Khalsa Pamphlets Vol. I
   e) An American lawyers opinion on Free Hindustan Newspaper.
   f) Hindustani Association of Canada
   g) Sikhs in Canada.
   h) Diaries of Political events from 1907 to 1918. Vol. II
   i) Lord Harding Bomb cese Vol. III

Delhi - Lahore Conspiracy 1912 - 1915

3. The overwhelming response generated by the Ist, II volumes gave us tremendous encouragement to carry on with the work of collecting and publishing all the scattered documents connected with this historic movement. We are convinced that this movement, unfortunately, has not recieved the credit that it deserves in official circles for its contribution to the struggle for Indias Independence.

4. Perhaps it is not commonly known that the Clarion Call for'-Free Hindustan'-was not given by the so called National Leaders but by a handful of very ordinarly Hindustanis - who were earning their honest living as farm labourers, daily wage earners and unskilled manual workers in the United States of America

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

as far back as 1905. This was nearly a quarter of a century before the call for Independence given by Indian National Congress in 1930.

5. According to Mr. C.R. Cleveland, the author of this Directroy, "The great majority of the Ghadar party recruits were Sikhs of the Punjab and it is in the Punjab that the campaign between the Ghadr Party and the then Government has been fought. Besides Sikhs there are some returned Muhammadans and Hindu emigrants of the working and trading classes and a small number of highly educated Indians who had gone abroad for University training and degrees".

6. However the common bond which sustained this movement was that they were all Indians who were fired by a sense of genuine pride and love for their motherland wanted to see it free from Foreign rule. Towards this end they were prepared to sacrifice everything they had including their lives. That eventually a large number of them paid with their lives - is a testimony to the extent and genuieness of their love for their motherland.

7. It is rather sad that their role and contribution towards Indian Independence has never been given the place that it deserves by certain vested political interests before or after independence. It is a shame that hardly any one knows that nearly 1500 or more persons were involved and charged with cases of conspiracy, sedition and waging war against King Emperor of India. Out of these dozens were punished with death and executed. A large number were deported to Andamans and their properties confiscated by the Government. Hundreds other were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment in Indian Jails as ordinary criminals.

8. It is the sacrifices made by these unsung heroes, who were the true path finders and frontline patriots which played a major role in the achievement of Indian Independence.

9. Now coming to the "Ghadr Directory" This was compiled by Mr. C.R. Cleveland, Director Criminal Intelligence in 1915 and was printed by the Punjab Government in 1916. According to its author, Mr. C.R. Cleveland - " The Directory was undertaken with a view to facilitate the indentification of persons who have been concerned in the Ghadr Campaign. The work is also

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

intended to record past history and suggesting fresh fields of inquiry". According to the author the information available in the Directory was received from the CID of various provinces, intercepted correspondence and disclosures made by co-conscpirators.

10. With a view to facilitate the reader to easily locate the individuals and their description, two indices have been prepared and included in the end. The first index lists the names of all persons in Alphabetical order along with the Directory numbers shown against each. From the Directory number the reader can locate the descriptive note regarding a particular person. The second index shows the names of places to which these people belonged - again with the relevant Directory numbers and page number shown against each place name. From this index the reader can find the invididuals belonging to a particular place.

11. We have made every effort to facilitate the location of persons with the help of these two indices. However we do hope the readers will appreciate that in a work of this nature there may be an odd error which has gone unnoticed.

12. In the end we would like to place on record our heartfelt gratitude to His Holiness, Baba Virsa Singh Ji Sahib for all the encouragement, blessings and benevolence which has made it possible to carry on with our work of locating and publishing original historical documents. The purpose of publishing original historical documents and making them available to the general readers and research scholars is to help them make their own judgement and to ensure that truth is not lost in the fog created by self seeking vested interests.

Gobind Sadan
Gadaipur
Mehrauli
New Delhi

Bhai Nahar Singh M.A.
and
Bhai Kirpal Singh
Feb. 1996

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

SECRET

THE GHADR DIRECTORY

PUNJAB SECTION, REVISED

INCLUDING NOTES ON PERSONS CONNECTED WITH KINDRED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE ABROAD.

Lahore
1916

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

INTRODUCTION TO THE GHADR DIRECTORY, FIRST EDITION

For many years past this department has watched from afar the seditious activities of Indians in America and the Far East but up to 1913 they had produced but small obvious results. After the bomb was thrown at Delhi on 23rd December 1912 we heard that Har Dayal who had taken up the leadership of the Indian movement in America had claimed the credit of this achievement for the young men but for some time after this we still looked upon this claim as exaggerated and boastful. Later on we found that the Delhi-Lahore conspirators were to a considerable extent, inspired by Har Dayal.

On the 1st November 1913 the first number of the Ghadr paper was published in San Francisco. Copies arrived in India, by the foreign men, on the 7th December and ever since we have been intercepting large number of the regular weekly issues.

In the early months of 1914 evidence accumulated showing that Har Dayal and his associates had successfully amalgamated the scattered seditious enterprises of previous year into one big concern, which may conveniently be termed the Ghadr Movement, the avowed object of which was to force the British to relinquish India. The ramifications of the conspiracy were very wide, but the central control and guidance remained with Har Dayal and his lieuternants in America. Before the war broke out the conspirators directed their energies mainly to recruitment and organization and to preparing the public mind in India and elsewhere by a copious outturn and plentiful distribution of the Ghadr newspaper, the official organ of the movement and party.

When the war broke out Har Dayal had left the U.S.A. and arrived in Switzerland, but was still the universally accepted leader in close communication with his lieutenants. The party accepted him, in view of the war situation, as their great opportunity, although otherwise it would probably have suited them better to have had another youth. Instead of seeking as before to draw as may sympathizers as possible to foreign ports where they would feel the full attraction of the Ghadr propaganda with a minimum of interference from the authorities, the party decided that the time

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

had come to start the revolution, advising all their members to return to India and there to act on the orders they would receive from the leaders. The exodus of Indian emigrants from Canada, U.S.A., and the Far East began in August last, and from the end of September onwards frequent ship-loads have been arriving at Rangoon, Calcutta and Colombo. The great majority of the Ghadr party recruits were Sikhs of the Punjab, and it is in the Punjab that campaign betwen the Ghadr Party and Government has been fought during the last 4 or 5 months. Besides Sikhs, there are some returned Muhammadan and Hindu emigrants of the working and trading classes and a small number of highly educated Indians who had gone abroad for University training and degrees. In the Punjab the Ghadr Party has been responsible for a heavy list of murders and dacoities and other violent crime, but so far they have been very severely handicapped by the arrest and incarceration of several leaders as well as of large numbers of the rank and file either under the Ingress into Indian Ordinance or under the Penal Code.

In several cases firearms, bombs and explosives have been found in the possession of members of the party in the Punjab while attempts to incite Indian troops to mutiny have also come to light. Convincing evidence has also been obtained of the linking up of the Ghadr people with the Bengali revolutionists and with the old seditious party which gave so much trouble in the Punjab in 1907.

This Directory has been undertaken with a view to facilitate the indentification of persons who have been concerned in the Ghadr campaingn. It is necessarily incomplete, because many of the persons metioned in it were of themselves unknown and unimportant when they left the country, while during their stay abroad their identity and doings were only known within the limits of their own isolated community. Many thus failed to attract attention at the time of landing and have shown their true colours only when they got back to the Punjab. We have had a good deal of information, some of a perfectly reliable kind through intercepted correspondence of full disclosures of co-conspirators; other less reliable as it had to be obtained from persons to whom the very names of the emigrants were uncouth and mysterious.

No pains have been spared to collect, sift and exhibit all information, but it is realised that the notes on such a large number

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

of individuals, who have been plotting in foreign parts in secrecy and inside a close community, are very often far from complete.

The work is intended both as a means of recording past history and of suggesting fresh fields of enquiry, and it is hoped that the Police of all Provinces will spare no endeavour to extend the information available in these pages. The work is essentially a tentative production and will probably have to be several times revised and republished.

I have included the names of many persons who have belonged to kindered movements and whose past history makes it probable that they are involved, especially as the Ghadr movement under the leadership of Har Dayal seems to have absorbed many of the minor revolutionary bodies that existed before his time.

A map of the world showing the chief centres of the Ghadr Movement, so far as known to us, is circulated along with this volume.

In the preparation of this volume we have received valuable assistance from the Punjab C.I.D., the officers of which have freely placed at our disposal the valuable information collected by them in recent inquiries and investigations.

The following brief explanation of a few constantly recurring, names and places will probably assist any one, who is not very familiar with the subject, in understanding the proper bearing of the notes on individuals.

Ghadr (mutiny) - The name given by Har Dayal to the virulent revolutionary newspaper which commenced to issue in November 1913 from San Francisco. The articles in the paper are written with the open intention of inciting Indians to rise in rebellion in India. The paper is issued (weekly) in Urdu, Gurmukhi and Gujrati. The name Ghadr is also applied to the revolutionary campaign which is being carried on by Har Dayal and his supporters who are to be found wherever Indians settle abroad. The Far East and the West Coast of America provide by far the larger number of adherents.

Stockton - A town in California where the head-quarters of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

the Sikh Khalsa Diwan are situated. This body in one of the most active in spreading sedition among the Sikh labourers in America.

The Hindusthan Association of America - A society founded mainly through the energy of Surendra Mohan Bose and Tarak Nath Das. Its ostensible objects, as advertised by the Society, are (1) solely to further the educational interests of the Hindusthanee students present and prospective. (2) To seek help and co-operation from people at home and abroad. (3) To extend a similar scope of work, if possible, to other people of Hindusthan.

There can, however, be no doubt but that the Society is mainly a political one founded with the intention of providing a common bond for Indian students in America and of selecting Indian students of the "proper kind" to go to America. There is good reason to believe that the Society does a great deal of work in spreading sedition and that the educational interests it pretends to take an interst in are but masks to cover pernicious propaganda. It is noticeable that among the office-bearers of the Society are such well known members of the revolutionary party as:-

(1) Tarak Nath Das.
(2) Surendra Mohan Bose.
(3) Chandra Kanta Chakravarty.
(4) Surendra Nath Kar.
(5) M.P.T. Acharya.
(6) Hussain Rahim.
(7) V.P. Aiyar.
(8) Baneswar Das.

Amongst its members may be found practically all the known undersirable Indian students in America.

The Hindusthanee Student - The official organ of the Hindusthan Association of America. Among the members of the editorial staff are

(1) Basanta Kumar Roy.
(2) Surendra Mohan Bose.
(3) Sarangadhar Das.

The Canada-India Supply and Trust Company - A business

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

concern of Vancouver which was managed by many of the leaders in the revolutionary movement in British Columbia.

The Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company - A business concern of a similar nature to the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company. It was also managed by some of the most undersirable members of the Indian community on the West Coast of America. Its head-quarters were at Vancouver.

Yugantar Ashram - The name given by Har Dayal to the head-quarters of the Ghadr Society at 1324, Velencia St., San Francisco.. The Ghadr newspaper was printed at the Yuganter Asharam and despatched from there. The works mean " Hermitage of the New Era."

Guru Gobind Scholarships - These scholarships were given by one Jowala Singh, an ardent disciple of Har Dayal, to certain students in India who were to be chosen by Har Dayal for study in America.

DELHI
The 11th March 1915

C.R. CLEVELAND,
Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Note by the Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence for the Punjab edition. - The Editors of the Ghadr for 1915 are :-

1. A.C. Chakravarti.
2. G.P. Uplap.
3. B.N. Bysak.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

PESHAWAR

1. 71) Bahadur Khan, Saiyid, son of Muhammad Mir, of Swabi Peshawar, a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

2. 77) Bakhshi Lal Chand of Peshawar was ordered by Bhai Parmanand to get Pathans from Independent territory to attack Shankargarh on the receipt of the signal for a rising. Has been placed on Rs. 5,000 security for three years.
C.I.D. file No. 1300 of 1915.

3. 550) Keshe Ram, alias Kesho Das, alias Kaura, son of Tara Chand, Khatri, of Andarshahr, Peshawar City. An agitator of Peshawar, an associate of Lal Chand, Falak, of Lahore, Jagat Ram of Hariana (q.v.) and Bhai Permanand (q.v.) received copies of the Ghadr. Was a member of Parmanand 's Secret Society, and was directed to establish a press for revolutionary literature and to have various officers assassinated when the signal for a rising arrived. Was arrested and put on Rs. 5,000 secuirty for 3 years. Reported to have left Calcutta by the Kawachi Maru in June 1915 and to be now living at No. 8 Yamashi Tacho, Yokohama.
C.I.D. file No. 291 of 1915.

4. 557) Khushal Khan, Afghan, of Peshawar, was Secretary of the Committee formed to collect subscriptions for the Turkish War Fund, at Sacramento, at the end of 1912. Returned from America in 1913 and was seen at the Aligarh College, Where he was reported to have entered into seditious conversation with some of the students. During the past year he is said to have been living at his home in the Peshawar District. His brother is possibly editing the Pushtu edition of the Ghadr. Khushal Khan is known to be a very suspicious Afghan in Egypt named Haji Ghulam Naqshband.
C.I.D. file No. 683 of 1915.

5. 830 Ram Chand, Peshawaria, alias Padam, son of Matha

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Mal Brahmin, of Kalu Khan, Peshawar. A well-known fire-brand in the Punjab, who was in close touch with the agitator Ajit Singh. Was sometime editor of the India at Gujranwala and of the Akash, Delhi, Left India at the end of 1911 for China and Japan. Arrived at Seattle, Washington, on 13th March 1913 from Yokohama where his last address was care of K. Bool Chand and Company, 157, Settlement Road. He resided with P.N. Ramasway, Oriental Art Dealer and received his correspondence there. His letters were re-addressed from various firms in Yokohama including K. Bool Chand, P.K. Hemoo Mall and Tejoo Mall. Was a member of the committee which founded the Yugantar Asharam and the Ghadr Newspaper. Was selected to publish an Urdu translation of Savarkar's book on the Indian Mutiny. A dinner was given by Har Dayal in his honour, on16th January 1914, at which it was said that he wa going to take up the editorship of the Ghadr newspaper. Was also reported to be going to issue a paper called Rajniti which would express very extreme views. Is stated to have been present at Jowala Singh's farm near Stockton when the bomb explosion took place there. Ram Chand was a peculiarly close friend of Amir Chand who was recently sentenced to death in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, a good deal of his correspondence being found in the latter's house. He is reported to be the present editor of the Ghadr. His last known address in San Francisco was 1901, Baker street.
C.I.D. file No. 1090 of 1915

QUETTA

810) Raghbir Singh, care of Sardar Amrik Singh, Rais and General Marchant, Quetta, writing to Hari Singh Granthi, of 1210, Topay Avenue, Victoria, said that since his return he had been doing his best to serve his country and his community and that Government had harrassed and offered him a bribe of Rs. 500 a month to discontinue his efforts.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

DERA GHAZI KHAN

3) Abdullah, Shaikh, Mughlani, of Sukar near Taunsa Sharif, District Dera Ghazi Khan, a B.A. of Aligarh who is stated to have left India with the fantastic intention of learning in America the arts and crafts of war so that on his return he might be able to teach them to the men on the Frontier and in Arabia.
Obeidullah (q.v.) and Professor Barkat Ali both had the same idea as Abdullah had discussed their plans with him at Aligarh. He attended the meeting convened by the Hindustan Association on 21st February 1914 at 1936, Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, at which Tarak Nath Das delivered a seditious lecture entitled the 'Regeneration of India'.
C.I.D. file No. 78 S.B. of 1915.

MIANWALI

1. 578) Kumar Guru Dutt, a resident of Mianwali District and for several years an apprentice in the studio of a photographer at Rawalpindi. In 1907 was a Professor of the National College, Calcutta, and resided at the Mahratta Lodge. Arrived at Victoria B.G. on 31st October ,1907, and started a grocery store there with the help of Taraknath Das. Immediately set to work on the seditious campaign which had already been begun by his friend Taraknath Das. In 1909, went to live at Seattle, where he was in constant touch with Taraknath Das. At the end of 1909 returned to Vancouver, where he started a Gurmukhi monthly paper called the Swadeshi Sewak, The importation of his paper into India was eventually prohibited in March 1911. In 1912 he was still busy in the campaign. In 1913 he went to Manilla where he was engaged in supervising the work of the Ghadar Party in the Far East. Amongst the correspondence of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the Bomb-maker, were found a large number of letters from G.D. kumar, which showed that he was constantly in need of money. But that he was working hard on behalf of the cause. His letters show

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

an intimate knowledge of the whole of the organisation and origin of the Kamagata Maru Expedition. Was in constant touch with Bhagwan Singh and Barkat Ullah, and his correspondence showed that he was collecting money for the Ghadr and sending it to Har Dayal. Three of his addresses were found in the pocket book of Surendra Mohan Bose : they (1) Dev Asram, Rawalpindi, (2) 1632, 2nd Avenue, Fair View Vancouver, and (3) 1414, Store Street, Victoria. His most recent address was that from which he wrote on 8th July 1913, 46 Piedad Binarand, Manilla. In the late autumn of 1914 he was busy at Yokohama meeting ships carrying Ghadr parties on their way to India. He left there on November 7th with a party of about 150 on the SS. Mongolia but does not seem to have accompanied them beyond Manilla. Banta Singh of Sangwal, in a statement to the police, mentioned that he had learned that G.D. Kumar was in Hardwar in April 1915 where he was to be found at Har-ki-pori every morning and evening. Banta Singh sent a man to see him, but he could not be found. The Superintendent of Police, Mianwali, heard in November 1915 that he was in Hardwar; but an officer sent to locate him could not find him. An informant afterwards stated that he was believed to be in Colombo, disguised as a Madrasi.

2. 757) Osman Khan (Corporal), son of Sadiq, of Seeloo, Mianwali, mentioned in a telegram from the General Officer Commanding, Singapore, to the Chief of the General Staff as having deserted from the Malay States Guides on January 25th, 1915. Believed to be dangerous. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 992 of 1915.

ATTOCK

236) Dewan Singh, son of Hari Singh of Adhwal, Police Station Chauntra, District Attock formerly a Sub-Inspector of Police in British East Africa, and said to have been a political suspect there. Arrived in India in July 1915.
C.I.D. file No. 1127 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

CAMPBELLPORE

2) Abdul Hamid, son of Roshan Din, Shaikh, of village Tajak, Police Station Hazro, Campbellpore. Brother of Ghulam Rabbani, a boy of 14, in whose name he sent from, Hong Kong through the post a revolver addressed to his father, Roshan Din, of village Rangoo, Post Office Rang, Campbellpore. Arrived at Calcutta, with his brother, by the SS. Nam Sang on 7th September, 1916, and was arrested.
C.I.D. file No. 822 of 1915.

RAWALPINDI

256) Dyal Singh, said to be an Arora of Rawalpindi District a man of this name is mentioned in G.D. Kumar's letter to Harnam Singh as having recently been the manager of the Khalsa Hotel, Vancouver and to have left Vancouver for Sacramento, where he was in partnership with Hari Chand Suri. In an important statement Dyal Singh mentioned as having attended Her Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Sacramento, and to have been obviously in sympathy with the movement. He was again prominent at the Stockton meeting convened by Har Dayal at the Sikh Gurdwara in January 1914.

354) Harnam Singh, alias Arjan Singh, son of Bhag Singh Mahajan of Kahuta, Rawalpindi District. One of the leading lientenants of Gurdit Singh, on the outward and return voyage as far as Japan, of the ss. Kamagata Maru. He returned to India by the Mishima Maru together with Bir Singh, the Joint Secretary of the Kamagata Maru. He was active on board in meeting the passengers and went to Nander with Nidhan Singh's party. He is believed to have been educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar,. He is an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. It has since been reported that he and Dr. Mathra Singh have been arrested in Kabul and imprisoned there by order of the Amir.
C.I.D. file No. 327 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

881) Sant Singh Puri, of village and Post Office Kallar, Rawalpindi, and Post Office Box 802, Stockton. This name and address were found in the pocket-book of Surendra Mohan Bose for 1912.

888) Sardar Singh, of the Rawalpindi District, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai where he is working as a watchman. May possibly be identical with Sardara Singh (No. 861) above.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

989) Tirath Ram, Bali, son of Rattan Das, Brahman, of Bhabra Bazar, Rawalpindi, formerly employed on the Uganda Railway and dismissed for seditious utterances, then employed in the Audit Office at Nairobi, but again dismissed for the same reason and deported to India in the spring of 1915. His name occurred in a list of Indians at Nairobi to whom Shyam Ji Krishnavarama was asked to send his "Indian Sociologist". He has been interned.
C.I.D. No. file No. 977 and 1752 of 1915.

SHAHPUR

677) Muhammad Khan, son of Asmat Khan, Lighari, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur, wrote from Portaland, Oregon seditious letters to Muhammad Faujdar Khan, School Teacher, of Jamali, Khushab Tehsil, and to Sultan Khan, son of Kabir Khan, of Jamali, a Pay Daffadar in the 35th Cavalry at Dera Ismail Khan.
C.I.D. file No. 103 of 1915.

JHELUM

638) Mathra Singh, Doctor, son of Hari Singh, Khatri, of Dhudial, Police Station Chakwal, Jhelum. Arrived in San Francisco in July 1913, returned to Shanghai at the end of 1913, stayed six months and was engaged in disseminating a seditious literature. On a search warrant being issued in April 1914 he fled to India. Arrived in India in May. Was engaged in manufacturing bombs, absconding in the Lahore Case. He escaped across the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Frontier into independent territory and thence to Afghanistan and has lately been arrested and imprisoned in Kabul by order of the Amir.
C.I.D. file No. 21 of 1915

676) Muhammad Hassan, son of Umar Bakhsh, of Dhok Kanial, Police Station Jalalpur, Jhelum. A returned emigrant from Hong Kong, arrived by the ss. Nam Sang on 22nd January 1911, was restricted to his village, but failed to appear there.
C.I.D. file No. 287 of 1915.

905) Sharak Khan, son of Imam Khan, alias Mihan, Awan, of Jhamm, Kallar Kahar, Jhelum. A dismissed sepoy of the Singapore- Hong Kong Artillery. Was the ring-leader of a faction who attempted to create trouble in the regiment primarily over the question of promotion and about the time of the Singapore riots stole or misappropriated some ammunition. Arrived in Calcutta on 21st June 1915 on the Nam Sang and was arrested and interned. Made a valueless and obviously false statement.
C.I.D. file No. 1079 of 1915.

210) Chunnanji of Folsom, Sacramento, California. Har Dayal wrote to Madame Cama to send her paper to G.R. Chunnan at the above address. Is in correspondence with one P.Mulk Raj of Lahore Spinning and weaving Mills. Probably Goda Ram of Folsom who writes to Bhagwan Das or Hukam Chand, Patwari, Subrah, post office Naushehra Ram, District Shahpur; the name Goda Ram Channa, Folsom, California, is found in the list of members of the Hindustan Association. Goda Ram was recently reported to be on the staff of the Ghadr. An informant states that he belongs to the staff of the Jhelum District, that he used to be a girdawar kanungo in Patiala and that he fled from there at the time of the sedition case in 1910. He is the present secretary of the Ghadr organisation.

290) Godha Ram - Same as above

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

GUJRAT

70) Bagga Khan, reported to be a staunch follower of Hussain Rahim and used by the letter to file a false suit against Nawab Khan when Nawab Khan and Hussain Rahim had quarrelled. Received a cable from Bombay on 6th November 1912 saying that a holy war had been declared in Turkey on Christians. Local Muhammadans were asked to assist by sending subscriptions to Muktab Pasha, Grand Vizier, Constantinople. A meeting was held at Rahim's Office and a sympathetic telegram signed by Muhammad Akbar, Khair Din, and a sum of 930 dollars were sent. The residence of this man was given as Bakrali, Samarali, Gujrat District, Punjab, but no such place could be discovered.

Note : A village named Samrali has been discovered to be in Ludhiana District, and further enquiries will be made.

671) Muhammad Akbar, alias Burra, son of Mian Alam, caste Junjooah, of Sihrwali, Police Station Dinga, Gujrat Punjab. Name and address 1226, Powel Street, Vancouver, recorded on the Ghadar mailing list found amongst the papers of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. Was prior to his going to Vancouver, a member of the Hong Kong Police. Is said to be wanted for some swindling charge and apparently left Hong Kong under a cloud. Was stated to have attempted to purchase arms and ammunition in Vancouver. Was close friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi, and is stated to have been a regular sender of copies of the Ghadr newspaper to India. His name is also found amongst the accounts of Harnam Singh of Sahri. Supplied funds to Muhammad Hafiz to take him to India. Was a signatory to the sympathetic telegram which was sent to the Grand Vizier, Constantinople, together with 930 dollars for the Turkish War fund, after a meeting held in the room of Hussain Rahim.
C.I.D. file No. 508 of 1915.
G.D. page 30.

861) Sadara Singh, (Sardara Singh) of Santpur, Tahsil Kharian, Gujrat, reported by the Shanghai Police to be

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

a seditionist. May possibly be identical with the Sardar Singh of Rawalpindi below.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

864) Sadullah, said to be a native of Gujrat, Punjab. Lived with Muhammad Akbar at 1226, Powel Street, Vancouver, and is stated to have bailed out Hussain Rahim when he was arrested in1912 at Vancouver.

SIALKOT

115) Bhagat Ram, Arora, of Mitranwali, Police Station Daska, Sialkot : a girdawar (minor revenue official) now on two years leave at Trang, S. Siam, where he has a shop. Is said to be very friendly with a German there who shares the house in which his shop is situated. Has three sons in Siam : Mangal Das and Munshi Das at Lacon and Maghar Singh at Puket. The first of these is reported to have been, until lately, regular recipient of the Ghadr newspaper.
C.I.D. file No. 1480 of 1915.

205) Chet Ram, son of Bishan Das, Arora of Variowal Sanural (Police Station Sambrial), Sialkot. a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

369) Harnam Singh, son of Arura, of Bhatti Goraya, Sialkot. Took an active part in the revolutionary work in the punjab in the winter of 1914-15. was in touch with the Head-quarters at Amritsar, took part in the abrotive attack on Ferozepore Cantonment in February 1915, was with Arjan Singh of Khokrana and Banta Singh in the Anarkali murder, and took part in the abortive attacks on the Doraha bridge guard. Was convicted and sentenced to death and hanged.
C.I.D. File No. 718 of 1915.

455) Jagat Singh, Doctor, son of Mul Singh, of Melowala. Sialkot, was a jailor and dresser at Perlis in the Malay States. A batch of seditionists from Penang, Medan and Alorstar visited him in January 1915, and seditious

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

language was indulged in. The other men present included Vir Singh, Hira Singh, Prem Singh, (q.q.v.) Dr. Jagat Singh at the meeting announced that he would seize Perlis and hold it for the Germans. He was banished from the Malay States for sedition in 1915, but his present whereabouts are unknown.
C.I.D. file No. 767 of 1915.

555) Khuda Dad Khan Dr, M.A., village Jasser, Police Station Narowal, Sialkot. Late Professor of the Islamia College Peshawar. Intimate college friend of Har Dayal. Also friend to Ajit Singh, Jaswant Rai of the "Punjabi" and Amir Chand who was recently hanged in Delhi Conspiracy Case. An agitator and seditionist, but so far as is known at present has taken no part in the Ghadr movement.

621) Mangal Das, son of Bhagat Ram, Arora. (No 115) of Mitranwali, Daska, Sialkot: has a business at Lacon in Siam and is reported to have been until lately a regular recipient of the Ghadr newspaper.
C.I.D. File No. 1480 of 1915.

631) Mansha Singh, a sepoy in some regiment in Hong Kong wrote an anti-English letter to Kharak Singh, Jat, of Khurfa Kanwanda, Post Office Mundake, Sialkot.

652) Mehr Chand, Puri, son of Gobind Sahai, Puri, of Haveli Purian, Mohalla Dhariwal, Sialkot City: formerly employed in various banks in this country and concerned in some shady transactions of one of them, went to British East Africa and was deported from there as a political undersirable because of his share in engineering a railway strike in the Colony. Has been restricted to the limits of Sialkot City. Knows English well. He has been reported by an ex-officer of the British East Africa Police To be a dangerous man.
C.I.D. File No. 693 of 1915.

777) Phera Singh, Schoolmaster of Dhudike, of Kot Jhanda Singh, District Sialkot. Reported to have preached mutiny at fairs. Entertained Banta Singh and his party Dhudike.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

He has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

955) Suri, Hari Chand, Is possibly the son of Budha Mal of village Mitran Wali, Tahsil Daske, Sialkot, but is also said to be connected with Rawalpindi. Was mentioned in G.D. Kumar's letter from Manilla, 8th July 1913, as being in partnership with Dyal Singh at Sacramento. The letter in question was addressed to the well-known revolutionary Tarak Nath Das. An informant recely returned from U.S.A. states that he belongs to Hassan Abdal, where a brother, Manak Singh, a returned emigrant is living.
G.D. Page 114.

BAHAWALPUR

235) Devidayal Varma of Jhang, son of Takkan Dass Varmani, an official in Bahawalpur State. Is an associate of many of the members of the Ghadr party in America. He returned to India from America in July 1915 by the ss. Caledonia and was recently staying with his brother, Fakir Chand, a post master in Sibi. He has also visited Khairpur in Bahawalpur as the guest of the reader to the District Magistrate. He is reported to be a dangerous Ghadr worker. A warrant was issued for his arrest. He was recently reported to be in Baroda and to intend going on to Poona. He has since been arrested in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.
C.I.D. file No. 394 of 1915

GUJRANWALA

73) Bahadur Singh, son of Mul Singh, Arora, of Kasoke, police station Hafizabad, Gujranwala : reported to be one of a gang under an individual named Chalia Ram who smuggled seditious literature into Burma from Siam.
C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

174) Boor Singh, son of Sharm Singh, of Kasoke, police station Hafizabad, Gujranwala : reported to be one of a gang working under an individual named Chalia Ram who smuggled seditious literature from Siam into Burma. C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

176) Budh Singh, son of Sham Singh Philloke, Police Station Kila, Didar Singh Gujranwala, a shop-keeper at Bangkok who takes part in the activities of Ghadr revolutionaries there. He is reported to have been a regular recipient of the Ghadr newspaper and to have contributed to its funds. He has been arrested in Siam.
C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

275) Ganda Singh, son of Maya Singh, of Ladhewal Goraya Police Station Sadr, Gujranwala, was deported from Shanghai with Kesar Singh, of Sadhrana. The pair belonged to the Ghadr party-and the authorities of the local gurdwara submitted their names as such to the authorities. In revenge they assaulted the Secretary. For this they were given 9 months imprisonment and were then deported. They arrived in India by the ss. Fooksang in August 1915 and have been interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1393 and 1422 of 1915.

283) Ganpat Rai of Bandon, Siam. The recipient of a letter from Sheo Nath Dube, in which the latter said that he had constantly sent copies of the Ghadr to Ganpat Rai and Diwan Chand from the Yugantar Ashram and was now on his way back to India for the Ghadr campaign, Ganpat Rai and Diwan Chand are owners of a piece-goods shop at Bandon. They used formerly to be employees of Santokh Singh (q.v.) in his shop at Bandon. They are probably Gujranwala Aroras.

316) Gurmukh Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh of Philloke, Police Station Kila Didar Singh, Gujranwala, a shop-keeper, Bangkok, who takes part in the activities of the Ghadr revolutionaries in Siam. He is reported to have been a regular recipient of the Ghadr newspaper and to have canvassed for subscriptions for its funds.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

318) Gyan Singh, son of Rup Singh, Arora, of Kasoke, Police Station Hafizabad, Gujranwala : reported to be one of a gang under an individual named Chalia Ram who smuggled seditious literature into Burma from Siam. There is some reason to believe that he might be induced to become an informer regarding the doings of the others. C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

330) Hardeo, said to be a resident of Gujranwala and reported to be a leader of the revolutionary Hindus at Shanghai, where he is said to be a watchman.

426) Indar Singh, son of Ishar Singh, Brahman, of Philloke, Police Station Kila Didar Singh, Gujranwala, a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

440) Ishar Singh, son of Lal Singh, Arora, of Kasoke, Police Station Hafizabad, Gujranwala : reported to be one of a gang working under an individual named Chalia Ram in smuggling seditious literature from Siam into Burma. C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

441) Ishar Singh, son of Sharm Singh, Arora, of Shamsa, Police Station Kamoke, Gujranwala : reported to be a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

476) Jewan Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Philloke, Gujranwala, a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

585) Labh Singh, son of Sham Singh, of Philloke, Police Station Kila Didar Singh, Gujranwala, a shop-keeper at Bangkok who takes part in the activities of Ghadr revolutionaries there. Entertained Sohan Lal Pathak, at Bangkok, and was reported in August to intend returning to India.
C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

635) Man Singh, son of Rup Singh, Arora, of Kasoke, Police Station Hafizabad, Gujranwala. Reported to have been concerned in smuggling seditious literature into Burma from Siam. Said to have died recently.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

637) Mathra Dass, Dr,. said to be from Gujranwala, to be a member of the Ghadr Party and to have left America for India in 1914. Dr. Mathra Das of Gujranwala, a man of seditious views, is mentioned in the statement of Karam Chand, Kohli, to be now in Singapore.

Note : The address Mathra Dass, Jaini Nakodar, Punjab is found in the pocket book of Surendra Mohan Bose. the man who sent the bomb formula to Harnam Singh Sahri.

667) Mool Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh, of Kasoke, Police Station Hafizabad, Gujranwala, reported to have taken bundles of seditious literature from Siam into Burma on two occasions. His son Bahadur Singh (q.v.) is one of a gang working under an individual named Chalia Ram in this smuggling. Interned in Burma.

709) Narain Singh, son of Attar Singh Bedi of Santpura Police Station Naushera, Gujranwala. Arrested and interned on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner who reported him dangerous.
C.I.D. file No. 656 of 1915.

724) Narinjan or Narinjan Singh, this man's address Post Office Box 102, Stockton, son of Amrik Singh Rais, Kothwala. Gujranwala, was noted in the pocket book of Surendar Mohan Bose (q.v.). An informant states that this man was employed by Hardyal as a spy on the other Indians in California. The informant states that Narinjan Singh returned to India in 1912-1913.
G.D. Page 93.

746) Nidhan Singh, of Philloke, Police Station Kila Didar Singh ,Gujranwala, a shop-keeper at Bangkok who is believed to take part in the activities of Ghadr revolutionaries there.
C.I.D. file No. 964 of 1915.

943) Sundar Singh, son of Ruldu Singh, of Jaura, Police Station Wazirabad, Gujranwala. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

971) Teja Singh, Professor, son of Late Rallia Singh of Gujranwala, and now residing at Mastuana, Jind State. A prominent figure on the pacific coast where, with Tarak Nath Das and others, he was in the forefront of the agitation. In 1912 was reported to have been President of the Stockton Khalsa Diwan.

G.D. Page 109.

981) Thakur Singh, son of Shiv Deo Singh, Arora, of Bharoke, Police Station Wazirabad, Gujranwala ex-constable of the Gujranwala District Police, now a shop-keeper at Bangkok who takes part in the Ghadr activities in Siam.

1017) Waryiam Singh, son of Bhag Singh, Jat, alias "Jabroo" of Mattu-Bhaike. Gujranwala, was one of the party responsible for the Ferozeshahr murders. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Sections 399/402, Indian Penal code. He had been one of Nidhan Singh's Ghadr passengers on the ss. Mishima Maru. A former sepoy of the 53rd Sikhs.

SHEIKHUPURA

594) Lahna Singh, son of Jawand Singh, Jat, of Chukarkana, Gujranwala : reported to have been sent from Shanghai to India by Gurdit Singh in order to sound the opinion of the Indian Army and to see if they would join against Government in case the Kamagata Maru party were not allowed to enter Canada. On his return to India, he was reported to indulge in seditious talk and was put on security since then there have been no further complaints against. him.

DELHI

74) Bai sakha Singh of Delhi was mentioned in the statement of Mani Lal Trivedi as having been described to him by Rash Behari Bose at Lahore in February, as the leader of the Sikh revolutionaries in Delhi.

289) Gobind Behari Lal, son of Bishan Lal Mathur, a Tehsildar

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

of Bikaner, who has settled in Delhi. A close friend of Her Dayal and one of the Guru Gobind Singh's scholars. Was a member of the old Delhi conspiracy. His name being found on the list of members which was discovered in the house of Amir Chand. Left India for America in 1912 and joined Berkeley University, where he lived in the Punjab House. One of the most energetic members on the staff of the Ghadr paper and a lieutenant of Har Dayal. In a letter written to Ajit singh he is stated to be doing "a very great deal of work" for the Ghadr. Was present at the dinner given by Har Dayal on 25th December 1912 to celebrate the Delhi outrage and also at the bomb commemoration dinner on 23rd December 1913. Spoke with Bhagwan Singh, Narain Singh, Harnam Singh and Barkat Ullah at meetings in California in August 1914, at which Indians were advised to return to India for the Ghadr. He visited England in April-May 1915. He is probably in touch with the India National Party of Berlin.

337) Har Dayal, son of Gauri Dayal, of Delhi. The founder and leader of the Ghadr movement who arrived in America in 1911 and left again in 1914. Several of his addresses are noted below for reference : (1) 187, Castro Street, San Francisco, (2) 436, Hill Street, San Francisco, (3) 611, Gilmore Street, Palo Alto, (4) 347, Ramone? (5) 502, Stanyan Street, (6) 396, 3rd Street. The last three addresses were found in the pocket-books of Surendra Mohan Bose, the first two for the year 1911 and the last for the year 1912. Is believed to be at present in Geneva. Is a member of the Indian National Party of Berlin and was recently employed in Switzerland and Turkey.
C.I.D. file No. 486 of 1915.

445) Iswar Chandra, son of Parmeswar Das of Delhi, shown in the roll of members of the Hindustan Association of America as residing at Los Angeles, California. During the investigaiton into the Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy a very important list was found in which were noted the addresses of persons to whom the "liberty" leaflets should be sent. Among these addresses was Iswar

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Chandra, Care of Window Delivery, Los Angeles, California. ten copies. There can be little doubt that this man is identical with the Iswar Chandra above.

843) Ranjit Singh, Jain, son of Moti Lal, Jain, of the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi. A member of the Berkeley University and a particular follower of Har Dayal, was reported to be a member of the party of students from Berkeley which used to practice rifle shooting in the hills. Attended Har Dayal's dinner in honour of the Delhi bomb outrage on 25th Decemeber 1912 and his Delhi bomb commemoration dinner of 23rd December 1913. Was present at the dinner on 16th January 1914 given in honour of Ram Chand Peshawari on his taking over the editorship of the Ghadr. Also attended the meeting convened by Tarak Nath Das at which the latter gave a seditious lecture entitled the "Regeneration of India". He is reported to have delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Holt Stockton, in the winter of 1914-1915. An informant recently returned from abroad states that Ranjit Singh intends to return to India in 1916.

SAHARANPUR

1005) Varma, Ladli Prasad, son of Devi Pranned of Naya Bazar, Saharanpur. Arrived at Seattle on 9th May 1910 from Kobe. Sent an objectionable letter and a sheet of the Ghadr to Ladli Prasad, Varma at the above Sharanpur Address.
G.D. 116.

BARABANKI

462) Jamna Dass, alias Charan Dass, alias Ram Singh, Brahman of Baragaon, Barabanki District, United Provinces, servant to Rash Behari Bose, assisted in the printing of revolutionary literature in the Punjab, hired a house for the head-quarters in Lahore, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

AYUDHIYA

556) Khudda or Gudda, Said to be a doctor from Ajudhiya, United Provinces. According to his own statement, he fled to America on a warrant being issued against him in connection with the Hindu-Muhammadan riots there. Apparently a man of revolutionary ideas which differed somewhat from that of the members of the Yugantar Asharam, a place which he has visited. Is said to be a friend of Ganga Ram of Agra. No such person can be traced by the United Provinces Police.

HAMIRPUR (U.P.)

768) Pandit Parma Nand, son of Gia Parshad, of Sukrada Kharka District Hamirpur, UP. Joined the ss 'Korea' at Yokohama with the Ghadr leaders Jagat Ram, Kesar Singh and Jowala Singh. Was at that time dressed in Japanese clothes and was provided with Indian dress by Pirthi Singh and Amar Singh Rajput. Returned to India in the ss 'Tosa Maru'. Showed himself to be a bitter enemy of the English Government and on board the ship made most violent speeches which held the audience spell bound. Is believed to have gone to America as the cook of Keswadoo Sastri. On his return to India took a leading part in activities of the revolutionaries and was a go-between for the Punjab and Benaras conspirators. He was arrested and sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death. The sentence was reduced to one of transportation of life.

BHOPAL

100) Barkatullah, Muhammad, son of Munshi Shaikh Kadratullah Bhople. The well-known revolutionary who for the last twenty years has been working for the termination of English rule in India, Has Coast of America and in Japan. Spoke in August and September 1914 at various meetings in California and on the West Coast of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

America together with Bhagwan Singh, Harnam Singh of Sahri, Gobind Behari Lal and Narain Singh, advising Indians to return to India for the Ghadr. Many letters are to be found regarding him in the correspondence of Harnam Singh of Sahri. the bomb-maker. On the flight of Hardyal from the U.S.A. Barkatullah and Bhagwan Singh Granthi, came from Japan to take over the management of the Ghadr. On the outbreak of war they were fervid in their exhortations to Indians to return to India for the mutiny. Some months afterwards they also left the U.S.A. and Barkatullah is reported to have found his way to Persia as a German Agent and to be now in Afghanistan.
C.I.D. file No. 360 of 1915.

POONA

783) Pingle, Vishu Ganesh, son of Ganesh Pingle, Mahratta Brahmin, of Talegaon Dhamdhera, District Poona, Bombay. Returned to India by the ss. Salamis, arriving at Calcutta on 20th November 1914. Up to the time of his arrest he was in active co-operation with the Punjab returned emigrants, between whom and the Bengali anarchists he was an intermediary and was particularly zealous in his endeavours to seduce native regiments. He was arrested in the 12th Cavalry lines in Meerut while thus employed and found to be in possession of ten bombs of the Bengal pattern. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death and executed. Pingle seems to have gone to America as a student, and at first was refused permission to land. His case was used by the agitators to stir up the Indian labourers against the Immigration Laws. He was an educated man and conducted his own defence in the Lahore Case.

BENGAL (24 Parganas)

962) Taraknath Das, of Mojpura, Kanchiapara, 24, Parganas, son of Kali Mohan Das, who was employed in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta. One of the leading figures in

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

the revolutionary party in the West Coast of America. Before leaving India he was a member of the parties which eventually were responsible for the 'Jugnantar' and the Manicktola garden. Left India in 1906 and after stopping in Japan proceeded to San Franscisco where he entered the University of California at Berkley as a student. Was editor of the 'Free Hindustan' and closely connected with every anti-British agitation which was raised on the West Coast. Was a particular friend of Har Dayal and attended the Delhi Bomb Commemoration Dinner on 23rd Dec, 1913. Was in close touch with all the leaders and his letters found with Harnam Singh of Sahri showed that he was cognizant of the Vancouver Bomb plot and was arranging to supply explosives. Letters from him were found with Hussain Rahim when the latter was arrested for conspiracy to murder. Three of his addresses 770, 18th Avenue N.E. United India House and care of Y.C.M., Pettee, 2904 Webster Street, San Franscisco, were found in the pocket book of Surendra Mohan Bose.

LAHORE

1. 72) Bahadur Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of village Ghawind, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, In September 1914, was under arrest at Idaho in America together with three other Sikhs, Chanchal Singh, Jawand and Mit Singh. They say that they had crossed over from Canada in search of work and had been arrested by the U.S.A. Immigration Department. From a letter written by one of them it is evident that all four were anxious to return to India for the mutiny. He returned to India on the ss. Nam Sang in January 1915 and was interned.
C.I.D. file No. 287 and 423 of 1915.

2. 86) Bal Singh, son of Tara Singh, of Kapua Nao, Police Station Kana Kacha, Lahore : a leader of a gang of turbulent Punjabis on the Kut Sang in January. One of the party was Hafiz Abdulla (q.v.) Bal Singh has been interned. Before going abroad to Shanghai and Hong Kong he had been convicted in cases under sections

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

379, Indian Penal Code, and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.I.D. file No. 373 of 1915.

3. 200) Charan Singh, son of Tahl Singh of Padhana, Khalra, Lahore went to Shanghai in 1907 and then on to America. Wrote to Amar Singh, Lance-Naik of the 89 th Native Infantry a letter asking him to leave the army or get himself dismissed and offering him 300 rupees at once and ten rupees a month if he did so, and saying that anything would be better than being a soldier. Is believed in his village to have adopted seditious views since he went abroad. The letter gave his address as post office box 90, Brawley, California. Reported by an informant to be a dangerous man.

4. 241) Dhanraj, a medical student of Lahore, an associate of Kartar Singh of Saraba, supplied nitric acid and potash to Amar Singh of Nawan Shahr for the preparation of bombs in January 1915. Enquiries regarding him are in progress.
C.I.D. file No. 894 of 1915.

5. 401) Hira Singh, son of Jawahir Singh, Ichogil, Police Station Manawan, Lahore. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned. Was particularly turbulent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

6. 403) Hira Singh, son of Mana Singh, of Charar, Police Station Mozang, Lahore was banished from Hong Kong in December 1914 as a seditionist, went from there to Saigon and Bangkok and then came on to India. After his return he mixed with the emigrant revolutionaries and travelled to various places in Sindh and Baluchistan in the interests of the conspiracy, but ostensibly to purchase cattle. He tampered with the sowars of the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore and boasted to Achar Singh and other sowars that he had been largely responsible for the disturbance at Singapore, that he had told the sepoys of the 5th Infantry that if they went to the front they would inevitably be killed and that they might as well die in

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Singapore. He has been interned and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

7. 412) Inayat Ullah Mirza, son of Lutuf Ullah, of Lahore, an employee of the Hong Kong Public Works Department, dismissed and deported for sedition. He arrived in India by the ss. Kut Sang in September 1915 and has been interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1631 of 1915.

8. 420) Indar Singh, son of Ganda Singh; barber, of Basin, Police Station Manawan, Lahore, a returned emigrant, arrested at the revolutionary head-quarters at Lahore in February 1915, convicted by the Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The order of forfeiture was afterwards remitted and the term of transportation reduced to 10 years.

9. 559) Kidar Nath, Sehgal, son of D. Bhag Mal, of Lahore aged 25 not a returned emigrant, had been political suspect for some years, and was believed to have been in touch with the revolutionaries and to have supplied arms to Amar Singh of Nawanshahr. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, but owing to weakness of the evidence against him, was acquitted. He has been interned under the Defence of India Act at Pakki Mian village in Multan.

10. 564) Kishan Singh, brother of Ajit Singh, the Ex-deportee, and himself a well-known agitator, is reported to have given Rs. 1,000 to the revolutionaries in the winter of 1913-1914 to defray their expenses.
C.I.D. file No. 173 of 1914.

11. 597) Lal Singh, of Sahana, Lahore. Reported to have been a member of the Old Vancouver Society in 1909.
G.D. page. 87.

12. 605) Madan Singh, son of Mal Singh, Tarkhan, of Gaga, Police Station Barki, Lahore, aged 28 years, a Sikh preacher in Lahore Cantonment, who was an inter disaffected troops in the Cantonment, was sentenced by the Lahore

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Tribunal to transportation and forfeiture of property. The forfeiture was afterwards remitted.

13. 664) Mit Singh, son of Mihan Singh, of Charar, Police Station Mozangi Lahore, accompanied Hira Singh of Charan (q.v.) in his wanderings in Sind and Balauchistan in the interests of the revolutionaries.
C.I.D. file No. 1081 of 1915.

14. 718) Narinder Singh, alias Chet Singh, son of Karam Singh of Komuke, Police Station Manawan, Lahore. Resided for seven or eight years in Canada and for three months at Hong Kong. Was reported to have accompanied Bishan Singh, on the latter's wanderings through the Amritsar District disseminating sedition. Demanded at the time of Bishan Singh's arrest, but was later found in the village of Bhagna looking for Gujar Singh who has since been arrested. On arrest, denied all knowledge of Bishan Singh and Gujar Singh. Has been interned.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

15. 770) Parmanand, Bhai, M.A., son of Tara Chand, Mohyal Brahmin of Lahore and Jhelum. A very well known revolutionary of the Punjab, was in America in 1912, and 1913 where he was in close touch with Har Dayal. While in America was an active member of the Ghadr party, and on his return to India in December 1913 busied himself in carrying out Har Dayal's instructions. Is stated to have been in charge of the civil work in connection with the Ghadr movement in India. Is reported to have accompanied Har Dayal on his lecturing tour to Portland in 1914 and to have been given 150 dollars from the Ghadr fund to take him back to India where he would continue the work of the mission. His San Francisco address 810 Schzzder Street, was noted in the 1911 pocket-book of Surendra Mohan Bose. Two different sources report that he stands very high in the Ghadr organisation. The dacoities committed in the Central Punjab by returned emigrants were carried out, and the plans to seduce native emigrants and get at their arms were made in secret consultation with him. In this connection he is said to have received as expenses Rs.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

10,000 from the funds collected by means of dacoities. The dissemination of seditious literature in particular, was in his hands; and in the interests of the conspiracy he wrote the Tarikh-i-Hind a history of India from the extremist point of view which was at once proscribed. He was sent for trial in the Lahore conspiracy case and sentenced to death by a majority of the Commissioners, the minority holding the guilt proved, but considering an award of transportation for life a sufficient sentence. The sentence was afterwards reduced to transportation for life.

16. 786) Prem Nath, Mathur, said to be a resident of Lahore, arrived in New York on 27th September 1913 by the ss. Columbia. Writes from Hotel Hanbro, 54, Manchester Ave., Detriot, Michigan to the pro-India society of Zurich, and asks for literature giving him a true knowledge of the economic and political wrong done to the people of India by the British Government.

17. 805) Puri Ram Nath, son of Jowala Mal, Puri, resident of the town of Khem-Karan Near Kasur, Lahore District. Made himself conspicuous as the publisher of the seditious cartoon in 1905. Left India for America at the end of 1906. Has interested himself in the Ghadr movement on the West Coast of America, but is often regarded, with good reason, as an imposter and swindler. Is reported to be in communication with Har Dayal and on good terms with Tark Nath Dass. Returned to India in 1911 and on his way back delivered an objectionable speech at a farewell dinner, at Tokyo, to Barkatullah; Left India in November 1914 and returned to America via England. Apparently works as a commission agent and booked 73 Indian passengers, who were returning to India for the revolution, on board one of the boats of the Toyo Kishen-Kaisha. Two of his addresses (1) 2211, Mangolia St. Oaklands and (2) 3132, Vernon Avenue near Grand Boulevard, were found in the note-books of Surendra Mohan Bose for the years 1911 and 1912, respectively. Is a member of the Hindustan Association. He is an agent of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co., in San Francisco.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

18. 854) Roshan Singh, resident of some village near Thether, District Lahore. Reported to be a sedition-monger at Shunghai.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

19. 865) Sagar Chand, son of Gyan Chand, of Lahore, went to England in 1909 to study, used to write advanced political articles for some Lahore papers, was a correspondent of Hardyal, Ram Chand Peshawari, Haidar Raza and others, helped in the circulation of Ghadr literature, and was arrested in England and interned in September 1915. A brother of his married to Lajpat Rai's daughter.

20. 895) Sawan Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Kachha, Kana Kachha, Lahore, Passenger by the ss. Kut Sang. Was one of a party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdullah the leader of the Manilla section of the Ghadr party, was one of them. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found and was restricted to his village.
C.I.D. file No. 302 of 1915.

21. 933) Sukha Singh, of village Thether, District Lahore, Stated to be a member of the seditious party at Shanghai.

22. 938) Sunder Singh, Doctor, son of the late Sant Singh of Killa Jiwan Singh, Police Station Munawan, Lahore, subsequently of Pulkanjri, Amritsar-District. One of the leaders at Vancouver, where he edited a paper called the Aryan and took a leading part in the agitation against the Immigration Laws. In 1913 he started a paper called the Sansar to bring to notice the grievances of the Sikh settlers in Canada. The paper ceased publication on 3rd June 1914.

23. 978) Thakur Singh, son of Kala Singh, of Phalawanke, Tahsil Kasur, Lahore, a Post Police Constable At Hong Kong. Deported from the colony in 1915 by the ss. Sangola as a dangerous man. Interned in Burma.
C.I.D. file No. 932 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

24. 1006) Varma, Shib Barat Lal, son of Sampat Lal of Lahore. Arrived in Calcutta on the 15th September 1912 from California, from where it is reported he was active in connection with the seditious propaganda. His address 1109, La Guine Street, San Francisco was noted in Surendra Mohan Bose's pocket-book of 1911.
G.D. page. 116.

Amritsar

1. 5) Achhar Singh, son of Chawan Singh, Carpenter, of Koonwala, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a Ghadr revolutionary, arrested in Siam.

2. 7) Ahmad Bakhsh of Amritsar, the writer of a seditious letter from San Jose California, to Hafiz Ahmad Din of Fagalwal, Post Office Raout, Jullundur.

3. 8) Ajit Singh of Vairowal, Amritsar, suspected to belong to the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

4. 13) Amar Singh, shopkeeper, of village Raniwala, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, lately of Tobang Tingi, Sumatra. Reported to be an active and dangerous member of the Ghadr Party. Believed to be at present in the Punjab.
C.I.D. files Nos. 1415 and 1214 of 1915.

5. 16) Amar singh, son of Chanda Singh, Caste Dhillon Jat, of village Jiobala, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar District. Believed to have served in the 18th Lancers. Resigned and went to Hong Kong and joined the police. Was dismissed for insolence to a character. Reported to be smart and intelligent and likely to take to sedition. Deported from Hong Kong in May 1915, was arrested at Rangoon en route to India and is at present interned in Rangoon Jail.
C.I.D. file No. 932 of 1915.

6. 17) Amar Singh, son of Charan Singh, of Mankhchora, Amritsar. A member of the Ghadr party who returned to

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

India by the Mishima Maru : arrived at Colombo on 30th October 1914. On his way home he tried to purchase revolvers at Nander and then visited Delhi where he, with some others, reproached the Pujari of the Rikabganj Gurdwara for lack of zeal. The party also visited some of the 30th Punjabis.
C.I.D. file No 353 of 1915.
G.D. Page 50.

7. 20) Amar Singh, son of Gurdit singh of Shirawan, Amritsar, A member of the Ghadr Party who returned to India by the Mishima Maru. arrived at Colombo on 30th October 1914. On his way home he tried to purchase revolvers at Nander and visited Delhi where he, with some others, reproached the Pujari of the Rikabganj Gurdwara for lack of zeal, and visited some of the 30th Punjabis.
The Superintendent of Police Amritsar, reports that there has been nothing against him since his return.
C.I.D. file No. 353 of 1915.
G.D. Page 50.

8. 52) Atma Singh of Thatti Khara Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar was one of those who, with Banta Singh of Sangwal, carried out the Amritsar bridge Guard raid and murders. Was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and hanged.
Lahore Case Records.

9. 57) Attar Singh, son of Sant Singh of Tharru, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. A passenger from Shanghai on the Mishima Maru with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr Party, Has been reported by the district authorities to be hostile to Government and of bad character. and has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.
G.D. Page 52.

10. 75) Baj Singh, son of Chattar Singh of Raya, Police Station Beas, Amritsar, was an associate of Banta singh of Sangwal in the spring of 1915. He had returned from America by the ss. Australian in December 1914. Concealed Banta Singh after the abortive attack of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ferozepore Cantonment. He was connected in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. A sentence of forfeiture awarded at the same time was afterwards remitted.
Lahore Conspiracy Case records.

11. 79) Bakhshish Singh of village Pangota, Amritsar, reported by an informant to be a seditionist in Shanghai, where he is working as a watchman.

12. 82) Bakhshish Singh, son of Santa Singh, of Gilwali, Police Station Sadar, Amritsar, took part in the Chabba dacoity with murder, and was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. He has been hanged.
Lahore Conspiracy Case records.

13. 83) Bakhshish Singh, son of Ala Singh, Jat, of Padri, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

14. 88) Balwant Singh, alias Harbant Singh, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar : took an active part in the Jhar Sahib and Kairon Ghadr meetings and in the abortive raid on the Sirhali Police Station. An intimate friend of Gujar Singh of Bhakna Kalan. Believed to be now in association with Kundan Singh of Dodher and to be in possession of the revolver. Absconding.
Supplementary Lahore Case records.

15. 91) Balwant Singh, son of Indar Singh, Police Station Lopoke, Amritsar, a passenger by the ss. Mashima Maru who went to Nandher with Nidhan Singh and stopped behind to look after Harnam Singh of Kahuta who was ill. Joined the 23rd Cavalry to spread sedition in the ranks. Was discharged as an undesirable. Was a witness in the 23rd Cavalry Conspiracy Case, and is to be an approver in the Supplementary Lahore Case. A cousin of Kirpal Singh, the police spy in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, for whose trustworthiness he vouched to the revolutionary leaders.
Records of Lahore Supplementary Case.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. file No. 36 of 1915.
G.D. page 53.

16. 92) Balwant Singh, son of Mir Singh, Jat, of Sathiala, Police Station Beas, Amritsar, used to be a watchman at Singapore, returned on the ss. Salamis to India in November 1914 took part in dacoities in Ludhiana and Amritsar, was arrested at the Ghadr head-quarters at Lahore in February, 1915, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

17. 93) Balwant Singh, son of Sundar Singh Jat, Dhaud, Gharinda, Amritsar. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of a party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdulla, the leader of the Manilla section of the Ghadr party was one of them. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found and was restricted to his village.
C.I.D. file No. 302 of 1915.

94) Banta Singh of Dodher, reported to have returned to India from Shanghai in 1914, for the revolutionary cause at the instigation of Gujar Singh of Bhakna Kalan, attended the Jhar Sahib meeting in November.

18. 95) Banta Singh, son of Gujar Singh, Jat, of Ruriwala, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar. Returned with Nidhan Singh from Shanghai on the Mashima Maru. Enlisted in the 23rd Cavalry to spread sedition. Was discharged as an undesirable. Was restricted to his village. Gave evidence in the 23rd Cavalry Case, and will be made an approver in the Lahore Supplementary Case.
C.I.D. file No. 273 of 1915.

19. 114) Bela singh, of Kasel, Police Station Gharinda, Amritsar, took part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab. Has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1225 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

20. 118) Bhagat Singh Butala of Amritsar. A member of the Ghadr Party who returned to India by the ss. Mishima Maru; he was formerly a watchman at Shanghai. His arrival at Delhi was reported by the Police on 5th December 1914. It is on record that a Bhagat Singh of the Manjha left the ss. Tosa Maru at Penang and joined Nidhan Singh's party on the Mishima Maru. The Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, reports that since his return there has been nothing against him.
C.I.D. file No. 1021 of 1915.
G.D. Page. 55.

21. 130) Bhagwan Singh, alias Bhan Singh, alias Natha Singh, alias B.S. Jakh, son of Sarmukh Singh, Brahmin Sikh, of Viring, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar. Left India in 1909 or 1910 and was Granthi at the Sikh temple, Penang, from which position he was dismissed by the committee for preaching sedition. He then became a Granthi at Hong Kong where he was again dismissed in 1913. He arrived in Canada in August was subsequently deported for having entered the country under a false name. He met the leader Gurdit Singh and delivered very violent and seditious speeches to the passengers. Subsequently went to San Francisco in May 1914 accompanied by Maulvi Barkatullah. Bhagwan Singh is a close friend of G.D. Kumar, Barkatullah and Ram Chand of Peshawar. He is reported to have paid the passage money of both V.G. Pingle and S.N. Sen to India when they returned here to further the plans of the Ghadr Party. When Har Dyal fled from America to avoid imprisonment, Bhagwan Singh and Maulvi Barkatullah took over the management of the Ghadr newspaper. Later, they fled in their turn; and Bhagwan Singh came to Manilla. As far as is known he is there still and is short of funds. He has been endeavouring to communicate with his wife through Kaka Singh of Lamme an ex-employee of the Hong Kong Jails service: his address in May was B.S. Jakh, Post Office Box 1070., Manilla. He went to Japan in June 1915.
C.I.D. file No. 159 of 1915.

22. 132) Bhagwan Singh of Bundala, Amritsar, a recently returned

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

emigrant, is believed to have received at his home Ishar Singh and Walayat Khan, Ghadr emissaries.
G.D. page 56.

23. 138) Bhagwan Singh, son of Attar Singh, of village Musa, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, one of the leaders of the Kamagata Maru passengers. He has been interned.
C.I.D, file No. 670 of 1914.

24. 142) Bhan Singh, of Kairon, Amritsar District : attended Har Dyal's Astoria meeting, Now in Sacramento.
Banta Singh's statement.

25. 166) Bishan Singh, son of Ganda Singh, of Khatra, Police Station Ajnala, Amritsar. First came to notice at Singapore where he was connected with the circulation of the Ghadr. He was in the Singapore Police for one year and then resigned, getting work on the wharf. He was arrested at his home in India, as it was found that he was wandering from village to village, preaching sedition and attempting to stir up trouble. He has been interned.
C.I.D. file No. 352 of 1914.

26. 168) Bishan Singh, son of Jawala Singh, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, a returned emigrant from Manilla, took part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab in the early months of 1915, was convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to Transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
Lahore Case records.

27. 170) Bishan Singh, son of Kesar Singh, Jat, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, a Kamagata Maru passenger who had formerly been in the Shanghai Police, took part in the Punjab. Was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
Lahore Conspiracy Case records.

28. 179) Buta Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Mochal, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Jandiala, Amritsar. Was a leader on board the ss. Kamagata Maru. He has been interned.
C.I.D. file No. 529 of 1914 and No. 37 of 1915.

29. 209) Chuni, Brahman, of Jagatpur, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar was won over to Ghadr by Kala Singh of his village who has since been executed. Chuni and Chanan singh of Burchand went to Amritsat to seek an opportunity to murder Sardar Bahadur Arur Singh, Manager of the Golden Temple, who, they said, was a traitor to his community. Was one of those privy to the murder of Sardar Achar Singh of Jagatpur.
Chanan Singh's statement.

30. 248) Dhian Singh, son of Karm Singh of Umarpura, Police Station Ajnala, Amritsar. Formerly a sowar in the 25th Cavalry. A Ghadr passenger with Nidhan Singh on the Mishima Maru. One of the Ferozeshahr murderers. Hanged.
C.I.D. file No. 312 of 1915.

31. 249) Didar Ali, son of Gauhar Ali, alias Gohlar Shah, Sayed, of village Sansra Kalan, Ajnala, Amritsar, sent a revolver by post from Medan, Sumatra, to Abdul Ghani, Schoolmaster, of Shamnagar, Amritsar District. The weapon was detected and seized. Didar Ali has returned and has been restricted to his village.
File No. 43 G.B. of 1915.

32. 254) Dyal Singh, Chikka, son of Sewa Singh of Malowal, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, an emigrant returned from America, and associate of Banta Singh and Arur Singh of Sangwal, Jawand Singh of Nangal Kalan and Prem Singh of Sur Singh, who entertained these men during their movements in the spring of 1915 and whose house was a meeting place for them. Banta Singh said that Jawand Singh might possibly be in hiding at present at Dyal Singh's village. Dyal Singh at one time kept, for Arur Singh of Sangwal, four inkpots for use as bomb shells. He gets his name chikka from the plaited fashion in which he does his beard. He has been arrested and interned.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

33. 255) Dyal Singh of Malowal, reported by a member of the Ghadr Party to have been one of Bhag Singh's inner circle at Vancouver. Perhaps identical with Dyal Singh, Chikka.
C.I.D. file No. 1288 of 1915.

34. 258) Dyal Singh, son of Jaswant Singh of Sakhira, Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a watchman of the Anthon Company, Shanghai, who had also been to America, was passenger on the Mishima Maru with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr party. Was stated to have been an active preacher of sedition on board, and it is reported that Nidhan Singh mentioned that this man had a Knowledge of bomb-making and was teaching it to the people of Roda. The Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, reports however, that there has been nothing against him since his return.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915
G.D. page 64.

35. 263) Fauja Singh, A person of this name is reported to have contributed to the fund of the Ghadr party after attending one of the Har Dayal's meetings in America. He is said to be from the Manjha.
G.D. Page 65.

36. 271) Ganda Singh of Khasa Amritsar, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai, where he is a watchman.

37. 276) Ganda Singh of Lalpura, Amritsar District, reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra.

38. 299) Gujar Singh of Mohanpur, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar. Was at one time a railway contractor at Alorstar in the Malay States with Pal Singh (q.v.). He took part in a seditious meeting at Perlis in the Malay States with Dr. Jaggat Singh, Vir Singh, Hira Singh, and Prem Singh (q.q.v.) Succeeded the last named as Granthi at Penang. It has been reported that he is dead, but this lacks confirmation.
C.I.D. file No. 767.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

39. 300) Gujar Singh, son of Sham (not Ram) Singh, of Bhakna Kalan, Police Station Gharinda, District Amritsar : Stated to have been an active member of the Ghadr party at Shanghai, where he had been in the police for four years. He was a friend of Harnam Das. the deported seditionist. He returned to India by the ss. Nam Sang. He was reported to be an associate of Piara Singh (q.v.) and to have been visiting villages in the Amritsar District with the object of stirring up trouble. He is also said to have a knowledge of bomb-making. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case-April 1915-and was acquitted. C.I.D. file No. 1650 of 1915.

40. 313) Gurdit Singh, son of Hukam Singh, of Sirhali, District Amritsar. Went to Taiping (F.M.S.) to his father, a police constable there, at the age of 12. Returned home for a time after 3 years and went to the F.M.S. He is reported to have been a leader at Serands (Seramban) and was styled "Bengal Ka Kaptan". In January 1914 went to Hong Kong and chartered the Kamagata Maru through a German shipping agent and conveyed a number of times to London from Hong Kong and other places to Canada in defiance of the Canadian immigration laws. On the arrival of the ship at Vancouver on 21st May 1914 the Canadian authorities refused the passengers permission to land. There was an affray between the passengers and the Canadian Police which resulted in injuries to 22 Police officers. The Kamagata Maru left Vancouver on the 23rd July 1915 and arrived in India at the end of September. At Budge Budge the passengers were asked by the authorities to land and go to Punjab in a special train. This they refused to do where upon Gurdit Singh was called forth from among them. He declined to come. A riot ensued in which fire arms were used on both sides with fatal effect. Gurdit Singh escaped and is still at large and a reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for his arrest. Gurdit Singh knew from the first that his passengers would not be allowed to land in Canada ; so his venture was undoubtedly a swindle. It is not improbable, however, that he was instigated to the project by some persons who wished to focus attention on the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Canadian immigrations and thereby cause disaffection in India.
C.I.D. file No. 80 of 1915.

41. 327) Harbant Singh Sandhu, alias Jiwant Singh, alias Harlan Singh of Biltoha, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. Was for six months President of the Khalsa Dewan Victoria, B.C. and wrote a very sympathetic letter to the Canadian Press in which he supported Gurdit Singh and the Kamagata Maru adventure.

Note : This man has not been traced at the above address. It is possible that Biltoha is really VALTOHA.

42. 331) Hardit Singh, Dr. son of Bhim Singh Kala Ghanupur Police Station Sadr Amritsar a druggist in Amritsar, reported to have been in touch with the revolutionary head-quarters in the Punjab, and to have assisted in procuring bomb chemicals, was sent for trial in Lahore Conspiracy Case and acquitted as the evidence against him being weak. Hardit Singh had been 19 years until 1908 as compounder in the 13th Lancers.

43. 341) Hari Singh, Jat, accompanied by his brother name unknown, was a passenger on the Mishima Maru. He comes from a village near Tharro, Tarn Taran, Amritsar, and is believed to be a member of the Ghadr Party.
G.D. page 69.

44. 343) Hari Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Kakar, Police Station Lopoke, Amritsar. Worked for sometime at Shanghai where he was a watchman on the railway. It was reported that on arrival at his home he started to incite people to take up arms against the Government. Is an associate of Ganda Singh of Sur Singh, Lahore. Has been interned. Some time after Hari Singh's arrest a Bayard automatic pistol, a make much in favour with the revolutionaries, was found buried in Kakar village. It is surmised that it belonged to Hari Singh.

45. 365) Harnam Singh of Thatthi Khara, Amritsar, concerned in the bridge guard raid and murders has been hanged.

46. 370) Harnam Singh, son of Bhag Singh of Talwandi

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Sandawala, Jandiala, Amritsar. A passenger from Shanghai on the Mishima Maru with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr Party. He has been found to be in touch with revolutionists and has been restricted to his village.

47. 374) Harnam Singh of Chopal, Amritsar District, suspected to belong to the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

48. 382) Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh of Lopoke, Amritsar. A passenger from Shanghai on the Mashima Maru with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr party. Has not been traced by the district authorities.

49. 390) Hazara Singh, son of Bela Singh, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, a Shanghai watchman, returned to India in January 1915, took part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
C.I.D. file No. 573 of 1915.

50. 391) Hazara Singh, son of Jawala Singh, of Butala, Police Station Beas, Amritsar, reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. file No. 874 of 1915.

51. 402) Hira Singh son of Lahna Singh, Chimba, of Kairon, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar. Tailor and small provision shop-keeper in Penang. A member of the gang which visited Perlis to see Dr. Jaggat Singh of village Melowala, District Sialkot a wellknown seditionsit. The others were Vir Singh, Granthi of Medan, Gujar Singh, Contractor of Alor Star, Prem Singh, alias Malagar Singh Granthi of Penang. Anti-British and pro-German utterances were indulged in and plans were made to cause trouble in the Malay States, Hira Singh was deported from Penang for sedition and was sent under arrest to Calcutta. He has been interned in the Karnal Jail.
C.I.D. file No. 767 of 1915

52. 429) Ishar Singh, A member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. He is probably identical with Ishar Singh, son of Jawand Singh

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

of Mirhana, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, who was interned from the Tosa maru.
G.D. page. 76.

53. 432) Ishar Singh of Mirhana, Amritsar. Reported to have been in attendance at Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Portland, America.
C.I.D. File No. 403 of 1915.
G.D. page, 76.

54. 433) Ishar Singh of Naushera Pannuan, Amritsar. Reported from Shanghai to be responsible for the despatch of a large number of copies of the Ghadr paper from Hankow to India. Enquiries at Naushera Pannuan show that a man of this name served for about twenty years in Burma and then went to the Far East. He may be identical with the said Bishan singh as the latter's age is shown to be forty in his roll.

55. 450) Jagat Singh, of Gil, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar. An individual giving this name is reported to have been a Ghadr passenger on the Mashima Maru, but cannot be traced at the residence given.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.

56. 460) Jalal Muhammad of Subra, Amritsar District, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

57. 480) Jhanda Singh, son of Lada Singh, of Village Tharu, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, an ex-constable of the Shanghai Police who resigned on 11th December 1914 and left Shanghai. Is reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist. He returned to India in March 1915 and was restricted to his village, since when there have been no complaints. He was one of the party on the ss. Kutsang who were troublesome to the Ship's officers and to the examining police. The leader was Hafiz Abdulla. Jhanda Singh was interned at first and released on the production of Rs. 500 security.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

58. 483) Jindar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Chaudriwala,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar. A Mishima Maru passenger with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr party from Shanghai. Was in communication with the disaffected element in the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore Cantonment. Has been interned. Has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.

59. 487) Jogindar Singh, Jat, of Naushera Punnuan, Amritsar. A passenger by the Mishima Maru and a member of the Ghadr Party. He had previously worked as a sepoy in the Shanghai Police. Probably identical with Jindar Singh, above.

60. 489) Jowala Singh. A person mentioned by Bhagwan Singh the deported Granthi in his letter, dated 16th January 1914, as he wanted him to know of his and Barkatullah's arrival in America. This letter was addressed to the Barkatullah's arrival in America. This letter was addressed to one Kirpa Singh of Astoria. Probably identical with Jawala Singh of Thattian, below.

61. 491) Jowala Singh, son of Kanhya Singh, caste Kumhar, of Thattian Amritsar District. A very important person in the Ghadr organization in California; is stated to have had a farm near Stockton. Where he was visited by Jagat Ram, Pirthi Singh, Amar Singh, where he was Rajput, and an unknown man of the United Provinces who had a knowledge of bomb-making. Those four persons prepared a bomb which when tested, explioded and seriously injured the arm of the United Provinces Man. Ram Chand, Peshawari, and Santokh Singh were seated with Jowala Singh in the next room. Left America on 29th August 1914 by the ss. Korea and was one of the leaders of the Ghadr party on board that steamer. At the meeting held at Hong Kong, in conjunction with Ghadr parties from other ships which had arrived, Jowala Singh was elected as a member of the Central Managing Committee which was to arrange for the campaign in India. Is the founder of the Guru Gobind Scholarships to which Indian Students, nominated by Har Dayal, were elected. He was arrested on arrival in India and interned

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

under the name of Santa Singh. Later his identity was established; and he was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life. A sentence of forfeiture also passed was afterwards remitted.
Lahore Case records.
G.D. page 80.

62. 501) Kala Singh, alias Pritam singh, of Jagatpur, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, was converted to Ghadr by Chanan Singh of Burchand and others. He had Chanan Singh murdered S. Atar Singh of Jagatpur, took part in the abortive attack on the Kapurthala Magazine, and took part in the Amritsar bridge guard raid and murders. Has been convicted and hanged.
Lahore Case Records.

63. 504) Kala Singh, son of Gulab Singh, Carpenter, of Amritsar, one of the Chabba dacoits, captured on the spot by the villagers when he was found in possession of two cartridges, and sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to transportation for life.
Lahore Case records.

64. 509) Kapur Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Dhanoe, Police Station Gharinda, Amritsar District. Absconded in 1902 when he was suspected in a case under section 325, Indian Penal Code. A local bad character was abroad 8 years. Worked 12 months in a saw-mill at Vancouver, he then went on to Stockton and worked for a Japanese farmer. Returned to India by ss. Lai Sang on 20th March 1915 and was considered suspicious and was interned on arrival. Reported by an informant, recently returned from America, to be a dangerous man.
C.I.D. file 608, Vol.II of 1915.

65. 512) Karam Chand, Kohli, son of Ganesha Singh, of Katra Ramgharian Amritsar. Used to be employed on the North Western Railway for 18 years. Left and went to Shanghai. Was a noted seditionist there, was reported to have been

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

concerned in a plot to poison Europeans, seems to have gone on the Kamagata Maru to Canada and to have left that at some Japanese port on the way back. When Mula Singh of Mirankote was in Shanghai, en route to India, Karam Chand gave him 6 pistols which he had received from a German friend, Was arrested in Singapore in the summer of 1915 and deported to India. He was interned on arrival, and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.
C.I.D. file No. 594 of 1915.

66. 514) Karam Dad Khan, son of Iman Din Khan, Rajput, of Shahoora, Police Station Lopoke, Amritsar. A returned emigrant. On arrival at Calcutta, first said he came from Taiping; then correcting himself said he came from Mergui, Burma. Failed to report for examination at Ludhiana as ordered. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and internment.

67. 535) Kashmira Singh of Khakh, District Amritsar, Havildar No. 196, Shanghai Police : reported to be a seditionmonger at Shanghai.

68. 541) Kehar Singh, son of Jawand Singh, of Burj Rai, District Amritsar. Born 1870 : was a religions enthusiast when young but took to speculation after coming into possession of four squares of land in Lyallpur. His speculations were not a success, and he got into financial difficulties which necessitated his leaving India. He went with his son Chanan Singh, who had served for a short time in the 11th Rajputs, to Kuala Lampur and started a usurer's business. Returning to India he made himself conspicuous in the Rikabganj Gurdwara agitation. Is reported to be an intimate friend of Gurdit Singh and to have kept in close touch with the Kamagata Maru affair. Reported to be fanatical and dangerous. Was sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case but was discharged at the outset on the application of the Public Prosecutor.
C.I.D file No. 87 of 1915.

69. 542) Kehar Singh, son of Nihal Singh, of Mirhana, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Sirhali, Amritsar, a returned emigrant, 62 years of age, took part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab and was in possession of arms and explosives. He was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
C.I.D. file No. 573 of 1915.

70. 546) Kesar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Tatgarh, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar. An important member of the Ghadr party in America. President of the Astoria Indian Association a political body to which Har Dayal and Ram Chand of Peshawar gave violent lectures. Is mentioned in correspondence found with Harnam Singh the bomb-maker. In one letter from Sohan Singh, Kesar Singh is said to be going with Sohan Singh to Seattle and to be taking an interest in the India House there. Another letter found was from Kesar Singh himself to Harnam Singh and on it is an endorsement asking Harnam Singh to have the Ghadr paper sent to a great friend of his Surain Singh of village Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala. Kesar Singh left America on ss. Korea on 28th September 1914. and was one of the leaders of the party. At Hong Kong where an important meeting was held with other Ghadr Parties which had arrived by different ships. Kesar Singh was elected as a member of the Central Managing Committee, which was to arrange for action on the return of the parties in India. He was arrested and interned on arrival, was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

71. 548) Kesar Singh of Moodla, Amritsar, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

72. 558) Khushal Singh, son of Suchet Singh, of Padri, Amritsar aged 22 years, not a returned emigrant, joined the revolutionaries and took part in the Chabba dacoity and was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

73. 584) Labh singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Chosawan, Jandiala,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Amritsar, a constable in the Hong Kong Port Police. Deported from the colony by the ss. Sangola in May 1915 as a dangerous man. Interned in Burma.
C.I.D. file No. 932 of 1915.

74. 590) Lachman Singh of Mirhana, near Sirhali, Amritsar, reported to have been President of an old seditious society in Vancouver in 1909, visited India in 1908 and returned to America.

75. 593) Lachman Singh, son of Pal Singh, of Dogar, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist. The Superintendent of Police Amritsar, reports that there is no Lachman Singh son of Pal Singh in this village, but that there is one, the son of Suba Singh who went to China two years ago and is still there. This is probably the individual.
C.I.D file No. 970 of 1915.

76. 600) Lal Singh, son of Mihan Singh, of Bhure, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, took part in the Jhar Sahib meeting and other activities of the revolutionaries in the Punjab, and was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.

77. 604) Lubada Singh, of Sakhira, Amritsar, a passenger by the ss. Mishima Maru : is believed to have been a member of the Ghadr party ; was formerly a Sergeant in the Shanghai Municipal Police. The Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, reports that there has been nothing against him since his return.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.

78. 606) Maghar Singh, of Barar, Police Station Lopoke. A returned emigrant who came back a couple of years ago. Taught Puran Singh, Sowar of the 23rd Cavalry, how to make bombs. Associated with Prem Singh of Sur Singh. Has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.
C.I.D. file No. 1001 of 1915.

79. 607) Maghar Singh, son of Jassa singh, of Khara, Sirhali,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Amritsar. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of the party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdullah, the leader of the Manilla section of the Ghadr party was one of them. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found and restricted to his village.
C.I.D. file No. 302 of 1915.

80. 612) Mahin Singh, son of Didar Singh, Jat, of Jarmastpore, Amritsar. Reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, to have advised the people of his village to rise against Government. Interned for three months in Amritsar Jail and then released and restricted.
C.I.D. file No. 465 of 1915.

81. 617) Mala Singh, of village Wadala Kalan, Police Station Beas, Amritsar. At present a resident of Ranto Panjang, Sumatra. Is reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in the Island.
C.I.D. file No. 1221 of 1915.

82. 622) Mangal Singh, of Chonay, Amritsar District, reported to be member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

83. 625) Mangal Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh, of Lalpur, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a Korea and Tosa Maru passenger, who was arrested and interned on arrival in India. He had attended a seditious meeting at Sacramento in America, and on the voyage to India was one of those deputed to obtain arms from the sepoys at Penang. He had served previously in the Arsenal and with police at Hong Kong. He was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The forfeiture was afterwards remitted.

84. 628) Manna Singh, son of Kharak Singh. of Dhotian, Amritsar. A Kamagata Maru returned emigrant who was caught committing a burglary in the Lyallpur District and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on 21st December 1914. On 22nd January 1915 his sentence was suspended on the condition that he disclosed all he knew and helped Government to get further information.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

On 12th March 1915 it was found that he had not fulfilled the condition and he was recommitted to Jail. His sentence expired on 5th August 1915, but he is to remain interned at Lyallpur.
C.I.D file No. 38 of 1915.

85. 634) Man Singh, son of Buta Singh, of Mirpur, Chabbal, Amritsar, reported by the Gurdwara Committee, Shanghai, to have been a Ghadr ring leader there and. to be now in India. He came on the ss. On Sang in January 1915 and was restricted to his village, since when he is said to have behaved himself correctly.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

86. 643) Mehal Singh of Sur Singh, Lahore, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914.

87. 654) Mela Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar, an ex-sepoy of the 6th Light Infantry and afterwards a police constable at Hong Kong. Deported from the colony by the ss. Sangola as a dangerous man. Interned in Burma.
C.I.D. file No. 932 of 1914.

88. 655) Mewa Singh, son of Maghar Singh, Gil, of Majitha Police Station Kathunangal, Amritsar, was employed as the Chief Officer of the French Consular Police at Canton. He used to be a time-keeper on the Kowloon-Canton, Railway, was Granthi at Hong Kong and got into trouble because of sedition. At the end of 1914 he wrote to Harchand Singh of Lyallpur commending to him one Thakur Singh of Ikolaha who was then sailing for India. Thakur Singh proved, later, to be violent seditionist. Mewa Singh is reported to have been sedition- monger in Canton and a dangerous man. He used to receive copies of the Ghadr regularly from Jagat Ram of Hariana. He entertained at Canton the Tosa Maru emissaries who went to see the German Consul. He arrived at Calcutta by the ss. Nam Sang on the 7th September 1915 having been deported from Hong Kong and was arrested and interned. He is reported to be a relation of Sirdar Sundar Singh. Majithia.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. file No. 1600 of 1915.

89. 663) Mit Singh, son of Hakim Singh, of Jaman Rai, Sirhali, Amritsar. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of the party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdulla, the leader of the Manilla section of the Ghadr party, was one of them. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found and was restricted to his village. C.I.D. file No. 302 of 1915.

90. 679) Mula Singh, alias Punjab Singh, of Mirankot, Police Station Sadr, Amritsar. An ex-sepoy of the 28th Punjabis and the Malay States Guides, afterwards a constable in the Shanghai Police who was dismissed for being a ring-leader in disturbances among the Majha and Malwa sections in the police, and then went to America. Sent seditious literature to policemen at Shanghai and Hong Kong. Returned to India, via Shanghai, in November 1914 by the ss. Atsuta Maru. While in Shanghai he obtained six pitols from Karm Chand, Kohli (q.v). Had been appointed military leader of the revolutionaries before leaving America. Was in general command at the head-quarters in Amritsar until his arrest in February 1914. He was made an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and made an excellent statement. C.I.D. file No. 570 of 1915.

91. 703) Nar Singh of Goda Rajada, Amritsar, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

92. 734) Natha Singh of Jamalpura, Amritsar District, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

93. 735) Natha Singh, son of Labh Singh, alias Bidhi Chand, Granthi, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, was concerned in the activities of the emigrant revolutionaries in the Punjab. He gave evidence in the 23rd Cavalry Case and was made a witness again in the Supplementary Case at Lahore. C.I.D. file No. 1322 of 1915.

94. 739) Naurang Singh, darzi, son of Chanda Singh, of Amritsar,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

associated with returned emigrants and prepared a revolutionary flag for Mula Singh of Mirankot. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, but his guilt was not established and he was acquitted.

22) Amar Singh, son of Khazan Singh of village Sanpura Police Station Khalra, District Lahore. A Kamagata Maru passenger and leader, a man of seditious tendencies. Interned in Jail.
C.I.D. file No. 529 of 1914 and No. 37 of 1915.

329) Harbhaj Ral of Patti, Lahore. Resided at Millside, Vancouver and was a Director of the Canda-India Supply and Trust Company, which is largely controlled by a group of seditious Indians.
G.D. Page 19.

356) Harnam Singh, a resident of some village near Tarn Taran in Amritsar. He is said to have recently returned to India from abroad and to be touring the villages stirring up agitation. When not touring he is believed to reside with Jawand Singh of Nangal Khera (Nagal Kalan). Harnam Singh is said to be very dangerous and to possess a pistol (see Thakar Singh of Rasulpore)
G.D. page 70.

95. 762) Pal Singh. son of Kher Singh, of Marhana, Police Station Sirhali. Amritsar, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

96. 763) Pal Singh, son of Narain singh, of Bhikiwind, brother of Bhai Bhag Singh of the Vancouver Gurdwara, returned to India from Canada in January 1915 and was restricted to his village. Bhagwan Singh, Granthi, writing to his wife from Manilla in the spring of 1915, directed her to go to see Pal Singh, saying that he would give her tidings of him.
C.I.D. file No. 261 of 1915.

97. 765) Pal Singh, son of Punjab Singh of village Mohanpur, Police Station Sirhali, District Amritsar, used to be a contractor at Alorstar in the Malay States with Gujar

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Singh (q.v.) of Mohanpur. He was banished from there in 1915 for sedition and was arrested and interned on arrival in Rangoon. Pal Singh prior to his departure from India had been convicted of cheating. He was considered to be a dangerous character as long ago as 1905 and to have held seditious views even then. He knows Urdu and Gurmukhi.

98. 790) Prem Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, District Lahore, Bhai Prem Singh a noted bad character and an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Took a leading part in seducing the men of the 23rd Cavalry in Lahore 1914-15. Has a pronounced squint. Was in possession of a pistol, and reported to be a most dangerous man. One of the murderers of Kapur Singh Sahukar, in revenge for evidence given in the Lahore case. A distributor of seditious leaflets in Amritsar and Patti. Was arrested in November 1915.

99. 867) Sahab-ud-din of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore. Joined the Ghadr party at Har Dayal's Astoria meeting and subscribed to the collection made there at. Remained a staunch adherent to the party after a number of Muhammadans had seceded from it.
G.D. page 44.

100.874) Samand Singh, son of Wazir Singh, of Raya Kalan Beas, Amritsar. Returned on 15th March 1915 after four and half years absence in Perak where he was a milkman. Reported by the local police to be preaching sedition in his village. Recommended for internement by Deputy Commissioner. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1151 of 1915.

101.877) Santa Singh of Gandiwind, Amritsar, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

102.879) Santa Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh, of Sarja, Police Station Jandiala, Amritsar. Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

103.880) "Bhai" Santokh Singh, village Dhardeo, district Amritsar. The name of a person who used to visit the house of Jowala Singh near Stockton, and who was present at the time of the bomb explosion there. He is reported to belong to Amritsar District, to have passed the F.A. examination from the Khalsa College Amritsar, and to know Gurmukhi and English but not Urdu. He is a man of small stature, medium build, speaks softly and quickly with a thin voice and in about 30 years of age. He used to be the Secretary of the Stockton Khalsa Diwan and Assistant Secretary of the Ghadr party under Jagat Ram of Hariana. Jowala Singh of Thattian, (q.v.) adopted him as his son. He is now in Siam. A very dangerous man.

104.892) Sawan Singh or Sohan Singh, son of Lahna Singh, of Sur Singh, Lahore. Was a watchman for three years at Shanghai. On his way back to India was reported by the Hong Kong authorities to be an undesirable. Arrived in Colombo on 2nd December 1914 and reached his home on 8th December.
C.I.D. file No. 180 of 1915.

105.893) Sawan Singh, son of Kadga Singh, of village and post office Dhand, Amritsar. This name and address was found in the pocket-book of Surendra Mohan Bose (q.v.).

106.894) Sawan Singh, son of Khushal Singh, of Chabba, Police Station Sadr, Amritsar, not a returned emigrant, took part in the revolutionaries dacoity at Chabba. Convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one of transportation for life.

107.896) Sewa Singh, Granthi, of the Medan Sumatra Gurdwara, of village Thathian, Amritsar District : reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra. He and Vir Singh of Fattehabad were arrested by the Dutch authorities. Vir Singh is now detained in Singapore. Information has not been received as to whether Sewa Singh is with him there or not.
C.I.D. file No. 1334 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

108.897) Sewa Singh, Havildar, of village Sainsra, Tarn Taran, Amritsar, Reported to be a member of the Ghadr party at Katbana, Sumatra. He ia believed to be at present in the Punjab.
C.I.D. file No. 1224 of 1915.

109.900) Shamir singh, son of Lehna Singh, Jat, of village Chambal, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar : left home some seven years ago for China. He was one of the party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 on the ss. Standard for Bangkok and were reported by the Colonial authorities to be turbulent and worth watching. The other were arrested in Burma in May having come in overland from Siam. Shamir Singh arrived in Rangoon, also in May, by the ss. Itola from Singapore, and was arrested and interned.

110.911) Sher Singh of Vein-Poin Pui, Amritsar; reported by the Canadian authorities to be seditious. Left Victoria by ss. Canada Maru on ist September 1914; is stated by a fellow-passenger to be very extreme and to have preached on the voyage, advocating mutiny. He used also to read from the Ghadr paper. He was the leader of a Ghadr party which met the party which left America by ss. Korea at Hong Kong. At the meeting held at Hong Kong by the members of the various parties assembled there Sher Singh was elected a member of the Central Managing Committee which was to direct the campaign in India. On his arrival in India by ss. Tosa Maru, he was found in possession of seditious leaflets and was arrested and interned. On his way back he had recited seditious verses at the Hong Kong Gurdwara, and had endeavoured to tamper with troops at Singapore and to deliver a seditious lecture in the Rangoon Gurdwara. He was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The latter part of the sentence was afterwards remitted.

111.914) Shib Dayal of Ghanupur, Post Office Khalsa College, Amritsar, a watchman in the Chinese Customs, left Shanghai in June 1915 in company with Balwant Singh

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Granthi, and Thakur Singh of Nanking. It was suspected that they went to Manilla with the intention of coming on to India. The party was afterwards arrested in Siam in consequence of the Ghadr activities in that country and deported to Singapore.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

112.920) Sohan Singh, son of Attar Singh, Jat, of Tharoo, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. Arrived in Shanghai from Canada where his father was working, and took his father back to India on ss. Mishima Maru. On board the ship was energetic in preaching Ghadr doctrines and brought several leaflets with him from America. Is a close friend of Jagat Singh of Sur Singh, Khalra, Lahore, and Sher Singh of Winpui, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. He has been reported by the district authorities to be hostile to Government and a bad character. He was restricted to his village, Absented himself. and was arrested in Lyallyur. Is being sent for trial for breach of orders.
C.I.D. files Nos. 10 and 1091 of 1915.

113.921) Sohan Singh, son of Karam Singh, of Bhakna Kalan, Amritsar. One of the leaders of the Ghadr party in America. Was a close companion of Har Dayal and was a part of his special body-guard when he lectured in Portland. Was reported to have been a representative of Broadville at a meeting of the principal members of the Ghadr party in America. Was later President at the Committee meeting of different centres for the advancement of the cause. Was president of the Hindi Sabha, Pacific Coast, America which was founded by Har Dayal to advance the Ghadr movement. Several of his letters and other letters containing references to him were found among the correspondence recovered at the search of the belongings of Harnam Singh, the bomb-maker. Tarak Nath Das writing to Harnam singh mentions Sohan Singh's movements and wishes to know when Harnam hears from Sohan: also asks Harnam Singh to write to Sohan Singh a letter at once at 436, Hill Street (the address of Har Dayal). In one of his letters to Harnam Singh Sohan Singh says that he and Kesar Singh were interested in the India House, Seattle. His

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

letters are addressed in some instances from the Yugantar Asharam and show his acquaintanceship with Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar; and also his keen interest in Har Dayal's arrest. Another letter refers to the purchase of the plot of land through Teja Singh at Vienna, Oregon. According to Manna Singh, Sohan Singh brought 10 pistols in a box to Gurdit Singh of the Kamagata Maru at Kobe. Information has also been received showing that Sohan Singh before he left America was entrusted by the Ghadr party with 100 pistols which he was to make over to Gurdit Singh for the use of the Kamagata Maru passengers. Gurdit Singh is said to have acknowledged the receipt of these pistols to Kartar Singh.

114.922) Sohan Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Padri Kalan, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar. An adherent and harbourer of Prem Singh Sur Singh. Banta Singh of Sangwal, and Jawand Singh of Nangal Kalan. Father of Udham Singh, approver. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1288 of 1915.

115.923) Sorcern Singh, son of Sunder Singh, of Naushera, Tehsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a port police constable at Hong Kong. Deported from the colony in 1915 by the ss. Sangola as a dangerous man. Interned in Burma.
C.I.D file No. 932 of 1915.

116.924) Subha Singh, Nihang, son of Kishan Singh, alias Pal Singh, of Munda, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar. Formerly a watchman at shanghai. Returned on the Mishima Maru with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr party. Was reported by the district authorities to be hostile to Government and of bad character and has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.

117.941) Sundar Singh, of Wadali Guru, Ex-Shanghai Policeman, reported to have returned to India from Shanghai in 1914 for the Revolutionary cause at the instigation of Gujar Singh of Bhagna Kalan. Preached sedition to the sepoys of the 93rd Burma Infantry at Barrackpore on his arrival.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Attended the Jhar Sahib meeting in November. Gave evidence in the 23 rd Cavalry case and is an approver in the Supplementary Lahore Case.
C.I.D. file No. 1248 of 1915.

118.946) Sundar Singh, of Chunay, Amritsar district, reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

119.948) Surain Singh, An individual of this name gave 400 dollars to the Ghadr fund in January 1915, according to N.R. Mehra's report. From another source he is reported to be a nai of Sur Singh and to have a hotel in San Francisco.

120.950) Surain Singh, son of Bur Singh, of Gilwali, Police Station Sadr, Amritsar. Not a returned emigrant, but took part in the Chabba dacoity. Sentenced to death and forfeiture of property.

121.960) Surta Singh, son of Wariam Singh, Jat, of Padri, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

122.969) Tehl Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Padri, Post Office Serai Ahmed Khan. Reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditioninst. He is now reported to be a Ghadr worker in Siam.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

123.974) Thakur Singh, late Sowar in Q.V.O. Corps of Guides, son of Indar Singh, Dhillon Jat, of village Daud, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar. Recently tried by court-martial for overstaying his leave and sentenced to three months and one day's rigorous imprisonment and dismissed from the service. The Officer Commanding reports that his demeanour has latterly been independent and the Amritsar Police state that he is dangerous and a seditionist. Restricted to his village under the rules of the Defence of India Act.
C.I.D. file No. 701 of 1915.

124.975) Thakur Singh, son of Bundha Singh, Jat, of Udhonangal.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Police Station Beas, Amritsar, A returned emigrant. Failed to provide security to the satisfaction of District Magistrate. Subsequently reported by Superintendent of Police to be a dangerous emigrant given to airing seditious views and trying to excite disaffection. Interned. C.I.D. file No. 701 of 1915.

125.979) Thakur Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Khele, Police Station Vairowal, Amritsar. Has been residing in Canada and the United States of America for a number of years. Arrived in India by ss. Salamis, having been deported from America, for what reason he could not state. Made himself objectionable on board the steamer and showed a hostile attitude to the supervising officers at Calcutta. Has been interned in Jail.

126.985) Tilok Singh, son of Chattar Singh, of Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

127.993) Udham Singh, son of Mewa Singh of Kasel, Police Station Gharinda. Amritsar. Formerly a signaller in the Malay States Guides. Migrated to America. A Korea and Tosa Maru passenger. When halting at Hong Kong went to Canton with Sapha Singh to purchase arms. Was chosen at Penang to interview the sepoys there with a view to obtain their arms. Was arrested and interned in Multan Jail on arrival. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life. A sentence of forfeiture also passed was remitted later.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

128.995) Udham Singh son of Sohan Singh, of Padri, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. A revolutionary. Approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

129.997. Ujagar Singh, of Sur Singh, Khalra, Lahore, a constable in the Shanghai Police, reported by an informant to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

130.998) Ujagar Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, of village Kaler, Vairowal, Amritsar. Sent from care of Cameron L.B. Company, Victoria, B.C., to Bishan Singh of Pandori Goleki, Police Station Tarn Taran, Amritsar, a sheet of the Ghadr. In the letter in which this portion was enclosed he states that he only sends a sheet because he fears interception. He returned to India by the ss. Mishima Maru, was found after a time to be in touch with the revolutionary party and was interned.
C.I.D. file No. 1091 of 1915.

131.1009) Vir Singh, son of Taba Singh, of Fattehabad, Police Station Vairowal, Amritsar. Formerly (1906-1907) a lecturer of the Chief Khalsa Diwan and now Granthi at Medan in Sumatra, where he went in 1914. He took part in a seditious conference at Perlis in th Federated Malay States in January 1915 with Jagat Singh, Prem Singh and Hira Singh (q.q.v.). Is reported to be an active agent of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra and to have delivered a seditious address at a meeting held at Banja on the 7th August 1915. He had the reputation when in India of having been always disloyal. He is now under arrest at Singapore.
C.I.D. file No. 767 of 1915.

132.1015) Wariam Singh of Sur Singh, Lahore, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai where he is working on the railway.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

133.1022) Wasakha Singh, son of Dyal Singh, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, a returned emigrant formerly in the Shanghai Police and then went on to Canada, took an active share in the revolutionary work in the Punjab, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to transporation for life and forfeiture of property.

134.1023) Wasakha Singh, son of Iswar Singh, of Dodher, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, returned to India by the Nam Sang in October 1914. with Sohan Singh and Gujar Singh of Bhagna Kalan. Attended the Jhar Sahib meeting

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

in November. Has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

135. 1024) Wasawa Singh, son of Mihan Singh, Jat, of Gilwali, Police Station Sadr, Amritsar, returned to India by ss. Salamis in November 1914 from America where he is known to have attended a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, was active in revolutionary work in the Punjab, took part in the Chabba dacoity the committing of which he had suggested, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one of transportation for life.

136. 37) Arjan Singh of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai where he is a watchman.

137. 46) Asa Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Sur Singh Police Station Khalra, Lahore, was one of a party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard for Bangkok and were reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent and worthy of watching. The party was arrested and interned six weeks later in Burma having come in overland from Siam. Nothing is known against Asa Singh at his village. In his statement he said that he had been eight years in Canada, in Victoria and Vancouver, and that he was returning because of his health.

138. 175) Budha Singh of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, a returned emigrant, attended the Jhar Sahib meeting in November, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

139. 192) Chanchal Singh, son of Sur Singh of village Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore. Was arrested at Idah with Bahadur Singh, Jawand Singh and Mit Singh in September 1914 by the U.S.A. Immigration Officers for entering the country unauthorised from Canada, and while in custody he wrote to Pal Singh, Hammond Lumber Company, Astoria. From his letter, it would appear that he and the other three were ready to return to India for the mutiny. He returned to India by the ss.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Nam Sang in January 1915 and was interned.

140.265) Fazi Din, son of Bannu, Dhillon Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, was one of a party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard, for Bangkok and were reported by the police of the colony to be truculent and worth watching. They were arrested in May in Burma, having come in overland from Siam. He had been a regimental bandsman for a time before he went abroad. In his statement he said that he went to Shanghai as a watchman a year ago, and that he was returning because he was out of employment.
C.I.D. file No. 1012 of 1915.

141.273) Ganda Singh, son of Jowala Singh, Nihang, of Sur Singh, Khalra, Lahore, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai, where he was a watchman,.Returned to India. Took part in the Jhar Sahib meetings. Was arrested at Hazur Sahib in Hyderabad, Deccan, and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

142.274) Ganda Singh, son of Lehna singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, is said to have worked as a watchman on the railway at Shanghai. Returned to India Via Colombo and Madras. On arrival at his home he with Hari Singh of Kakar are stated to have begun to incite the villagers to take up arms against the Government. Has been interned.

143.310) Gurdit Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, barber, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, a returned emigrant who came back on the ss. Salamia in November 1914, had taken part in a seditious meeting at Oxnard, California, in July 1914, was arrested at the revolutionary head-quarters in Lahore in February 1915 and convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The forfeiture was afterwards remitted and the terms of transportation reduced to 10 years.

144.419) Indar Singh, son of Dula Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Khalra, Lahore, was deported from the United States of America with a number of others who had come in from Canada unauthorised. He arrived in India by the ss. Fooksang in August 1915. He is reported by the Lahore Police to be quite unreliable. He was interned on arrival.

145.422) Indar Singh, son of Mula Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, a Korea Passenger who came on to India via Shanghai, was one of the party placed under Mula Singh approver's orders when leaving San Francisco, took part in revolutionary activities in the Punjab, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The forfeiture was afterwards remitted and the term of transportation reduced to 10 years.

146.425) Indar Singh, of Sur Singh, Lahore, reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party of Shanghai.

147.449) Jagat Singh, alias Jal Singh, son of Arur Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh Police Station Khalra, Lahore, reported by the Canadian authorities to be seditious and believed to have murdered Harnam Singh a loyalist. In Vancouver, took part in dacoities in Ludhiana and Amritsar, two of which were attended with murder, helped in the manufacture of bombs, endeavoured to seduce troops at Sargodha, was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. He has been hanged.

148.472) Jawand Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, arrested in Idaho with Chanchal Singh and others for having come into the United States of America unauthorised, deported to India, was restricted to his village, was arrested at the Lahore headquarters in February 1915, and sentenced by the Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The forfeiture was afterwards remitted, and the terms of transportation reduced to 10 years.
C.I.D. File No. 78

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

149.503) Kala Singh, son of Ghasita Singh, Jat, of Sur Singh, Police Station Khalra, Lahore, a returned emigrant who came on the ss. Nam Sang in January 1915, was restricted to his village. Was arrested at the revolutionary headquarters in Lahore in February 1915, and was sentenced by the Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The term of transportation was afterwards reduced to 10 years; and the order of forfeiture was remitted.

150.549) Kesar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Sur Singh, Police Station, Khalra, Lahore: a Mishima Maru passenger with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr Party. Said to have been keeping undesirable company and to have been moving about a good deal in localities where there are returned emigrants. Attended the Jhar Sahib meeting in November. An ex-sepoy of the 93rd Burma Infantry. He has been restricted to his village.

151.366) Harnam Singh of Valtoha, Lahore, wrote from India, with Kehr Singh, Amli, of Mirhana (q.v), letters to Bhai Bishan Singh Temple, No. 1936, Gran St. Stockton, and to Mr. Atma Singh Post Office Box No. 6oo, Stockton, saying that there are no instructions to Indians returning and mentioned that searches are made at Shanghai and Colombo. He sent greetings to Labh Singh, Pir. He wrote also to Tulsi Ram and Sant Ram Box 1004, Stockton, a similar letter referring to searches and restrictions.

GURDASPUR

1. 51) Atma Singh of Sandham, Police Station Srigobindpur Gurdaspur, a watchman at Shanghai, reported by an informant to be a seditionist.

2. 53) Atma Singh, son of Arjan Singh, Jat, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, District Gurdaspur. Returned from Shanghai in October 1914. Belonged to the dacoity party of Havildar Sher Singh of his village.
C.I.D. file No. 786 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

3. 286) Ghasita Singh of village Bajianwali, Gurdaspur, a Havildar, No. 186, in the Shanghai Police, reported by an informant to be local seditionist.

4. 311) Gurdit Singh, of village Chonay, Police Station Srigobindpur, Gurdaspur District, suspected to belong to the Ghadr Party in Sumatra.

5. 321) Hakim Singh, of Sandham, Police Station Srigobindpura Gurdaspur, house No. 238 in the Shanghai Police reported by an informant to be a seditionist.

6. 322) Hakim Singh, of village Chonay, Police Station Srigobindpur Gurdaspur District, reported to belong to the Ghadr party in Sumatra.

7. 334) Hardit Singh of Chunay, Police Station Srigobindpur, Gurdaspur District, suspected to be a member of the Ghadr Pârty in Sumatra.

8. 368) Harnam Singh, son of Amar Singh, of village Kot Dhandal, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur. Arrested during investigation into dacoity cases in Gurdaspur. Suspected to have been in possession of arms. Interned. C.I.D. file No. 786 of 1915.

9. 414) Indar Singh of Chuno, Police Station Srigobindpur Gurdaspur : at present a Shop-keeper at Medan City, Sumatra. Reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra.

10) 434) Ishar Singh of Sandhan, Police Station Srigobindpura Gurdaspur, a constable (? warder) of the Municipal Jail, Shanghai, reported by an informant to be a seditionist. C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

11. 451) Jagat Singh of the Gurdaspur District, reported by an informant to be a seditionist at Shanghai where he is working as a watchman.
C.I.D. file No. 970 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

12. 479) Jhanda Singh, Son of Desa Singh, Jat of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur. This man returned from Pohra some six years ago. He was the head of the political dacoity gang consisting of Sher Singh and Lal Singh of Thikriwala and Puran Singh of Kot Todar mal. He was made an approver in the cases in which these men were punished under the Arms Act.
Reported to be dangerous.

13. 547) Kesar Singh, son of Lehna Singh, Jat, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur.Has been in Vancouver and is believed to be still there. He is a member of the Ghadr party and brother of Sher Singh of the same village, convicted to 7 years in the Gurdaspur Arms Act cases.
C.I.D. file No. 786 of 1916.

14. 596) Lal Singh of Sarlian, Gurdaspur District, said by Chanan Singh of Burchand to have been a seditionist at Shanghai where he was in the Police and was Granthi of the Gurdwara.

15. 603) Lal Singh, son of Vir Singh, Jat, of Thikriwala, Gurdaspur District : a member of Havildar Sher Singh's decoity gang. Returned from Shanghai in October 1914. He has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. files Nos. 694 and 786 of 1915.

16. 618) Mal Singh, alias Malo, son of Wadhawa Singh of Kot Todar Mal, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur. A returned emigrant from Singapore. Connected with the dacoity gang of Sher Singh of Thikriwala (q.v.) Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 786 of 1915.

17. 675) Muhammad Hafiz, son of Madat Ali, of Kahlanwala, Gurdaspur. Was closely connected with the revolutionary movement in Vancouver and was suspected by the Immigration authorities as being a spy detailed to find out what they were doing. Tried to return to India by ss. Kamagata Maru but failed to do so. Left America for Hong Kong by ss. Mexico Maru on 4th August 1914. His

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

passage money and money for other expense was supplied by Muhammad Akbar.Descripton-Wears spectacles, has a long scar on the left index finger. Photograph on record.
C.I.D. file No. 306 of 1915.

18. 680) Mula Singh, son of Ganesha Singh, Carpenter, of Thikriwala Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur, a watchman at Shanghai, reported by an informant to be a seditionist. Is a brother of Vir Singh (q.v.). He is now reported to be a Ghadr worker in Siam. He is said to be a dengerous character.
C.I.D. file No 970 of 1915.

19. 681) Mula Singh, son of Jawala Singh, of Bhambri, Police Station Srigobindpur, Gurdaspur, A returned emigrant from Singapore, connected with Sher Singh's (q.v.) Thikriwala dacoity gang. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. file No. 786 of 1915.

20. 720) Narinjan Das, son of a lawyer at Gurdaspur, Punjab. Information was received in the summer of 1915 that he was about to leave San Francisco for India via Shanghai and Manilla with Harnam Chand of Sandhwan, Charan Das of Phurwala and Mangu of Magowal. The two former were reported from another source to be emissaries of Ram Chand, and have reached Japan in July. Probably dangerous. He was seen at Yokohama in October by an informant who has recently returned.
C.I.D. file No. 1273 of 1915.

21. 738) Nathu Ram, son of Sant Ram, of Tibri, Police Station and District Gurdaspur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particularly truculent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1911.

22. 801) Puran Singh, son of Nihala, Jat, of Kot Todar Mal Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur; belonged to the dacoity party of Sher Singh of Thikriwala. Returned from Shanghai in October 1914. Was arrested in April in possession of an automatic pistol and was awarded 21

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

years imprisonment under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act and 395, Indian Penal Code.
C.I.D. file no. 786 of 1915.

23. 913) Sher Singh, son of Lehna Singh, Jat, of Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur : a havildar in the Hong Kong Police, arrested at his village in March 1915 in possession of a revolver and a manuscript copy of the Ghadr in his own hand. Was awarded seven years imprisonment under the Arms Act. A friend of Mula Singh of Mirankot, the leader who turned approver. A dangerous man.

24 . 954) Surain Singh, son of Kishan Singh, of Talwandi, Police Station Gobindpur, District Gurdaspur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

25. 970) Teja Singh, Bhindra Jat, of village Baju, Police Station Sri Gobindpur, District Gurdaspur, Was appointed a head constable, 1st grade, in the Amritsar District in 1908 in recognition of the services of his father, Wariam Singh a retired Inspector of Police. Early in 1910 he was appointed to officiate as Sub-Inspector and later in the same year was dismissed for bribery. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to San Francisco, visited Sacremento, Vancouver and Oregon and studied for some months at Berkely. He admits knowing Har Dyal, but says he met him in India and not in America. Yet he probably was in America when Har Dyal made a tour of the Oregon State in May 1913. Teja Singh returned to India in the emigrant revolutionary movement. A manuscript, however, which is admittedly in his hand has recently come to light, and it is seditious from beginning to end. The writer freely denounces the English and their rule in India; and the article, in tone and substance, is not unlike a manifesto of the Indian National party, published in paragraph 3408, SA for 1915 Teja Singh has been restricted to his village under the Defence of India Act.
C.I.D. File No. 1266 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

26. 1008) Vir Singh son of Ganesha Singh, Jat, of village Thikriwala, Police Station Kahnowan, Gurdaspur. Returned from Shanghai in October 1914. Belonged to the dacoity party of Sher Singh of the same village. Found in possession of an automatic pistol and arrested. Is now undergoing imprisonment for 21 years under Sections 19 and 20, Arms Act and Section 395, Indian Penal Code.
C.I.D file No. 786 of 1915.

MANDI

404) Hirda Ram, son of Gajjan Singh, Rajput, of Mandi State, not a returned emigrant, was connected with the manufacture of bombs by the revolutionaries in the Punjab, engaged house for headquarter in Lahore, tampered with troops in Jullundur, was considered by the Tribunal a most important member of the conspiracy and was convicted and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life.
Lahore Case records.

HOSHIARPUR

1) Abdul Hafiz of Hoshiarpur, a member of the Indian National Party of Berlin.

9) Ajmer Singh of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India. Later information is to the effect that he changed his mind and is still in United States of America.

11) Amar Singh of Sakruli, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, reported to have spoken at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915.

15) Amar Singh, son of Buta Singh, Jat, of Kotla, Naudh Singh Hoshiarpur District. Subscribed to a collection made in America for Banta Singh of Sangwal's return to India. Was a member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. At

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Yokohama he left this ship with Ram Rakha for the purpose of obtaining arms in Japan. He returned to India with Kanshi Ram, Ram Rakha and Narain Singh (q.v.) on the ss, Lama, arrving at Calcutta on 12th November 1914. He is believed to have taken a leading part in the dacoities of the Central Punjab early in 1915. He is an ex-sepoy of the 35th Sikhs and possesses two or three medals. He has been interned and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case.
C.I.D. File No. 1295 of 1915.
G.D. Page 50, No. 1.

18) Amar Singh, son of Dewa Singh, Jat, of Moranwali, Police Station Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur District, returned on the ss. Tosa Maru in October 1914. He was troublesome on the special train that conveyed the passengers to Raewind and was interned in Jail. Later it was reported that he had been of assistance to the Canadian authorities and was released. Four months later, enquiries at his village showed that he was regarded by his local headmen as an individual of seditious views. He was consequently, restricted to his village.
C.I.D. Files Nos. 385 and 622 of 1915 and No. 870 of 1914.

21) Amar Singh, son of Hakim Singh, of Barian Kalan, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, was one of the party who left Hong Kong for Bangkok in March 1915 by the ss. Standard and were reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent and worthy of watching. They were arrested and interned in Burma six weeks later, having come in overland from Siam. He said that he had been for seven year abroad in Vancouver San Franscisco, and Victoria and that he has been helping the Canadian Immigration Department. His brother, Ganga Ram, he also said, still works for the Department.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

36) Arjan Singh of Sham Chaurasi, Hoshiarpur, writing to Mota Singh, 1750, 3rd Ave., Vancouver, asked why the paper which he had been receiving, came no longer.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

47) Asa Singh, son of Uttam Singh, of Karodi, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur: he went to America in 1905 spent six and half years there, and returned home in March 1913. Bought a pistol while in America. He is at prosent under arrest in the Patiala State.
C.I.D. File No. 1423 of 1915.

48) Atma Singh alias Battan Singh, son of Mehar Singh of Kari, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur, See Battan Singh.
C.I.D. File No. 900 of 1914.

55) Attar Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, Ramdasia, of Chahewal, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. It is reported that this man recently returned from America and is intimate with Jaimal Singh and Dalip Singh, co-villagers, who also returned from America at the same time with him. The conduct of these three persons is said to be very suspicious; and they are constantly visited by strangers.
C.I.D. File No. 235 of 1915.

58) Babu Ram, son of Gopi Ram, Brahmin, of Sahri, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur, left India about 1908 when 25 years of age. Returned to India on ss. Lai Sang in March 1915. Had not registered out. Had been a labourer on fruit gardens at Yuba City and Newcastle, U.S.A. was considered suspicious and arrested on arrival and interned in the Jhelum Jail. Reported by an informant to be a dangerous man.

68) Baddan Singh, son of Indar Singh, of Jagan, Police Station and District Hoshiarpur. A Tosa Maru passenger, interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

85) Balamokand (Pandit) of Shekruli, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Left India about 1908 for America with his brother Ganga Ram. Was Secretary and Treasurer of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company. Reported to be one of the leaders of the Mona Sikhs on the West Coast.
G.D. page, 3.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

103) Basant Singh, son of Bela Singh, of Kharar, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a village some one-and-a-half miles West of Nangal Kalan. Was a member of the Ghadr dacoity party which made an attempt to loot the house of a Muhammadan at Pharala, Stated that he was ready for any action which the party might decide upon. Was said to be in possession of a revolver. Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in the Karnana (Jullundur) Dacoity Case.

108) Basant Singh, son of Parbar, of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur District, was reported to have been actively connected with the disloyal element in Canada. Came to India by the ss. On Sang on 3rd Jan. 1915 and has been interned. C.I.D. File No. 148 of 1915.

107) Basant Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Pakhowal, Hoshiarpur District, was one of a party, reported by the Hong Kong Police to be truculent and worthy of being watched, who left the colony in March 1915 for Bangkok and were arrested in Burma in May, having come in overland from Siam. Basant Singh had been for a year in the 36th Native Infantry.

109) Battan Singh alias Atma Singh, son of Mehar Singh of Kari, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. Was one of those wounded by Bela Singh at the Vancouver Gurdwara. He sailed from America with Balwant Singh, Ex-Granthi, and Kartar Singh alias Sher Singh of Chandnanau and arrived Via Colombo and Southern India in March 1915. In America he had been associated with Karm Singh alias Piara Singh of Langeri (q.v.) in collection for the Doaba Khalsa High School at Jullundur. He appears to be an intimate friend of Balwant Singh as the latter's wife and children came on in Battan Singh's charge from Shanghai to India. He was formerly in the 76th Infantry but was dismissed with 33 others on account of a murderous attack by someone on the regiment or one of the officers. On his arrival in India, Battan Singh had only a few rupees or his pension.He explained that he has land in Canada. He has been interned.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

116) Bhagat Ram of Rihana, Tahsil and District Hoshiarpur. Reported by a returned emigrant to have been one of Har Dayal's Ghadr preachers. He is reported to be working at present in the Ghadr press.

140) Bhagwan Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a member of the seditious party in Vancouver. He left for India by the ss. On Sang on 3rd November 1914 and arrived in Calcutta on ss. On Sang on 3rd January 1915. He has been interned.

141) Bhagwan Singh, Son of Uttam Singh, of Burro Barian, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. He is reported to have arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru but was not interned, having been released at Delhi Station. Entertained at his home a dacoity party of which Kartar Singh of Saraba, and Nawab Khan were members. It is stated that he could provide two pistols and a rifle, and that he had smuggled the pistols through the Customs at Calcutta, in his boots on two different occasions. Joined the party which set off to commit a dacoity at a place called Bhainwal, but refrained from any attempt owing to the fact that the servants of the merchant whom they were going to loot were reported to be in possession of firearms. Apparently a desperate character as he suggested the murder of an European officer who was recruiting in the vicinity of Mahilpur. Was suspected in Pachnangal Hoshiarpur dacoity in December 1914 when a chaukidar was murdered. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and internment.

148) Bhola Singh, son of Bhanga Singh, of Sirhala, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, was one of a party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 for Bangkok by the ss. Standard and were reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent and worthy of watching. They were arrested in Burma six weeks later, having come in overland from Siam. They were arrested and interned. In his statement he said that he was returning because he was out of work and his relatives had written for him.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

152) Bir Singh of Bahowal, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur a returned emigrant, took part in the Ludhiana and Chabha dacoities, and was one of the party assembled at Kapurthala to attack the magazine. He has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore. Is probably the Bir Singh who took part in the abortive Bhainwal dacoity.

156) Bishan Singh, Doctor, believed to be the son of Rai Singh of Hoshiarpur, and also reported to be from Gujranwala City; an important member of the party who was chosen to go with Sudhindra Bose to interview the American Government at Washington about the Immigration question. He was cognisant of the bomb explosion which took place at Jowala Singh's house at Stockton, and is apparently a person of some authority. An informant stated that Bishan Singh belongs to the Ferozepore or Ludhiana Districts.
G.D. page 58.

158) Bishan Singh, Jat, of Garhshankar, was recommended by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant revolutionary.
Banta Singh's statement.

173) Bishn, or Bishan Singh, of Chak Haveli(?) Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur District, recommended to Banta Singh of Sangwal by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant revolutionary. Banta Singh's statement.

211) Dalip Chand, son of Chaudhri Gulaba, of Bhoono, Post office Barian Kalan, Hoshiarpur. See Dalip Singh (221).
C.I.D. File No. 948 of 1915.

212) Dalip Singh alias Tara Singh, son of Dewan Singh of Purhiran, Hoshiarpur, reported from Canada to have left for India with bombs in his possession, in company with Purna Singh and Mehr Singh. He was traced at his home in India where it is reported that he had been active in a campaign. He has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 5 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

214) Dalip Singh of Burro Barian, Hoshiarpur, reported to have been a seditionist in California and to have left for India in the Spring of 1915. Reported to have a brother in the army who shares his views. Reported also to have attended a seditious meeting at Stockton in January. 1915.

218) Dalip Singh of Tota Majra, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Was converted to the Ghadr cause at Har Dayal's meeting at Astoria and contributed to the collection made at that time. Has apparently returned to India as he is reported to have joined the Ghadr dacoity party headed by Nidhan Singh and Chanda Singh. Attended the meeting at Badhowal on 22nd November 1914 but was too ill to do any active work.

221) Dalip Singh, son of Chaudhri Gulaba, of Bhoono, Post office Barian Kalan, Hoshiarpur. a travelling ticket examiner on the Shanghai Nankin Railway who forwarded a copy of the Ghadr to his father and enclosed an envelope addressed for reply in the name of S. Hukam Singh care of T.T.E. Dalip Singh, Shanghai-Nankin Railway. He returned to India on the ss. Edavana on the 13th May 1915, and has been restricted to his village. When examined he gave his hame as Dalip Chand (211).

224) Dalip Singh, son of Natha Singh of Mirandapur (Purhiran) Hoshiarpur was sentenced in Vancouver to two year imprisonment on 24th September 1914, for manufacturing bombs. He was closely connected with Harnam Singh of Sahri, and was employed by the latter in carrying out his plans. His photograph is on record. G.D. page 63.

269) Ganda Singh, a resident of some village near Tota Majara, Hoshiarpur: was a member of the Ghadr party which left America for India by ss. Korea. This man was chosen to be a member of Nawab Khan's band. Note: may be the son of Nikka Singh of Pindausi (Pindaori) Hariana, Hoshiarpur who was interned from Tosa Maru.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

270) Ganda Singh of Garshankar, Hoshiarpur, was converted to the Ghadr movement at Har Dayal's meeting at Astoria and contributed to the collection made at the meeting for the Ghadr funds in U.S.A.
G.D. Page 65.

278) Ganda Singh, son of Nikka Singh, of Pandori, Hariana, Hoshiarpur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

291) Gokal Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Simli, Police Station Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, A Tosa Maru passenger, Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

312) Gurdit Singh, son of Harnam Singh, of Purhiran, Hoshiarpur; was sentenced in Vancouver of 4 years imprisonment on 24th September 1914 for manufacturing bombs. He was working under Harnam Singh of Sahri who was a leader of the bomb-making party in America.

320) Hakim Khan, of Simli, Police Station Garhashankar, Hoshiarpur. The Treasurer of the Committee which was formed to raise subscriptions for the Turkish War Fund amongst the Muhammadan immigrants on the West Coast of America. When the first batch of revolutionaries left San Francisco on the ss. Korea in August 1914, Hakim Khan promised to send Muhammadan recruits for the party from America and to follow himself later. Is reported in be a labour contractor near Sacramento and collect money for the Ghadr funds.
C.I.D. File No. 1809 of 1915.

326) Harbans Singh, son of Sundar Singh, Post office Mahilpur Hoshiarpur, a subscriber to revolutionary funds in America and reported to have sent copies of the Ghadr to an Uncle's son who is in the Punjab Police. Attended a meeting in the Stockton Gurdwara in January 1915 in which rules were framed for the guidance of emigrants returning to India for the Ghadr cause. He is now in Fresno.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

332) Hardit Singh of Kot Fatoohi, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. A seditionist who left Victoria by the ss. Canada Maru on 1st September 1914. He arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

339) Haria, or Hari Singh, son of Bhola, of Bhata, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, was one of the party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 for Bangkok by the ss. Standard and were reported by the Colonial Police to be truculent and worthy of watching. They arrived in Burma 6 weeks later having come on overland from Siam and were arrested and interned. In his statement he said that he had left home 9 years before and gone to Canada, and that he was returning to see his family.

364) Harnam Singh, of Sirhala, Hoshiarpur District, was given the Sikh Baptism at a meeting of Har Dayal's at Astoria and given the name of Bam (Bomb) Singh. Went to work in the Ghadr press when the concern get into proper working order.

376) Harnam Singh son of Hira Singh, of Bahowal, Post Office Mahalpur Hoshiarpur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be seditious. He left Victoria by ss. Canada Maru on 1st September 1914 and arrived in India by the s.s. Tosa Maru. He has been interned.

379) "Babu" Harnam Singh, son of Labh Singh of Sari, Hoshiarpur, one of the most sinister members of the Ghadr party in America who has made himself conspicuous in every undesirable way. When in India he served for 18 months in the 4th Lancers, but resigned and went to Hong Kong at the end of 1904. He served there for 3 years as a store-keeper in the Electric Tram Company and then went to Victoria, B.C., arriving there on 31st August 1907. He then went to Seattle on 29th May 1908 and began to study in the Lincoln High School. He made himself conspicuous at the time of the arrival of the Kamagata Maru as he was arrested with Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh and Mewa Singh at Sumas when

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

attempting to smuggle through arms for the passengers. He was prominent as a speaker, at Ghadr recruiting meetings in California together with Barkatullah and Bhagwan Singh. He was the principal person in the bomb plot which was discovered at Vancouver, but escaped-prosecution as he was in the United Stated at the time the searches were made. It was proved that he was the person who actully purchased the material which was found, and his letters showed that he had received from Surendra Mohan Bose from Paris formulae for making bombs. While in Vancouver he was a resident at 1632, second Avenue West and also received letters addressed in the name of Paul Singh, Victoria Sydney Railway Company, Victoria. He was also Manager of the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, and was an associate of Taraknath Das, Hassain Rahim and other well known leaders. He was deported from the United States of America together with his henchman, Jowala Singh, by s.s. Manchuria on 26th September 1914. His Indian address and an American address care of Ram Chand, Hindu, Larson Lamb and Co,. Belling-ham, was found in the pocket-book of Surendra Mohan Bose.

He was arrested in Burma in the summer of 1915 having come in from Siam when he gave his name as Ishar Das, son of Bhagwan Das, of Nasrala, Hoshiarpur. He managed to escape from jail but was recaptured and has been sent for trial.
C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

380) Harnam Singh, son of Mian Singh, Jat, of Kari, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. Reported from America as an active agent of the party. He left India in 1906 and was said to be a labourer.

384) Harnam Singh, Tunda, son of Gurdit Singh, of Kotla Naudh Singh, Hoshiarpur, One of the most energetic workers in the Ghadr cause in San Francisco. He resided at the Yugantar Ashram at San Francisco and was in close touch with all the leaders of the movement and particularly with Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. Several of his letters were discovered among the papers of Harnam Singh at Vancouver and in one of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

them he refers to Har Dayal's visit, and to the Yugantar Ashram as being an anarchist centre. He was in correspondence with G.D. Kumar and is believed to have lent him money. He is reported to have returned in the same vessel as Dalip Singh alias Tara Singh (q.v.). He took a great interest in Har Dayal's arrest by the American authorities and stated that Har Dayal said: The Indians do not wish to read the paper because they are ready to mutiny. He attended Har Dayal's Delhi celebration dinner on 23rd Dec, 1913 and reported to be a persecutor of loyal Indians. Prior to going to America he served in the 25th Punjabis and is stated to be slightly educated. One of his addresses in America was P.O. Box 55, Bridal Veil, Oregon, United States of America. He subscribed to a collection made for Banta Singh of Sangwal's journey to India. He returned to India during the winter of 1914-15 and took an active part in revolutionary movement. He has lost his left arm. The accident, he says, occurred in a saw mill; but a Mahratta who knew him in America has stated however, that it happened as the result of a bomb explosion; and Banta Singh of Sangwal said that Harnam Singh had admitted this to him. He is believed to be the man who lost his arm at Jowala Singh's farm at Stockton. He was arrested and sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

393) Hazara Singh, son of Sujan Singh, Jat, of Barian Kalan, Police Station Mahalpur, Hoshiarpur; a very active member of the seditious party in Vancouver. He was originally in the Gwalior State Cavary but left it some 13 years ago. He went from India to Hong Kong and after stopping therefor about three years went on to America. His name was found noted in Hussain Rahim's note-book. Gurditta, of Jandiala (q.v.) in a statement said that Hazara Singh had been a preacher of sedition in Canada. C.I.D. File No. 272 of 1915.

394) Hazara Singh, the sender of a seditious letter from Post Office Box 322, Lincoln, California, to Indar Singh, of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Patal Kalan. Post Office Kartarpur, Jullundur. He is believed to belong to Dhakowal, Hoshiarpur.

396) Hira Singh, brother of Jawand Singh, of Nangal Kalan, Hoshiarpur, a returned emigrant from America, was reported during the winter of 1914-15 to be helping the cause in the Punjab and was privy to the murder of Sardar Chanda Singh of his village by Jawand Singh, Ranga Singh of Khurdpur and Arur Singh of Sangwal. He was made an approver in the trial before the Lahore Tribunal.

400) Hira Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Mola, Hoshiarpur. This name was found in the note-book of Hassain Rahim at the time of his arrest in 1912. The name may possibly refer to an ex-soldier, Hari Singh, of Vancouver, who was unable to bring his wife into Canada, an incident about which a good deal of excitment was worked up. G.D., Page 24.

407) Imam Bux, Rajput, of Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. Vice President of the Committee formed in America to collect subscriptions from the Muhammadan emigrants from India for the Turkish War Fund.
G.D. Page 20.

409) Imam Din of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915.

428) Ishar Das, son of Bhagwan Das, of village Nasrala, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur: an individual of this name who said that he had been pedlar in Siam was arrested under the Ingress Ordinance in Burma, but managed to escape from the Moulmein Jail. No person of his name could be traced at the address given. He has been rearrested. It has been since found that he is Harnam Singh of Sahri.

447) Jagat Ram, alias Sant Ram, son of Dithi Ram,of Hariana, Hoshiarpur. One of Har Dayal's right-hand man in his Ghadr campaign on the West Coast of America. Is described in a letter in Ajit singh as doing a very great

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

deal of work for the Ghadr, and also as external Secretary of the Ghadr. Left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. and was with Jowala Singh one of the leaders. Is stated to have a knowledge of bomb-making and to have visited Jowala Singh's farm at Stockton to make experiments. Was present at the time of the bomb explosion there which severely injured a man from the United Provinces. Left ss. Korea the Yokohama and went to Tokyo. On return from there after consultation with the other leaders Jowala Singh and Kesar Singh instructed Amar Singh Jat and Ram Rakha in some special mission, believed to be that of acquiring arms. Disembarked from ss. Korea at Manilla taking with him all the arms which had been collected on board the ship and a large bundle of seditious literature which had been collected by Amar Singh, Rajput and Pirthi Singh. Rejoined party at Hong Kong where he was elected a member of the Central Committee to carry on a campaign in India. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru but was not arrested at that time. It is reported that Jagat Ram attempted to smuggle six or seven revolvers off the Tosa Maru but being unable to do so, hid them in the cabin of the ship's surgeon where they were subsequently found. Was busy in furthering the "cause" in the Punjab but was arrested in November last at Peshawar, and interned. He was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case of April-September 1915 and was sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

459) Jai Singh, son of Nihal Singh, of Mahilpur, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Tosa Maru passenger interned, but subsequently released and restricted to his village. C.I.D. File No 807 of 1914 and No. 670 of 1914.

461) Jaman Singh, son of Teja Singh, of Pakhowal, Police Station Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, who went to Canada 8 years ago and worked on land clearing at Vancouver, was one of a party who left Hong Kong by the ss. Standard in March 1915 for Bangkok, were reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent, and were arrested and interned in Burma in May, having come in overland

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

from Siam. He stated that he was returning to see his family again. Nothing was known against him in his village. He has since died in custody in Burma.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

468) Jawala Singh, son of Dasundha Singh, of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, believed to be a member of the Ghadr Party in America.

470) Jawand Singh of Nangal Khera, Hoshiarpur. Reported to have returned from America to India and to be busy stirring up trouble in the villages. He is said to have taken part in Amritsar or Ferozepore, in a dacoity, in which a girl was murdered because she made a noise. Most probably Jaswant Singh of Nangal Kalan, above.
G.D. Page 77.

475) Jewan Singh of Badowal, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, attended Har Dayal's Astoria meeting.

488) Jowala, Chamar, of Tot Majra Hoshiarpur : attended Har Dayal's Astc. ia meeting.

511) Karam Chand, Jat, son of Diwan Singh, of Tota-Majara, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Attended Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Astoria and subscribed to the collection taken at the meeting. Left San Francisco on 29th August 1914 by ss. Korea and arrived in India on ss. Tosa Maru. Was chosen on board the latter steamer to be a member of Nawab Khan's special band. Has been arrested and interned.

525) Kartar Singh of Mirzapur Kadiala, Hoshiarpur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

529) Kartar Singh, son of Hira Singh, alias Sher Singh son of Sundar Singh (q.v.), formerly headmaster of the Mahilpur Khalsa School. Left India with Bhag Singh to edit a paper called the Pardeshi Khalsa which the party hoped to produce in America. Was a member of the Vancouver Committee formed to see the Immigration authorities

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

about the Kamagata Maru.
G.D. Page 83.

536) Kedar Nath, Sondhi, son of Biru Ram, Khatri, Haryana, Hoshiarpur. One of Har Dayal's four chosen Ghadr agents. Was a student at the California University, Berkeley, and a member of the Punjab House at that place. Was in constant correspondence with Kartar Singh of Sarabha, who was residing with Har Dayal at 436, Hill Street. Was present at the dinner given by Har Dayal on 25th December 1913 in honour of the bomb outrage at Delhi. Was reported in a letter to Ajit Singh to be doing very good work for the Ghadr. Reported to have delivered a seditious lecture at Holt, California, in the winter of 1914-1915, and to have been working on the Yugantar Asharam. Read extract from Savarkar's "War of India Independence in a meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915. He is reported to have left the U.S.A. and to be now in Bangkok or Manilla.

583) Labh Singh, son of Bhupa Singh, Jat, Tehara, of village Dhakowal, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. A student of the California University at Berkeley who was closely connected with Har Dayal, attended the latter's dinner on 28th December 1912 in honour of the bomb outrage at Delhi. Was reported in 1913 to be a member of the party of students at the University which used to practise rifle shooting in the hills. Was president of the California chapter of the Hindustan Association of which V.P. Aiyer was Assistant Secretary and Ranjit Singh, Jain, Treasurer. Among the papers belonging to Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker, was a letter from G.D. Kumar to Harnam Singh, Pala Singh and Hazara Singh, Vancouver, in which Kumar asks why Labh Singh wishes to see him. Again in a very important letter written to Ajit Singh it is noted that Jawala Singh and Labh Singh are members of the Ghadr Party. His address Box 281, Newcastle, California, was noted in the pocket-book for 1913 of Surendra Mohan Bose, the man who sent the bomb formula to Harnam Singh of Sahri. Is probably identical with Labh Singh who was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Stockton Khalsa Diwan in 1944- A letter

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

of his dated April 1915, showed that he was about to finish his course at the university of California but it made no mention of his return. He is reported to have delivered a seditious lecture at Holt, California in the winter of 1914-1915, and to be still studying at Berkeley.
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

587) Labhu Ram of Ghari, Hoshiarpur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915

589) Lachman Singh of Langeri, Hoshiarpur, was arrested by U.S.A. authorities for having crossed over from Canada unauthorised. In a letter to Kartar Singh and Indar Singh for help he mentioned that he would have joined the revolutionary party if he had any money and that he had sent many Ghadrs to his village. Apparently a friend of Piara Singh.
C.I.D. File No. 539 of 1915.

616) Mala Singh, of Thada, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur said to have been a noted decoit before he went abroad, is reported to have left America for India at the end of 1914, in the interests of the Ghadr Party.

627) Mangu, Chumar, of village Magowal, Police Station Mahalpur, District Hoshiarpur. Information was received in the summer of 1915 that he was about to leave San Francisco for India Via Shanghai and Manilla with Narinjan Das of Gurdaspur, Harnam Chand of Sadhwan and Charan Das of Phurwala. The last two are reported from another source to have been emissaries of Ram Chand, Peshawari, and to have reached Japan in July 1915. Mangu is said to be dangerous. He seems to have changed his mind about returning; for he was reported in September 1915 to be still in U.S.A.
C.I.D. File No. 1273 of 1915.

463) Jaswant Singh, alias Jawand Singh, alias Lachman, son of Jita Singh, of Nangal Kalan, Jullundur; brother of the manager of the Khalsa School at that place. Is stated to have visited the Yugantar Asharam at San Francisco, from Vancouver, B.C. to learn the method of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

manufacturing bombs. Entertained Kartar Singh of Saraba, Hari Singh and Nawab Khan at his village and stated that he was ready for any work which the party might decide upon doing. Was a member of the dacoity party which attempted to loot the house of a Muhammadan at Pharala. Was aware of the fact that Piara Singh had left his home for Kohat in order to try and tamper with the sepoys on the Frontier, and said that he himself having bought some potash, would complete the bombs he was making. He took part in the murder of Sardar Chanda Singh of Nangal Kalan in revenge for his share in the arrest of Piara Singh and also took part in the Amritsar bridge guard raid and murders. Absconding.

639) Maula Bakhsh, son of Miran Bakhsh, of Kamalpur, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. Left India in 1910, aged 17, years. Convicted in March 1915 at Selanger, Federated Malay States, of being an undesirable alien and banished. Interned in Rangoon enroute to India.
C.I.D File No. 932 of 1915.

642) Maya Singh, son of Saudagar Singh, of Piplanwala, Police Station and District Hoshiarpur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Found to be a reservist. Released,. Was discharged by his regiment because he was returned emigrant. Restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 445 of 1915.

645) Mehar Singh, alias Channan singh, son of Gurdit Singh, of Purhiran, Hoshiarpur, reported from Canada to have left for India in possession of bombs, together with Puran Singh and Dalip Singh, arrived in India by the ss. Foo Singn. Interned.
C.I.D File No. 312 of 1915.

648) Mehar Singh of Nangal Choran, Post Office Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a Californian seditionist, reported to have left for India in the spring of 1915. A later report is to the effect that he was to leave San Francisco by the ss. Tenyo Maru on the 23rd October 1915 for India.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

649) Mehar Singh village Paldi, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

651) Mehndi Khan, son of Banne Khan, of GarhShankar, Hoshiarpur, is a labour contractor at Sacramento, California. At the time of the departure of ss. Korea (August 1914) from San Francisco with first batch of Ghadr revolutionaries he and Hakim Khan of Simli promised the leaders to send Muhammadan recruits for the movement from America and to follow in person later. He had taken a passage for himself by the Korea but made it over at the last moment to Nawab Khan, approver, at the ship's side. Delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno in January 1915 and subscribed 1,000 dollars to the revolutionary funds.
C.I.D. File No. 1809 of 1915.

670) Mubarik Ali, a Rajput Muhammadan from Hoshiarpur. Reported to be an important leader in 1910. Was recently mentioned in an important statement as being active. Is also said to be a resident of Patti.
G.D. Page 29.

690) Nagina Singh, son of Attar Singh, of Bahnian, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Arrived at Madras on 15th April 1915 by the ss. Polynesien. A trader who went to America some eight years ago and lived in New York, Massachusetts etc. Went to China and Japan and thence home. It was reported from Delhi that he is a bitter opponent of British Zulm, views on which he aired in conversation with a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. Arrested and interned.

691) Nagina Singh, son of Indar Singh, of Data, Tanda, Hoshiarpur. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of a party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdullah, the leader of the Manila section of the Ghadr party was one of the party. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. When this was furnished he was released. subject to restriction to his village.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 1178 of 1915.

698) Nand Singh of Lidhran, Hoshiarpur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

717) Narain Singh, son of Wazir Singh, of Bahowal, Hoshiarpur District, wrote, with Sarwan Singh of his village, a seditious letter to Sarwan Singh's (q.v.) brother Basant Singh. Narain Singh gave the address of Pekin Syndicate Mines Compary, N.H. Chiaotso, China; but the letter was posted in Vancouver; and it is reported that he is still in Canada.
C.I.D. Files Nos. 536 and 1370 of 1915.

719) Narindar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Bahowal, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

721) Narinjan Singh of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India. He seems to have changed his mind about returning and is still is U.S.A.
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

723) Narinjan Singh of village Pindori, Kot Fattuhi, Hoshiarpur, wrote to Sohawa Singh, care of The East India Khalsa Stores, 1829, Granville St, Victoria, and to Beant Singh, care of the Cameron Company, Victoria, deploring the apathy of the villagers and asking after the Sansar. Another letter of his to Gurdit Singh, 2856, Maple Ave. Victoria, said that he had come back early in 1915. Other letters of his to Rai Singh, 1756, 3rd Ave. W. Vancouver and to Thakur Singh, care of S.R.L. and S. company Skirling City, B.C. have also been intercepted.

741) Naurang Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Soni, Tahsil Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

772) Partab Singh of Langeri, Hoshiarpur sent a copy of the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ghadr from America to 58th Vaughan's Rifles. Frontier Force.
G.D. Page 97.

775) Partab Singh, son of Sobha Singh, of Jivanpur Jattan, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur : a member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco on 29th August 1914 by ss. Korea.
C.I.D. File No. 492 and 1883 of 1915.

236) Dewan Singh of Barian Kalan, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Reported from Canada as one of the disloyal Indians in Vancouver, who harassed those members of the community who helped the authorities. It is further stated that these people are likely to cause the persecution of all the relations in India of the Canadian Loyalists.

486) Joband Singh. A letter of this man from an address Near Dock Police, Singapore, shows that he is a member of the party. He writes to his brother Bhagwan Singh, and asks him to resign his post and come to Hong Kong to join Thakur singh and others. He further mentions that Nidhan Singh has gone secretly to India. He may be identical with Jawand Singh of Nangal Kalan.

813) Rahmat Ali Khan, the writer of a seditious letter from Acampo, California, to Chaudhri Shah Muhammad Khan, student, 1st year class, Veterinary College, Lahore.

814) Rahmat Ali Khan, son of Sher Jang, Rajput, of Khanaura, whose address is Post Office Box 185, Isleton, California, wrote in July 1915, to Chaudhri Amjad Ali Khan, alias Faiz Mohi-ud-din Khan, of Post Office Khanaura, Hoshiarpur a letter in which he said guardedly because of the Censor that a Jehad was necessary. He said that he was devoting all his energies to this need and that he had found facilities in Chicago. This last may have some reference to the large German element there. He used to be a teacher in the Islamia School, Hoshiarpur. May be identical with Rahmat Ali Khan above.
C.I.D. File No. 1621 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

782) Piara Singh, alias Karm singh, son of Lakha Singh, of Langeri, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. A dangerous character who made himself conspicuous in Vancouver on the arrival of the Kamagata Maru. On the day of the arrival of the ship he was photographed together with Harnam singh of Sahri, Mit Singh, Hari Singh and Balwant Singh; this party was proceeding to board the Kamagata Maru. At one time Treasurer of the United India League. At another was an itinerant Granthi in Canada. Was a share holder in the "Sansar" Press of Doctor Sundar Singh. He left San Francisco on board the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914, disembarked at Nagasaki with Nidhan Singh, Waryam ingh and two others, with the intention of proceeding to Shanghai and thence to India. After his arrival in India was reported to have toured the villages trying to stir up disaffection and also to have visited Bannu to tamper with the sepoys. Said to possess a knowledge of bomb-making. Arrested and sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life. A sentence of forfeiture passed at the same time was afterwards remitted. He was arrested through the Instrumentality of Chanda Singh, Zaildar of Nangal Kalan in the Hoshiarpur District, who was shortly afterwards murdered in revenge by Jawand Singh, absconder, and by Bir Singh and Banta Singh since hanged for the crime.

802) Puran Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Puhiran, Hoshiarpur. Was reported to have left Canada for India, accompanied by Dalip Singh and Mehar Singh; the party was supposed to have bombs in its possession. On arrival in India by ss. Foo Shing he was found to have Savarkar's Indian War of Independence with him and gave a false father's name. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 312 of 1915.

807) Radha Kishan, Kalal of Bharowal, Police Station Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. Reported to have been in India, a close friend of Ajit Singh. Emigrated to Vancouver where, in 1910, he was said to be an important leader. Was Vice-President of the Canada-India Supply and

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Trust Company, a business concern to which many prominent seditionists belong. Was great friend of Behari Lal Varma, and is mentoined in G.D. Kumar's letter to Harnam Singh of Sahri as assisting in an attempt to charter a vessel through Behari Lal Sunara, in the spring of 1914, to take emigrants to Vancouver. He is reported to be now is San Francisco where he runs a hotel. He is said to live in the Yugantar Ashram. The informant who supplied this last information stated that he was a dangerous man.
G.D. Page 38.

821) Raja Singh of Barian Kalan, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. One of the Sikh Community at Vancouver. At a meeting held on 10th January 1914 at the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, spoke along with Chajoo Ram and others against one Baboo Singh, who was supposed to be helping the authorities. Was closely connected with the reception of the Kamagata Maru, and with Sohan Lal and Balwant Singh advised the passengers to retrun to India to raise the flag of rebellion. Is mentioned in the Hindustan as Secretary to the United Indian League, Vancouver.
C.I.D. file No. 272 of 1915.

822) Raja Singh of Kot Fatoohi, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be seditious. Left Victoria by Canada Maru on 1st September 1914 and arrived in India on ss. Tosa Maru. Has been interned.
G.D. Page 99.

824) Ralla Singh of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India.
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

825) Rallia Ram Joshi. Stated to be a resident of Patti, Hoshiarpur, and also of Shakruli, Post Office Totomajra, Hoshiarpur. Reported to be an important leader in Vancouver and a Director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company a business concern to which several of the most important leaders in the seditious movement in Vancouver belonged.
G.D. Page 41.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

832) Ram Rakha Mal, Master, D.A.V. Middle School, Hoshiarpur, wrote to Tara Singh, care of Jas, Leigh and Sons, Victoria, B.C. asking him not to send the paper (Ghadar) as it had been proscribed.

833) Ram Rakha, son of Hira Singh of Sabasawrana, Police Station Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. A member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. He left the ship at Yokohama at the instance of Jagat Ram together with Amar Singh of Kotla. It is believed that these two men were sent on some special mission to procure arms. He returned to India on the ss. Lama with Kanshi Ram, Amar Singh, Narain Singh of Nathuwal and others. He attended the seditious meeting at Landhwoal on 17th November 1914, convened by Kanshi Ram, Jagat Ram, Kartar Singh of Saraba, Nawab Khan, etc. Ram Rakha took a prominent part in the Ghadr activities until the dacoity at Chabba in Amritsar in Februrary 1915. There he lost one, if not both, of his hands due to the explosion of a bomb. Since then he has not been heard off. He is an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. It has been stated by an approver that he is rumoured to have died but the Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, received a report in November 1915 that he had been shortly before in the vicinity of his home. An informant recently returned from abroad, said that Ram Rakha was believed to be in Siam.
C.I.D. file No. 474 of 1915.

871) Salig Ram, Pundit, of village Moola, Post Office Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. A member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. Returned to India by ss. Tosa Maru. Joined the Ghadr dacoity party in the Punjab. Was visited by leaders of the party and professed his readiness to assist in carrying out their schemes. Stated that he had smuggled through copies of Ghadr-di-Gunj which he had given to the villagers to read. He was reported by the local authorities to be a dangerous man and was arrested and interned in March, 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. file No. 385 of 1915.

889) Sawan Singh, alias Bhana Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Bahowal, Hoshiarpur District, wrote with Narain Singh, son of Wazir Singh of his village a seditious letter to Basant Singh, brother of Sawan Singh, prophesying a successful issue to the Ghadr movement. The letter was posted in Victoria, B.C. but the address given was Pekin Syndicate Mines Company, N.B. Chiaotso, China. Sawan Singh is reported to have gone to Canada in 1906, and to be still there.
C.I.D. File No. 1370 of 1915.

903) Shanti Lal, son of Dina Nath, of Bassi, Hoshiarpur, a member of the Manilla Ghadr Party who visited the passengers on board the ss. Korea when that ship halted for a few days at Manila on its way to Hong Kong. Was one of the leaders of the Manilla party who reported that they were trying to increase the membership of the Ghadr party and were regular recipients of the paper. Came to Hong Kong with Jagat Ram and Rahmat Ullah and joined the Korea party to go to India to work for the Ghadr campaign. Returned to India by ss. Tosa Maru and was not arrested. Shanti Lal has not come to prominence since his arrival in India. He cannot be traced at the Bassi address given by him; and enquiries are in progress to establish his identity. Nawab Khan states that he met him once in Jullundur since his return.
C.I.D. File No. 827 of 1915.

916) Shiv Singh, son of Munshi, Jat, of Kotla, Police Station, Hariana, Hoshiarpur, a Korea and Tosa Maru passenger. Took part in Har Dayal's Bridal Veil, Portland and Sacramento meetings. Said to have been working in the Ghadr press. Took part in the Chabba dacoity. Sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to Transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The term of transportation was afterwards reduced to 10 years and the forfeiture was remitted.

936) Sundar Singh, believed to be of village Langeri, Hoshiarpur sent copies of the Ghadr from America to the 58th Vaughan Rifles, Frontier Force.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

937) Sundar Singh (Bola). of Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur. A member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914 and arrived in India on the ss. Tosa Maru (29th October 1914) and was not interned. He was described by Amar Singh, approver of Nawanshahr, as a young man, 26 years of age and of small stature.
C.I.D. File No. 1817 of 1915.

956) Surjan Singh, son of Buta, potter, of Fattehgarh, Police Station Sadr, Hoshiarpur. Arrived at Hong Kong in the same boat as Sher Singh and Jagat Ram who had come on from Manilla; this party met at Hong Kong the party which had come by ss. Korea. Is stated to have his hair cut short. Came back from Lahore with Rallia Singh when the latter brought a message from Kartar Singh of Saraba to Nawab Khan informing him that the plan of getting rifles from the Lahore Cantonment has fallen through. Was suspected in the Ferozshahr murder case.

964) Tara Singh, of Nangal Khurd. An emigrant who returned from America to his home in the Punjab some months previous to the general influx. Was a member of the party which went to commit a dacoity at Bhainwal but refrained from doing so, as the merchant whose house they proposed to loot had police and servants armed with guns.

965) Tara Singh, of Purhiran, Hoshiarpur, a returned emigrant who, on arrival, went to see Banta Singh of Sangwal. Possibly a Tosa Maru passenger. Gave Banta Singh an automatic pistol.

996) Udho Ram, of Padhrana, Hoshiarpur, the sender of a seditious letter of Pandit Anant Ram, Ticket Collector, Dhuri. North - Western Railway from Fresno, California. He also spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

999) Umrao Singh, alias U.S. Bains, of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur where he was previously a teacher in the Anglo Sanskrit

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

High School. Reported in 1910 to be an important leader in America. Studied at Seattle and afterwards worked as labourer in Vancouver. According to Bhan Singh was a member of the Shere Committee formed in connection with the Kamagata Maru. Was identified as one of the two educated Indians, the other being Harnam Singh of Sahri, who frequently visited the boathouse of Gurdit Singh, at Victoria, where bombs were manufactured. His name occurred in the correspondence of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the Bomb-maker. Left Victoria for United States of America shortly after the departure of the Kamagata Maru. Is said to have a brother who is a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Punjab. Is a member of the Hindustan Association and is now at Seattle. He is reported to have been an electrical engineering student at Seattle, and to have promised to join the Ghadr Party at San Francisco and to be a correspondent of Munsha Singh of Jandiala.

1003) Varma. Bihari Lal, also known as Bihari Lal Sunara, son of Kalu Ram of Poshi, Hoshiarpur. A Sonar by caste, and a strong Arya. Was a prominent figure on the West Coast of America in connection with the agitations there and was in close touch with Surendra Mohan Bose (q.v.). Was employed by certain of the leaders of the party at Vancouver to try and hire a ship at Hong Kong or some Eastern port to carry Sikh Emigrants to America in the spring of 1914. From a letter written by G.D. Kumar, found among the correspondence of Harnam Singh, the bomb-maker, it is clear that the persons behind this scheme were Munshi Ram, Radha Kishan, Pandit Devi Chand and Bhag Singh, all of Vancouver.

1007) Vir Singh of Bahowal, Police Station Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, a returned emigrant, one of the party assembled at Kapurthala in June to attack the State Magazine. He has been arrested and is being sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

1016) Wariam Singh, or Waryama, son of Bishen Singh, of Pakhowal, Hoshiarpur District, was one of a party reported by the Hong Kong police as truculent and worth

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

watching who left the Colony in March 1915 for Bangkok and was arrested in Burma in May having come in over land from Siam. Waryama had been eight years in Canada and said that he was returning because he was out of work.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

1019) Wariam Singh, son of Sajjan Singh of Chotileli or Chotiheli, Hoshiarpur, was one of a party who left Hong Kong for Bangkok in March 1915 by the ss. Standard and were reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent and worthy of watching. They were arrested in Burma six weeks later having come in overland from Siam. He said that he had been eight years in Canada. Nothing is known against him at his home.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

JULLUNDUR

12) Amar Singh Usmanpur, Police Station Rahon, Jullundur, a returned emigrant, one of the party assembled at Kapurthala in June 1915 to attack the magazine. Is being sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

24) Amar Singh, son of Uttam Singh, Rajput, of Nawanshahr, Police Station Rahon, Jullundur, District. A former worker on the staff of the Ghadr paper. Was an intimate friend of Jowala Singh in America and used to visit his house to experiment in bomb-making. On one occasion an explosion took place in which one of the party lost his arm.

Amar Singh was one of the Korea and Tosa Maru Passengers August to October 1914. He is a close friend of Jagat Ram and an important member of the Ghadr party and was made a member of the Central Committee which was formed by the passengers at the Hong Kong. His special work in India was to be the dissemination of seditious literature. On the arrival of the ss. Tosa Maru he was not detained as he said that he had come from Penang. Amar Singh and Pirthi Singh are stated to have

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

owned four of the revolvers that were found in the doctor's cabin on board the ss. Tosa Maru. On several occasions he met Kartar Singh of Saraba and Nawab Khan in the course of their wanderings in the Punjab when they were trying to collect men for the commisssion of dacoities. He was arrested in February 1915 in Lahore at the head-quarters of the revolutionaries after he had been a leader of the movement in the Central Punjab. He was made an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and made a valuable statement but made it unwillingly and only to please his old father. Is an extremely dangerous man and, in spite of giving evidence at the trial against his co-conspirators, is just as anti-British as he was before; and trouble may still be expected from him when he is released from confinement.

26) Anant Ram (Pandit) of Jamsher, Jullundur. Reported to be one of the leading Mona Sikhs on the Pacific Coast: a Director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Co, Vancouver, which is largely managed by disaffected Indians.
G.D. Page 2.

35) Arjan Singh of Shankar, Jullundur, reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditious person and to have left Victoria, B.C., by the Canada Maru on 1st September 1914.
G.D. Page 51.

43) Arjan Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of village Sajjon, Police Station Banga, Jullundur. Said to be an ex-Havildar. At present residing in Ran to Panjang, Sumatra. Reported to be an active worker of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra.
C.I.D. File No. 1224 of 1915.

45) Arur Singh, alias Arjan Singh, of Sangwal. At one time employed in the Jullundur veterinary hospital, and was to have been in charge of the private one in his village. Appears to have been taught sedition by Banta Singh. Took part in the Alawalpore dacoity, in various meetings of the revolutionaries in the Punjab, in the murder of Zaildar Chanda Singh of Nangal Kalan, and in the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

abortive attack on the Kapurthala magazine. Learned bomb-making from Jawand Singh of Nangal Kalan, which he taught in turn to Prem Singh of Sur Singh. Was sent, with Prem Singh, to the disaffected men of the 23rd Cavalry as a man who could make explosives for them. Believed to be in possession of a revolver. In sedition he seems to have equalled if not surpassed, his teacher. A dangerous man.
Supplementary Lahore Case records.

49) Atma Singh of Kot Chota, Jullundur. A man of this name was mentioned by Arjan Singh above as a member of the Ghadr Party.
C.I.D. File No. 900 of 1914.
G.D. page 62.

54) Attar Singh. A person of this name, having his address in America: at Post Office Golden, Box 65, sent a number of copies of the Ghadr newspaper to persons residing at Dodher, Ferozepore. Among the recipients were Narain Singh and Mitt Singh, Jat of Wir, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur, who went to Canada some years ago and whose address there is M.Attar Singh c/o. C.P.R. Yard, Revelstoke, Columbia, Canada.

64) Bachint Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh, Jat, of Bundala, Jullundur, returned to India from Canada on the Tenyo Maru and Australien in December 1914. He was reported to be a dangerous leader in the Ghadr party in the province. A warrant for his internment was issued; but meanwhile he had been arrested under section 399 in Jullundur District for the Kartarpur dacoity. He has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment.
C.I.D. File No. 130 of 1915.

65) Bachint Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Rurka Kalan, a returned emigrant, was reported by his village headmen to be a dangerous revolutionary, and was arrested and interned. He returned to India from California by the ss. Australian in December 1914.
C.I.D. File No. 130 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

66) Bachna Singh of Jandiala, Jullundur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India. He is since reported to have changed his mind and to be still in United States of America.

69) Badan Singh, son of Mihan Singh, of Srin Shankar, Police Station Nakodar, Jullundur District. Returned to India on ss. Tosa Maru on 29th October 1914. Was one of the most violent of the passengers and was interned on his arrival in the Punjab.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

78) Bakhsheesh Chand, son of Sindi Ram, Brahmin, of Jandiala, Jullundur, was reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditions. He returned to India by the ss. Arankola on 3rd July 1915, accompained by Narain Singh of his village, also a suspect; and both were arrested on arrival in the Punjab and interned in Jail. Was away from home about two years. Can read and write English, Gurmukhi and Hindi. Before his departure abroad, worked in India as a booking clerk, ticket collector and in the work-shops of Indian railways. Had registered out and said he hoped to return.
C.I.D file No. 1208 of 1915.

87) Balwant Singh, alias Banta Singh, son of Buta singh, Sahukar, of Sangwal, Police Station Kartarpur. Jullundur District. He returned to India early in 1914 and preached sedition in his own and surrounding villages. He formed a gang of dacoits among the returned emigrants and was responsible for at least two dacoities in Jullundur during December 1914 and January 1915. A search of his house and well revealed a large quantity of seditious literature. He was the leader of the gang that attacked the military guard at Amritsar which resulted in the murder of four men and the loss of six service rifles. Also one of those accused of the murder of Zaildar Chanda Singh of the Hoshiarpur. District. Arrested in July 1915 and sentenced to death in both these cases and executed on 12th August 1915. He was one of the most dangerous of the leaders of the revolutionaries.
C.I.D. File No. 342 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

90) Balwant Singh, son of Budh Singh, of Khurdpur, Jullundur, aged 40. A very prominent member of the Ghadr Party who had made himself conspicuous in many ways in America. He was at one time Secretary to the Indian Association at Astoria. He was officiating as priest at the Sikh temple at Vancouver when Bhag Singh and others were shot. Was himself arrested for conspiracy to murder along with Hussain Rahim and Kartar Singh. It is believed that he has some knowledge of bomb-making. Balwant Singh was the most active of the three delegates from Canada who visited England and India in 1913 to ventilate the grievances of Indian emigrants in Canada. On his way back to Canada from India he met the Kamagata Maru at Moji on her outward voyage and promised material help at Vancouver to the leader Gurdit Singh. He stayed a night in the ship and spent the next day with Gurdit Singh. A few days later he paid a second visit to the ship in the company of Bhagwan Singh and Barkat Ullah, when seditious speeches were made and the Ghadr paper and kindred literature distributed to the passengers. At Vancouver Balwant Singh made a speech as a member of the Shore Committee when he advised the passengers on their return to India to raise the standard of revolt. To show his practical sympathy he tried to obtain arms for the Kamagata Maru passengers at Sumas, U.S.A and was arrested with Bhag Singh, Mewa singh and Harnam Singh of Sahri when attempting to smuggle arms through to the ship. He left San Francisco in December 1914 with his wife and three children and two companions. (1) Battan Singh alias Atma Singh of Kare, Police Station Sadr Hoshiarpur, (2) Kartar Singh, son of Sundar Singh, Jat, of Chandan, Police Station Baggapurana, Ferozepre. Balwant Singh Warder No. 15 A, Municipal Jail, Shanghai. His family and companions are in India and have been located. Balwant Singh left Shanghai in June in company with Thakur Singh and Shib Dyal; and it was suspected that they went to Manila with the ultimate intention of coming on to India. It has since been found that he arrived in Siam in August with a number of other revolutionaries with the intention of causing trouble in

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Burma. He was arrested by the Siamese Government, and deported from the country and is at present in custody in Singapore,
C.I.D. File No. 305 of 1915.
G.D. Page 53.

96) Banta Singh, son of Malla Singh, Jat, of Kotli Thar Singh, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. Two years in Canada. Registered out. Restricted to his village and on Rs. 1,000 security. Believed to be a revolutionary.
C.I.D. File No. 1772 of 1915.

102) Basant Singh of Nagari Jullundur, said to be close friend of Bhagwan Singh the deported Granthi.
G.D. page 54.

105) Basant Singh, son of Bishen Singh, Tarkhan, of Jamsher, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from California where he had been eight years. Does no work. Reported proud, independent, and dangerous. Restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

106) Basant Singh, son of Khazan Singh, of Bopara, of Jullundur. This man was a book binder in the Government Press at Singapore and used to send copies of the Ghadr to India. He was dismissed from his post and returned to India by the ss. Foosing. He has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 312 of 1914.
G.D. page 54.

113) Beant Singh, son of Dalip Singh, of village Jamsher, Jullundur District, a passenger by the ss. Tosa Maru which arrived in Calcutta on 29th October 1914. He has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

123) Bhagat Singh, son of Sujan Singh, Jat, of Kahlon, Police Station Kartarpur, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from Medan, Sumatra. Expressed seditious views to his Zaildar. Restricted and placed on Rs. 2,000 security.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

125) Bhagram Brahmin, son of Sri Kishan, of Dosag Kalan or Dosanjh Kalan, Jullundur. Reported to be a very dangerous friend of Hussain Rahim. Was a Director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company Returned to India in November 1912. It is not known if he is in India or America at the present time.
G.D. Page 3.

127) Bhag Singh, son of Attar Singh, Upal Bhupa, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Believed to be dangerous. Said to have been particularly turbulent on the way up from Calcutta.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

129) Bhag Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh, Jat, of Randhawa Masandhan, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. A Kamagata Maru passenger. Believed locally to be disaffected.
C.I.D. File No. 1771 of 1915.

131) Bhagwan Singh, Jat, of Raipur Dalian, Jullundur, a returned emigrant, promised to join the Ghadr party and to bring two men with him. He was considered insincere in his promise however.

133) Bhagwan Singh of Jagatpur, Police Station Banga, Jullundur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India.

134) Bhagwan Singh of Kadiana, Police Station Adampur, Jullundur subscribed to a collection made at Bridalveil to enable Banta Singh of Sangwal to return to India in the interests of the Ghadr Party.

135) Bhagwan Singh of Raipur Doaba: recommended to Buta Singh of Akalgarh by Jawand Singh of Nangal Kalan as a person with whom he should get in touch. Perhaps identical with Bhagwan Singh of Raipur Dalian.

137) Bhagwan Singh, son of Amar Singh, of village Srin Shankar, Police Station Nakodar, Jullundur. Arrived in Calcutta on 29th October 1914 on the ss. Tosa Maru.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

He was one of the most violent of the passengers. He has been interned.

143) Bhan Singh, son of Khushal Singh, Jat, of Biring, Police Station Sadr Jullundur. Returned emigrant from Vancouver where he had been one year. Entrance passed. Does no work. Mixes with other returned emigrants and reported by the local officers to be dangerous.
C.I.D. File No. 314 of 1915.

146) Bhim Singh, son of Khushal Singh, Jat, Biring, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. Kamagata Maru Passenger. Interned after the Budge Budge riot and was afterwards released subject to restriction. He has failed to return to his village.

Note : This man is most probably Bhan Singh above No. 143.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

149) Bhola Singh, son of Uttam Singh, of village Malpur, Police Station Rahon, Jullundar, was one of the most violent of the ss. Tosa Maru Passengers on the voyage ending Calcutta 29th October, 1914. He has been interned.

150) Bir singh, care of Leagh Bros, San Pedro, Argentina, sent a seditious letter to Nurain Singh of village Mia, Post Office Banga, Jullundur. He is reported to belong to Aur, Police Station Nurmahal, Jullundur.

153) Bir Singh of Srin Shankar, Nurmahal, Jullundur, delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915. Still there.
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

154) Bishan Chand, Jat, of Srin Shankar, Jullundur, a returned emigrant, promised Banta Singh to join the revolutionaries when there was any work to be done but not till then as he said that he did not wish to waste his time in futile roving about the country.
C.I.D. File No. 590 of 1915.

155) Bishan Dass, son of Ram Lal, Khatri, of Nur Mahal,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Jullundur. Left for America seven years ago accompanied by Ganda Mal, Kalal, and Karam Singh, Jat, also of Nur Mahal. Was a member of the Ghadr Party in California and in close touch with Har Dayal and his friends. Manipulated the slides at V.P. Aiyar's revolutionary lecture at San Francisco in November 1913 and accompanied Har Dayal to the Ghadr Conference held at Sacramento in Febreary 1914. Having qualified as a B.Sc, he returned to India at the end of last year and was reported on 14th November 1914 to have visited Wardha to see the father of P.S. Khankhoje who left America with him but stayed behind in Italy on his way out. Has been placed on security and restricted to his village. Has not been prominent since his return.
C.I.D. Files No. 3 and 374 of 1915.
G.D. Page, 9.

169) Bishan Singh, son of Jawala singh, of Nurpur, Jullundur, a political suspect from Pusing Perak, who returned to India in March 1915.

180) Chajoo Ram, Khatri, of Bilga, Jullundur, the owner of a store at Pender Alley, Vancouver. Reported to be a close friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi, and an active sender of The Ghadr newspaper. At the meeting held at the Sikh temple. Vancouver, on 10th January 1914 spoke against one Baboo Singh for helping the authorities.
G.D. Page 6.

185) Chanan Singh reported to be a very wealthy member of the Ghadr party in Manilla. While the ss. Korea, bringing a portion of the Ghadr Party from America, was stopping at Manilla, Chanan Singh accompanied by Hafiz Abdulla Khoja, Shanti Lal and Hazara Singh visited the ship. They stated that they were regular recipients of the Ghadr and were trying to increase the membership of the society at Manilla, and they would possibly accompany the Korea's passengers to India in the interest of the Ghadr cause. Mentioned as Treasurer from very mutinous letter which was written from the Yugantar Ashram to Hafiz Abdulla Khoja. He may belong to Sangatpur Jullundur, accoring to an informant.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

G.D. page 26.

187) Channan Singh, son of Dewa Singh, Jat, of Jamsher, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from California. Believed to be mixed up with the revolutionaries. Restricted to his village and on Security.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

191) Chanchal Singh, son of Attar Singh, of Jandiala, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

193) Chanda Singh, son of Jawahar Singh, of Jandiala, Jullundur. Said to be an active member of Dhiana's gang (q.v.). Arrested and subsequently released. Reported by an informant recently returned from America to be a dangerous man. Now said to be at Chak No. 99. Lahore District.
C.I.D. Files No. 385 and 448 of 1915.

197) Charan Das, son of Uttam Chand, Zaildar, village Phurwala, Police Station Phillaur, District Jullundur Information was received that he was about to leave San Francisco for India Via Shanghai and Manilla in company with Harnam Chand of Sandhwan, Naranjan Das of Gurdaspur and Mango of Magowal. An informant has since stated that Charan Das and Harnam Chand of Sandhwan had been sent on a mission by Ram Chand of Peshawari, and that they had arrived in Japan: whether they had come on further or not he was unable to say. The pair were arrested in Bangkok in November 1915 on arrival from Batavia.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

207) Chinta Singh of Shankar, Jullundur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India. He is now reported to have changed his mind and to be still in the U.S.A.

213) Dalip singh, Central Romchi, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba sent a copy of the Ghadr to Ganga Singh of Ratgada or

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Rotanda, Post Office Moron, Jullundur, Enclosed was a letter which contained message from Gopal Singh and Bhola Singh to Bhagwan Singh and Dalel Singh. Other copies of the Ghadr from Cuba were addressed in the same handwriting to (1) Maluk Singh, son of Achar Singh of Rurka Kalan, Jullundur, (2) Bishan Singh of Rurka Kalan, (3) Waryam Singh Lambardar and Ishar Singh of Moron, Jullundur, (4) Kishan Singh Zaildar, of Jandiala, (5) Attar Singh or Dalip Singh of Rahpur Muhandapur, (6) Chajjan Singh of Bara Pind, Jullundur, and (7) Ujagar Singh of Ratanda, Post Office Moron, Jullundur.

215) Dalip Singh of Kadiana, Police Station Adampur, Jullundur, subscribed to a collection made in America to enable Banta Singh of Sangwal to return to India in the interests of the Ghadr Party.

217) Dalip Singh of Rurka Kalan, Jullundur, writing to Devi Chand in British Columbia said that Government was delighted at the Idea of demolishing the Rikabganj Gurdwara but that the Sikhs were sternly opposed to it.

219) Dalip Singh, son of Attar Singh, Jat, of Musapur, Police Station Banga, Jullundur, A returned emigrant repatriated from Hong Kong. Restricted and on Rs. 10,00 security. C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

222) Dalip Singh, son of Kartar Singh, of Puniah, Jullundur. A member of the Ghadr Party which returned by the Mishima Maru ; on his way to his home in the Punjab he tried to buy revolvers at Nander. He was a member of the party which visited the Sikh Gurdwara at Delhi and reproached the Pujari for his lack of zeal, and also paid a visit to the 30th Punjabis. It is further reported that on his arrival at Ludhiana he was in possession of a pistol. C.I.D. File No. 353 of 1915.
G.D. page 61.

225) Dalip Singh, son of Roda Singh, of Nakodar, Jullundur, reported by the Canadian authorities to be an important member of the seditious party in Vancouver. He left Canada for India by ss. Persia on 23 November 1914.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

He returned to India by the ss. Kutsang in January 1915 and was one of a party headed by Hafiz Abdulla (q.v) who were troublesome to the ship's officers on the voyage and to the examining officers at Calcutta placed on Rs. 500 security, and was released when this was furnished. He has been restricted to his village.

226) Dalip Singh, son of Sundar Singh, of Mustafapur Police Station Kartarpur, Jullundur. Returned from Singapore in October 1914. Before his arrest in January 1915 he used to deliver seditious lectures and formed a party in the village in co-operation with Banta Singh and Rur Singh and others of Sangwal. Described by Deputy Commissioner as a dangerous man. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

227) Dalip Singh, son of Uttam Singh, Jat, of Sadhanwali, or Karari, Police Station Kartarpur, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from the Malay States. An associate of Banta Singh and Arur Singh of Sangwa. Restricted and placed on Rs. 3,000 security.

238) Dewa Singh, alias Harnam Singh, Jat, Lambardar of Randhawa Masandan, Jullundur. Dewa Singh wrote a cryptic letter to the notorious Ram Chand, Peshawari, at San Francisco, which was intercepted by the Censor in May 1915. He was called on for an explanation and admitted that he visited San Francisco in April 1914 travelling under the alias of Harnam Singh and that he was refused admittance to America owing to defective vision, that he met Ram Chand there who was then a stranger to him, that he made over to him, Rs. 700 for safe custody. He explained that all but Rs. 86 have been returned. His explanation was held to be unsatisfactory. He was dismissed from his Lambardari and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 1090 of 1915.

240) Dhanpat, son of Attar Singh, of Khera, Phillaur, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

243) Dhanu of Bilga, Jullundur. Said to have been a close

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

friend of Bhagwan Singh at Vancouver, the deported Granthi.

246) Dhian Singh, son of Gopal Singh, Jat of Jandiala, Jullundur, was recommended by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant revolutionary. Was arrested at Chaharke by villagers when with a party proceeding to a dacoity. Escaped from custody Was re-arrested and awarded 17 years imprisonment.

251) Diwana or Diwan Singh, son of Pupa, of village Jandiala, district Jullundur, was one of a party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard for Bangkok and was reported by the Police of the colony to be truculent and worthy of watching. The party was afterwards arrested and interned in Burma, having come in overland from Siam. He stated that he had been eight years in Canada working in a saw mill at Enderly. He has since died in jail of pernicious ansemia.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

260) Fatteh Din, son of Bhola, Teli, of Bhoya, Police Station Banga, Jullundur, a returned emigrant from Sumatra. Reported to have indulged in seditious talk on arrival. Restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

281) Ganga Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Wadapind, Phillaur, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Reported by an informant to be a dangerours man.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

296) Gopal Singh, son of Man Singh, Jat, of Jamsher, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. a revolutionary from Vancouver. Harbourer of Bir Singh of Bahowal and Buta Singh of Akalgarh Khurd. Restricted and placed on Rs. 10,000 security.

297) Gopal Singh, son of Maya Singh, Jat, of Chak Sabhu, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur, Returned from America after an absence of 8 or 9 years in October 1914. On his return was found to be associating with emigrants of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

bad repute and was suspected of harbouring Hardit Singh of Dalewal, an absconder. He has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

303) Gulzara Singh, Jat, son of Hira Singh of Gure, Jullundur. This man was a member of the Ghadr party in Canada and left Vancouver by ss. Empress of India on 22nd August 1914. On his arrival at Hong Kong he was found in possession of a passenger of the Kamagata Maru and a number of copies of the Ghadr. He has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

305) Gupta, an individual of this name writing from Apra, Jullundur to Mahasha Bishan Das, 1226, 28th St,. Oakland, San Francisco, California, referred to Har Dyal's case and that he could do nothing in India single-handed.

306) Gurbachan Singh, son of Jawala, Mazbhi, of Bilga, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from the Malay States. Suspected to have a pistol. Restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 586 of 1915.

314) Gurmukh Singh, Jat, of Lahal, Jullundur, returned from America sometime ago. Stated to Banta Singh and promised to do so as soon as a disturbance took place.

317) Gurditta alias Thankar Singh, son of Natha Singh, Jat, of Jandiala, Jullundur. An Australian passenger, recommended to Banta Singh by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant revolutionary. Arrested in connection with dacoities in the Jullunder District. was found in possession of a pistol and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. Is believed to have imported a quantity of arms and ammunition.
C.I.D. File No. 385 of 1915.

324) Hakim Singh, one of the directors of the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company in Vancouver. He is said to have been formerly in the 19th Bengal Cavalry. He was

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

detained for two years in Hong Kong endeavouring to get a ticket to America. Without which he would not have been allowed to land. His wife is said to be living at Kinthie, Jullundur. He arrived in Vancouver in September 1907. The middle finger of his left hand is missing.
G.D. page. 67.

325) Hans Raj, son of Nagina Mal, Khatri, of Apra, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur: went to America in 1906 and worked in Lumber mills in Canada and U.S.A. He was one of the chief men at Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Astoria, and had been in touch with the seditious element among the Indian emigrants since 1911. He returned to India in September 1914 and has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 1601 of 1915.

335) Hardit Singh, son of Dalel Singh, Jat, of Dalewal, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur. A returned emigrant whom the district authorities considered suspicious and decided to proceed against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. He evaded arrest and fired a pistol at his pursuers. It is reported that in June 1914 on his way back to India he was found in possession of a revolver at Hong Kong and was fined 400 dollars. He is said to have lost his right thumb in a mill accident at Vancouver and to be a tall man, 35 years of age. There is little reason to doubt that he is the Hardit Singh, of somewhere near Phillaur, who was mentioned by Nawab Khan as a member of the revolutionary party who had taken part in an attempted dacoity at Bhainwal in December 1914 on which occasion he was armed with a 450 bore revolver. This pistol he got from Kartar Singh of Saraba who seems to have obtained it in Patiala. It has since become known that Hardit Singh was one of these who assembled at Kapurthala in June 1915 to attack the magazine. He is absconding.

336) Hardit Singh, son of Kala Singh, Jat, of Talwandi Madho, Police Station Nakodar, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from Vancouver. Came on ss. Nam Sang in October 1915. Reported to tell his fellow-villagers that they should

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

not obey the topi wala. Restricted to his village and placed on Rs. 6,000 security.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

346) Hari Singh, son of Jamiat Singh, of Jandiala, Police Station Nurmahal Jullundur. A returned emigrant. Reported locally to be a revolutionary.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

348) Hari Singh, son of Sher Singh, of Maqsudpur, Police Station Banga, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from Canada who brought no money with him. Regarded locally as dangerous. Restricted to his village.

349) Hari Singh, son of Sukhia, or Lakha, of Dahndi Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particularly turbulent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

353) Harnam, or Hari Singh, son of Jiwa Singh, of Sarobad, Police Station Adampur, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

358) Harnam Singh (Machi), of Mogaji, Jullundur. A confederate of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. His house was searched in connection with the Vancouver bomb case, and a number of letters and a 38 revolver and six cartridges were found . His photo is on record and shows that he has discarded his pugree and cuts his hair short. He dresses like a European and had no beard or moustaches. In a first found among Harnam Singh of Sahri's correspondence, his name is bracketed with that of Harnam Singh of Sahri himself.

361) Harnam Singh of Pindori Nijaran, Jullundur, reported to have spoken at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915.

367) Harnam Chand, alias Nama of village Sandhwan, Police Station Banga, District Jullundur. Information was

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

received that he was about to leave San Francisco and Manilla. Reported to be an emissary. with Charan Das, of Phurwala, Naranjan Das of Gurdaspur and Mango of Magowal, from Ram Chand, Peshawari in San Francisco. He was arrested in November 1915 on his arrival there from Batavia with Charan Das.
C.I.D. File No. 1273 of 1915.

371) Harnam Singh, son of Dewa Singh, Jat, of Naugajja, Police Station Kartarpur, Jullundur, A returned emigrant from Victoria, B.C. Reported to be dangerous and addicted to seditious speech. Restricted and placed on Rs. 2,000 security.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

373) Harnam Singh, son of Hakam Singh, of Kajlok, Police Station Banga, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned, but subsequently released and restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

375) Harnam Singh son of Hari Singh, of Randhawa Musandan, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned but subsequently released. Reported by an informant to be a revolutionary.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

377) Harnam Singh, son of Ishar Singh, of Kotli Baghpur, Adampore, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particularly truculent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.

389) Hazara Singh, Rajput, of Kotharam, Jullundur, arrived in America at San Francisco on 1st September 1913. Information is on record that he is in correspondence with S. Kirpa Singh, Kotharam Kalan, Jullundur, and Sadhu Singh of Ghall Kalan, Ferozepore. He addresses his letters from Sobastepol and signs himself H.S. Hiteshi. The letters bear the post mark of Jersey and Exeter. He is reported to work on the circulation of the Ghadr.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

392) Hazara Singh, son of Ram Singh, Jat, of Bilga, Police Station Nurmahal, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from Canada. A quarrelsome man. Mixes with returned emigrants. Considered locally to be suspicious Restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

397) Hira Singh, of Bilga, Jullundur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India.

399) Hira Singh, son of Fakiria, Jat, of Bhoya, Police Station Banga, Jullundur, a returned emigrant from Vancouver, reported to have been talking sedition, was restricted to his village, disobeyed orders and was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment and fine. Reported to be independent and proud.
C.I.D. File No. of 1915.

411) Inayat Khan, Rajput, of Mahalon, Police Station Rahon, Jullundur. Attended Har Dayal's Ghadr conference at Sacramento in January 1914 and subscribed to the funds raised at that time. Joined the Ghadr staff in December 1913 and is reported to be still on it.

417) Indar Singh of village Chimba, Jullundur; a tailor mentioned as a very powerful speaker and influential Sikh; has been in America for the last seven years.

423) Indar Singh, son of Phuman Singh, of Kajla, Police Station Noushera, (Banga) Jullundur. Passenger by ss. Tosa Maru. A firebrand. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

424) Indar Singh, son of Ram or Saran Singh, of Sadiqpore, Police Station Shahkot, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.

435) Ishar Singh of Sukhdaspur was an associate of Banta Singh of Sangwal and took part in the Alawalpur dacoity.

437) Ishar Singh, shop-keeper, of village Arapar, Pollice Station Rahon, Jullundur District. At present living at

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ranto Panjang, Samatra. Reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party in Samatra.

442) Ishar Singh, son of Natha Singh, Jat, of Lidhar, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. An ex-sepoy of the 26th Punjabis from Hong Kong. Disaffected and proud. Said to be in possesion of a pistol.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

458) Jai Ram, Master, of Apra, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur: attended Har Dayal's Astoria meeting.

464) Jaura of Sukhdaspur was an associate of Banta Singh of Sangwal and took part in the Alawalpur dacoity.

467) Jawala Singh, of Jagatpur, Police Station Banga, Jullundur, was sent an invitation to attend a meeting of the Stockton Khalsa Diwan, He is said to be a boss among the emigrants, He attended a meeting at the Stockton Gurdwara in January 1915 at which rules were framed for the guidance of emigrants returning to India in the interests of the Ghadr party.
C.I.D File No. 492 of 1915.

478) Jhajjar Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Nosi, Kartarpur, Jullundur. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned.

'490) Jowala Singh, a protege of Harnam Singh, of Sahri; he is reported to have a knowledge of bomb-making and was deported from the United States of America by ss. Manchuraia on 26th September 1914. He is in all probability, Jowala Singh son of Labhu Singh of Rurka, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur, who arrived in India by ss. Salamis and has been interned.
C.I.D File No. 805 of 1914.

492) Jowala Singh, son of Man Singh, of Bandala, Jullundur. Stated to be a member of Dhiana's gang (q.v.) and to have been present when Dhiana and Gurditta threatened Sub-Inspector Dewan Chand. He together with Bachinta, Rawal, and Mihan Singh are described as the dangerous men among the 28 returned emigrants residing in

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Bandala. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 385 of 1915.

494) Jowala Singh, the writer of a seditious letter to Bhagwan Singh, of Naurang, Post Office Agi, Jullundur. The address of the sender was given as Stockton, but the postmark was Oakley. He may be identical with Jowala Singh of Jagatpur. (No. 467)
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

496) Kabul Singh, of village Arapar, Police Station Rahon, Jullundur District. At present living at Ranto Panjang, Sumatra. Reported to be a member of the Ghadr party in Sumatra.
C.I.D. File No. 1224 of 1915.

513) Karam Chand of village Chitti, Post Office Kalianpur, Jullundur reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

516) Karam Singh, son of Dunna Singh, of Jhingar, Police Station Banga, Jullundur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.
G.D. Page 81.

495) Jowala Singh. Wrote a very seditious anti-English and pro-German letter from California to his father Gujar Singh son of Son Singh of Rurki, Nur Mahal, Jullundur.

12) Amar Singh, of Usmanpur, Police Staion Rahon, Jullundur a returned emigrant, one of the party assembled at Kapurthala in June 1915 to attack the magazine. Is being sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case, at Lahore.

452) Jagat Singh of village Paldi, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Host, Stockton on 29th Jan, 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

517) Karam Singh, son of Gujar Singh and brother of Zaildar Chuhar Singh, of Chiman Kalan, Jullundur, is reported to have been sent to India with Rawal of Bandala and Manam of Banga to preach sedition. Karam Singh is probably the man who accompanied Jagat Ram and Kedar Nath, Sondhi, to America. He returned to India in December 1914 after 7 years absence in California. He is considered locally to be suspicious and has been restricted to his village. He was recommended to Banta Singh of Sangwal by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant who could do good work. When asked to join, however, by Arur singh of Sangwal he replied that the only work which he could do would be press work.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

520) Karim Bux, Gujar, of Todarpur, Police Station Adampur, Jullundur. An active member of the Ghadr Party at Astoria, Oregon, treasurer of the local association at that place. Was a member of the committee which was formed from representatives from different places to advance the Ghadr campaign. He returned to India during the winter of 1914-1915. On his way he visited, with Banta Singh and others, Maulvi Barkat Ullah at Tokyo. Since then he has not come to notice. He appears to have given up his seditious activities and not to be likely to resume them. He has been restricted to his village. He is reported to have been Secretary to the Ghadr organisation after Jagat Ram of Hariana's departure for India and to be still dangerours in spite of his quietness.
C.I.D, File No. 623 of 1915.

524) Kartar Singh of Kat, Nawanshahr, Jullundur, the writer of a very inflammatory letter praising the Ghadr paper to one Kabal Singh. The address given on the letter is Post Office Box 26, Eburna Station, Vancouver.

526) Kartar Singh, of Shankar, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur, delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915.

528) Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh, Jat, of Musapur, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Banga Jullundur. A returned emigrant. A Kamagata Maru passenger who was in the Budge Budge riot. Has not worked since his return. Restricted and on Rs. 10,000 security.

532) Kashi Ram, of Lambra, Jullundur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a friend of Bhagwan Singh the deported Granthi, and to be a constant sender of copies of the Ghadr newspaper to India from Canada.

576) Kishen Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Wadala, Nurmahal Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.

577) Kishen Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

586) Labhu, alias Charna Singh, alias Nidhan Singh, son of Mahlu, of Chak Bagrian, Jullundur. A returned emigrant. Gave three names and three addresses (Chak Bagrian, Sirah and Shankar). Was restricted to the latter but absented himself. His real village is Bagrian and his real name Labhu, son of Mahlu. Was prosecuted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on 8th May 1915.

592) Lachman Singh of Vancouver. The writer of a discontented letter, which shows his sympathy with the agitation in America, to Fakir Singh, a clerk in the Accountant-General's Office at Lahore and a resident of village Khuradpur. From the contents of the letter, it is clear that Lachman Singh also comes from this village. He is probably a brother of Bhai Balwant Singh. G.D. Page. 86.

601) Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh of Jandiala, Jullundur. Reported dangerous. Said to have been an active member of Dhiana's gang (q.v.). Arrested and interned. Reported by an informant, recently returned from America, to be a dangerous revolutionary. C.I.D. File No. 385 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

615) Makund Lal, Pathak, son of Puran Chand, Sarswat Brahmin, of Manko, Jullundur. Left India for America in 1912 with Jagat Ram and Kedar Nath, Sondhi, borrowing money from a relation Basant Ram, a Hakim of Lyallpur. Was reported to be a particular follower of Har Dayal and attended the latter's dinner on 25th December 1912, in honour of the Delhi bomb outrage. Was also present at the Delhi bomb commemoration dinner on 23rd December 1913 and attended Tarak Nath Das's meeting at which very seditious speeches were made. Was a student of California University, Berkeley, and a member of the Nalinda Club which nears on its roll the names of very many of the most objectionable students at Berkeley. Resides at 1936, Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, the place at which Har Dayal's dinner in honour of Ram Chand, Peshawari, at which function he also attended, was held. He is reported to have delivered a seditious lecture at a meeting at Holt, California, in the winter of 1914-1915. An informant, recently returned from America, states that he is somewhere towards Chicago and intends to return to India in 1916.
C.I.D. file No. 1086 of 1915.

620) Manam, of Banga, Jullundur, reported to have been sent to India with Karam Singh, of Chiman Kalan, Jullundur, and Rawal of Bandala, Jullundur to preach sedition.

630) Mansa Singh, son of Indar Singh, of Sri Shankar, Police Station Nakodar, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. A firebrand. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1915

633) Man Singh, of Shankar, Jullundur, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India. A later report is to the effect that he changed his mind and is still in U.S.A.
C.I.D. File No. 492 of 1915.

646) Mehar Singh, alias M.S. Vidyarthi, of Srin Shankar, Nur Mahal, Jullundur, delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915. Reported to send Ghadrs to South Africa, Manila, Shanghai, Cuba and Panama.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

647) Mehar Singh of Haripur, Jullundur attended a seditious meeting at the Stockton Gurdwara in January 1915 at which rules were framed for the guidance of emigrants returning to India for the Ghadr cause. Spoken also on 29th January 1915 at a seditious meeting at Holt near Stockton.

653) Mela Singh of village Bal, Jullundur, delivered a lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915, and distributed pictures of Mewa Singh, the man who murdered Mr. Hopkinson.

656) Mia Singh of Masulpur, Jullundur, reported to be a close friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi.

657) Mihan Singh, alias Kehar Singh, son of Mauli, of Bandala, Nur Mahal, Jullundur. Reported dangerous by his headmen. Since his return to his village his movements had given rise to suspicion and his associates included four other emigrants who have all been either arrested or interned. Believed to have had firearms in his possession. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 421 of 1915.

658) Milkha Singh, son of Bir Singh, Jat, of Bundala, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. A returned emigrant revolutionary from Canada. Restricted to his village and placed on Rs. 4,000 security.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

659) Milkha Singh of Atti, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur, reported to be a friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi.

668) Mota Singh, son of Achhar Singh, of Baroli, Jullundur. Regarded as a most formidable man in the Jullundur District and said to have been speaking openly against the Government. Also to possess a revolver and to have participated in the Pachnangal dacoity in Hoshiarpur. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D File No. 536 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

672) Muhammad Ali, Arain, of Jullundur District, Introduced Nawab Khan to Barkat Ullah and Bhagwan Singh, Granthi. Was appointed one of the agents to collect subscriptions at the Ghadr meeting held at Oxnard in August 1914. (May be identical with Mohd. Ali. above.)

683) Munsha Singh. alias Abdulla, son of Nihal Singh, a pensioned Havildar of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers, of Jandiala, Jullundur, a carpenter. An agent of the Yugantar Aharam at Vancouver where he resided at 2211, Bridge Street; was in correspondence with Kartar Singh (of Saraba) of the Yugantar Asharam; was conspicuous by making a very bad speech at a meeting held on 27th December 1913; left Canada on August 6th, 1914, for Hong Kong and was reported by the Canadian authorities to need careful watching. Was said to have complete bombs in his possession. Arrested in India in January 1915 and interned. Was recommended to Banta Singh of Sangwal by Tara Singh of Purhiran as a good man. Delivered seditious lecture in Sangwal.

684) Munsha Singh of Nagar, Jullundur, American address: care of G.W. Piera, Davis, California; reported to be an uneducated man, but apparently attracted the attention of Har Dayal who asked Madame Cama to send her paper to him; is stated to have left America for India on 16th December 1913.

685) Munshi Ram of Bilga, Jullundur. One of the leaders in British Columbia of the Indian community; has been in close touch with the agitation on the West Coast and with members of the Ghadr party. Was reported in 1910 as a leader, and was then a Director of the Canada India Supply and Trust Company. Was a member of the Committee which founded the Yugantar Ashram, and subscribed 400 dollars to the Ghadr fund. Was the Recording Secretary of the United India League at Vancouver, on 31st May 1914, at which Hussain Rahim, Bhag Singh. Sohan Lal, Nabhi Ram Joshi and Balwant Singh were present. Very violent speeches were made on this occasion. Wrote to one Ram Lal of the Hammond Lumber Company of Astoria, to enquire whether it was

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

a fact that one Ishar Singh was an agent of the Immigration authorities. Was mentioned in G.D. Kumar's letter found amongst the papers of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb maker, as being one of the people behind the attempt to charter a steamer in the spring of 1914 to take emigrants to Vancouver. His address, Post Office Box 72, New Westminster, B.C. was noted in the Ghadr office at the beginning of January. mailng list N.R. Mehta reports that he saw Munshi Ram with Ram Chand Peshawri in the Ghadr.

686) Munshi Ram. son of Nihalla Mal, Khatri, of Arapur, Jullundur. Left India for Vancouver in 1905 or 1906. Sister married to Mehar Chand, Khatri, of Barian, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur. Is stated to have been Assistant Secretary of the Indian Association at Astoria, and to have represented it at the Ghadr conference convened by Har Dayal, at which meeting he acted as Assistant Secretary. Said by Banta Singh of Sangwal, on information received from Harnam Singh of Kotla, to have worked in the Ghadr press. At the beginning of 1915 he was working in the Ghadr Office; and he was reported in March to have been sent to Los Angeles to preach sedition.
C.I.D. file No. 402 of 1915.

694) Nama, or Harnam Singh (q.v.), of Chima Kalan, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur, was recommended by Harnam Singh of Kotla as a returned emigrant revolutionary.

696) Nand Lal, or Nand Ram, son of Nathu Ram of Nakodar, Jullundur. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particularly truculent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta. Was released in December 1914 and restricted to his village.

702) Nand Singh (Sirdar) Seera a resident of Phillaur, where his brother is a Permanent Way Inspector: a particular follower of Har Dayal and one of the Guru Gobind Singh scholars; was present at Hardayal's dinner given on the 25th December 1912, in honour of the Delhi bomb

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

outrage. A student for some time at the California University and a member of the Punjab House at Berkeley; intended to go to London to address the Imperial Government on the grievances of Indians in America, but did not do so. He did, however, accompary Balwant Singh and Narain Singh on a similar mission to India in 1913. Has now returned to America. Was present at a meeting in the Stockton Gurdwara in January 1915 at which rules were framed for the guidance of emigrants returning to India for the Ghadr cause. It is said that he intends to join the University of California again.

708) Narain Singh, son of a Lambardar of Jandiala, Jullundur, reported by Gurditta (q.v.) to have been a regular reader of the Ghadr in Canada.

716) Narain Singh, son of Waryam Singh, Jat, age 30-35, of Jandiala, Jullunder, was reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist.He returned to India by the ss. Arankola on the 3rd july 1915 accompanied by Bakhsheesh Chand (q.v.) and was arrested and interned on his arrival in the Punjab. Had been abroad two years and saved Rs. 700. Has registered out and says he hopes to return. Can talk and read English a little.
C.I.D. File No. 1208 of 1915.

730) Natha Singh Mazbi, son of Khanna Singh, of Jaitwal, Jullundur District. A member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco on 29th August 1914 by ss. Korea. He was arrested and interned on his arrival in India by the ss. Tosa Maru. He has been sent for trial in the supplementary conspiracy case at Lahore.
G.D. Page 94.

731) Natha Singh, of Rurka, Jullundur, reported to be a close friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi.

732) Natha Singh, son of Amar Singh, of Lithur, Nakodar, Jullundur; reported to be a close friend of Bhagwan Singh the deported Granthi.

736) Natha Singh, son of Ram Singh. of Mirpur Lakha, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Rahon, Jullundur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.

737) Natha Singh, variously reported to be a resident of Bilga or Bajjawar, Jullundur, first came to notice at a meeting held at the Sikh Temple Vancouver, on October 3rd, 1909 when he made a most inflammatory speech and passed a resolution that no medals or buttons, uniform or insignia of any sort, belonging to the Indian Army, should be worn by any of the Sikhs in British Columbia, who were treated no better than slaves. This speech led to Bhag Singh and Gharib Singh burning their medals and certificates. Was a Director of the Canada India Supply and Trust Company, Vancouver in 1910. On 10th January 1914, was a speaker at the meeting held at the Sikh Temple Vancouver, at which several people spoke against one Babu Singh, who was helping the authorities, was arrested in Canada for perjury and subsequently released. It is stated that a complaint under section 420 was registered against him at Beas Police Station, Amritsar. Is a pervervid follower of Tarak Nath Das, who is believed to have originally inspired in him the ideas of the ghadr party; was a member of the Vancouver Committee formed to interview the Immigration authorities about the Kamagata Maru.

754) Nur Din, son of Nathu, Gujar of Bhagala, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. Had been away in America for years, and worked at Sacramento, Paleromo, EL Chice and Qukley in California. Returned on the ss. Lai Sang in March 1915 was considered suspicious and was arrested and interned.

756) Obeidullah Khan. Believed to be a resident of Nai Basti, Jullundur. Arrived in America on 6th January 1914. Age 23 years. Was in close touch with the members of the Ghadr party at the University of California, Berkeley, where he himself studied. Is said to have left India with the intention of studying in America the arts and crafts of war, in order to impart such knowledge to the Frontier people and men of Arabia on his return. Was present at

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Har Dayal's dinner given in honour of Ram Chand, Peshawari's taking over the editorial duties of the Ghadr newspaper.

764) Pal Singh, son of Nihal Singh, Carpenter of Jandiala, Jullundur: an emigrant who returned from Victoria, Via Hong Kong, from where information was received that he was a dangerous character. Was arrested on arrival in Calcutta and interned. He was found to be in possession of a note-book containing a key to a Gurmukhi cipher and an objectionable sentence written in the cipher. He is reported to have been a regular Ghadr reader in Canada. A brother of Munsha Singh (q.v.).

773) Partab Singh, of Shankar, Jullundur: a sender of copies of the Ghadr; and a friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi.

774) Partab Singh, son of Indar Singh, Jat, of Shankar, Police Station Nakodar, Jullundur, This individual returned to his home in May 1915. He is reported to have delivered seditious lectures in Vancouver in 1914 and to be a dangerous character. He has been restricted to his village.

778) Phuman Singh of Chima Kalan, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915. It is reported that he intends to return to India in 1916.

796) Puran Singh (Geo,), son of Indar Singh of Bara Jandiala, Jullundur, was a director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company, Vancouver in 1910. Sent a letter containing copies of the Ghadr from Sacramento, California, to S. Bhagwan Singh, Bara' Jandiala; in the letter he states that he is an agent of the Ghadr party and ready to start work at once, adding that the members are all coming back to India to fulfill their vow. Was a wireless student at Seattle, sent seditious verses to a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton again on 29 Jan. 1915. Said to be a correspondent of Munsha Singh of Jandiala. He is now reported to be employed in Ghadr Press. He

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

used to sign his letters "George", but he was not known by the name in America.
C.I.D. File No. 1272 of 1915.

799) Puran Singh, son of Hazara Singh, of Jandiala, Jullundur. Reported dangerous. Said to be an active member of Dhiana's gang (q.v.). Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File Nos. 385 and 536 of 1915.

803) Puran Singh of Musapur, Banga, Jullundur: went first to East Africa and then to America where, in 1910 he was reported to be an important leader. His brother, Dewan Singh, in India, receives letters from Puran Singh, and also from one Lachman Singh.

815) Rahamat Ullah, Post Office Box 58, Brawley, California wrote a seditious letter to Nathu of Khurshaidpur, Post Office Nakodar, Jullundur. May be identical with Rahmat Ullah of Allowal (q.v.) (816)

816) Rahmat Ullah Rahim, a resident of Allowa, Nakodar, Jullundur. Was Treasurer of the Committee formed by Hussain Rahim from the Muhammadans on the West Coast of America to raise subscriptions for the Turkish War Fund.

818) Ral Singh, of Karuana, Jullundur. Was in 1910 a Director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company, Vancouver, a company which is largely managed by disaffected Indians.

820) Raja Ram, son of Mansa Ram, of Hakimpura, Banga, Jullundur. Leader of a party of 27 Sikhs from Vancouver, who when passing through Delhi, were reported to have shown seditious tendencies. Arrested and interned. Amongst other things he hinted at the Ghadr party's connection with Germany and Turkey.
C.I.D. File No. 841 of 1914.

829) Ram Chand, Brahman, of Nagar, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur, an individual who went to America for education, reported to have preached sedition at Astoria

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

during a stay there in 1911. He is now reported to be in Los Angeles.
C.I.D. File No. 1601 of 1915.

836) Ram Singh of Bilga, Jullundur. Was mentioned in an intercepted letter from one Mohan singh at Manilla to Sirdar Tarlok Singh of Bilga, Jullundur, as having returned to India from that place and having sworn to say nothing good of the Government in India. Son of Hira Singh, potter, originally of Sangatpur, Police Station Phagwara, Kapurthala State. Now at Basti Guzan, Jullundur City.

840) Ram Singh, Vancouver, Sent a copy of the Ghadr to one Thakur singh, Posat, Jullundur, may be identical with Ram Singh, son of Jhanda Singh of Shankar. Jullundur, who left Vancouver by ss. Empress of India on 22nd August 1914. This Ram Singh arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and has been interned. He was reported to be a seditionist by the Canadian authorities. Ram Singh was elected as a member of the Central Managing Committee which was to arrange for action after return of the various parties to India. He was also chosen as an emissary to visit the German Consul at Canton, but did not actually see him.
C.I.D. File No. 1811 of 1915.

844) Rattan Singh, of Raipur Dabba, Jullundur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a sender of the Ghadr paper, and a friend of Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi. Was according to Bhan Singh a member of the Shore Committee at Vancouver for the Kamagata Maru.

848) Rawal, son of Mihan Singh, of Bundala, Nur Mahal, Jullundur. Came to notice at Delhi on his way up from Colombo and Madras with the Australian passengers, who indulged in wild talk in regard to the Delhi Conspiracy Case and the rising of the Sikhs. Arrested and interned. Before going abroad, he had a conviction for bad livelihood. He is reported by an informer in America to have been sent to India with Karm Singh of Chiman Kalan and Manam of Banga to preach sedition in the villages.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

851) Roda Singh, alias Ranga Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, Jat, of Khurdpur, Police Station Adampur, Jullundur, a returned emigrant who had been for years in California, attended various meetings of revolutionaries in the Punjab, took part in the murder of Zaildar Chanda Singh of Nangal Kalan, was one of the party which assembled to attack the Kapurthala magazine in June 1915, and was one of the party that went to attack the Amritsar bridge guard though not actually present when the raid was made. Was in possession of an automatic pistol. Was arrested at Hoti Mardan, N.W.F.P., and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.

862) Sadhu, of village Thandian, Jullundur, a Californian seditionist, reported to have left for India in the spring of 1915.

875) Sangi Ram,. Said to be a native of Jullundur. Was present at the dinner givn under auspices of the Yugantar Asharam at 1916, Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, on 16th January 1914, in honour of Ram Chand Peshawari. The dinner was attended by almost all the student community connected with the Ghadr newspaper and by the people responsible for its actual publication. Was also present on 21st February 1914 at the same place at a meeting convened by the Hindusthan Association at which Tarak Nath Das gave a seditious lecture entitled the Regeneration of India.

876) Santa of Milian was an associate of Banta Singh of Sangwal and took part in the Alawalpore dacoity.

883) Sapha Singh, son of Jaimal Singh, of Bilga, Police Station Nur Mahal, Jullundur. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by the ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.

909) Sher Muhammad, son of Shadi, Arain, of Mandiala, Police Station Nakodar, District Jullundur. Spent years in America and used to work in Sacramento under

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Mehndi Khan who according to Nawab Khan's evidence, promised to get together and send to India a band of Muhammadans to help the Ghadr movement. He returned to India by the ss. Lai Sang in March 1915 and was interned.
C.I.D File No. 608 of 1915.

912) Sher Singh, of village Lallian, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. Left India for America in 1904, and was reported in 1910 to be an important leader and an assistant of Indar Singh of Nurmahal.

917) Sohan Lal (Bhai, son of Lachman Das, of Aulakh, Nakodar, Jullundur. Was formerly a teacher in the Government school at Nakodar, and went to America in 1907 together with his brothers, Dev Lal and Sham Lal and settled at Vancouver and has recently made himself very conspicuous in connection with the agitation at that place. Is stated in the Hindusthan to be Secretary of the United India League at Vancouver. Spoke at the meeting held at the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, on 10th January 1914, when speeches were made against one Babu Singh who was said to help the Immigration authorities. Was a member of the Shore Committee which was formed at Vancouver to see the Immigration Authorities regarding the Kamagata Maru and its passengers. Together with Raja Singh and Balwant Singh advised the passengers of the Kamagata Maru to return to India to raise the flag of revolution. Attended a very violent meeting of the United India League at which inflammatory speeches were made in connection with the Kamagata Maru affair. Was one of the persons wounded by Bela Singh at the affray in the Sikh Temple in October 1914, and admitted in giving his evidence at the trial of Bela Singh that he had a secret meeting with Balwant Singh on the Canada-United States of America boundary in connection with the Kamagata Maru affair. In an intercepted letter from San Francisco to Sohan Lal, Pathak, in Siam, mention was made of efforts to induce Sohan Lal to go from Canada to China in the interests of the Ghadr Party.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

930) Suhail Singh, or Suhaila, son of Taba, of Jandiala, Jullundur is reported at his home to be a dangerous man, now in America. He is reported to be now in Brandford, California.
C.I.D. File No. 446 of 1915.

947) Surain Singh, alias Gurdit Singh, of Kotchota, Jullundur. An emigrant, who on his way home, indulged in wild talk at the Delhi Railway Station where he arrived, with Arjan Singh, on 1st December 1914.

953) Surain Singh, son of Hazara Singh, of Jandiala, Police Station Nurmahal. Jullundur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

968) Tara Singh, son of Jawala Singh, of Nurpur, Jullundur, a political suspect from Pusing, Perak, who returned to India in March 1915.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

992) Udham Singh, alias Kesar Singh, alias, Hari Singh son of Nand Singh, of Viring Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. Was visited at his home by Kartar Singh of Saraba, Bhagat Singh and Nawab Khan. Joined a dacoity party in an attempted outrage at Pharala. Disappeared for a time. Was arrested with Kapur Singh and his party in Burma in May 1915 having come into that province overland from Siam. In his account of himself he said that he had been abroad only two months and had been in search of a brother and that Kapur Singh had met him at Pakhnampoh and engaged him as a servant. He was arrested and interned, and is now being sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

1010) Wachan Singh, son of Ram Singh Lohar, of Manguwal, Police Station Banga, Jullundur. A returned emigrant from Malaya. Suspected to be a dacoit. Restricted to his village and placed on Rs. 4,000 security.

1020) Waryam Singh, son of Sawan Singh, Jat, of Kotli Than Singh, Police Station Sadr, Jullundur. A returned

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

emigrant who had been two years in Vancouver. Registered out. Believed to be a revolutionary. Restricted to his village and placed on Rs. 2,000 security.
C.I.D. File No. 536 of 1915.

1028) Watan Chand, of Chima Kalan, Police Station Nur Mahal. Jullundur, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton on 29th January 1915. He is reported to be living at Jersey Island, California.

23) Amar Singh, son of Mahtab Singh of Mathade, Police Station Phillaur, Jullundur was abroad 8/3.4 years. He worked in a lumber mill in Golden, B.C. and at a cement factory at Victoria B.C. Saved Rs. 6,000,. Returned to India on 20th March 1915 by the ss. Lai Sang, seemed to be dangerous and was arrested and interned in the Gujrat Jail.
C.I.D. File No. 608 of 1915.

640) Maya Singh, A man of this name appears, from the correspondence found with Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb maker, to have been an active and important member of the Party. Tarak Nath Das in his letter dated 1st April 1914, to Harnam Singh of Sahri, asks the latter to write to Maya Singh to send him some money. Another letter from Harnam Singh to Tarak Nath Das, dated 25th May 1914, contains a passage: Maya Singh begs that you will write to him at Box Orwood,. Another letter, found was from Maya Singh himself, addreed to Pal Singh and Hazara Singh asking them to take certain of his valuables to India, whither he would follow shortly. In another letter, written to Harnam Singh and Pal Singh at the address: Paul Singh, Victoria Sidney Railway, Victoria, he shows that he is interested in the deportation proceedings against Harnam Singh, and is trying to find security for him, he further urges that all should go to India, as soon as posible as stirring times were ahead. The address of Maya Singh at Post Office Box 455, Berkeley, has also been found.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

KAPURTHALA STATE

59) Babu, son of Ram Chand, Jat, of Dhanipind, Kapurthala State, wrote a letter from Ryde, California, to Harnam Singh, Lambardar, of village Mauli in the same State, asking him to join the mutiny. The officer who made enquiries regarding the pair conjectured, however, that Sampuran Singh of Serai Jatan village in Kapurthala had been the writer and had used Babu's name.
C.I.D. File No. 1128 of 1915.

124) Bhagat Singh, an Ahluwalia of Kapurthala, a student at California University, Berkeley, and a friend of D, Chenchiah, V.P. Aiyar, another notorious student and revolutionist. Reported now to be somewhere towards Chicago.

230) Dasaunda Singh, son of Natha Singh of village Mansurwal, Kapurthala State a returned emigrant and friend of Banta Singh of Sangwal. Held a seditious lecture in his village on 22nd November 1914 at which three men of the Ghadr Party, armed with revolvers, attended and spoke. He appears to be a dangerous member of the Revolutionary party. He has been interned in the State Jail.
C.I.D. File No. 491 of 1915.

304) Gulzara Singh, son of Suchet Singh, of Palahi, Phagwara, Kapurthala, passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of a party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdullah the leader of the Manilla Section of the Ghadr party, was one of the party. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found, subject to restriction to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 302 of 1915.

308) Gurdas Ram Hadiabad, Police Station Phagwara, Kapurthala delivered a speech at a seditious meeting at Fresno in January 1915. Reported to send Ghadrs etc. to South Africa, Manilla, Shanghai, Cuba and Panama.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

387) Hazara Singh. A member of the Manilla Ghadr Party. When the ss. Korea, containing a number of members of the Ghadr Party halted at Manilla on its way to Hong Kong, Hazara Singh together with Haffiz Abdulla Khoja, Chanan Singh and Shanti Lal, the local leaders boarded the ship and visited the passengers. They said they received the Ghadr regularly and were trying to procure fresh members for the society at Manilla, and they hoped, eventually to go to India in the interest of the Ghadr cause and, if possible, to accompany the ss.Korea passengers. Is said to be lame. He joined the Korea passengers at Hong Kong and came on with them to India in the ss. Tosa Maru. He may be identical with Hazara Singh, son of Suba Singh, of Sangatpura, Police Station Phagwara, Kapurthala State, or with the son of Sawan Singh of Talwandi, Police Station Srigobindpura, Gurdaspur District, both of whom have been interned.

446) Jagan Nath, of Kapurthala, a revolutionary who was concerned in 1913 in the printing of two seditious leaflets in Kapurthala in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case. Banished from the Kapurthala State and interned. C.I.D. File No. 420 of 1915.

471) Jawand Singh, son of Puran Singh, of Siddam, Kapurthala; returned to India by the ss. Nam Sang. He was reported to have been close friend of Bhagwan Singh, Granthi, and has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 175 of 1915.

760) Pakhar Singh, of Mananwali, Police Station Phagwara, Kapurthala, a returned emigrant, recommended to Buta Singh of Akalgarh by Hardit Singh of Daliwal.

834) Ram Saran Das, son of Sant Ram, Khatri, of Kapurthala not a returned emigrant, an anarchist in touch with the Bengal party associated with the emigrant revolutionaries at their head-quarters at Amritsar and Lahore in January and February 1915, was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, was considered by the Tribunal to have been one of the main revolutionaries working in the background, and sentenced to death and forfeiture of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

property. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one transportation for life.
C.I.D. File No. 420 of 1915.

839) Ram Singh, son of Warayam Singh, of Thuni, Police Station Phagwara, Kapurthala, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

872) Sampuran Singh of Seral Jatan in Kapurthala State. Was suspected to have written a seditious letter from Ryde, California, in the name of Babu of Dhanipind (q.v.). (same as same).
C.I.D. File No. 1128 of 1915.

951) Surain Singh, son of Ganda Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by the ss. Tosa Maru and was interned. A great friend of Kesar Singh of Thathgarh (q.v.).
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

976) Thakur Singh, son of Harnam Singh, of Kala Sanghian, Kapurthala State, was until recently working at Nanking, China. He is a friend of Mula singh (q.v.). Was formerly a clerk in the office of the China Press at Shanghai, returned to India in 1911, went back again to Shanghai in 1913. In Nanking he was employed in the International Export Company, and was described as an undesirable and dangerous character who was an active sympathiser of the Ghadr party. He keeps his hair cut short, is clean shaven and has a good knowledge of English. He left Shanghai in June 1915 in company with Bhai Balwant Singh Granthi, and Shib Dayal, a watchman in the Chinese Customs, possibly it was said, for Manilla enroute to India, They appeared in Siam soon after, were arrested by the Siamese authorities because of their activities and were deported to Singapore.
C.I.D. File No. 183 and 970 of 1915.

977) Thakur Singh, son of Jaimal Singh, of Chak Pareman,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Phagwara, Kapurthala. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.

1025) Wasawa Singh, son of Rur Singh, of village Jabowal, Tahsil Sultanpur, Kapurthala State, at present a Sergeant in the Municipal Office at Shanghai, sent a seditious letter, which was intercepted by the Censor, to his father Rur Singh, who is lambardar of Jabowal and is reported to be a worthy old man. In the letter he made misstatements about the war and referred to a previous letter. He also asked about the mutiny.
C.I.D File No. 1057 of 1915.

1026) Wasawa Singh. An Individual of this name, whose Indian address has not been ascertained, is reported to be a Ghadr worker in Siam. He may possibly be the man of Jabowal above, some other Shanghai seditionists were reported at the same time as being among the workers in Siam.

ROPAR

41) Arjan Singh, son of Lal Singh, of Bhawani, Police Station Ropar, District Ambala. Deserted with two other men, one of whom was reported to be a seditionist from the Malay States Police, about December 1914. Has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 380 of 1915.

533) Kashi Ram, son of Ganga Ram, Brahman, of Marauli Police Station Morinda, Ambala. Was one of the committee which founded the Ghadr movement, to which he subscribed 200 dollars. Resided in America for 9 or 10 years. and was conspicuous throughout the whole of the revolutionary campaign on the West Coast. Was present at the meeting held in the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, on 27th December 1913, at which he read a poem against Babu Singh and others who helped the authorities. Among the letters found with Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker, was one from G.D. Kumar which bore on its cover in pencil the address, To Radoo,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

from Kashi Ram, South Hill Post Office, care of Johan Malbury, South Vancouver, B.C. Kashi Ram's name was also found noted in the pocket-book of Hussain Rahim. Was in correspondence with Madame Cama, and sent her money through Thakur Dass to send over Ajit Singh to preach to the Sikh labourers. Left America about October 1914, and arrived in Calcutta by ss Lama. He had in his possession papers and articles belonging to P.S. Khankoje, his fellow-lodger at Pullman, which the latter had asked Kashi Ram to take direct to India as he was coming back through Europe. On his arrival at his home quickly joined the campaign of the Punjab and was a member of the Moga dacoity party at Bhadowal with Nidhan Singh. Was arrested in the Ferozeshahr murder case, convicted and hanged. A few days after his execution two cases, containing arms hidden in false bottoms, arrived for him from Japan.
C.I.D. file No. 13 of 1915.

958) Surjan Singh, son of Gujar Singh, of Kishenpura, Police Station Ropar, Ambala. Tosa Maru passenger. A firebrand. Interned.
C.I.D. file No. 670 of 1914.

629) Mansa Singh, of Simbola Majra, Police Station Kharar Ambala. Deserted from the Malay States Police with Arjan Singh and Sapuran Singh of whom the latter is suspected to be a seditionist. An order of internment was issued regarding him.
C.I.D. file No. 380 of 1915.

LUDHIANA

10) Amar Singh, Jat, son of Ram Singh of Saraba, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Present age about 30 years. He left India for Vancouver 8 years ago, spent 2 years there and then went on to Astoria where he worked for six years at the timber trade. He subscribed to the collection made at Astoria, Oregon, after Har Dayal's appeal. Returned to India early in 1914. Was in touch with Nawab Khan and his party after their return to India

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

and arranged for the manufacture of Chhavis at his home. In Nov. 1914 he put up Rulia Singh in his home as Sarabha. Seditious meetings were held by them. and were attended by Nawab Khan of Halwara, Narain Singh of Nathawal, and others. Several villagers of Sarabha became Amar Singh's adherents.
He was arrested in Feb. 1915 and has been interned in campbelpur jail.
C.I.D. File No. 1295 of 1915.

14) Amar Singh, son of Bhag Singh, of Acharwal Post Office Bassian, Ludhiana reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

19) Amar Singh, son of Wariam Singh, of Sherpura Kalan, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana a Ghadr revolutionary arrested in Siam.

25) Amir Muhammad Khan, son of Khair Gul Muhammad Khan of Ludhiana, Gurdit Singh's lieutenant on the ss. Kamagata Maru. Has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 520.

27) Anokh Singh, son of Gujar Singh, Jat, of Rampur, Ludhiana a school boy who took an active part in the revolutionary activities. He absconded for some months and was eventually found in Burma. He has made a statement.

28) Anokh Singh, son of Wasawa Singh, of Alamgir, Sadar Police Station Ludhiana. Warrant issued for his arrest and internment. Reported by the Ludhiana Committee to be a dangerous returned emigrant revolutionary.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

31) Arjan Singh, Jat, of some village near Halwara in Ludhiana.Was a member of the Ghadr party on board the ss. Korea and was second in command of Nawab Khan's band. May be the son of Anup Singh of Pattoke, Police Station Nihal Singh Wala, close to the Ludhiana

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

border, who returned by the Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

33) Arjan Singh of Jagraon, a returned emigrant revolutionary introduced to Banta Singh at Dhudike. He delivered a seditious lecture at a fair at Killi village, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, in March 1915. He was present at meetings near Daudhar and at Kapurthala in June when it was decided to attack the State Magazine. He has been arrested and will be sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

34) Arjan Singh of Raipur, Ludhiana, a revolutionary reported to have left America for India, He is now reported to have changed his mind when he reached Shanghai and to have gone to Cuba.

42) Arjan Singh, son of Nand Singh, of Saraba, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. A member of the Ghadr party who subscribed to a collection made at Astoria, after a meeting convened by Har Dayal. Left America by the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914 and arrived in India by the Tosa Maru. He has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

67) Badan Singh of Saraba, Ludhiana District, is the grandfather of Kartar Singh. He is a sympathiser of the revolutionary movement and is reported to have incited his grandson to open violence.

76) Bakhtawar Singh, son of Indar Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana: one of the ring-leaders of the Ghadr Party on the Nam Sang in October 1914. Was arrested and interned. In an interview with the jailor made mischievous misstatements, in regard to the war. Had been in the Hong Kong Artillery from 1903-1907, when he was dismissed. Thence went to Vancouver, from where he wandered into America working mostly in Saw Mill Factories.
C.I.D. File No. 175 of 1914.

81) Bakhshish Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of KHANPUR,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana. One of the Ferozeshahr Murderers. Hanged.
C.I.D File No. 312 of 1915.

104) Basant Singh, son of Bishan Singh, of Rampur, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana. Recommended for internment by the Ludhiana Sikh Committee as being a returned emigrant revolutionary. A warrant was issued for his arrest and internment.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

110) Bawa Jai Ram of Rurka, Ludhiana, was a passenger on the ss. Tosa Maru, but was not interned on arrival. After his return to Punjab he showed some activity as an associate of Nawab Khan approver, and an order for his internment was issued. Later, however, he desisted and was of some assistance to the local police in the investigation of the Political dacoities in the Ludhiana District and the exectuion of the order was withheld.
C.I.D. File No. 1810 of 1915.

119) Bhagat Singh of R.T. of Wauna, Ore, a correspondent of Har Dayal. He is reported to belong to the Ludhiana District and to be at present at Los Angeles, in California.

122) Bhagat Singh, son of Nidhan Singh of Ballowal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a youth converted to sedition by Randhir Singh of Narangwal, and used by him for the preaching of revolution in the Ludhiana District. Took part in the abortive attacks on Ferozepore and the Doraha bridge guard, delivered a seditious lecture at Killi village in the Ludhiana District, organised a dacoity at Ghalib village and purchased bomb ingredients for Mohindar Singh of Dhudike. When arrested by the police made a valuable statement, and handed up seditious literature, bomb materials, and a diary of his doings which he had written up.
C.I.D. file No. 536 of 1915.

139) Bhagwan Singh, son of Mehtab Singh, of Badhowal, Police Station Sadr, Ludhiana. Apparently converted to the Ghadr Party at a meeting held by Har Dyal at Astoria,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

where he subscribed to the fund raised for the campaign; was a member of the Ghadr Party which sailded by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. He arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and has been interned.

144) Bhan Singh, son of Sawan Singh, of Sunet. Police Station Sadr, Ludhiana. A Korea and Tosa Maru passenger. Arrested and interned on arrival but subsequently released. Had been chosen as one of Nawab Khan's special band while on board the Tosa Maru. Was again arrested as he had been taking an active part in the revolutionary movement in the Punjab, was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life. The term of transportation for life. was afterwards reduced to 10 years and sentence of forfeiture passed at the same time was remitted.

147) Bhola Singh (Bhai), son of Dhala Singh, of Chimna Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. One of the oldest and most important members of the Sikh community in the Ghadr movement. He was formerly a sowar in the 12th Lancers, and after resigning, went to China and thence to America in about 1903 or 1904. He settled in Vancouver and was reported in 1909 to be Assistant Secretary of an old association which used to collect money for seditious purpose. He was secretary to the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, a concern which numbered among its directors and share holders some of the very worst of the community. Was priest at the Sikh Temple at Stockton in 1914 when he joined the new committee. In 1910 was reported as an important leader, and the Canadian authorities, in 1914, wrote saying that the was a member of the committee of the seditionary party in Vancouver. Bhola Singh left America by ss. Persia on 2nd November 1914 and was interned on his arrival in India.
C.I.D. File No. 156 of 1915.

157) Bishan Singh, Jat, son of Narain Singh of Dhurkot, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana. A member of the party which left America by ss. Korea. On board the Tosa Maru, to which the passengers of the Korea transhipped, he was

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

chosen to be a member of Nawab Khan's special band. He has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

171) Bishan Singh, son of Likal Singh of Nathowal, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. A member of the party which left America by ss. Korea. On board the Tosa Maru, to which the passengers of the Korea transhipped, he was chosen to be a member of Nawab Khan's special band. He has been interned.

177) Buta Singh, alias Kala Singh, son of Sher Singh, Jat, of Akalgarh Khurd, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Left India in 1908 for America and returned in March 1913. A friend of Nand Singh of Kaila, Banta Singh of Sangwal and Nidhan Singh of Chugga, etc. Took part in the Rabbon dacoity. Visited Ferozepore Cantonment on 19th February 1915 with a Ghadr party with the intention of starting a mutiny. A member of the gang of seven men who murdered Chanda Singh, Zaildar of Nangal Kalan in Hoshiarpur, in revenge for the arrest of Piara Singh. Was also a member of the Ghadr gang which visited Kapurthala State on the 5th June 1915 to attempt an attack on the State magazine in order to procure arms. Convicted with Banta Singh for the murder of Chanda Singh, Zaildar, and hanged in August 1915. Made a statement to the Police while in custody.

181) Chalia Ram, an individual of this name was reported to be the head of a gang which smuggled seditious literature from Burma into Siam. They were said to fetch the bundles from Raheng, where there was a press, to Mesort on the Burmese border. Chalia Ram was an associate of Sohan Lal Pathak, Jodh Singh, Mahajan, Ishar Das and others. He is believed to be the son of Shankar Das Brahman, of Sahnewal, Ludhiana, and to have been a cloth-seller in Siam. He has been arrested there.
C.I.D. File No. 964 of 1915.

182) Chanan Singh of Narangwal, Ludhiana, a returned emigrant revolutionary.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

183) Chanan Singh of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, converted to Ghadr by Bhagat Singh of Ballowal. Not a returned emigrant. Age 20.

184) Chanan Singh of Toosa, Ludhiana, was coverted to the Ghadr Party at Har Dayal's meeting at Astoria, and subscribed to the fund raised on that occasion.

188) Chanan Singh, son of Maluk Singh, of Kaler, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a member of the seditious party at Vancouver. On his arrival at Calcutta by ss. Kwong Sang was found in possession of two receipts for subscriptions to the United India League, a body which made itself prominent at the time of the arrival of the Kamagata Maru. Has been interned.

201) Chattar Singh, son of Narain Singh, Jat, of Gujarwal, Ludhiana, lambardar of his village, formerly employed for a time in the settlement department, drinks mixes with bad characters, holds anti British view and has been convicted in an Arms Act Case. Was mentioned in a letter from Kapur Singh of Mohi (q.v.) to his confederate Allen as a man whom he should see.
C.I.D. File No. 48 of 1915.

208) Chuhar Singh, son of Buta Singh, of Leelan, Police Station Raikot, took part in the Rabbon dacoity agreed to take part in a raid on the Doraha bridge guard, held to be a conspirator by the Lahore Special Tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life. Not a returned emigrant.

239) Dewa Singh, son of Sahib Singh of Nandpur, Police Station Sahnewal, Ludhiana, a shopkeepar who assisted the revolutionaries in the purchase of bomb ingredients and in other ways was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment.

245) Dharm Singh (President of the Stockton Gurdwara Committee) of Maiman Singh Wala, Police Station

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Dehlon, Ludhiana, attended a seditious meeting at Stockton in January 1915 at which rules were framed for the guidance of emigrants returning to India for the Ghadr cause.

247) Dhian Singh, son of Kahan Singh of Banggui, Ludhiana. A member of the Ghadr Party on board the Mishima Maru. He previously worked in America, and on his way home, visited the Gurdwara at Delhi, where he reproached the Pujari for his lack of zeal. He was also with the party which visited the 30th Punjabis. He was reported to have had a pistol in his possession at Ludhiana. He was eventually killed in the Ferozeshahr affray.

250) Dila Ram (Pandit), of Kamalpura, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. A friend of Har Dayal's who subscribed to the Ghadr funds after the big meeting held at Astoria at which Har Dayal was the chief speaker. Accompanied Har Dayal to Vienna in California from Astoria.

253) Dost Muhammad Khan, Rajput, of Halwara, Luchiana, now residing in Manilla. He was visited during the stay of ss. Korea at Manilla by Nawab Khan and Jagat Ram. At his house arrangements were made for the holding of a big Ghadr meeting by the Manilla party. Other members of the Manilla Ghadr Party. Hafiz Abdulla, Shanti Lal, Channan Singh and Hazara Singh were present at the time this meeting was held.

257) Dyal Singh, son of Gulab Singh of Kamalpura, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Recommended for internment by the Ludhiana Sikh Committee as being a dangerous returned emigrant revolutionary. A warrant was issued for his arrest and internment. A letter of his, while abroad, written to his wife showed him to be a strong supporter of the Ghadr cause.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

261) Fatteh Singh, son of Bir Singh, of Raikot, Ludhiana. Recommended for internment by the Ludhiana Sikh Committee as being a returned emigrant revolutionary.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

A warrant was issued for his arrest and internment.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

262) Fauja of Halwara, Police Station, Raikot, Ludhiana, reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist and to be the right hand man of Germans there.

277) Ganda Singh, son of Mohar Singh, Bassian, Raikot, Ludhiana. Was restricted to his village on 27th April 1915. Was away two and half years in Kelantan, F.M.S. as a Munshi and contractor. Arrived in India by the ss. Dilwara. Absented himself from his village. Deputy Commissioner demanded a security of Rs. 500 from him, which he failed to furnish. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 958 of 1915.

287) Ghulam Rasul Halware from Ludhiana. Reported to be an important leader in 1910.

288) Gian Singh, son of Hazara Singh, of Rajawal, Police Station Khanna, Ludhiana. Recommended for internment by Ludhiana Sikh Committee. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

307) Gurbachan, Singh, son of Mihan Singh, of Killa Raipur, Ludhiana, dismissed from the Hong Kong Police and deported for writing a seditious letter. He has been arrested and interned in Burma.
C.I.D. File No. 932 of 1915.

315) Gurmukh Singh, son of Hoshnak alias Anoop Singh, of Lalton, Ludhiana, a Kamagata Maru passenger arrested and released in December 1914, was restricted, took part in the abortive bomb case on the Doraha bridge guard, armed with a pistol, took part in the Mansuran dacoity, was in touch with the revolutionary Head-Quarters in Amritsar and Lahore. In February was arrested at the latter place and sentenced by the Lahore tribunal to transportation for life. A sentence of forfeiture passed at the same time was afterwards remitted.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

319) Hafiz Abdulla Khoja, son of Nizam Din, of Jagraon, Ludhiana. President of the Manilla Ghadr Society. Accompanied by Shanti Lal, Hazara Singh and Chanan Singh, met the ss. Korea at Manilla. Stated that they received Ghadrs regularly at Manilla and were endeavouring to increase the membership of the Society and added that they might possibly accompany the passengers to India to work for the cause of revolution. Returned to India by ss. Kut Sang on January 28th 1915, and was reported to have been one of the leaders of a party of extremely insolent and insubordinate returning emigrants. From correspondence recovered, it is clear that he is an important and dangerours leader. Has been interned.

328) Harbhajan Singh of Chaminda, Ludhiana, an individual with whom Randhir Singh of Narangwal discussed the raising of the rebellion, was one of the party that made an abortive attack on Ferozepore, and is at present absconding.

333) Hardit Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh of Lamme, District Ludhiana. Went abroad some 20 years ago when he was 23 years of age. Hardit Singh wrote a year ago that he had made fortune and intended to return to India. Nothing was heard of him again until he was arrested when attempting with others to enter India overland via Siam and Burma. He has been interned. See note on Kapur Singh. Hardit Singh seems to have been a leader among the Punjabi labourers in Canada.
C.I.D. File No 877 and 964 of 1915.

381) Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a Kamagata Maru passenger, took part in the abortive attack on Ferozepore, and on the Doraha Bridge Guard, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

388) Hazara Singh, of Acharwal, Raikot, Ludhiana, reported by the Gurdwara Committee, Shanghai, to have been a Ghadr leader there and to be now in India. Hazara Singh has been restricted to his village and placed on security.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

405) Ibrahim Gujar of Jagraon, Ludhiana. Joined the Ghadr Party at the time of Har Dayal's visit to Astoria, and subscribed to the collection made at the meeting held there. Was a keen member of the society, and remained on after, certain of the Muhammadan members had seceded.
G.D. Page 90.

39) Arjan Singh sent a seditious letter from Alla Loma, California, to Narain Singh, Havildar, of Post Office Daudhar, Moga, Ferozepore. The address of the sender was Post Office Box 58. He is said to belong to Raipur, Gujarwal, Ludhiana.

216) Dalip Singh of Phulewal, Police Station Sadr, Ludhiana, an individual with whom Randhir Singh discussed the raising of a rebellion, was one of the party that made an abortive attack on Ferozepore, and is at present absconding.
C.I.D. File No. 874 of 1915.

508) Kapur Singh, of Kaonke, a school boy, converted to Ghadr by Bhagat Singh of Ballowal, was one of the party assembled at Kapurthala in June 1915 to attack the magazine. He has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case.

750) Nihal Singh of Burj Latanwala: an old convict who had previously served seven years in Montgomery Jail; subsequently went to America and on his return to India joined the party of Nidhan Singh (q.v.).
G.D. Page 95.

929) Sud Singh (Bhai) mentioned in Tara Singh's letter to Daljit Singh of the Kamagata Maru, as having been sent by the Committee to give Daljit Singh all the news.
G.D. Page 106.

413) Indar Singh, nephew of Ragho Singh of Hans, Ludhiana, and son of Phuma Singh of Shaikh Daula, one of those

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

who made the abortive attack on Ferozepore in February 1915, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

418) Indar Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Malla, Police Station Jagraon Ludhiana. The Grnathi of the Sikh Temple at Stockton, an important figure in the Ghadr campaign left India for Hong Kong about ten years ago and then went on to California; was the principal speaker of the Ghadr meeting at Stockton on 3rd January 1914. An interesting letter from him to Bhai Bal Singh was intercepted, in which he said that the news of the Kamagata Maru enterprise was first received by the Sikhs from Germany. He was a member of the Vancouver Committee, formed to see the Immigration authorities about the Kamagata Maru, and was specially nominated by the Gurdwaras in America to tour about the country disseminating revolutionary ideas. Was a member of the Ghadr Party on board the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914 and transhipped to the ss. Tosa Maru. On arrival in India he was found to be in possession of a quantity of manuscript in cipher, which when deciphered, proved to be seditious poems. From the notes in his possession it is clear that he was on intimate terms with Har Dayal. He was interned on arrival in India. Was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life. A sentence of forfeiture passed at the same time was afterwards remitted.
C.I.D. File No. 455 of 1915.

421) Indar Singh, son of Java Singh, of Keru, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana. A motor-car driver of a doctor at Moulmein. On his way home on leave he boarded the Tosa Maru and became a member of Nawab Khan's special band. He was interned on the arrival of the Tosa Maru, but was subsequently released.
C.I.D. File No. 1829 of 1915.

436) Ishar Singh of village Sohian, Ludhiana, a sympathiser with the revolutionaries. Not a returned emigrant.

448) Jagat Singh, alias Jaggo, of Binjal, Police Station Raikot,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ludhiana. An active member of the Ghadr dacoity party in the Punjab headed by Kartar Singh, of Saraba, and Nawab Khan. Was present at the meeting held in the Jungle at Moga and also at the meeting which took place close to Mulanpur. According to his own statement, was responsible for the dacoity at Chauki Man Station. His own explanation was that he suspected the Station Master of having detained a consignment of arms, which had been sent from Japan, packed up with some chinaware. Was concerned in the Ferozshahr affray and sent up for trial. Was convicted, sentenced to death and hanged.
C.I.D. File No. 312 of 1915.

453) Jagat Singh, son of Bir Singh, of Malawat, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

454) Jagat Singh, son of Sohan or Sawan Singh of Rattana, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Tosa Maru Passenger Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

456) Jaimal Singh, alias Damon, son of Bhola Singh, of Lalton Kalan, Police Station Sadr, Ludhiana. Interned on the recommendation of the Ludhiana Committee but subsequently released.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

482) Jhande Khan, of Halwara, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana, attended Har Dayal's Astoria meeting.

498) Kaka Singh, son of Munda Singh, of Lamme village, Ludhiana, was employed in the Hong Kong Jails, and came to India on 7 months leave in January 1915. On board the ship he was one of a gang of sixteen persons who were troublesome to the ship's officers on the voyage and insolent and obstructive to the Police who examined them on landing at Calcutta and again at Ludhiana on entering the Punjab. Since his arrival in India letters intercepted by the Censor showed that he was in correspondence with Bhagwan Singh ex-granthi,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

and was used by the latter as an agent when corresponding with his family. One letter contained some seditious verses in Bhagwan Singh's own handwriting. These facts have been brought to the notice of the Hong Kong authorities and Kaka Singh has been dismissed from the jails service. Kaka Singh entertained Banta Singh of Sangwal, Buta Singh of Akalgarh, and Tara Singh of Dhudike at his house, talked sedition with them and gave them information regarding a Chowkidar who he said, had been instrumental in effecting Nidhan Singh's arrest, as they wished to murder-Whoever was responsible. Banta Singh stated on arrest that he had given a water pot of Kaka Singh, of which the latter promised to make a bomb. According to the statement made by Kartar Singh, a deportee from Hong Kong (File No. of 1915) Kaka Singh was a recruiting agent for the Ghadr Party in Hong Kong, a close personal friend of Bhagwan Singh, Granthi, and an active disseminator of Ghadr Literature, Karam Singh says that he was the most dangerous revolutionary in Hong Kong.

500) Kaku Singh, son of Hukam, or Hakim Singh, of village Baliwal. Ludhiana District. He was induced by Kanshi Ram and others to join the Ghadr volunteers for India. On the outbreak of war he is reported to have sailed from San Francisco on the Korea (August 1914) and to have come on to India by the ss. Tosa Maru.

502) Kala Singh, of Jagraon, Ludhiana, wrote to Kishan Singh 264 care New Westminster, B.C., deploring the uselessness of trying to preach sedition in the villages.

505) Kala Singh, son of Man Singh, of Akhara, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, a Mishima Maru Ghadr passenger. Stated to have been a shop-keeper at Shanghai. Took an active part in the revolutionary movement in the Punjab in the winter of 1914-1915. Was one of the Ferozeshahr murderers. An absconder of the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

507) Kanhya Singh, son of Kundan Singh, of Sohian, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, was converted to Ghadr at Har Dayal's Astoria meeting where he subscribed to the funds. Korea and Tosa Maru passenger. Arrested and interned.

510) Kapur Singh, son of Mit Singh, of Mohi, Plice Station Dakha, Ludhiana, Served 4 years in the 12th Bengal Cavalary, and went to Canada in 1907. Worked on an electric railway, then took a contract for piling timber etc. at New Westminster. Left Canada with a number of other Indians and an American named Allen, travelled via Siam and were arrested in Amherst District, Burma, The party pretended to be a hardwood prospecting company, with shares behind them to the amount of Rs. 2,50,000. During the Kapur Singh was reported in Canada to have a journey through Siam they ran a cinema Show persecutor of loyal Indians, and a close friend of the Bhai Bhagwan singh, Granthi. He was at one time Vice-president of the Khalsa Diwan at Stockton, was an active sender of the ghadr, and was one of the signatories of the address to the Duke of Connaught in connection with the attendance of ex-sepoys at his review. He is described as a hot tempered fanatical man clever, and educated in English and Gurmikhi. After his arrest in Burma he attempted to communicate with Allon by means of a latter, part of which was written in invisible ink. The latter could not be completely deciphered; but the fact of his having had recourse to such a device tended to show that the story of the prospecting company was an invention. Nawab Khan approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, says that he met Kapur Singh and Hardit Singh, one of his companions at New Westminster in 1910. They were looked upon as leaders of the Punjabi labourers in the town. When the United India League was formed in 1911 to agitage against the Canadian Immigration laws, the pair took a prominent share in the movement and collected a large amount of subscriptions for the purpose. Kapur Singh's brother, Kishan Singh is Zaildar of Mohi, and is reported to be the Most respectable Zaildar in the Ludhiana District. Kapur Singh, as also Hardit Singh, is reported by the Consular authorities at Bangkok to have shown himself a

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

revolutonary and to have been helped with funds by seditionists there.

515) Karam Singh, of Kotla Ajner, Police Station Khanna, Ludhiana, a returned emigrant and a preacher of Ghadr, took part in dacoities. Has been arrested and will be sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case. C.I.D. File No. 1610 of 1915.

519) Karim, of Raipur Gujarwal Dhandra, Ludhiana District, reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra.

521) Kartar Singh, alias Dukki, of Latala, Tehsil and District Ludhiana, an assistant of Har Dayal in the production of the Ghadr newspaper. He was present at Har Dayal's Delhi bomb commemoration dinner. He returned to India and assisted the Ghadr dacoity parties in the Punjab. Concealed, at his home at Latala, Bhagat Singh's dacoity Party after their unsuccessful attempt at Bhikki in Patiala. Was awarded a sentence of three years imprisonment at Ferozepore for being one of a party assembled to commit dacoity. The case arose out of the Ferozeshahr outrage where the Sub-Inspector and Zaildar were shot by Bhagat Singh, alias Ganda Singh, and others.

523) Kartar singh, son of Partab Singh, of Bhaini, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. A member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. Was a member of Nawab Khan's special band. Returned to India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned. C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

530) Kartar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, of Saraba, Ludhiana. One of the most active members of the Ghadr Party who was closely connected with the publication of the paper itself. Arrived in America in February 1913, and commenced to study chemistry at the California University, Berkeley. From there he removed to 436, Hill Street, San Francico, the lodgings of Har Dayal. He was present at Har Dayal's bomb commemoration dinner on the 23rd December 1913, at which time he was busy assisting in the production of the Ghadr newspaper. He is reported to have stated that in the United States of

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

America there were three Societies, all connected with the Ghadr movement. (1) The Pacific Coast Hindu Association, (2) The Hindustan Students Association, and (3) the Khalsa Diwan Association with head-quarters at Stockton. He is believed to have been the person who posted a copy of the Yugantar Bomb Circular which was sent from Woodlands to Sardar Gajjan Singh of Ludhiana: was also in correspondence with S. Hukam Singh, Rajoana Kalan, Post Office Raikot, Ludhiana, Badon Singh, Chinwial, Post Office Bhadowal, Patiala, and Badon Singh, Saraba, Post Office Pakhowal. He returned to India and took an active part in the doings of the Ghadr dacoity bands in the Punjab. He attained a position of great importance among the revolutionaries, was in constant touch with Bhai Parmanand of Lahore, and is also stated to have visited Calcutta in order to purchase arms from the revolutionary party there. He committed dacoities, some with murder in the Ludhiana District, and was active in the arrangements for bomb making and in tampering with troops and teaching school boys sedition. In spite of his youth was a most important leader of the revolutionaries. Was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. Hanged.
C.I.D. File No. 20 of 1915.

531) Kartar Singh, son of Sultani, of Sahnewal Kalan, Police Station Sahnewal, Ludhiana. Interned as a dangerous returned emigrant revolutionary on the recommendation of the Ludhiana Committee.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

540) Kehr Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Sujapur, Jagraon Ludhiana. Interned as a dangerours returned emigrant revolutionary on the recommendation of the Ludhiana Committee.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

544) Kehr (Kesar) Singh, son of Wazir Singh, of Sadhar, Raikot, Ludiana. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

552) Khark Singh, son of Ganda Singh, of Bopa Rai, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana, a school boy of 16 who was converted to Ghadr and worked with the revolutionaries in the Punjab, was arrested at the Lahore head-quarters and sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The Tribunal recommended him for mercy on the score of his age. The sentence was afterwards altered to one of rigorous imprisonment for four years; and the order of forfeiture was remitted.

560) Kirpal Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Boparai, Police Station, Raikot, Ludhiana, a student aged 19 years, joined the revolutionaries. took part in dacoities, was arrested at the Lahore head-quarters and sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. In view of his youth he was recommended to mercy. The term of transportation was afterwards reduced to 10 years; and the order of forfeiture was remitted.

563) Kishan Das, Sadh, son of Khazan Singh, of Babarpur, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, aged 60: his dera at Babarpur was used as an assembling place by the emigrant, dacoits and he himself took part in one abortive, dacoity. The Tribunal considered that his complicity was not serious, and that he had been coerced into joining and he was sentenced only to imprisonment until the rising of the Court.

565) Kishan Singh of Dhurkot, Police Station Dehlon Ludhiana. A member of a Ghadr dacoity party in the Punjab which was controlled by Kartar Singh of Saraba and Nawab Khan. Informed Nawab Khan of the Ferozeshahr outrage and said that there was danger ahead for the members of the party. He has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 496 and 1891 of 1915.

567) Kishan Singh of Sujapur Bahraich, Police Station Jagraon. A member of the Ghadr Party in the Punjab who appeared to be under the orders of Nawab Khan.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 1881 of 1915.

568) Kishan Singh of village Rampur, District and Tahsil Ludhiana. One of Har Dayal's agents in America whose duty it was to push the circulation of the Ghadr paper and to preach its doctrines. His name was also found amongst the accounts of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker.

569) Kishan Singh wrote to Rattan Singh Gohawar, Baddowal, Ludhiana, from Post Office Box 264, Rifle, Colorado.

571) Kishen Singh, Jat, of Kamalpura, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Granthi of the 84th Punjabis at Rawalpindi, is reported to have spoken at Nander, Decan, in terms which seemed to identify him with the revolutionary party. C.I.D. File No. 1193 of 1915.

573) Kishen Singh, son of Attar Singh, of Churur, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particulary turbulent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.

574) Kishen Singh, son of Jamiat Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Arrived by the ss. Australian via Colombo. When examined at Ludhiana was found to have in his possession a copy of the Khalsa Akhbar containing a report of the Budge Riot, some articles about the Kamagata Maru passengers and other objectionable literature. Arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 829 of 1914, and 130 of 1915.

582) Kundan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Saraba, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Interned as a dangerous returned emigrant revolutionary on the recommendation of the Ludhiana Committee.

591) Lachman Singh of Toosa, Ludhiana; reported to have attended the Ghadr meeting held by Har Dayal at Astoria, Oregon, and to have subscribed to the fund raised on that occasion.
G.D. Page 86.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

598) Lal Singh, of village Sahnewal, Ludhiana, reported in 1910 to be an important leader; a man of some education, having passed the Middle School examination and in Telegraph signalling is in all probabilty, the Lal Singh mentioned in Indar Singh's letter to Bal Singh, as Secretary to the new committee at Stockton. In April 1914. Lal Singh is at present in Stockton where he has a shop. He was the Editor of the Shamsher Khalsa. He is a Nihang Sikh.

599) Lal Singh, son of Dyal Singh, of Sahabana, Police Station Sahnewal, Ludhiana. Used to be at one time in the 14th Sikhs. One of the Ferozesahr murderers. Hanged.
C.I.D. File No. 312 of 1915.

602) Lal Singh, son of Ude Singh, of Narangwal, Ludhiana, an individual with whom Randhir Singh discussed the raising of a revolt, accompanied him in the abortive attack on Ferozepore has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

609) Mahbub Ali believed to belong to the Ludhiana District joined the Ghadr staff in December 1913.

623) Mangal Singh, son of Diwa or Mian Singh, of Manki Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

624) Mangal Singh, son of Rattan Singh, Jat, of Ramgarh, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, formerly a sowar in some cavalry regiment and now in Vancouver, wrote seditious and pro-German letters to his uncle Nand Singh, to Didar Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Litan, who returned from Canada three years ago, and to Ishar Singh of Akhara, Police Station, Jagraon.

626) Mangal Singh wrote in July 1915 from Vancouver to Didar Singh of Sitawali Burji, Post Office Raikot, Ludhiana, a Pro-German letter in which he asked Didar Singh to rouse himself and get the others released. Another letter

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

almost identical in substance and handwriting posted at the same place and on the same day was also intercepted addressed to Ishar Singh of Akhara, Post Office Hans, Ludhiana,. Ishar Singh who seems to be a returned emigrant was explicitly asked to mutiny, this is most probably the Mangal Singh of Ramgarh, above.(624)

636) Mastan Singh, son of Mahtab Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a returned emigrant revolutionary, one of the party in the abortive attack on Ferozepore, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

661) Mit Singh of Pandori, Ludhiana, a prominent figure at Vancouver where he was Secretary to the Khalsa Dewan Society, which paid the legal expenses of the people involved in the attempt to smuggle arms to the Kamagata Maru passengers from Sumas; was a member of the party consisting of Harnam Singh Sahri, Balwant Singh, Hari Singh and Piara Singh, who were photographed together on the day of the arrival of the Kamagata Maru; according to Bhan Singh, was member of the Shore Committee for the Kamagata Maru; sent a copy of the Ghadr to Bishen Ram or Das, Tailor, village Gojra, Lyallpur. Is reported to have some knowledge of bombmaking.

688) Nabhi Ram, Joshi, son of Durga Dat, of Raikot, District Ludhiana. Was conspicuous in connection with the arrival of the ss. Kamagata Maru at Vancouver. Attended a violent meeting of the United India League at which Hussain Rahim, Bhag Singh, Sohan Lal, Balwant Singh and Munshi Ram were present, and spoke, advising the passengers of the Kamagata Maru, should they be refused admission, to return to India and raise the standard of revolt. His address 35, Flack Block, Vancouver was found in the 1913 pocket book of Surendra Mohan Bose, the man who sent the bomb formulae to Harnam Singh of Sahri. He is a member of the Hindusthan Association. Returned to India in July 1915 by the ss. Yasake Maru and was interned on his

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

arrival in the Ludhiana Jail. Is educated and knows English well. According to his own statement he used to keep a drug shop at Seattle.

692) Nahar Singh of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a youth with whom Randhir Singh discussed the starting of a rebellion, was with him in the abortive attack on Ferozepore, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Lahore Supplementary Case.

693) Nahar Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh, of Rattowal, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1915.

701) Nand Singh son of Ram Singh, Jat, of Kaila, Police Station Raikot Ludhiana, returned to India on ss. Nam Sang in October 1914, attended meetings of revolutionaries in the Punjab, took part in dacoities, purchased bomb ingredients, preached sedition took part in an abortive raid on the Doraha bridge guard, and surrendered bombs and materials when arrested. Was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

704) Narain Singh, brother of Ragho Singh, of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. A revolutionary. It is not stated if he is a returned emigrant.

705) Narain Singh of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, reported to have spoken at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, Calcutta, in January 1915.

710) Narain Singh, son of Chet Singh, Jat, of Nathuwal, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. An attendant at Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Astoria and subscribed to the collection made there for the Ghadr newspaper. Returned to India in November 1914 on the ss. Lama with Kanshi Ram and others. Was present at some of the meetings of the party in the Ludhiana District. Announced that his mission was to murder some officer, probably Superintendent of Police of his district. When arrested,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

was found in possession of illicit liquor and was convicted under the Excise Act. On the expiration of his sentence was interned in Jail.

712) Narain Singh, son of Lehna Singh, of Narangwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana; went abroad five years ago. Reported to be uneducated, quick-tempered, quarrelsome and thievish. Arrived in Burma from Siam with Kapur Singh (q.v.) whose cook he represented himself to be and was arrested and interned.

714) Narain Singh, son of Prem Singh, of Man, Police Station Jagraon Ludhiana District. A member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. Was arrested in May 1915 and has been interned. C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1951.

722) Narinjan Singh of Talwandi Kalan a sepoy in the 14th Sikhs at Multan, mentioned in the statement of Bhagat Singh of Ballowal as having been converted to sedition by him.

726) Natha Singh, alias Nagahia Singh, son of Fatteh Singh, of Jodhan, Ludhiana, a Tosa Maru passenger. Suspected of complicity in the Mansuran dacoity in January 1915 and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

740) Naurang Singh, Jat, of Saraba, Ludhiana: a friend of Kartar Singh of the same village and of Jagat Ram, when in America. An enthusiastic member of the Ghadr party who dropped work in America and wandered from village to village preaching the Ghadr doctrines; a man of some education and said to have read up to the Entrance. Believed to have returned to India and to have attended a meeting of the party on the banks of the Sutlej on the 14th and 15th November.

743) Nawab Khan, son of Akbar, of Halwara, Ludhiana. Joined the Ghadr party after Har Dayal's meeting at Astoria and contributed to the collection made at that time. Was again presented at the Ghadr conference held at

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Sacramento in February 1914, and gave a further subscription.

744) Nawab Khan, son of Ghaus Khan, Rajput, of Halwara, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. An important member of the Ghadr Party in America, and originally close associate of Hussain Rahim. After going abroad he paid several visits to India and is reported to have been convicted, in 1909, under section 147 Indian Penal Code. Has been conspicuous in the various agitations on the West Coast. and was in close touch with Har Dayal being high up in the Ghadr organisation. Left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914 and was appointed one of the leaders of the party. Was elected a member of the Central Committee at Hong Kong and was chosen as an emissary to see the German Consul at Canton, and together with Rur Singh, actually saw him. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and escaped arrest. Was active in the formation of the Ghadr dacoity parties in the Punjab and was an important leader in their operations which culminated in the Ferozeshahr murder. Was arrested and interned in December 1914, but subsequently released as he seemed to have tried to revolution had made a valuable statement, and was likely to help the authorities. He was made an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
C.I.D. File No. 213 of 1915.

745) Nigahia, son of Fatteh Singh, Jat, of Chawindi Dehlon, Ludhiana. Repoted by the Lyallpur Police to have been preaching against the paying of revenue in his village. Said to have returned from America at the end of 1914. C.I.D. File No. 416 of 1915.

755) Nur Elahi, son of Idu, sarbarah of Saraba, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana, Joined the Ghadr Party after Har Dayal's meeting at Astoria and subscribed to the collection made at that time. Is said to have remained a staunch supporter of the movement even after the secession of many of his co-religionist. He returned to India in the spring of 1915 and was restricted to his village since when there has been nothing against him.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 621 of 1915.

761) Gopal Singh of Sohian Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, a worker on the Gurmukhi Ghadr at San Francisco, delivered a blood-thirsty speech at a Ghader meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915. Took party in another seditious meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915, and read extracts from a book of Har Dayal's He is said to have been at Seattle until the end of 1914, and to have left America for India in the spring of 1915. An informant states that he went to Siam with Santokh Singh (q.v.)

766) Pala Singh of Gure, Ludhiana, an ex-sowar of the 6th Cavalry, in sympathy with the revolutionaries.

769) Parduman Singh of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana a Khalsa College student who landed in New York in October 1914, attended a seditious meeting at the Stockton Gurdwara in January 1915 and is reported to have sworn to preach Ghadr and send seditious literature to his friends, particularly in the Army.

342) Hari Singh, V.Baddowal an important person connected with Ghadr paper to which he is said to contribute poetry under the 'nom-de-plume' of Fakit. He is mentioned in G.D. Kumar's letter dated 8th July 1913 to Harnam Singh of Sahri as being in Sacramento. He was president of the Ghadr meeting held at Fresno in 1914, which was convened by Ram Chander Peshawri, Bhagwan Singh and Barkat Ullah. He is reported to be doing "great work" in America. He is at present at Stockton. His name was mentioned in an intercepted letter from San Franscisco to Sohan Lal Pathak, in Siam in which it was said that efforts were being made to send Hari Singh to China. In the accounts of the Stockton Gurdwara for March 1915, there occurs the name of Hari Singh of Ghall (Police Station Moga, Ferozepur) The two may be identical.

780) Phuman Singh, son of Mahtab Singh, alias Jaimal Singh of Buzurg, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Recommended for internment by the Ludhiana Sikh

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Committee, as being a returned emigrant revolutionary. A warrant was issued for his arrest and internment. C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

785) Pola Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Barsal, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. C.I.D File No. 670 of 1914.

792) Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh, of Jhoraran, Raikot, Ludhiana. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang. Was one of party who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship. Hafiz Abdulla, the leader of the Manilla section olf the Ghadr Party, was one of them. Interned at Ludhiana pending production of security of Rs. 500. Was released when this was found and was restricted to his village. C.I.D. File No. 302 of 1915.

793) Punnoo, alias Nizam Din, of Isewal, Police Station Dakha, Ludhiana, aged 16, a schoolboy who was associated with the revolutionaries, prepared copies of seditious leaflets, kept a bomb in house, was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property by the Lahore Tribunal, but was recommended to mercy because of his youth. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one of 4 years rigorous imprisonment subject to reconsideration after two years of term have been served. The order of forfeiture was remitted.

809) Radha Singh or Rhoda Singh, of Pabian, Ludhiana, Arrived from America at Colombo by ss, Australian. On his way back to the Punjab, visited the editor of the Hindu at Madras, to try to get him to agitate about the detention of Sikh passengers at Chingelput. C.I.D. File No. 130 of 1915.

811) Ragho Singh, alias Sewa singh, alias Uttam Singh son of Jita Singh of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, attended a meeting at Sur Singh with Prem Singh, Jawand Singh, Banta Singh and others, and another at Damdamà Sahib, Was in possession of an automatic pistol Attended another meeting near Jagraon with Banta Singh, another at Sarangwal with Nidhan Singh was one

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

of the party who murdered Chanda Singh. Sent by Banta to enquire about the Kapurthala magazine. One of the party assembled to attack it. His real name is Ragho Singh; he was called Uttam Singh in America, and was calledSewa Singh by the conspirators in India. He was arrested in Faridkot in September 1915 and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore. when at Vancouver was connected with Gurdwara party. Returned to India by the Austrialian in December 1914.

817) Rahim Bux, Gujar, of Burj Hari Singh, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Joined the Ghadr Party in America after Har Dayal's visit to Astoria. Subscribed to the collection made on that occasion and remained a staunch supporter of the society even after certain Muhammadan members had seceded from it.
G.D. Page 39.

842) Randhir Singh, B.A. of Naurangwal, District Ludhiana, is the local head of the Akali sect. of Sikhs, and is held in veneration in the Malwa tract. During the Rikabganj Gurdwara agitation in 1914 he came to prominence at meetings at Bhasor in Patiala at Patti in Lahore, and ordered Bhagat Singh of Balowal to preach sedition in the villages when the agitation was unsuccessful. He associated with returned emigrant revolutionaries and led a section of the party that went to attack the Ferozepore Cantonment in February 1915. He has now been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case.

845) Rattan Singh, son of Bhagat Singh of Barsal, Arrived in America on 2nd June 1913 to study in the California University Berkeley. He is reported to have left the University and to work for the Ghadr Party.
G.D. Page 101.

853) Roda Singh, son of Kawal Singh, of Lalton, Police Station and District Ludhiana. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. Was particularly turbulent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

855) Rulia Singh, son of Jagat Singh, Jat, of Saraba, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana. Attended Har Dayal's Astoria meeting returned by the Korea and Tosa Maru. Was not interned. Took an active part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab, attended meetings and took part in dacoities. Was one of Nawab Khan's special band. He was convicted by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one of transportation for life.
C.I.D. File No. 282 of 1915.

856) Rur Singh, alias Jewan Singh, son of Jewan Singh, of Chakkar, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a member of the seditious party at Vancouver. Arrived in India by ss. Kwong Sang and has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 866 of 1915.

859) Rur Singh, son of Sadda Singh, of Binjal Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana; a brother of Jagat Singh (q.v.). Was for some time in America working near Stockton, and was in the confidence of Kartar Singh of Saraba. When in America got up a subscription amongst his fellow-workmen in support of Kartar Singh, R.D. Gupta and Jenkins, who were going ahead to raise the standard of rebellion in India. Was a member of the Ghadr dacoity party of which Kartar Singh of Saraba, is the principal leader. He has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 295 of 1915.

860) Rustam Khan of Halwara, Ludhiana. Reported in 1910 to be an important leader in Vancouver where he was a Director of the Canada-India Supply and Trust Company a business concern largely managed by a group of seditious Indians. Further information shows that he was active at Sacramento in 1913 where he kept a store with one Taib Isa. These two men were said to circulate the Ghadr paper freely in Sacramento.

885) Sardar Ali, a youth of Halwara, Police Station Raikot,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ludhiana, one of the party in the abortive attack on Ferozepore.

890) Sarwan Singh, son of Mehna Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a returned emigrant, enlisted for a dacoity by Bhagat Singh of Ballowal, took part in the Ferozepore raid, has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case.

907) Shera, of Sarabha, Police Station Raikot, Ludhiana, Joined the Ghadr Party at Har Dayal's Astoria meeting and subscribed to the collection made then. Remained a staunch supporter of the Ghadr Party after many Muhammadans had seceded.

915) Shib Dev Singh, son of Doctor Hira Singh at one time Assistant House Surgeon, Rawalpindi, and a native of Gujarwal, Ludhiana. Was educated at the Government College, Lahore, where he obtained his B.Sc. Degree; obtaining a Guru Gobind Singh scholarship he left India for America in 1912. In America Studied at Berkeley where he was a member of the Punjab House. A particular follower of Har Dayal and one of his four official Ghadr agents; attended the dinner given by Har Dayal on 25th December 1912 in honour of the Delhi bomb outrage. Mentioned in a letter to Ajit Singh as a most energetic worker on the staff of the Ghadr Paper.

926) Sucha Singh, son of Daya Singh, of Isewal, Dhake, Ludhiana. A school-boy who was converted to the revolutionary cause by Kartar Singh of Sarabha and who was used to preach sedition and tamper with troops. Was made an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

957) Surjan Singh, of Gujarwal, Police Station Dehlon, Ludhiana, a youth with whom Randhir Singh discussed the mutiny was with him in the abortive attack on Ferozepore, and is at present absconding.

963) Tara Singh, of Latala, Ludhiana. A prominent member of the Sikh Community in America and closely in touch with the leaders of the Ghadr Party. Was reported in

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

1912 to be a Secretary of the Khalsa Diwan at Stockton. Was later made President of the Society in Stockton. Is mentioned by Indar Singh in his letter to Bal Singh in connection with the new committee at Stockton. A very interesting and important letter written by Tara Singh from Vancouver to Daljit Singh of the Kamagata Maru Hong Kong shows that the writer was in close touch with the workings of the party in America, and that one Bhai Sudh Singh had been despatched by the committee to keep Daljit Singh posted in the most recent news. His name was found in Harnam Singh's corresponcence, and a cover addressed to Tara Singh, care of James (Soigh) & Sons, Victoria, from Ram Rakha Mal, Teacher, D.A.V. Middle School, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, was also recovered. Is reported to have defrayed the expenses of Har Dayal's and Sudhindra Bose's visit to Washington in connection with Immigration affairs, and to have knowledge of the bomb explosiion which took place in Jowala Singh's house near Stockton. He is reported to be a correspondent of Professor Teja Singh. He is said to be a seditious lecturer.

967) Tara Singh, sent copies of the Ghadr newspaper from America, where his address is shown as care of Jame Sleigh, to Imam Din or Aziz Din, Shergarh, Hoshiarpur. Probably is indentical with Tara Singh of Litala.

980) Thakur Singh, son of Sher Singh, of village Ikolaha, Police Station Khanna, Ludhiana District, used to be employed on the Canton-Kowloon Railway as a Sanitary Inspector. Returned to India in November 1914. Shortly before his departure. Mewa Singh of Canton (q.v.) wrote to Harchand Singh of Lyallpur announcing his leaving for India and saying that he was a good man. On arrival in India he was restricted to his village, and while he was in this country nothing against him came to light. In May 1915 he went back to Hong Kong by permission. A short time after his departure from India a letter of his, written in November from Canton to Bhagwan Singh, Granthi at San Francisco, and from there-re-addressed to various places was intercepted. His plan for causing simultaneous outbreaks at Ludhiana and Ferozepore and

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

taking over the rule of those districts after murdering officials, seducing the native regiments and establishing a Utopia in which all property should be held in common, all necessaries supplied by the State, and all men trained to military service. In consequence of this he was arrested on his arrival at Hong Kong. To judge by the letter he must have been a man of Standing among the revolutionaries. He was soon after deported from Hong Kong. He arrived in Calcutta by the ss. Lai Sang in October 1915 and was interned.

984) Tilkoo, son of Ram Singh, of Jhorar, post office Bassian, Ludhiana, reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

987) Tilok Singh, son of Wasawa Singh, of Alamgir Sadr, Police Station, Ludhiana, Recommended for internment by the Ludhiana Sikh Committee as being a returned emigrant revolutionary. An order for his arrest and internment was issued.
C.I.D. File No. 1891 of 1915.

994) Udham Singh, son of Phuman Singh, a youth of Hans, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana, took part with Ishar Singh of Dhudike and Buta Singh of Akalgarh, in the abortive attack on the Doraha bridge guard, was one of those who attempted an attack on Ferozepore, gave evidence in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and will be made an approver in the Supplementary one.

1000) Umrao Singh, son of Rulia Singh, of Jhabewal, Bholapore, Ludhiana A revolutionary. Approver in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

1014) Wariam Singh of Kamalpura, Police Station Jagraon, Ludhiana. A member of the Ghadr Party which left by ss. Korea on 29th August 1911 from San Francisco. At Nagasaki left the ship with Piara Singh, Nidhan Singh and two others with the intention of going to Shanghai, and thence, to India.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

FEROZEPORE

62) Bachan Singh, son of Khazan Singh, of Talwandi Bhai, Police Station Ghall, Ferozepore, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. But subsequently released and restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

117) Bhagat Singh, alias Ganda Singh, son of Jawala Singh of Kachar Bhan, Police Station Zira, Ferozepore. This man had been to Canada from where he returned to India. He joined the Mashima Maru carrying Nidhan Singh's Ghadr Party at Singapore and proved extremely energetic in preaching sedition and reading the Ghadr newspaper to his fellow passengers. Was said to have with him a false bottomed pail for the secret conveyance of arms. Took an active part in the operations by Kartar Singh, Nidhan Singh and others which culminated in the Ferozepore murders. Is believed to have fired the shots which killed the Zaildar and the Sub-Inspector. Is in possession of an automatic pistol. A desperate and dangerous character. He has recently been arrested.

120) Bhagat Singh, son of Dhunna Singh, of Chugga, Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore. was one of the party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 for Bangkok by the ss. Standard. He was reported by the Police of the colony to be quiet and apparently of good character, The others were said to be truculent and in need of watching. All were arrested and interned six weeks later in Burma, having come in overland from Siam. From statements made by the others it appears that Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary and that he had attempted, unsuccessfully, to deliver a lecture in the Hong Kong Gurdwara. He is a man over 50 years of age, who went 10 years ago to Shanghai, Hankow, Vladivostock and Victoria, B.C. and in his statement, said that he had come back because trade was bad. He also complained that he had been robhed of his money by some of the others on the journey through Siam. The Burma Police reports, however, that he was a leader of he party. Bhagat Singh is reported

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

from his home to be a criminal who had two convictions in the Punjab before going abroad.

189) Chanan Singh, son of Pahlu Singh of Kot Karor, Police Station Ghall, Ferozepore District. Arrived by the ss. Tosa Maru in October 1914. He has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

202) Chatar Singh, son of Ram Singh of Tungawali, Ferozepore. He was reported to have been spreading sedition among the Sikh troops in Bombay. He was arrested by the Commissioner of Police but subsequently released.
C.I.D. File No. 48 of 1915.

268) Gajjan Singh, son of Khanda Singh of Rahooka, Nihalewala, Ferozepore. Passenger by ss. Kut Sang in January 1915. Was one of a gang who behaved in an obstructive manner on board ship both on the voyage and on examination at Calcutta. Hafiz Abdulla, the leader of the Manilla section of the Ghadr Party, was one of the party. Believed dangerous. Was arrested and interned pending the production of substantial security. This was furnished and he was released and restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 302 of 1915.

340) Hari Singh, Granthi, of Chopian, Ferozepore. A prominent leader in Vancouver and an enthusiastic supporter of the Ghadr cause. He was a member of the Vancouver Committee formed to see the Immigration authorities about the Kamagata Maru and on the day of the arrival of that boat was photographed in company with Harnam Singh of Sahri, Piara Singh, Mitt Singh, and Balwant Singh. His name was found amongst Harnam Singh's correspondence and he was mentioned in Indar Singh's letter to Bal Singh as a member of the committee at Stockton. He was sent by the leaders of Vancouver party to try to remove the unfavourable impression which had been caused by the attitude of the Sikh ex-soldiers towards the Duke of Connaught's review. In September 1914 he was Granthi of the Sikh

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Temple, Victoria, and acted as Granthi of the Vancouver Temple in the absence of Balwant Singh. Is said to have knowledge of bomb-making.

438) Ishar Singh, son of Jawand Singh, Jat, of Buianwala, Police Station Zira, Ferozepore. A pessenger on the ss. Mishima Maru. Was mixed up with Kanshi Ram's gang which committed the Ferozepore murders. Was given 7 years imprisonment for assembling to commit dacoity in a case arising out of the murder investigation.
C.I.D. File No 1552 of 1915.

481) Jhanda Singh, son of Sham Singh of Voroke, Ferozepore, reported to be seditious in America in 1911. He was said to be returning home from America and was seen in Hong Kong.
G.D. Page 70.

344) Hari Singh, son of Bhera Singh, of Bhindar, Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1915.

579) Kundan Lal, son of Lal Chand; address-General Delivery Berkeley, a student of the California University, who gets letters from Mudkee, Police Station Ghall, Ferozepore.

588) Lachman, son of Radha, Brahman, of village Bhindar Kalan, Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore, who used to be a priest at Ajitwal, Police Station Moga, in that district and went abroad 3 years ago, wrote a seditious letter to Dhani, son of Rulia Mal, Arora, of Ajitwal, in which he said that there would be no salvation for India until all the Englishmen in the country had been exterminated. Lachman wrote from P.O. Box 319, Brederick,. Col, U.S.A.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

748) Nidhan Singh of Mahesri is reported to be working on the Ghadr Gurmukhi version. He was a friend of Arjan Singh of Khokrana, the murderer (q.v.).

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

1012) Wadhawa Singh, son of Bela Singh, Is reported from Ferozepore to be the sender from America of many copies of the Ghadr which are received in Ferozepore. Is repoted to have written to some friend in India, saying that he Intened to leave America for India on 14th October 1914. Anyone wishing to communicate with him should write to Chak 73, Lyallpur District.
G.D. Page 111.

733) Natha Singh, son of Jawand Singh, of Talwandi Malhian, Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore, reported by the Gurdwara Committee, Shanghai, to have been a Ghadr leader there and to be now in India. Since his return to India he has not done or said anything objectionable.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

747) Nidhan Singh, son of Sunder Singh of Chugga Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore. An important leader, mentioned in Indar Singh's letter to Bal Singh to have been President of the new Committee of the Khalsa Diwan Society at Stockton about April 1914. His name was also found brackted with that of Khem Singh in a list of important persons found in the correspondence of Harnam Singh of Sahri. Left San Francisco by the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914 and disembarked at Nagasaki with Piara Singh, Wariam Singh and two others, with the intention of proceeding to Shanghai. Arrived later at Hong Kong incharge of party of Ghadr members, and was elected member of the central committee, which was chosen there to carry on the campaign in India. Left for India by ss. Mishima Maru and was incharge of the party which visited Nander and tried to procure revolvers. On his return home to the Punjab, he was exceedingly active and took a share in nearly every branch of revolutionary activity. He was arrested in April, sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and sentenced to death and forfeiture of property. When captured, in company with Rur Singh of Chur Chak, he was dressed in the garb of a Sadhu and had apparently led a huntted life for some time. He attempted to murder with a dagger the Police Constable who arrested him. The Lahore Tribunal noted, regarding him,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

that he was an extremely dangerous criminal and one of the worst and most important of the conspirators. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

779) Phuman Singh of the Ferozepore District, a havildar, No. 332 of the Shanghai Police, reported by an informant to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

1001) Uttam Singh, Jat, of Choga, Police Station Dharmkot, Ferozepore. Returned from Sahangahi by ss. Mishima Maru. Brother of Nidhan Singh (q.v.). He has since died.
C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

345) Hari Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh of Nathana, Ferozepore formerly a Hankow watchman, attended the Badowal meeting with Nidhan Singh, took part in dacoities in Ludhiana, and was sentenced by the Lahore Tribunal to ten year's rigorous imprisonment.

752) Nihang Sikh, of village Nihangowali (Tungwali, Ferozepore), an old pensioner of the 9th Native Infantry promised Banta Singh of Sangwal and others near Damdama Sahib that he was ready for mutiny and would bring others to help.

FARIDKOT

32) Arjan Singh of Daudhar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore an emigrant returned from the Malay States and restricted to his village, attended a meeting of Banta Singh's at Chuhar Chak at which the plans for an attack on the Kapurthala magazine were made. Was one of the party which assembled at Kapurthala for the purpose. He was given a water pot by Banta Singh of which he was to make a bomb. He has been arrested and has made a valuable statement and will probably be made an approver in the Supplementary Case.

44) Attar Singh. This name was endorsed on five covers

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

containing copies of the Ghadr newpaper, three of which were sent to the village of Dodher, Post Office Cantonments, Ferozepore, and one to a Dodher man in the 14th Sikhs, Peshawar. Probably Arjan Singh of Daudhar (q.v.).

56) Attar Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore: granthi at the Hong Kong Gurdwara, returned to India on the ss. Nam Sang in January 1915, and has been interned.
C.I.D. File No. 287 and 404 of 1915.

60) Bachan Singh of Dhudike, Police Station Ferozepore, suspected to have been one of those who carried out the Amritsar bridge guard raid and murders. He has been arrested and will be sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case. May be made an approver.

285) Gharib Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh, of Phoola Singh Wali. Kokari, Moga, Ferozepore. This man took a prominent part in the incident at Vancouver when various Sikhs who had been in the army threw away their medals and buttons in order to show that they were completely alien to the British Rule. He is presumbaly the Gharib Singh of 49, Hastings Street, Vancouver whose name is found among the list of addresses of people to whom the Ghadr newspaper should be sent in America. He is reported to have been President of the Vancouver Gurdwara Sabha.

121) Bhagat Singh, son of Gurmukh (Guru Alkh) Singh, Jat, of Machike, Police Station Nihalsinghwala, Ferozepore. Arrested and interned as a dangerous character on the recommendation of the Sikh Emigrant Committee of Ferozepore.
C.I.D. File No. 881 of 1915.

195) Chanda Singh, son of Kala Singh, Tailor, of Daudhar, Nihalsinghwala, Ferozepore, a returned emigrant revolutionary from Penang. Arrested and interned.

206) Chet Singh, son of Likar Singh, Jat, of Dhurkote, Police

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Station Nihalsinghwala, Ferozepore, Ex-Police Constable of Singapore. Dismissed for circulating seditious papers. Arrived in India on ss. Kum Sang in March 1915. Arrested on arrival and interned.

220) Dalip Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh, of Phoolsinghwali, Kokari, Choge, Ferozepore, left India in 1907 with his brother Gharib Singh who has subsequently played an important part in the rovolutionary campaign.

229) Daljit Singh, son of Mallukh Singh of Kauni, Muktsar, Ferozepore. Used to be Assistant Editor of the Punjabi Bhain in the Punjab. When Gurdit Singh started his Komagata Maru enterprise, Daljit went out to help him and accompanied him on the voyage as Secretary. Daljit Kept a diary of the voyage which shows him to be violent revolutionary. He disappeared after the Budge Budge riot and has not been located since. His name was submitted by the Ferozepore Committee as that of one of the five most dangerous men of the district.
C.I.D. File No. 1267 of 1915.

279) Ganga Ram, son of Kishan Chand, Brahman, of Chuhar Chak, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, a watchman at Shanghai who came with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr Party on the Mishima Maru. Enlisted in July 1915 in the 51st Sikhs, giving a false name and was discharged when found to be a returned emigrant. Enlisted again in the 3rd Sappers and Miners at Rurki, two days later,and was again discharged. These attempts to enter the army are perhaps significant. He has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

280) Ganga Singh of Chur Chak, Ferozepore, reported to be an important member of the old Vancouver Society in 1909.
G.D. Page 66.

309) Gurdit Singh, alias Gurmukh Das, son of Nadan Singh Barariwal, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Was found at Balasore in Orissa under suspicious circumstances

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

and in possession of the Ghadr-di-Gunj, a proscribed Gurmukhi pamphlet. He was dressed as a Sadhu but could not give the name of his Guru. Subsequently stated that he had been a watchman in Manchuria and also in Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow. He left Shanghai for India on 2nd September 1914. Has been interned.

151) Bir Singh Jat, Gurusar, Police Station Kotbhai. An important member of the Ghadr party who acted as joint Secretary to Gurdit Singh on board the Komagata Maru, on the return voyage he left ship in Japan and went on to Shanghai. He returned to India by the Mishima Maru and, while on board, was conspicuous in inciting the members of the Ghadr Party by speeches and advice. He is related to Jowala Singh and Basant Singh. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and internment. C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

359) Harnam Singh of Buddia Chand, Ferozepore. Translated an article on the Sikh Immigration question at the Sikh Temple Vancouver.

372) Harnam Singh, son of Dhoman Singh, of Sekha, Bagapurana, Ferozepore. Ringleader together with Hafiz Abdulla, Bal Singh and Balwant Singh on board the ss. Kut Sang. Arrested and interned. C.I.D. File No. 373 of 1915.

383) Harnam Singh, son of Thola Singh, of Moga Tarewala, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.

430) Ishar Singh, alias Tara Singh, alias Puran Singh of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, took part in the abortive attacks on Ferozepore and Kapurthala, attended various meetings of the revolutionaries, and was one of the party who murdered Zaildar Chanda Singh of Nangal Kalan, was in possession of a pistol, and took away four bombs from Kapurthala when the attack fell through. He was arrested in the Faridkot State in September 1915 and has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Conspiracy Case at Lahore.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

C.I.D. File No. 1089 of 1915.

439) Ishar Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Kokri, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Went abroad four years ago to Hankow and Shanghai where he worked as a watchman,.Was one of a batch of passengers who left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard for Bangkok and were arrested and interned in Burma in May having come in overland from Siam. The Hong Kong Police described the man as truculent and worth watching.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

466) Jawala Singh, of Ghall, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt, Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

497) Kahn Singh, Chimba, of Chimbianwala, Police Station Muktsar, Ferozepore. Formerly a watchman in a coal company at Shanghai, now at his home. Joined a part of the Moga dacoity gang, and is stated by Bishan Singh, Chimba, to be a member of their party.
G.D. Page 80.

522) Kartar Singh (Bhai), mentioned in Bhagwan Singh's letter to Harnam Singh, dated 2nd June 1914 as having a book of Bhagwan Singh's entitled Tawarikh-i-Khalsa in his possession. From a note on the letter it seems that Kartar Singh may possibly come from Daudhar, Ferozepore.

534) Kashi Ram, son of Sita Ram, Brahman, of Chuhar Chak, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A member of the Ghadr Party who left San Francisco on ss, Korea on 29th August 1914. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

543) Kehar Singh, son of Roda Singh, Jat, of Saidoke, Police Station Nihalsingh Wala, Ferozepore; Formerly an Inspector in the Shanghai Municipal Police ; is a friend of Wariam Singh and joined a dacoity party in the Punjab

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

on November 10th and 11th 1914. Absconding in a case of assembling to commit dacoity which arose out of the Ferozeshahr murder investigation. The other accused have received sentence of 3 and 7 years.
C.I.D. File No. 1552.

545) Kesar Singh, alias Mastan Singh, alias Tani, son of Jawahir Singh, barber, of Sangrana, Police Station Muktsar, Ferozepore, was deported from Shanghai, with one Ganda Singh. The pair had been reported to the authorities by the Gurdwara Committee to be seditionists. In revenge they assaulted the Secretary, for which they were awarded 9 months imprisonment and were deported. They arrived in India by the ss. Fooksang in August 1915 and were interned.
C.I.D. Files Nos. 1393 and 1422 of 1915.

580) Kundan Lal, son of Pirthi Chand, Bania, of Dhodar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, a student at the California University, Berkeley.
G.D. Page 27.

619) Mal Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Langiana Khurd, Ferozepore, was formerly in a Mountain Battery from which he resigned and went to China, and from there went on to America in about 1908 or 1909 was reported in 1909 to be a close friend of the notorious Balwant Singh.
G.D. Page 87.

632) Man Singh, Bhai, of village Khosa, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Reported to be an active member of the Ghadr Party in Sumatra, at present living at Banja City, Sumatra.

687) Munshi Singh, son of Sundar Singh, Jat, of Kokri Phula Singh, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, wrote to Arjan Singh of his village a seditious letter in which he offered to purchase arms in Brazil, if necessary. He gave his address as 116, Rua Muller, San Paolo, Brazil.
C.I.D. File No. 1292 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

699) Nand Singh, son of Buta Singh, Jat, of Daudhar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, ex-sepoy of the 6th Cavalary, resigned in 1914 and went to Penang, learned sedition there when the Tosa Maru arrived in Port, returned to India to join the Granthis school at Tarn Taran, but was not admitted, joined the Ghadr Party at his home, attended a meeting at Chuhar Chak at which Banta Singh and others were present. He has been restricted to his village and has made a statement to the Police.

727) Natha Singh, alias Sain, son of Kharak Singh, of Himmatpura, Nihalsinghwala, Ferozepore. A returned emigrant who on return to his village. stayed there a very short time and then disappeared. Was subsequently arrested in the guise of a Fakir in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. Was then restricted to his village, but on failing to furnish security was again arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 876 of 1915.

758) Pakhar Singh, son of Bhan Singh of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A returned emigrant revolutionary. Took part in the activities of the party in the Punjab. Arrested and interned. Has been sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.
C.I.D. File No. 1521 of 1915.

759) Pakhar Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of Rasi Khurd, Police Station Nihalsinghwala, Ferozepore. Tosa Maru passenger. interned.

837) Ram Singh of Tharaj, Ferozepore, spoke at a Ghadr meeting at Holt Stockton, on 29th January 1915.

847) Rattan Singh, son of Wariam Singh, of Chand, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.

849) Rhodu, son of Kala Singh of village Saphuwala, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore: an individual giving this name entered Burma from Siam with Kapur Singh's (q.v.) party and was arrested and interned. He cannot be traced at

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

the address given, but may be identical with one Atra, son of Kala Singh of that village. Atra is reported to have served in the Army and gone to China two years ago. This agrees with Rhodu's story. Rhodu adds, however, that he went on to San Francisco but was not allowed to stay and was deported. He says that Kapur Singh found him in Hong Kong Gurdwara and engaged him as a porter.
C.I.D. File No. 877 and 1012.

852) Roda Singh, Jat, of Rode, Police Station Bhagapurana, Ferozepore, A member of the Ghadr Party which arrived in Ceylon by ss. Mishima Maru; was arrested at Moga on 30th November 1914 in connection with the Ferozeshahr outrage. When arrested was found in possession of an eight-chambered pistol and cartridges. While away from India acted as a watchman in Chinese post office Shanghai. Was sent for trial in the Lahore conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The latter part of the sentence was afterwards remitted.

857) Rur Singh of Talwandi Desanjh Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, suspected to have been one of those who carried out the Amritsar bridge guard raid and murders. He has been arrested and sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case.

858) Rur Singh, son of Attar Singh, of Churchak, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. Was appointed to the staff of the Ghadr Party on board ss. Korea in place of Jagat Ram who stayed behind at Manilla. At Hong Kong he was appointed to the Central Committee which was formed to carry on the campaign on their return to India, Having some knowledge of English, he was chosen at Hong Kong as an emissary to the German Consul at Canton and visited him in company with Nawab Khan. He arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned but subsequently released. He resumed his connection with the party on his release from Jail and was eventually captured in company with

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Nidhan Singh of Chugga. He was sent for trial in the lahore supplementery case and sentenced to transportation for life.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

868) Sahib Singh of Gurusar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore an associate of Bir Singh of his village and a revolutionary.

869) Sajan Singh, alias Arjan Singh of Khokrana, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. On board the Tosa Maru was elected to be a member of Nawab Khan's special band. Got off the Tosa Maru special at Raewind and was not interned. Met Nawab Khan at Ludhiana Station on 3rd November 1914. He took a leading part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab, murdered a head constable in the Anarkali Bazaar, Lahore, who with a Sub-Inspector, attempted to arrest him, Banta Singh of Sangwal and Harnam Singh of Bhatti Goraya, Sialkot. Has been hanged.
C.I.D. file No. 430 of 1915.

870 Sajjan Singh, son of Gian Singh, of Khosa Pandu, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore; went abroad three years ago. Was one of a party which left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard for Bangkok, and who were arrested and interned in Burma in May having come in overland from Siam. They were described by the Hong Kong police as truculent and worth watching. In his statement he said that he had been working in Hankow until he fell sick and that he was returning to work on his land at home. Nothing is known against him in his village.

887) Sardara Singh, son of Anup Singh, of Singhanwala, Police Station Bagapurana, Ferozepore, was given seven years in Ferozepore for assembling to commit dacoity. The case was in continuation of Ferozeshahr murder case.

910) Sher Singh, alias Kartar Singh, son of Sundar Singh Jat, Sidhu, of Chunawala, Police Station Bagapurana.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Left India six or seven years ago at the age of sixteen. Stated to be a person of some small education. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a persecutor of loyal Indians at Vancouver. Seems to be identical with Kartar Singh, son of Hira Singh.

927) Sucha Singh, son of Wazir Singh of Sadasinghwala, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

928) Suchet Singh, of Bakanwal, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. An office-bearer of the Hindustan Association. America Address: 554, West 114th Street, New York. It is reported that Chandra Kanta Chakravarti suspected this man of giving information against him.
G.D. page 106.

939) Sundar Singh, Ghalli, son of Mangal Singh, Jat (Virk) of Ghall Kalan, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Left India to join his brother Mewa Singh at Colombo; thence went to America where he got work in District Washington, American address: care of 533, Ist Avenue South, Seattle. Sent copies of the Ghadr paper wrapped up in the Loyal Gazzette, to which he is a subscriber to his family. He delivered a seditious lecture at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno, California, in January 1915.

942) Sundar Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Dhudike, Moga, Ferozepore. Was one of a batch of 12 deported from America, who arrived in Calcutta by the ss. Nam Sang in January 1915 and explained that they had gone over from Canada in search of work and had been arrested for illegal entry. Three of them have already been arrested and interned-Bahadur Singh, Chanchal Singh and Mit Singh. Two more have been convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case-Kala Singh and Jowand Singh. Reported by the Ferozepore Committee to be dangerous. Arrested and interned.

983) Thaman Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Daudhar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, a convert to the Ghadr Party.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

986) Tilok Singh, son of Lehna Singh of Daudhar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. An ex-policeman, expelled from the Malay States for circulating the Ghadr. Moderately well educated and known to have advanced political ideas. An ex-sepoy No. 4928 of the 15th Sikhs. Has been arrested and interned.

990) Tota Singh, son of Wasawa Singh, of Mahla Kalan, Bagapurana, Ferozepore; a Mishima Maru passenger who has been interned.

1011) Wadhawa Singh, Jat, of Ghall Kalan, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Returned to India from Shanghai and is reported to be a member of Ghadr Party. Entertained a Ghadr dacoity party led by Nidhan Singh at his home at Ghall Kalan.

749) Nidhan Singh, son of Teja Singh, of Jaisinghwala, Police Station Bagapurana, Ferozepore, was found at Colombo importing firearms in a box with a false bottom. He has been interned. A letter had been intercepted some time before from Chanan Singh at Manilla to Narain Singh and Tara Singh at Jaisinghwala warning them of this man's impending return to India to cause harm to various local people. Nidhan Singh feigns madness.

493) Jowala Singh, son of Rura Singh, Jat, of Gurusar, Police Station Kothai, Ferozepore, worked as a watchman for some years in Shanghai and Hankow. Where his conduct is reported to have been very bad, as he was quarrelsome and a drunken loafer. He was arrested in connection with the Ferozeshahr outrage and made a confession at the trial. He was a bad character of some notoriety before he went abroad. He has been interned. C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

767) Pali, son of Sham Singh, of Giddarbaha, Ferozepore: a Mishima Maru passenger with Nidhan Singh's Ghadr party. He has been restricted to his village.
C.I.D. File No. 1091 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

791) Prem Singh son of Karm Singh of Tharaj, Post Office Samadh, Ferozepur, reported by Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.

781) Phuman Singh son of vir Singh of Jiwan-wala, Kotkpura, Faridkot. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned, was particularly turbulent on the special train on the way up from Calcutta.

98) Barkat Rai. A correspondent of G.D. Kumar in January 1904. At that time he was at Moga, Ferozepore.

267) Gajjan Singh, son of Dasaundha Singh, of Khosa Pandu, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. Went abroad 3 years ago and worked as watchman in Hankow. Was one of a party who left Hong Kong in March 1915 by the ss. Standard for Bangkok, and who were arrested and interned in Burma in May having come in overland from Siam. They were described by the Hong Kong police as truculent and deserving of watching.

357) Harnam Singh, Jat of Ghall Kalan, who has returned to India from America, entertained at his house a dacoity party of which Nidhan singh and Jowala Singh were the leaders.

457) Jaimal Singh son of Jiwan Singh, of Mahlsar, Police Station Moga, Ferozepur. A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. An objectionable Gurmukhi manuscript was found in his cell at Multan some four months after his arrival there.

611) Mahinder Singh alias Joginder singh. of Dhudike, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepur, a returned emigrant, who knows bomb making, brought materials through Bhagat Singh of Ballowal, has been arrested and will be sent for trial in the Supplementary Lahore Case. Said by Nawab Khan to have been collecting a Ghadr Gang near Dhudike. Reported also to have been in possession of 5 swords and 4 pistols.

162) Bishan Singh, of Wirpal, Police Station Jandiala,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Amritsar, took part in the revolutionary activities in the Punjab. Has been arrested and interned.
C.I.D. File No. 1225 of 1915.

167) Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Police Station Moga, Ferozepore, wrote a very seditious and pro-German letter from Post Office Box 10B, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, to Dear Uncle, Sardar Mehr Singh, Chuhar Kana Mandi, Gujranwala.

242) Dhan Singh, son of Hari Singh, of Dhalloke, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore. A member of the Ghadr party which left San Francisco by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. Arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru, and at the time when the ship was searched, was found in possetion of a duplicating machine, a copy of the Ghadr paper, and some seditious papers in connection with the Komagata Maru affair and other subjects.

776) Partab Singh: the name of a member of the Ghadr Party which left San Francisco by the ss. Korea on 29th August 1914; stated to be a resident of Ferozepur and a member of Nawab Khan's own band; very probably Partab Singh son of Jai Singh of Safowal, Police Station Moga, Ferozepur, who arrived by the ss Tosa Maru and was interned.

FARIDKOT

161) Bishan Singh of Kot Kapura. Faridkot. A member of the Ghadr Party who was previously a sepoy in the Shanghai Municipal Police and known to Jawala Singh and Ishar Singh. It was to his house that members of the party responsible for the Ferozeshahr murder paid a visit and where some of them put up for the night with Kishan Singh, Bishan Singh's brother. Bishan Singh was away at the time and his brother said that he was constantly away from home, working in the cause of the party and visiting various villages. He is also stated to have attempted to tamper with sepoys.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

650) Mehr Singh son of Nand Singh of Majaki, Faridkot, a member of the Ghadr Party which returned by the ss Mishima Maru; was a member of the party which went to Nander and tried to purchase revolvers there. On his way home visited Delhi with some other members of the party; went to the Rikabganj Gurdwara and reproached the Pujari for his lack of zeal; also visited the 30th Punjabis: fed at his home Ishar Singh and Jowala Singh of the Ferozeshahr dacoity party and showed his readiness to join the expedition.

697) Nand Singh, Jat, of Kumharo or Kumhira, Faridkot State: related through his wife to people in the village of Gurusar; including Sadhu Singh, a watchman in a Coal Company at Shanghai; was a member of the Ghadr Party on board the Mishima Maru.

PATIALA

61) Bachan Singh, son of Bagga Singh, of Bhikki, Patiala, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for assembling to commit dacoity. He was connected with the emigrant revolutionaries who committed the Ferozepore murders; and the case in which he was convicted arose out of that outrage.
C.I.D. File No. 1552 of 1915.

97) Barkat Ali of Donhair, Police Station Barnala, Patiala, now in Manilla, where his address is care of Lainsular Fabric Cigarillers, was present at a Ghadr meeting in Manilla when the ss. Korea was in harbour in September 1914. Those present at meeting promised to follow to India later. Barket Ali wrote a letter on the 30th August 1915 from Manilla to the Maharaja of Patiala in which he made misstatements regarding the war, represented himself to be a Ghadr leader and said he was soon returning to take command of troops who had joined the cause. He wrote another letter to Maula Shah of a village in the Patiala State, with an enclosure for Wasawa Singh of some village near Ludhiana. In both of these he said that he would soon return and that he was

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

pretending to the British Consul that he was a loyal subject, and foretold a speedy downfall of the British Empire in India. He appears to have been an associate of and sympathiser with Rahmat Ali, Faqir who was hanged in the Ferozeshahr murder case.

160) Bishan Singh of Kolgarh, Kaleke, Patiala, a sepoy (No. 297) in the Burma Police was dismissed in April 1915 for writing a disloyal letter to another Burma Policeman, and is now reported to be watchman to a German in Shanghai.

165) Bishan Singh, son of Bengha Singh of Gitani (Katani) Patella (Patiala). Was constable No. 12 in the British Municipal Police, Hankow, from which service he was dismissed. He is said to be responsible for the despatch of a large number of copies of the Ghadr paper from Hankow to India. In his registration slip it is further noted that he comes from Parganna Bhutindi (Bhatinda.).
C.I.D. File No. 276 of 1915.

223) Dalip Singh, son of Kesar Singh, of Ghanauri, Patiala State, took part in the Rabbon dacoity was convicted of dacoity but not conspiracy by the Lahore Tribunal and sentenced to seven years imprisonment under section 395, Indian Penal Code. Not a returned emigrant.

231) Dasaunda Singh, son of Sham Singh of Rampura, Police Station Barnala. Patiala. Was one of a party who left Hong Kong for Bangkok in March 1915 by the ss. Standard and were reported by the police of the colony to be truculent and in need of watching. They were arrested and interned six weeks later in Burma having come in overland from Siam. In his statement he said that he had left his home in 1914 to bring back his nephew who was a watchman at Amoy. The nephew, he stated, refused to come back.
C.I.D. File No. 1012 of 1915.

232) Daya Singh of Daffar Bassi, Patiala, sent two seditious letters from Vancouver to Sub-Inspector Jharmal Singh Police Station Mulapur, Patiala, and to Babu Mota Singh,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

84th Punjabis Rawalpindi. The letter to Babu Mota Singh prophesied a successful end to the mutiny and spoke of the early arrival in India of a Vaid Hakim who would cure the country's illness. Daya Singh was at one time in the 45th Sikhs. An uncle of his Hamir Singh was a Jemadar in the 84th.
C,I.D. File No 1137 of 1915.

282) Ganga Singh, son of Samand Singh, of Chima, Police Station Sunam, Patiala, Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Returned to India on the ss. On Sang in January 1915. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and internment.

284) Ghaniya Singh, son of Dharm Singh of village Maru Kalan, Patiala State. A returned emigrant who ran amock in his village and shot three of his enemies. He was arrested and sent for trial in the State. He escaped from custody and is now absconding.

294) Gopal Singh of village Daffar, Police Station Bassi, Patiala, formerly a sepoy in the 84th Punjabis, wrote with his cousin Daya Singh from View Hill Post Office North Burnaby, Vancouver B.C. a seditious letter to Babu Mota Singh, head clerk of the Adjutant's Office, 84th Punjabis.

398) Hira Singh, son of Bela Singh, of Sherpur, Barnala, Patiala. reported by the Shanghai Police to be a seditionist.

444) Ismail Khan, son of Faiz Baksh, of Baral, Police Station Sherpur, Patiala, Tosa Maru passenger. Interned, but subsequently released and restricted to his village. He was said by Nawab Khan not to have been one of the revolutionaries on board. The violence of his conduct on the way up from Calcutta however, seemed to contradict this.
C.I.D. File No. 293 of 1915.

477) Jewan Singh, son of Wazir Singh, Jat, of Dhulelsinghwala, Patiala. Came on from Manilla to join

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

the Korea passengers at Hong Kong and sailed for.India with them on the Tosa Maru. Was accompanied by his wife who also was a revolutionary. Took part in the activities of the revlutionaries in November 1916. and was one of the Ferozshahr murderers. He has been hanged.
C.I.D. File No. 1831 of 1915.

484) Jiwan Singh, son of Warayam Singh, of Dhingri, Police Station Sirhind, Patiala, A Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

499) Kaku Singh of Langewal, Patiala, a friend of Bhagat Singh and Roda singh, in Wariam Singh's statement it is said that all three men were sepoys together in the Shanghai Municipal Police. Was visited by a Ghadr dacoity party in the Punjab. Is also reported to have been to America and to be in correspondence with Harnam Singh of Astoria.
G.D. Page. 89.

518) Karam Singh, son of Manak Singh, of Jaswana, Police Station Sherpur, Patiala. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned. While in Jail is reported to have feigned madness and to have torn his clothes, and to have indulged in loose wild talk with the Jailor to the effect that the supremacy of the British was about to end.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

539) Kehr Singh of Chime Kalan, Post Office Bhanal (Barnala), Patiala, a dismissed constable (28th February 1913) No. 364 of the Shanghai Police; reported by the Shanghai authorities to be a seditionist.
C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

551) Khan Muhammad of Raisar, Patiala State, attended Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Astoria.
Banta Singh's Statement.

595) Lakha Singh, son of Hira Singh, of village Daulatpur Khalor, Patiala, served in the 87th Punjabis, resigned

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

and went to Shanghai and joined the police there. Was dismissed for writing a seditious letter to sepoy Chanan Singh of the 87th Punjabis. Is now reported to be in Shanghai unemployed.
C.I.D. File No. 1487 of 1915.

666) Moola Singh of Langwal, Patiala; a close friend of Roda Singh and Bhagat Singh; all three men were in the Shanghai Police together; is reported to have also been in America and is now at his home where he was visited by Ghadr dacoity party.
G.D. Page 91.

713) Narain Singh, son of Mahna Singh, of Thikriwala, Police Station, Barnala, Patiala State, aged 38 years medium height well built long beard. Made himself conspicuous at a meeting held in California at which Barkatullah, Harnam Singh Gobind Behari Lal and he himself spoke urging Indians In America to return to India for the mutiny. Thikriwala village, his home was the Head-quarters of a large band of dangerous dacoits in 1899 and has still an evil reputation. Narain Singh was one of the three delegates who visited England and India in 1913 to ventilate the greivances of the Indian emigrants in Canada. Narain Singh who stayed on in India for some time after the departure of his companions, is now abroad and believed to be probably in America.

715) Narain Singh, alias Ram Singh, son of Abalu Singh of Balo, P.S. Bhatinda, Patiala State, reported to be a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

784) Pirthi Singh, son of Shadi Ram, Rajput, of Sambhu, Patiala State. He left America by ss. Korea on 29th August 1914. At a meeting of the various parties at Hong Kong, he was elected to the Central Committee. He was detailed for work in India particularly by the dissemination of seditious literature. While in America he used to visit Jowal Singh's farm near Stockton in order to experiment in Bomb making and was present at the explosion which wounded the unknown man said to belong to the Provinces. Was joint owner with Amar Singh, Rajput, of four of the pistols found in the Doctor's cabin on board

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

the Tosa Maru, was allowed off the Ship as he stated be had come from Penang. Was present at the Landhowal meeting on 17th November 1914 when Nawab Khan, Kartar Singh of Sarabha, Kanshi Ram and Nidhan Singh met to organise dacoity parties. On that occasion stated he had been advised by Bhai Parmanand not to take up press work but to do military work instead. He was convicted of an attempt to murder the police officer who arrested him at Ambala, was sent for trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards reduced to one of transportation for life.

789) Prem Singh, son of Dhian Singh of Jaimnah, Police Station Sherpur, Patiala. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned. C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

812) Rahmat Ali, Fakir, of Wazidke, Police Station Barnala. A member of the Ghadr Party in Manilla. Followed the Ghadr Party of the Korea to Hong Kong and proceeded with them to India. On board ss. Tosa Maru was chosen a member of Nawab Khan's own party. Was concerned in the Ferozeshahr murder outrage. Has been convicted, sentenced to death and hanged.
G.D. Page 40.

190) Chanan Singh of Daud, Tahsil Barnala, Patiala, formerly in the Burma Military Police and then in the Hong Kong Post Office. Deported from Hong Kong by the ss. Sangola in 1915 as a dangerous man. Interned in Burma.

302) Gulab Kaur alias Basant Kaur. A woman worker of the revolutionary party who was found in the house of Amar Singh of Kotla (q.v.) and has been interned in the Hoshiarpur Jail. she is Mussamat Kirpo, the wife of Jiwan Singh, who was hanged in the Feroze-Shahr case. (No: 477)

537) Kehr Singh son of Fateh Singh alias Hari Singh son of Sawan Singh of Ram Niwas, Balianwala, Sangrur. Tosa Maru passenger,. Interned.

863) Sadu Singh, Jat, of Bhikki, Patiala, a member of the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Ghadr Party which arrived in Ceylon by ss. Mishima Maru.
G.D. Page 102.

878) Santa Singh of Saniwala, Patiala, a dismissed constable (6th March 1914), No. 394, of the Shanghai Police reported by the Shanghai authorities to be a seditionist. C.I.D. File No. 970 of 1915.

904) Sharaf Din, of Raisar, Patiala State: attended Har Dayal's Ghadr meeting at Astoria.

919) Sohan Singh, of Bhikki, Patiala, a revolutionary, reported to have left America for India.

940) Sundar Singh, of Jhandsar, Patiala. Reported to have been an important member of the Vancouver Society in 1930.
G.D. Page 107.

959) Surjan Singh, son of Khazan Singh, of Behla Patiala. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned. Was the leader of a Ghadr Party from Canada which met the ss. Korea party at Hong Kong. Was chosen as an emissary to see the German Consul at Canton, but did not actually interview him
C.I.D. File No. 1813 of 1915.

972) Thakur Das, Ghulam Hussain, son of Sawan Ram Brahmin, of Dhuri, Patiala. A notorious agitator who first visited America in 1905. On his return to India he was closely connected with Ajit Singh and Amba Prasad in the unrest in the Punjab in 1907-1908. Was arrested along with Ram Dass, Soralia, in 1908 for preaching sedition in Patiala, Left India secretly in 1909, and followed Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Prasad to warn them of their impending arrest. Appeared later in Paris and on the continent. On August 25th, 1912, left for America where he quickly got into touch with the Ghadr party and was reported to be preaching sedition among the Sikh labourers on the Pacific Coast. Was active in trying to get Ajit Singh over to America to preach to the Sikhs

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

and got up a subscription for this purpose.

1013) Wariam Singh alias Prem Singh, Amli (Opium-eater), son of Dayal Singh, Jat, of Thiraj, Police Station Barnala, Patiala State. Previously a watchman at Shanghai. Was present at the Ghadr meeting convened by Nidhan Singh and others at Moga. Was one of Nidhan Singh's gang, part of which committed the Ferozepore murders. Was also concerned in the Ludhiana dacoities. He was killed by a bomb in the Chabba dacoity. Amritsar. 1915,

1018) Wariam Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Bhikki, Patiala, was given seven years in Ferozepore for assembling to commit dacoity. The case was in continuation of the Ferozeshahr murders.
C.I.D. File No 1552 of 1915.

1029) Wazir Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, of village Joga Rulla, Police Station Mansa Patiala. Was reported by the Shanghai Gurdwara Committee to be the leader of the seditious movement. In revenge, the three assaulted Boota singh, the Secretary of the Gurdwara. Wazir Singh escaped. The others were imprisoned and then deported. He then took service in the F.M.S. Police. The Authorities there have been informed that there is a warrant from Shanghai for his arrest.
C.I.D. File No. 437 of 1915.

1030) Wazir Singh, son of Nihal Singh of Morandwali, Police Station Bhikki, Patiala State. Reported by the Canadian authorities to be a seditionist. Almost certainly identical with Wazir Singh son of Nihal Singh of Bhurawal, police station Bhikki, Patiala, who arrived in India by ss. Tosa Maru and was interned.
C.I.D. File No. 7 of 1915.

NABHA

40) Arjan Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Lohatbadi, instigated the Rabbon dacoity committed by returned emigrants and took part in it himself. Took part in the

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

abortive raid on the Doraha bridge guard. Absconding.

80) Bakhshish Singh, son of Dewa Singh, of Bhamina, Police Station Dialpura, Nabha State. Tosa Maru passenger. Interned.
C.I.D. File No. 670 of 1914.

233) Debichand, Dr. alias Kesho Ram, of Pakoke, Nabha State, uncle of Nabhi Ram Joshi (q.v.). Arrived in America in September 1905. One of the leaders of the Indian Community at Vancouver, where, according to an entry in the note-book of Surendra Mohan Bose, his address was 131. Hastings Street. Is mentioned in an important letter from G.D. Kumar to Harnam singh of Sahri as being behind the attempt to charter a vessel in the spring of 1914, through on Behari Lal Varma, to take emigrants from India to Vancouver. This attempt undoubtedly led to Gurdit Singh's unsuccessful venture in the Komagata Maru.

406) Icchra Singh, son of Bahal Singh, of Lohatbaddi, Nabha. A leading Tat Khalsa of the Nabha State. Converted to Ghadr. Became an active supporter of the revolutionaries. Was made an approver in the Lahore Case.

707) Narain Singh, of Lohatbadi took part in the Rabbon dacoity. Approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

884) Sapuran Singh, son of Narain Singh, of Dandrali, Nabha, Deserted from the Malay States Police with Arjan Singh and Mansa Singh. Is suspected to be a seditionist. Arrested and interned by the State.

898) Sewa Singh, son of Gajjo, of Lohatbadi, Nabha State took part in the abortive attack on the Doraha bridge guard. An absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

935) Sundar Singh, Akali, of Atalgarh, Nabha State, whose real home is at Jhaner, Maler Kotla State, and who has recently been living at Ase Majra, Police Station Sanaur, Patiala, was an associate of Arjan Singh of Khokrana.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Took part in the abortive attack on the Ferozepore Cantonment in February 1915. He was also in the Jhaner dacoity. He has been arrested and will be sent for trial in the Supplementary Cónspiracy Case at Lahore.
C.I.D. File No. 1536 of 1915.

JIND

347) Hari Singh, son of Sewan Singh, alias Kehar Singh son of Fateh Singh, of village Ramanawas, Jind State. A Tosa Maru Passenger. Interned. Had been in Hong Kong and Shanghai. He deliberately gave a false name and address on his arrival in India.
C.I.D. File No. 859 of 1914-15.

U.S.A.

6) Adalat Khan wrote a seditious letter from Portaland, Oregon, to Kalm Din of Hel, Post Office Lehri, Jhelum.

234) Devi Chand of Sawtille, Los Angeles, California, was reprimanded in a letter from one Daulat Singh for having sent the Ghadr, and for his extremist ideas.

264) Fauja Singh writing from Post Office Box 85, El. Centro, California, to Bhag Singh of Mamudpura, Post Office Waltoha, Lahore, cautioned him to avoid doing anything to obstruct the Ghadr workers in India who are endeavouring to liberate the country.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

292) Gokul Chand of Astoria, Oregon. The sender of a copy of the Ghadr newspaper to Mr. Munshi Mall Bhabara, Hoshiarpur.
G.D. Page. 16.

806) Radoo. A name which transpired in the correspondence of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. G.D. Kumar's letter addressed to Harnam Singh, Pal Singh and Hazara Singh at Victoria B.C. bore the following pencil address on the cover: To Radoo and Kashi Ram,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Hill Post Office care of John Marbury South Vancouver, B.C., On another slip of papers was noted Mr. Radoo 34, Almeda Road, via Oakland, California, United States of America. Address Hazara Singh, Punjab Singh Rattan Singh.

266) Foola Singh, post office Stockton, Box No. 1040, sent a copy of the Ghadr to Partab Singh, Lambardar, son of Sundar Singh of Patti Boohik village, post office Rurka Kalan, Jullundur.

804) Puri, M.L. A student at Berkeley having his address Post Office Box 455. This address was common to a number of student at Berkeley who were connected with the Ghadr Party. Is a member of the Hindusthan Association, and a friend of Ram Lal Devi Das (q.v.).

4) Abdulla of Ontario, California, sent a seditious letter to Yusaf Ali of Dharmiwal, post office Parjian Kalan. Nakodar Tehsil, Jullundur.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

673) Muhammad Ali, a student who was reported to have been present at a meeting of the Hindusthan Association at New York on 25th May 1914, at which M.P.T. Acharya. J.N. Sanyak, Kamala Devi and others were present. Seemed to be extraordinarily bitter on the subject of the admission of Indian students to America.

674) Muhammad Bakhsh, care of the Hammond Lumber Company Astoria, was asked by Dr. Devi Dyal of Sur Singh, Lahore, not to send him the Ghadr as its entry into India had been prohibited.

841) Ram Sukul, D.S. At one time Assistant Secretary of the West Division of the Hindustan Association. Resided at that time at the Y.M.C.A. Monroo, near Oakland, California. Has subsequently removed to Chicago.

850) Roda Ram, the sender of a seditious letter from California to Jiwan Singh of Chitti, Jullundur.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

819) Raja Ram, A relation of Nabhi Ram Joshi. Now in America.

145) Bhayan the sender of a seditious letter to Hukam Singh, appeal writer, Abbottabad, from Los Angeles, California.
204) Chet Singh in America was reprimanded in a letter by Arjan Singh of Jamsher, Jullundur, for a letter which he had written and was directed not to do the like again.

473) J.B.T. Singh, Hammond Lumber Company, Astoria, sent a copy of the Ghadr to one Hukam Singh, Bhamba, a student of the F.Sc. Second year, Dayal Singh Hostel, Lahore.

561) Kirpa Singh of Astoria, Oregon, was in correspondence with Bhagwan Singh, the deported Granthi. In a letter, dated 16th May 1914, Bhagwan Singh wrote saying that he and Barkat Ullah were arriving in America, and wanted information sent to Sirdar Jehan Singh, Sardar Jawala Singh and Har Dayal.

608) Mahandu, the sender, from Ontario, California, of a seditious letter to Ghulam Ghauns, son of Shera, of Sianiwal Tehsil Nakodar, Jullundur.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

808) Radha Singh post office Box 71, Selma, California, wrote two revolutionary letters to Subedar Gurdit Singh and Sardar Nadar Singh of the 28th Punjabis.

614) Makhan Singh of Post Box, Upland, Clifornia, the sender of the seditious letter to Ghuma Singh of Sabra, Lahore.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

613) Mahmud, the writer from New York of a seditious letter to Maulvi Haji Nur Ahmad Mullah, Cosakelly (?) Buffah Ballah Hazara.

641) Maya Singh; a man of this name wrote from 1308, School Street, Honolulu, to Lakha Singh (Phagwara), Singh Sabha, Sukkur, recommending to him to Ghadr paper.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

G.D. Page 89.

665) Mohan Singh an aviator, arrived in New York on 10th January 1914, where he got work at the Curtis Aeroplane Company, Hammond's Port, New York. A Photograph of this man was found with Surendra Mohan Bose, when arrested at Umaria, Central India, on 25th November 1914, for having supplied bomb formulae to Harnam Singh of Sahri. An Address which may be that of the same Mohan Singh was found in one of Surendra Mohan Bose's pocket-book: Mohan Singh, 6558, Stuart Avenue, Chicago. He is reported to be young almost a boy, and to be now in Stockton.

298) Gopal Singh, who gave his address as care of Ratan Singh of Post Office Box 571, Woodland, California, wrote a seditious letter from Cristobal, Panama, to Puran Singh L.N.B. Company, Drill Instructor, 15th Sikhs, Multan.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

350) Hari singh, student of the California University, Berkeley. He is reported to receive letters bearing the post mark Jansuti Sha (Janda Singh) Jullundur.
G.D. Page. 69.

355) Harnam Singh a person of this name arrived in San Francisco on 1st July 1913 to join Basant Singh of Joseph Island, California. He was reported to be aged 27 years, and to have given as his last address the Washington Hotel, Shanghai.
G.D. Page 72.

363) Harnam Singh of Post Office Box, 115, Walnut Grove, California, wrote a seditious letter to Pulla Singh of Kasumpore, MalerKotla.

362) Harnam Singh of Post Office Box 15 Moorpark, California wrote a seditious letter to Naik Jawala Singh, 23rd Pioneers Lahore.

408) Imam Din of Bordeaux, Washington, the writer of a

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

seditious letter to Nabi Bakhsh of Akbarpur, Post Office Parjian Kalan, Jullundur.

465) Jawahir Singh, mentioned by Sohan Singh of Tharoo as doing good work for the Ghadr Party in America along with Kesar Singh and Moola Singh.

469) Jawand Singh. A man of this name in California was in correspondence with Harnam Singh of Sahri, his letters show that he was in full sympathy with the Ghadr movement. His name is shown as a subscriber to the Yugantar Asharam.
G.D. Page. 78.

669) M.R. Singh. The sender, from America, of a copy of the Ghadr to Sardar Mitt Singh Havildar, village Bidipur, Jullundur; a letter sent at the same time was of a very violent nature.
G.D. Page. 91.

695) Nanak Chand. This name occurred in the correspondence of Harnam Singh, Sahri, the bomb-maker. A list of Addresses to whom the Ghadr newspaper should be sent was forwarded by this man who, from the tone of his letter, was an ardent member of the Ghadr Party. He is reported by an informer to be young man of the Jullundur District, to be at present at Stockton having come there from Oregon, and to have recited seditious verses at a Ghadr meeting at Fresno in January 1915.

753) Nizam Din, of Portland, Oregon. Sent a copy of the Ghadr newspaper to Abdulla Khan, Second Master, Islamia High School, Amritsar. Was stated to be returning to India by ss. Mongolia on 24th October 1914 in order to work up the Ghadr campaign.
C.I.D. File No. 130 of 1915.

795) Puran Singh: a person of this name wrote, from California, a very violent and mutinous letter to Pal Singh Naik, B Company, 82nd Punjabis, Nowshera.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

823) Raj Muhammad, Punjabi, A person of this name was deported from America. Was said to be returning by the Komagata Maru, but this report was found to be incorrect.

827) Rajinder Singh (Sardar) B.A. mentioned in Indar Singh's letter to Bal Singh as treasurer of the new Sikh Temple Committee at Stockton, April 1914.

908) Sher Muhammad. A frontier Bhotani, reported to be a friend of Kartar Singh of Sarabha, and to have attended the Sacramento Ghadr conference where he subscribed to the funds raised for the Ghadr.

934) Sundar Das, sent, from Box 1040, Stockton, a copy of the Ghadr newspaper to Mahant Iswar Das, Dharamsala of Sadhu Singh, Patti Boohiki, Post Office and village Rurka, Jullundur. The above American address is also that of one Foola Singh who may be a friend of Sundar Das or another name for him.

944) Sundar Singh. Stated to be a person who helped Naurang Singh to preach among the Indians in America, and to have returned to India, where he attended a Ghadr meeting on the banks of the Sutlej.

961) Talb Isa. Reported to have lived at Sacramento with one Rustam Khan. Both men were recipients of the Ghadr newspaper which they used to circulate freely in Sacramento. May possibly be identical with one Taib Aki (?) who writing from 209. 1/2 L. Street, Sacramento, to Nawab Sayid Muhammad President of the Indian National Congress, Karachi, heaps curses on him and says that all Indians in America were burning to revolt and thirsting for the blood of the white monkeys.

899) Shah, P.K. Possibly identical with one Kirpa Ram. Sent from Tonopah. No. United States of America, a copy of the Ghadr newspaper to L. Daulat Ram of Basian, Ludhiana.

902) Sham Singh, of post office Golden Box 65. Sent copies of the Ghadr to people in the Ferozepore District.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

84) Bakhshi, S.R. The secretary and Treasurer to the Iowa chapter of the Hindusthan Association.

99) Barkat Rai, Rajput, of Astoria, Ore, Writes and sends copies of the Ghadr newspaper from the Hindi Library, Post Box 859, San Francisco.

112) Bawa Singh of Seattle, Washington, sent a copy of the Ghadr to one Devi Singh of Bochoi, Hoshiarpur, a Second year student in the D.A.V. College Boarding house, Lahore.

CANADA

30) Arjan Singh. A man of this name was a member of the influential Indian Committee which was formed at Vancouver to see the Immigration authorities regarding the Komagata Maru.

101) Basant Singh of 1750, 3rd Avenure, West, Vancouver, wrote a very inflammatory letter to Havildar Narain Singh of the 6th Company, 47th Sikhs, Jullundur, of whom he appears to be a covillager or relation.

111) Bawa Singh of 1866, 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, was written by Partab Singh of Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur, and told not to send the Ghadr.
C.I.D File No. 492, of 1915.

126) Bhag Singh, No. 40, Mosse Whittington Saw Mill Company, Victoria, B.C. was directed in a letter from a Sikh of Nangal Kalan, Hoshiarpur, to warn returning emigrants not to have copies of the Ghadr with them on arrival.

1102) Uttam Singh of Vancouver. Reported by Bela Singh at his trial to have threatened to take his life for the past year. Was wounded at the affray at the Sikh Temple Vancouver.

1004) Varma, Ganga Ram, sent a copy of the Ghadr

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

newspaper to one Labhu Ram, Fombi, Post Office Nanda Chor, Hoshiarpur. May be identical with a Ganga Ram who from 207, Harris Street, Vancouver, sent a letter to the post box of Mukund Lal Pathak of Berkeley. This letter showed close connection with Har Dayal. May again be identical with the Ganga Ram of Agra, who was stated to be a prominent member of the Ghadr Party at Los Angeles, California; and a close friend of Dr. Kudda or Gudda (q.v.) and cognisant of his scheme to overturn the British Government with the aid of 50 or 60 men and the expenditure of 6,000 dollars.

474) Jewal. A name given in one of the Vancouver papers as that of the assailant of Bela Singh, who was on friendly terms with the authorities. Resided at Mud Bay near Ladner. Vancouver

136) Bhagwan Singh of Raipur spoke at the meeting held on 10th January 1914 at the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, when Chajju Ram spoke against one Babu Singh for helping the authorities.
G.D. Page 57.

164) Bishan Singh, sent a copy of the Ghadr from the address: C/o Hukam Singh Limongon & son's Saw-mills, Victoria, to Fatteh Singh, Nangal Kalan, Hoshiarpur.
G.D. Page 59

194) Chanda Singh sent a copy of the Ghadr and a very objectionable letter to one Harnam Singh of village Chima, Thenbwala, Amritsar, saying that he cannot return this spring (1914) but that he hopes to get back to India from British Columbia, after a year. In the meantime he will remain in British Columbia.

323) Hakim Singh of Vancouver. The writer together with one Jiwan Singh of an inflammatory letter to Sardar Indar Singh of village Madhadevpur, Jullundur. Inside the letter were copies of the Ghadr newspaper.

566) Kishan Singh of the Khalsa Diwan Society, Golden, B.C. was appealed to, for assistance, by telegram by Harnam

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Singh of Sahri and others, arrested at Sumas when attempting to smuggle through arms for the Komagata Maru passengers.

395) Hazara Singh, This name frequently transpired in the correspondence belonging to Harnam Singh of Sahri. G.D. Kumar writing on the 19th February, addresses his letter to my dear Harnam Singh, Pala Singh and Hazara Singh. Harnam Singh is Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. The writer wished to know if he was required at Victoria-Sidney Railway Victoria B.C. Another cover addressed to Mr. Hazara Singh 3132, Douglas Street, Victoria, had inside it a letter from Rajmalsa Shambhu, the holder of the mortgage on India House Settele, to my dear Hazara Singh or Pala Singh. A slip was also found amongst Harnam Singh's paper with Hazara Singh, Punjab Singh, and Rattan Singh written on it. It is on record that Hazara Singh receives letters from Pala Singh and Hazara Singh of village Dhaliwal, Tahsil Nakodar, Jullundur. These letters showed that the writers had received copies of the Ghadr on three different occasions.

982) Thakka Singh. The name of a man deported from Vancouver for escaping from the detention shed. G.D. Page 100.

410) Iman Din, Vancouver B.C.A, A name noted in the pocket book of Hussain Rahim.

415) Indar Singh of Golden, B.C. sent copy of the Ghadr to Chanda Singh of Litala, Ludhiana.

988) Tilok Singh. This name occurs twice in the accounts of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker. On the first occasion "Victoria" is entered and on the second in confinement.

689) Nagina Singh, of Post Office Box 68, Ladnor, B.C. was reprimanded in a letter by Sher Singh of Jhingra, Post Office Mukandpur, Jullundur, for having sent him verses and for his general political outlook.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

742) Nawab Din, of Eburna Station, B.C. The sender of a copy of the Ghadr newspaper to Walait Shah, Chak Mughlani Nakodar, Jullundur. This man's address was found in the Ghadr mailing list which was recovered with the papers of Harnam Singh of Sahri, the bomb-maker.

828) Rallia Singh the signatory of an address presented by the Vancouver Sikhs to the Duke of Connaught at the time when the Sikhs had got into disfavour by not attending the Duke of Connaught's Review.

835) Ram Singh a member of the Sikh Temple Committee Vancouver. who shot, under very suspicious circumstances, Arjan Singh a friend of Harnam Singh a loyalist, on 3rd September 1914.

644) Mehar Chand, Post Office Box 232, Hill Crost, Vancouver. Wrote a strong letter to the Vancouver Times supporting a letter by Behari Lal Verma which said that the poverty of India was due to British rule.

527) Kartar Singh, of Victoria, B.C. the writer of an inflammatory letter to one Kesha Singh of Mangewal, Ferozepore. In the letter he sends mangoes to Sant Diwan Singh, a learned Sadhu, asking what measures should be taken to drive the English out of India.

866) Sagee Ram. Was arrested by the Vancouver police on a charge of perjury against one Babu Singh who had made himself obnoxious to the revolutionary party by helping the local authorities.

932) Sujan Singh. A signatory of a petition, addressed to the Duke of Connaught by the Sikhs of Vancouver in connection with the attendance of the Sikh ex-sepoys at the review held in honour of the Duke of Connaught.

MALAYA

831) Ram Lal, Devi Das. Formerly a student at Kuala Lampur,

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Malay States. A relation of Radha Ram, Head Deposit Clerk, The P.A.M.F.R. Fund, Lahore. Stated on arrival that he intended to join one M.L. Puri, a student at Berkley. May possibly be the Ram Lal of the Hammond Lumber Company, Astoria to whom Munshi Ram wrote regarding Ishar Singh.

CUBA

213) Dalip Singh, Central Romeli, Guantanamo Bay,Cuba, sent a copy of the Ghadr to Ganga Singh at Ratgada or Rotanda, Post Office Moron Jullundur. Enclosed was a letter which contained messages from Gopal Singh and Bhola Singh to Bhagwan Singh and Dalel Singh. Other copies of the Ghadr from Cuba were addressed in the same handwriting to (1) Maluk Singh, son of Achhar Singh of Rurka Kalan, Jullundur (2) Bishan Singh of Rurka Kalan, (3) Waryam Singh Lambardar, and Ishar Singh of Moron, Jullundur (4) Kishan Singh Zaildar of Jandiala, (5) Attar Singh or Dalip Singh of Rahpur Muhandapur (6) Chajjan Singh of Bara Pind, Jullundur, and (7) Ujagar Singh of Ratanda, Post Office Moron, Jullundur.

RANGOON

906) Sheo Nath, Dube, a clerk in the office of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, sent copies of the Ghadr to Dewan Chand and Ganpat Rai of Bandon Siam. In his letter he gave his address as 32, Jail Lane, Rangoon.

HANKOW

63) Bachan Singh wrote, with one Kehr Singh, a very pro-German and inflammatory letter to mother "Premi", Jalowal, Madoke Kapurthala. It is probable that he is or was a member of the German Police at Hankow.
G.D. Page 53.

538) Kehr Singh, constable No. 32, German Police, Hankow.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Wrote sending a copy of the Ghadr to mother "Premi", village Jalowal, Madoke, Kapurthala. On the envelope the name Bachan Singh written, and the letter appears to be the joint production of Bachan Singh and Kehr Singh. One Narain Singh is also mentioned in the letter as being with Kehr Singh and Bachan Singh.
G.D. Page 83.

706) Narain Singh of Hankow mentioned in Kehr's letter to mother (see Kehr Singh).
G.D. Page 93.

PHILLIPINES

966) Tara singh, at present employed at the Naval Arsenal, Olonganpo, Phillipine Islands. wrote a seditious letter in October 1915 to Hazur Singh of Bholapur, Police Station Sahnewal, Ludhiana. He said that it was a disgrace not to fight for freedom and equality. Two further letters of his addressed to Sardar Natha Singh, Jogindar Singh, Overseer, Public Works Department, of Bssein, Burma, were intercepted shortly after. One was very anti-English and pro-German, and both mentioned that he had seditious literature such as "Gunj", "Karaka" and "Hindson-Ki-Gawahi".

PANAMA

199) Charan Singh of Post Office Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, sent a seditious letter to Bhan Singh, teacher, of Chuhar Chak, Ferozepore.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

572) Kishen Singh of Post Office Cristobal, Canal Zone Panama, and writer of seditious letters to Bhan Singh. teacher, and Bishen Singh, of Chuhar Chak, Police Station Moga, Ferozepore.
C.I.D. File No. 103 of 1915.

SINGAPORE

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

38) Arjan Singh. Reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party at Singapore, where he works in the Government Printing Press.

826) Rallya Singh. Stated to be a member of the Ghadr Party at Singapore, where he works in the Government Press.

386) Haza Singh. A member of the Ghadr Party at Singapore who works in the Government Printing Press.
G.D. Page 73.

INDONESIA
MEDAN SUMATRA

443) Ishar Singh. The sender of a Ghadr from the Duteh East Indies to Sardar Basakha Singh, Muchal, Amritsar.

660) Mit Singh, an individual of this name whose parentage and Punjab residence are at present unknown is reported to live at Tabang Tingi, Sumatra, to be Secretary of the Gurdwara there and to be a member of the Ghadr Party in the Island.

682) Mul Singh, an individual of this name whose parentage and residence in the Punjab are unknown is reported to be in some Government service in Medan, Sumatra, and to be a member of the Ghadr Party in the Island.

SHANGHAI

431) Ishar Singh, Granthi at Shanghai, forwarded, with a note asking for the paper to be read out, a copy of the Ghadr to Subedar Saudagar Singh, 47th Sikhs, Jullundur, and another copy to the Granthi of the same regiment. from the statement of Banta Singh, son of Gyan Singh Jat, of Runwalla, Police Station Sirhali, Amritsar, ex-Sowar No. 2051, Troop 1, 23rd Cavalry, it appears that he collected 600 dollars for the passengers of the ss. Komagata Maru and that on hearing of Budge Budge riot he delivered a most Inflammatory lecture in the course of which he

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

said: Woe be to your birth - Your Punjabi brethren have been ruthlessly killed. Go back to India, revenge yourselves and expel the English from your country.

678) Mukham Singh, sent a letter and a copy of the Ghadr in an envelope belonging to the Shanghai Nankin Railway, to Mr. Rattan Singh of the 15th Sikhs. Mukham Singh may be Hukkam Singh. (See note on Dalip Singh) G.D. Page 91.

771) Partab Singh night watchman, Palace Hotel, Shanghai, wrote a seditious letter to Bhai Sundar Singh, Mahant Derawala Durali Kalan, Jullundur.

886) Sardara Singh, Nakai. Stated to have been sent to India from Shanghai by Gurdit Singh of the Komagata Maru prior to the sailing of that ship to America. His duty in India was to sound the army and see if they would join against Government if Gurdit Singh's party were refused admission into Canada. Said to be the nephew of a police doctor in Shanghai who has recently resigned and who has some knowledge of Pushtu.

351) Harnama, Brahman, of Dahlwan, said by Chanan Singh of Bur Chand to have been a seditionist at Shanghai; Chanan Singh, Statement.

178) Buta Singh, Havildar No. 184 in the Shanghai police reported by an informant to be a seditionist.

HONGKONG

172) Bishen Singh wrote from the English School for Indians HongKong to one Hukum Singh in America enquiring about G.D. Kumar, Teja Singh, Balwant Singh and Bhag Singh. The letter is dated September 1912 and in it the writer said that he hoped to return to India, if possible with G.D. Kumar (q.v.).

338) Hargobind Singh. A Sikh of Hong Kong who despatched copies of the Ghadr to India. Two were sent to Surjan

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Singh Bugler, 45th Sikhs, Dera Ismail Khan, and two to Sawan Singh Granthi, village Lahore, post office Kathunangal, Amritsar. Letters enclosed with the paper asked the recipient to show it fearlessly and refuse to pay revenue to Government. The writer said that everyone in the colonies was ripe for mutiny and only waiting for India to begin. A letter and the copy of the Ghadr were also sent by this man to Ram Singh Jamawala, Secretary Singh Sabha, Kapurthala.

882) Sapha Singh. A member of the Ghadr Party at Hong Kong. Was seen at Canton at the house of the German Consul with Udham Singh of Kasel. The pair had gone to Canton to buy arms. Sapha Singh entrusted to Rur Singh of Chuhar Chak (q.v.) a duplicator to be given to some friend in India. This was afterwards found in the box of Dhan Singh. (q.v.) when the Tosa Maru arrived in Calcutta.

991) Udham Singh, sent from Hong Kong a copy of the Ghadr and a very inflammatory letter to one Jhanna Singh, son of Boota Singh, of village Bhasin, Chak No. 47, Sarai Moghul, Lahore.
G.D. Page 110.

29) Arjan Singh, a man of this name arrived in Delhi on Ist Dec, 1914, and was said to have come from Hong Kong. He indulged in a great deal of wild talk and boasted of his connection with the Ghadr Party. He was accompanied by one Surain Singh alias Gurdit Singh and made mention of one Atma Singh of Kot Chota, Jullundur, a member of the party. who was coming later.

794) Puran Bhai, An individual of this name described as an old man of short stature, is reported to be a leader of the seditious element among the Indian watchmen at Hong Kong. He is described as being 50 years of age, small, thin, white-haired, of mild appearance, and belonging probably to the Jullundur or Hoshiarpur Districts.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

259) Fakir Chand, Station Master, Kisumu, British East Africa. A cover addressed to this man contained two copies of the Ghadr newspaper. His name was noted in a letter of Shyamji Krishan Verma as one to whom he should send copies of this paper

506) Kalu Ram, Fuel Contractor, M. 498, Londrans, via Mombasa, British East Africa, the writer of a seditious letter to Bhagwan Das, shopkeepar of Pail, Police Station Nausher, Shahpur.

SIAM

128) Bhag Singh. An individual of this name, whose Indian address has not been ascertained, is reported to be a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

252) Diwan Singh. See Ganpat Rai of Bandon Siam.

295) Gopal Singh. An individual of this name, whose Indian address has not been ascertained, is reported to be a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

385) Hassan Khan, or Hassan Zade, an individual of this name, is in possession of a Persian passport but unable to speak Persian and apparently a Western Punjabi, was arrested in Siam. Where he had been with the Ghadr revolutionaries. He had been attempting to send into Burma seditious literature printed at a press which he had set up in Rahang, Siam. He has been found to be identical with Jodh Singh, Mahajan (for whom see note in Indian Agitators Abroad). He has been deported from Siam with Balwant Singh Granthi, and others and is at present under arrest in Singapore.

196) Changur Singh, Jamadar, apparently at present in Siam, from where he sent copies of the Ghadr to Babu Amar Singh of village Ropan Chapara, post office Lar, District

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Gorakhpur, and to Shahibzada Singh of Gorakhpur.

562) Kirpa Singh, an individual of this name, whose Indian address has not been ascertained, is reported to be a Ghadr worker in Siam.

846) Rattan Singh, alias Atma Ram, alias Lachman Singh. An individual who goes by these names is reported to be a Ghadr revolutionary in Siam.

198) Charan Singh of Kartar Kot sent copies of the Ghadr to Mian Singh Chhapana, son of Sabu Singh. Kot Faluh (Fattuhi) Hoshiarpur.

203) Chemist. a Bengalee who went by this name was associated with Rash Behari Bose in Amritsar and Lahore in January and February 1915 during his dealings with the returned emigrant revolutionaries.

293) Gonesha Singh. All that is known about this man is that he was in correspondence with Bachinta Singh and Hazara Singh of America and wrote to them enclosing a copy of the poem from the Ghadr-di-Gunj.

301) Gujjan Singh. A man of this name sent a copy of the Ghadr to Khan Singh, Subedar, of Siana, Post Office Balachaur, Hoshiarpur.

427) Indar Singh, the sender of a seditious letter from Emmato to Shihan Singh of Ghawind, Lahore, His address was Post Office Box. 57.

485) Jiwan Singh together with Hakim Singh, sent very objectionable letters and copies of the Ghadr to Sardar Indar Singh,Mahadevpur, Jullundur.

553) Khazan Singh was Mahant of the Guru Mangat Gurdwara near Lahore Cantonment, used to be visited by returned emigrants and disaffected men of the 23rd Cavalry. When the villagers came to know of this he was dismissed. Enquiries are being made regarding his identity and present whereabouts.
C.I.D. File No. 1130 of 1915.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

554) Khem Singh. This name was found on the list of important leaders seized with the correspondence of Harnam Singh, the bomb-maker. The name of Nidhan Singh was bracketed with that of Khem Singh.

610) Mahbub Shah, Residence not ascertained. Reported to have sailed with Nizam-ud-din (q.v.) and reported to be a member of the Ghadr Party and a suspicious character. C.I.D. Files No. 130 of 1915 and 328 of 1914.

725) Narwair Singh, a returned emigrant and said to be a resident of Malwa, took part in the abortive attack on the Ferozepore Cantonment in February 1915. Refused to join in the projected attack on Kapurthala as he had been placed on security.

751) Nihal Singh of Kooli. Is stated to be a member of the Ghadr Party in the Punjab who has a following of some fifteen or twenty men. Apparently is under the orders of Kartar Singh of Saraba. Nihal Singh returned from America in the autumn of 1914. Since the arrests of the other conspirators he has been lying low. He served for seven years in the 45th Sikhs.

901) Sham Singh. A name found in the correspondence of Harnam Singh, the bomb-maker.

925) Sucha Singh, schoolmaster of the Nomana School, a sympathiser with and helper of the Ghadr revolutionaries. Arrested.

945) Sundar Singh. The sender of a copy of the Ghadr paper to one Prem Singh of village Baile, Hoshiarpur District. The covering letter was counched in very inflammatory terms and asked the reader to stir up the villagers.

1027) Wasawa Singh, the sender of a seditious letter to Shiham Singh, of Ghawind, Lahore.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

INDEX PERSONS

Names with Serial Number

Sr. No.	Name	Original Directory No.	Directory Page No.
A			
1.	Abdul Hafiz	= 1	63
2.	Abdul Hamid	= 2	
3.	Abdullah-Sheikh Muglani	= 3	3
4.	Abdulla of Ontario California	= 4	186
5.	Achhar Singh	= 5	26
6.	Adalah Khan	= 6	185
7.	Ahmad Bakhsh	= 7	26
8.	Ajit Singh	= 8	26
9.	Amar Singh	= 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.	26, 27, 46, 63, 64, 89, 108, 123 128, 129
10.	Amir Mohammad Khan	= 25.	129
11.	Anant Ram Pandit	= 26.	90
12.	Anokh Singh	= 27, 28	129
13.	Arjan Singh	= 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.	54, 55, 65, 90, 127, 129, 130, 138, 163, 183, 191, 196, 199
14.	Arur Singh	= 45.	90
15.	Asa Singh	= 46, 47,	54, 55, 65
16.	Atma Singh	= 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53	27, 58, 59, 65, 91
17.	Attar Singh	= 54, 55, 56, 57,	27, 65, 91, 164
B			
1.	Babu Ram	= 58, 59.	65
2.	Bachan Singh	= 60, 61, 62, 63, 66	92, 124, 159, 164, 176, 195
3.	Bachint Singh	= 64, 65	91
4.	Badan Singh	= 67, 68, 69	65, 92, 130
5.	Bagga Khan	= 70	8
6.	Bahadur Khan	= 71	1
7.	Bahadur Singh	= 72, 73	12, 20
8.	Baisakha Singh	= 74	16
9.	Baj Singh	= 75	28
10.	Bakhtawar Singh	= 76	130
11.	Bakhsheesh Lal Chand	= 77	1
12.	Bakhsheesh Chand	= 78	92
13.	Bakhshish Singh	= 79, 80, 81, 82, 83	28, 130, 183
14.	Bakhshi S.R.	= 84	190
15.	Balamokand Pandit	= 85	65

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

16. Bal Singh	= 86	21
17. Balwant Singh	= 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	28, 29, 92, 93
18. Banta Singh	= 94, 95, 96	29, 94
19. Barkat Ali	= 97	176
20. Barkat Rai	= 98, 99	174, 190
21. Barkatullah Muhammad	= 100	19
22. Basant Singh	= 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108	66, 94, 131, 191
23. Battan Singh	= 109	66
24. Bawa Jai Ram	= 110	131
25. Bawa Singh	= 111,112	191
26. Beant Singh	= 113	94
27. Bela Singh	= 114	30
28. Bhagat Ram	= 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124	9, 30, 67, 94, 124, 131, 159, 164
29. Bhagram Brahmin	= 125	95
30. Bhag Singh	= 126, 127, 128, 129	95, 191, 200
31. Bhagwan Singh	= 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141	30, 67, 95, 131, 192
32. Bhan Singh	= 142, 143, 144	96, 132
33. Bhayan	= 145	186
34. Bhim Singh	= 146	96
35. Bhola Singh	= 147, 148, 149	67, 96, 132
36. Bir Singh	= 150, 151, 152, 153	68, 96, 166
37. Bishan Chand	= 154	96
38. Bishan Dass	= 155	97
39. Bishan Singh	= 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173	32, 68, 97, 132, 133, 174, 175, 177, 192, 198
40. Boor Singh	= 174	12
41. Budha Singh	= 175, 176,	12, 54, 55
42. Buta Singh	= 177, 178, 179	32, 133, 198

C

1. Chajoo Ram	= 180	97
2. Chalia Ram	= 181	133
3. Chanan Singh	= 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190	97, 98, 133, 134, 160, 181
4. Chanchal Singh	= 191,192	54, 55, 98
5. Chanda Singh	= 193, 194, 195	98, 164, 192
6. Changur Singh	= 196	200
7. Charan Das	= 197	98
8. Charan Singh	= 198, 199, 200	21, 196, 201
9. Chattar Singh	= 201, 202	134, 160
10. Chemist	= 203	201
11. Chet Singh	= 204, 206	165, 187
12. Chinta Singh	= 207	98
13. Chuhar Singh	= 208	134

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

14. Chuni	= 209	32
15. Chunnanji alias Goda-Ram	= 210, 290	9
16. Chet Ram	= 205	9

D

1. Dalip Chand	= 211	68
2. Dalip Singh	= 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228	68, 69, 98, 99 100, 138, 165 177, 195
3. Daljit Singh	= 229	165
4. Dasunda Singh	= 230, 231	124, 177
5. Daya Singh	= 232	177
6. Debi Chand	= 233	184
7. Devi Chand	= 234	185
8. Devidayal	= 235	11
9. Dewan Singh	= 236, 237	4, 82
10. Dewa Singh	= 238, 239	100, 134
11. Dhanpat	= 240	100
12. Dhanraj	= 241	21
13. Dhan Singh	= 242	175
14. Dhanu	= 243	101
15. Dharam Singh	= 244, 245	134
16. Dhian Singh	= 246, 247, 248	32, 101, 135
17. Didar Ali	= 249	32
18. Dilla Ram	= 250	135
19. Diwana	= 251	101
20. Diwan Chand	= 252	200
21. Dost Muhammad Khan	= 253	135
22. Dyal Singh	= 254, 255, 256, 257, 258	5, 32, 33, 135

F

1. Fakir Chand	= 259	199
2. Fatteh Din	= 260	101
3. Fatteh Singh	= 261	135
4. Fauja of Halwala	= 262	136
5. Fauja Singh	= 263, 264	33, 185
6. Fazi Din	= 265	56
7. Foola Singh	= 266	186

G

1. Gajjan Singh	= 267, 268	160, 174
2. Ganda Singh	= 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278,	70, 12, 33, 56, 69, 136
3. Ganga Ram	= 279	165
4. Ganga Singh	= 280, 281, 282	101, 165, 178
5. Ganpat Rai	= 283	12
6. Ghanlya Singh	= 284	178
7. Gharib Singh	= 285	164

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

8. Ghasita Singh	= 286	59
9. Ghulam Rasul	= 287	136
10. Gian Singh	= 288	136
11. Gobind Behari Lal	= 289	16
12. Godha Ram	= 290	7
13. Gokal Singh	= 291	70
14. Gokul Chand	= 292	185
15. Gonesha Singh	= 293	201
16. Gopal Singh	= 294, 295, 296, 297, 298	200, 101, 151, 178, 188
17. Gujar Singh	= 299, 300	34
18. Gujjain Singh	= 301	201
19. Gulab Devi alias Basant Kaur	= 302	181
20. Gulzara Singh	= 303, 304	102, 124
21. Gupta	= 305	102
22. Gurbachan Singh	= 306, 307	102, 136
23. Gurdas Ram	= 308	124
24. Gurdit Singh	= 309, 310, 311, 312, 313	165, 13, 34, 56, 59, 70
25. Gurmukh Singh	= 314, 315, 316	102, 136
26. Gurditta	= 317	102
27. Gyan Singh	= 318	13

H

1. Hafiz Abdulla	= 319	136
2. Hakim Khan	= 320	320
3. Hakim Singh	= 321, 322, 323, 324,	59, 102, 192
4. Hans Raj	= 325	103
5. Harbans Singh	= 326	70
6. Harbant Singh	= 327	35
7. Harbhajan Singh	= 328	137
8. Harbhaj Rai	= 329	46
9. Hardeo	= 330	13
10. Hardit Singh	= 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336	35, 59, 71, 103,
11. Har Dayal	= 337	16, 137
12. Hargobind Singh	= 338	198
13. Haria or Hari Singh	= 339	71
14. Hari Singh	= 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350	35, 104, 152, 160, 163, 185, 188
15. Harnam Brahman	= 351	198
16. Harnam Das	= 352	
Harnam Chand	= 367	105
17. Harnam or Hari Singh	= 353	104
18. Harnam Singh,	= 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384	5, 9, 36, 46, 58, 59, 71, 72, 104, 105, 137, 166, 174, 188

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

19. Hassan Khan	= 385	200
20. Haza Singh	= 386	197
21. Hazara Singh	= 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395	36, 73, 74, 105, 106, 125, 137, 192
22. Hira Singh	= 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403	106, 178, 21, 74, 36
23. Hirda Ram	= 404	63

I

1. Ibrahim Gujar	= 405	138
2. Icchra Singh	= 406	184
3. Imam Bux	= 407	74
4. Imam Din	= 408, 409, 410	74, 188, 193
5. Inayat Khan	= 411	106
6. Inayat Ullah Mirza	= 412	22
7. Indar Singh	= 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427	13, 22, 57, 59, 106, 138, 139, 193, 201
8. Indar Das	= 428	74
9. Ishar Singh	= 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443	13, 37, 59, 106, 107, 139, 166, 197
10. Ismail Khan	= 444	178
11. Iswar Chandra	= 445	17

J

1. Jagan Nath	= 446	125
2. Jagat Ram alias Sant Ram	= 447	75
3. Jagat Singh	= 448	139
4.. Jagat Singh	= 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455	108, 9, 37, 57, 60, 140
5. Jaimal Singh	= 456, 457	140, 174
6. Jai Ram	= 458	107
7. Jai Singh	= 459	75
8. Jalal Mohammad	= 460	37
9. Jaman Singh	= 461	75
10. Jaman Das	= 462	18
11. Jaswant Singh	= 463	78
12. Jaura	= 464	107
13. Jawahir Singh	= 465	188
14. Jawala Singh	= 466, 467, 468	76, 107, 167
15. Jawand Singh	= 469, 470, 471, 472	57, 76, 125, 189
16. J.B.T. Singh	= 473	187
17. Jewal	= 474	192
18. Jewan Singh	= 475, 476, 477	13, 76, 178
19. Jhajjar Singh	= 478	107
20. Jhanda Singh	= 479, 480, 481	37, 60
21. Jhanda Khan	= 482	140
22. Jindar Singh	= 483	38
23. Jiwan Singh	= 484, 485	179, 201

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

24. Jobund Singh	= 486	82
25. Joginder Singh	= 487	38
26. Jowala	= 488	76
27. Jowala Singh	= 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495	38, 107, 108

K

1. Kabul Singh	= 496	108
2. Khan Singh Chimba	= 497	167
3. Kaka Singh	= 498	140
4. Kaku Singh	= 499, 500	179, 141
5. Kala Singh	= 501, 502, 503, 504, 505	39, 58, 141
6. Kalu Ram	= 506	200
7. Kanhya Singh	= 507	141
8. Kapur Singh	= 508, 509, 510	39, 138, 142
9. Karam Chand	= 511, 512, 513	40, 76, 108
10. Karam Dad Khan	= 514	40
11. Karam Singh	= 515, 516, 517, 518	108, 109, 143, 179
12. Karim	= 519	143
13. Karim Bux	= 520	109
14. Kartar Singh	= 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531	76, 77, 109, 110, 143, 144, 167, 194
15. Kashi Ram	= 532, 533, 534	167, 110, 127
16. Kashmira Singh	= 535	40
17. Kedar Nath	= 536	
18. Kehr Singh	= 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544	40, 41, 144, 167, 179, 181,
19. Kesar Singh	= 545, 546, 547, 548, 549	41, 42, 58, 60, 168
20. Kesho Ram	= 550	1
21. Khan Muhammad	= 551	179
22. Kharak Singh	= 552	144
23. Khazan Singh	= 553	201
24. Khem Singh	= 554	201
25. Khuda Dad Khan	= 555	10
26. Khudda or Gudda	= 556	18
27. Khushal Khan	= 557	1
28. Khushal Singh	= 558	42
29. Kidar Nath	= 559	22
30. Kirpal Singh	= 560	145
31. Kirpa Singh	= 561, 562	187, 200
32. Kishan Das	= 563	145
33. Kishan Singh	= 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577,	22, 110, 145, 146, 192, 196
34. Kumar Guru Dutt	= 578	3
35. Kundan Lal	= 579, 580	168
36. Kundan Singh	= 581, 582	146

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

L

1.	Labh Singh	= 583, 584, 585	13, 42, 77
2.	Labhu	= 586, 587	78, 110
3.	Lachman	= 588	
4.	Lachman Singh	= 589, 590, 591, 592, 593	42, 78, 110, 146
5.	Lahna Singh	= 594	15
6.	Lakha Singh	= 595	179
7.	Lal Singh	= 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603	23, 42, 60, 110 146, 147
8.	Lubada Singh	= 604	42

M

1.	Madan Singh	= 605	23
2.	Maghar Singh	= 606, 607	43
3.	Mahandu	= 608	187
4.	Mahbub Ali	= 609	147
5.	Mahbub Shah	= 610	201
6.	Mahindar Singh	= 611	174
7.	Mahin Singh	= 612	43
8.	Mahmud	= 613	187
9.	Makhan singh	= 614	187
10.	Makund Lal, Pathak	= 615	111
11.	Mala Singh	= 616, 617	43, 78
12.	Mal Singh alias Malo	= 618, 619	60, 168
13.	Manam	= 620	111
14.	Mangal Das	= 621	10
15.	Mangal Singh	= 622, 623, 624, 625, 626	43, 147
16.	Mangu	= 627	78
17.	Manna Singh	= 628	44
18.	Mansa Singh	= 629, 630	111, 128
19.	Mansha Singh	= 631	10
20.	Man Singh	= 632, 633, 634, 635	14, 44, 111, 168
21.	Mastan Singh	= 636	148
22.	Mathra Das	= 637	14
	Mathra Singh	= 638	6
23.	Maula Bakhsh	= 639	79
24.	Maya Singh	= 640, 641, 642	79, 123, 187
25.	Mehal Singh	= 643	44
26.	Mehar Singh	= 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650	79, 80, 111, 112, 176, 194
27.	Mehndi Khan	= 651	80
28.	Mehar Chand	= 652	10
29.	Mela Singh	= 653, 654	112, 44
30.	Mewa Singh	= 655	44
31.	Mia Singh	= 656	112
32.	Mihan Singh alias Kehr Singh	= 657	112
33.	Milkha Singh	= 658	112
34.	Milkhi Singh	= 659	112
35.	Mit Singh	= 660, 661, 662, 663, 664	23, 45, 148, 197
36.	Mohan Singh	= 665	187
37.	Moola Singh	= 666	

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

38. Mool Singh	= 667	14
39. Mota Singh	= 668	112
40. M.R. Singh	= 669	189
41. Mubarik Ali,	= 670	80
42. Muhammad Akbar	= 671	8
43. Muhammad Ali	= 672, 673	113, 186
44. Muhammad Bakhsh	= 674	186
45. Muhammad Hafiz	= 675	61
46. Muhammad Hassan	= 676	7
47. Muhammad Khan	= 677	6
48. Mukham Singh	= 678	197
49. Mula Singh	= 679, 680, 681	45, 61
50. Mul Singh	= 682	197
51. Munsha Singh alias Abdulla	= 683	113
52. Munsha Singh	= 684	113
53. Munshi Ram	= 685, 686	113, 114
54. Munshi Singh	= 687	168

N

1. Nabhi Ram, Joshi	= 688	148
2. Nagina Singh	= 689, 690, 691	80, 193
3. Nahar Singh	= 692, 693	149
4. Nama or Harnam Singh	= 694	114
5. Nanak Chand	= 695	189
6. Nand Lal, or Nand Ram	= 696	114
7. Nand Singh	= 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702	81, 149, 169, 176
8. Nar Singh	= 703	45
9. Narain Singh	= 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717	14, 81, 115, 149, 150, 184, 196
10. Narindar Singh	= 718, 719,	23, 81
11. Narinjan Das	= 720	61
12. Narinjan Singh	= 721, 722, 723, 724	81, 150
13. Narwair Sing	= 725	202
14. Natha Singh	= 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737	46, 115, 116, 150, 162, 169
15. Nathu Ram	= 738	61
16. Naurang Singh	= 739, 740, 741	46, 81, 150
17. Nawab Din	= 742	193
18. Nawab Khan	= 743, 744	150, 151
19. Nighia	= 745	151
20. Nidhan Singh	= 746, 747, 748, 749	14, 162
21. Nihal Singh	= 750, 751	202, 138
22. Niharig Sikh	= 752	163
23. Nizam Din	= 753	189
24. Nur Din	= 754	116
25. Nur Elahi	= 755	151

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

O

1. Obeiduallah Khan	= 756	5, 116
2. Osman Khan	= 757	4

P

1. Pakhar Singh	= 758, 759, 760	125, 169
2. Pal Singh	= 761, 762, 763, 764, 765	46, 47, 117
3. Pala Singh	= 766	152
4. Pali	= 767	
5. Pandit Parma Nand	= 768	18
6. Parduman Singh	= 769	152
7. Parmanand Bhai M.A.	= 770	23
8. Partab Singh	= 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776,	82, 117, 175, 198
9. Phera Singh	= 777	10
10. Phuman Singh	= 778, 779, 780, 781	117, 152, 163, 174
11. Piara Singh	= 782	83
12. Pingle, Vishnu Ganesh	= 783	19
13. Pirthi Singh	= 784	
14. Pola Singh	= 785	153
15. Prem Nath Mathur	= 786	24
16. Prem Singh	= 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792	47, 181
17. Punoo	= 793	153
18. Puran, Bhai	= 794	199
19. Puran Singh	= 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803	62, 83, 117, 118, 189
20. Puri M.L.	= 804	186
21. Puri, Ram Nath	= 805	24

R

1. Radoo	= 806	185
2. Radha Kishan, Kalal	= 807	83
3. Radha Singh	= 808, 809	187, 153
4. Raghbir Singh	= 810	2
5. Ragho Singh	= 811	153
6. Rahmat Ali, Fakir	= 812	181
7. Rahamat Ali Khan	= 813, 814	82
8. Rahmat Ullah	= 815	118
9. Rahmat Udah Rahim	= 816	118
10. Rahim Bux Gujar	= 817	154
11. Rai Singh	= 818	118
12. Raj Ram	= 819, 820	118
13. Raja Singh	= 821, 822	118, 186
14. Rajindar Singh	= 827	189
15. Raj Muhammad, Punjabi	= 823	189
16. Ralla Singh	= 824	84
17. Rallia Ram Joshi	= 825	84
18. Rallya Singh	= 826	196

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

19. Rallia Singh	= 828	194
20. Ram Chand	= 829, 830	1, 118
21. Ram Lal Devi Das	= 831	194
22. Ram Rakha Mal	= 832, 833	85
23. Ram Saran Das	= 834	125
24. Ram Singh	= 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840	119, 126, 169, 194
25. Ram Sukul	= 841	186
26. Randhir Singh B.A.	= 842	154
27. Ranjit Singh	= 843	17
28. Rattan Singh	= 844, 845, 846, 847	119, 200, 154, 169
29. Rawal	= 848	119
30. Rhodu	= 849	169
31. Roda Ram	= 850	186
32. Roda Singh	= 851, 852, 853	120, 154, 170
33. Roshan Singh	= 854	25
34. Rulia singh	= 855	154
35. Rur Singh	= 856, 857, 858, 859	155, 170
36. Rustam Khan	= 860	155

S

1. Sardara Singh	= 861	8
2. Sadhu	= 862, 863	120, 181
3. Sadullah	= 864	9
4. Sagar Chand	= 865	25
5. Sagee Ram	= 866	194
6. Sahab-ud-din	= 867	47
7. Sahib Singh	= 868	171
8. Sajan Singh	= 869, 870	171
9. Salig Ram, Pundit	= 871	85
10. Sampuran Singh	= 872	126
11. Samma Singh	= 873	
12. Samand Singh	= 874	47
13. Sangi Ram	= 875	120
14. Santa	= 876	120
15. Santa Singh	= 877, 878, 879	48, 181
16. Santokh Singh	= 880	48
17. Sant Singh Puri	= 881	6
18. Sapha Singh	= 882, 883	120, 199
19. Sapuran Singh	= 884	184
20. Sardar Ali	= 885	155
21. Sardara Singh	= 886, 887	198, 171
22. Sardar Singh	= 888	6
23. Sawan Singh	= 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895	25, 48, 86
24. Sewa Singh	= 896, 897, 898	49, 184
25. Shah P.K.	= 899	190
26. Shamir Singh	= 900	49
27. Sham Singh	= 901, 902	190, 202
28. Shanti Lal	= 903	86
29. Sharaf Din	= 904	182

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

30. Sharak Khan	= 905	7
31. Sheo Nath	= 906	195
32. Shera	= 907	
33. Sher Muhammad	= 908, 909	120, 190
34. Sher Singh	= 910, 911, 912, 913	49, 62, 121, 171
35. Shib Dyal	= 914	50
36. Shib Dev Singh	= 915	
37. Shiv Singh	= 916	86
38. Sohan Lal	= 917, 918	121
39. Sohan Singh	= 919, 920, 921, 922	50, 51, 182
40. Sorcern Singh	= 923	51
41. Subha Singh Nihang	= 924	51
42. Sucha Singh	= 925, 926, 927	172, 202
43. Suchet Singh	= 928	172
44. Sud Singh	= 929	138
45. Suhail Singh	= 930	122
46. Suja Singh	= 931	
47. Sujan Singh	= 932	194
48. Sukha Singh	= 933	25
49. Sundar Das	= 934	190
50. Sundar Singh	= 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946	15, 25, 52, 87, 172, 182, 184, 190, 202
51. Surain Singh	= 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954	52, 62, 122, 126
52. Suri Hari Chand	= 955	11
53. Surjan Singh	= 956, 957, 958, 959	87, 128, 182
54. Surta Singh	= 960	52

T

1. Talb Isa	= 961	190
2. Tarknath	= 962	20
3. Tara Singh	= 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968	87, 122, 157, 196
4. Tehi Singh	= 969	52
5. Teja Singh	= 970, 971	15, 62
6. Thakur Das	= 972	182
7. Thakur Singh	= 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981	15, 26, 52, 53, 126, 157
8. Thakka Singh	= 982	193
9. Thaman Singh	= 983	172
10. Tilkoo	= 984	158
11. Tilok Singh	= 985	53
12. Tilok Singh	= 986, 987, 988	172, 193, 158
13. Tirath Ram Bali	= 989	6
14. Tota Singh	= 990	

U

1. Udham Singh	= 991, 992, 993, 994, 995	199, 53, 54, 122, 158
2. Udho Ram	= 996	87

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

3.	Ujagar Singh	= 997, 998	54
4.	Umrao Singh	= 999, 1000	158, 88
5.	Uttam Singh	= 1001, 1002, 1102	163, 191

V

1.	Varma Bihari Lal	= 1003	88
2.	Varma Ganga Ram	= 1004	191
3.	Varma Ladh Prasad	= 1005	17
4.	Varma Shib Barat Lal	= 1006	26
5.	Vir Singh	= 1007, 1008, 1009	54, 63, 88

W

1.	Wachan Singh	= 1010	122
2.	Wadhawa Singh	= 1011, 1012	162
3.	Warlam Singh	= 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016	45, 88, 158, 182
4.	Wariyam Singh	= 1017	15
5.	Wariyam Singh	= 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021	89, 122, 183
6.	Wasakha Singh	= 1022, 1023	54; 55
7.	Wasawa Singh	= 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027	55, 127, 202
8.	Watan Chand	= 1028	123
9.	Wazir Singh	= 1029, 1030	183

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

INDEX No. 2

Sr. No.	Place	Original Directoy No.	Directory Page No.
1.	Peshawar	71, 77, 550, 557, 830	1, 2
2.	Quetta	810	2
3.	Dera Ghazi Khan	3	3
4.	Mianwali District	578, 757	3, 4
5.	Attock	237	4
6.	Campbellpur	2	5
7.	Rawalpindi	256, 354, 881, 888, 989	5, 6
8.	Shahpur	677	6
9.	Jhelum	638, 676, 905, 210, 290	6, 7
10.	Gujrat	70, 671, 861, 864	8, 9
11.	Sialkot	115, 205, 369, 455, 555, 621, 631, 652, 777, 955.	9, 10, 11
12.	Bahawalpur	235	11
13.	Gujranwala	73, 174, 176, 275, 283, 316, 318, 330, 426, 440, 441, 476, 585, 594, 635, 637, 667, 709, 724, 746, 943, 971, 981, 1017,	12, 13, 14, 15
14.	Delhi	74, 289, 337, 445, 843	16, 17
15.	Saharanpur	1005	17
16.	Barabanki	462	18
17.	Ajudhiya	556	18
18.	Bhopal	100	19
19.	Poona	783	19
20.	Bengal (24 Parganas	962	20
21.	Hamirpur	768	18

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES TO WHICH THE GHADARITES DIRECTORY PAGE BELONGED.

LAHORE DISTRICT

1. Lahore	241, 412, 559, 564, 770, 786, 865, 1006	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
2. Kasur	805	
3. Ghawind	72	20
4. Kapuranao	86	21
5. Ichogil	401	21
6. Charar	403, 664	21, 23
7. Bhasin	420	22
8. Gaga	605	23
9. Kamoke	718	23
10. Thether	854, 933	25
11. Kila Jeewan Singh	938	25
12. Pahalwanka	978	26
13. Sahana	597	23
14. Kana Kachha	895	

DISTRICT AMRITSAR

1. Sur Singh	37, 46, 175, 192, 265, 273, 274, 310, 419, 422, 425, 449, 472, 503, 540, 549, 643, 735, 790, 867, 892, 948, 949, 997, 1015,	44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
2. Koonwala (Tarn Taran)	5	26
3. Amritsar	7, 504, 512, 738, 739	38, 40, 46
4. Vairowal	8	25
5. Raniwalah	13	26
6. Jabbala	16	25
7. Mankhera	17	27
8. Shiranwam	20	27
9. Thathikhnra	52, 365	27, 36
10. Sanpura	22	46
11. Pathanre	50	
12. Fatehabad	1009	54
13. Raya	75, 874	27, 47
14. Pangota	79	28
15. Gilwali	82, 950, 1024	28, 52, 55
16. Padri	83, 558, 922, 960, 969, 995	28, 42, 52, 52, 54
17. Dadehar	88, 94, 168, 170, 390, 581, 1022, 1023	28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 54, 55
18. Barara	91, 606	28, 43
19. Sathiala	92	29

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

20. Dhaud Garinda	93, 974	29, 52
21. Ruriwalah	95	29
22. Kasel	114, 993	30, 53
23. Butala	118, 391	30, 36
24. Viring	130	30
25. Bundala	132	31
26. Musa	138	31
27. Kairon	142, 402	31, 36
28. Wirpal	163	
29. Khatra	166	31
30. Mochal	179	32
31. Jagatpur	209, 416, 501, 570, 891	32, 39
32. Burchand	186	
33. Padhana	200, 378, 711, 873	21
34. Umarpura	248	32
35. Sahansara Kalan	249, 897	32, 49
36. Malowal	254, 255	32, 33
37. Sakhira	258, 604	33, 42
38. Vairowal Khalewal	263	33
39. Khassa	271	33
40. Lalpura	276, 625	33, 43
41. Mohanpur	299, 765	34
42. Bhakna Kalan	300, 921	34, 50
43. Sirhali	313, 654, 985	34, 44, 53
44. Billtoha	327	35
45. Patti	329, 918	46
46. Kala Ghanupur	331, 914	35, 50
47. Tharoo.	57, 341, 480, 920	27, 35, 37, 50
48. Kakkar	343	35
49. Dahlwan	351	
50. Wan.	352	
51. Tarn Taran	356	46
52. Khalra	360, 997	54
53. Waltoha	366, 931	58
54. Talwandi Sandwal Jandiala	370	36
55. Jhabal	374, 634	36, 44
56. Lopoke	382	36
57. Khele	979	53
58. Mirhana	429, 432, 542, 590, 762	37, 38, 41, 42, 46
59. Naushehra.	433, 487, 923	51, 37
60. Gill	450	37
61. Sabran	460	37
62. Chaudhriwala	483	38
63. Thathian	489, 491, 896	38, 39
64. Dhanoa	509	39
65. Shahoora	514	40
66. Khakh	535	40
67. Thathgarh	546	41
68. Moodla	548	42
69. Jamalpura	734	46

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

70. Nabipur	575	
71. Choswan	584	42
72. Dogar	593	42
73. Bhure	600	42
74. Khara	607	43
75. Jarmastpur.	612	43
76. Wadala Kalan	617	43
77. Choney	622, 946	43, 52
78. Dhotian.	628	44
79. Majitha	655	44
80. Gude	662	
81. Jamanrai	663	45
82. Mirankot	679	45
83. Goda Rajadh	703	45
84. Dhun	728	
85. Bhikhiwind	763	43
86. Sangham	787	
87. Gandiwind	877	48
88. Sarja	879	48
89. Dhardeo	880	48
90. Dhand	893	48
91. Chabha	894	48
92. Chambal	900	49
93. Wain-Poin	911	49
94. Munda	924	51
95. Wadali Guru	941	52
96. Nathupura Sirhali	952	
97. RasulPur	973	
98. Udho Nangal	975	53
99. Kaler	998	54, 47
100. Mohan Pur	765	

GURDASPUR

1. Gurdaspur	451, 720	60, 61
2. Sandhwan	51, 321, 434	58, 59
3. Thikriwala	53, 479, 547, 603, 680, 913, 1008	59, 60, 61, 62, 63
4. Bajianwali.	286	58
5. Choney	311, 322, 334, 414	58, 59
6. Kot Todarmal	618, 801	60, 62
7. Kot Dhandi.	368	59
8. Sarlian	596	60
9. Kamlanwala	675	61
10. Bhambri	681	61
11. Tibri	738	61
12. Talwandi	954	62
13. Baju	970	62
14. Chaure	700	

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

MANDI STATE

1. Mandi State	404	63

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

1. Hoshiarpur	1, 156, 670, 832	63, 68, 80, 85
2. Mahilpur	9, 108, 140, 326, 409, 459,468, 529, 721, 824, 999	63, 66, 67, 70, 74, 75, 76, 80, 84, 88
3. Sakrauli	11, 85, 825	63, 65, 84
4. Kotla	15, 384, 916	64, 72, 85
5. Moranwali	18	64
6. Barian-Kalan	21, 236, 393, 821	64, 73, 82, 84
7. Sham-Chaurasi	36	65
8. Karodi	47	65
9. Karl	48, 109, 380, 587	65, 66, 72, 78
10. Chahewal	55	65
11. Sahri	58, 379, 428	65, 71, 74
12. Jagan	68	65
13. Kharar	103	66
14. Pakhowal	107, 461, 1016	66, 75, 88
15. Rihana	116	66
16. Burro-Barian	141, 214	67
17. Sirhala	148, 364	67, 71
18. Bahowal	152, 228, 376, 475, 717, 719, 889, 1007	68, 71, 76, 80, 85, 88
19. Garh Shankar	158, 270, 407, 651, 937	68, 70, 74, 80, 87
20. Chakhaveli	173	68
21. Bhoono	211, 221	68
22. Purhiran	212, 224, 312, 645, 802, 965	68, 70, 79, 83 87
23. Tota Majra	218, 269, 488, 511	76
24. Pandori	278	70
25. Pindori Bhagaurian	272	
26. Simli	291, 320	70
27. Kot-Pathoohi	332	71
28. Bhata	339	71
29. Dhakowal	393, 583	77
30. Nangal Kalan	396, 463, 470, 486	74, 76, 78, 82
31. Mola	400, 871	74, 85
32. Jian	244	
33. Hariana	447, 536	75, 76
34. Mirzapur Kadiala	525	76
35. Langeri	589, 772, 782, 936	78, 82, 83, 87
36. Thada	616	78
37. Magowal	627	78
38. Kamalpur	639	79
39. Piplanwala	642	79
40. Nangal Choran	648	79

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

41 Paldi	649	80
42. Bahnian	690	80
43. Daia Tanda.	691	80
44. Lidhran	698	81
45. Padori Kot Fatoohi	723, 822	81, 84
46. Soni	741	81
47. Jeewanpur	775	82
48. Bharowal	807	83
49. Sahiba Saroa	833	85
50. Bassi.	903	85
51. Fatehgarh	956	87
52. Nangal Khurd	964	87
53. Padhrana	996	87
54. Poshi.	1003	88
55. Chotilelli	1019	89

JULLUNDUR

1. Jullundur	672, 875	113, 120
2. Usmanpur	12	89, 108
3. Nawanshahr	24	89
4. Jamsher	26, 105, 113, 187, 296, 640	90, 94, 98, 101.
5. Shankar	35, 69, 137, 153, 154, 207, 526, 630, 633, 646, 773, 774, 840	123, 90, 92, 96, 98, 109, 111, 117, 118
6. Sajjon	43	90
7. Sangwal	45, 87, 729	90, 92
8. Kot Chota	49	91
9. Wir	54	91
10. Bundala.	64, 492, 657, 658, 848	91, 99, 107, 117, 119
11. Rurkakalan	65, 217, 490, 731	107, 91
12. Jandiala	66, 78, 191, 193, 246, 251, 317, 346, 601, 683, 708, 716, 764, 796, 797, 798, 799, 930, 953	92, 98, 101, 102, 104, 110, 113, 115, 117, 118, 122
13. Samanpur	89	
14. Khurdpur	90, 592, 851	93, 110, 120
15. Kotla Than Singh	96, 1020	94, 122
16. Nagar	102, 684, 829	113, 94, 118
17. Boparai	106	94
18. Kahlon	123	94
19. Dasanj Kalan	125	95
20. Uppal Bhupa	127	95
21. Randhawa Masandan	129, 238, 375	95, 100, 105,
22. Raipur Dalian	131, 135	95
23. Jagatpur	133, 467, 494	95, 107, 108
24. Kadiana	134, 215	95, 99
25. Bindar	159	
26. Mathade	23	123
27. Biring	143, 146, 992	96, 122
28. Malipur	149	96

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

29. Aur	150	96
30. Nurmahal	155	97
31. Bilga	180, 243, 306, 392, 397, 685, 737, 836, 883	97, 101, 102, 106, 113, 116, 119, 120
32. Sangatpur	185	97, 110
33. Pharwala	197	98
34. Musapur	219, 528, 803	99, 118
35. Puniah	222	99
36. Nakodar	225, 696	99, 114
37. Mustafapur	226	100
38. Sadhanwali	227	100
39. Khera	240	100
40. Bhoya	260, 399	106, 101
41. Wadapind	281	101
42. Chak Sabhu	297	101
43. Gure	303	102
44. Apra.	305, 325, 458	102, 103, 107
45. Kinthie	324	102
46. Dalewal	335	103
47. Talwandi Madho	336	103
48. Maqsudpur	348	104
49. Dehndi	349	104
50. Sarobad	353	104
51. Mogaji	358	104
52. Pindori-Nijran	361	104
53. Naugaja	371	105
54. Kajlok	373	105
55. Kotli Baghpur	377	105
56. Kotharam	389	105
57. Mahalon	411	106
58. Chimba	417	106
59. Kajla	423	106
60. Sadiqpur	424	106
61. Sukhdaspur	435, 464	106, 107
62. Arapar	437, 496, 686	107, 108, 114
63. Lidhar	442	107
64. Lahal	314	102
65. Nusi	478	107
66. Chitti	513	108
67. Jhingar	516	108
68. Chima Kalan	517, 694, 778, 1028	109, 114, 117, 123
69. Todarpur	520	109
70. Kot Nawanshahr	524	109
71. Kot-Chhota	947	122
72. Lambra	532	110
73. Wadala	576	110
74. Phillaur	577, 702	110, 114
75. Chak Bagrian	586	110
76. Manko	615	111
77. Banga	620	111

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

78. Haripur	647	112
79. Bal	653	112
80. Masulpur	656	112
81. Atti	659	112
82. Baroli	668	112
83. Jaitwal	730	115
84. Lithur	732	115
85. Mirpur Lakha	736	115
86. Bhangala	754	116
87. Naibasti	756	116
88. Allowa	816, 815	118
89. Karnuana	818	118
90. Hakimpura	820	118
91. Raipurdabba	844	119
92. Thandian	862	120
93. Malian	876	120
94. Mandiala	909	120
95. Lallian	912	121
96. Aulakh	917	121
97. Mongwal	1010	122
98. Nurpur	169, 968	97, 122
99. Sandhwan	367	105
100.Raldi	452	108
101. Rurki	495	108
102. Rurka	731	115

KAPURTHALA

1. Kapurthala	124, 446, 834, 1021	124, 125
2. Dhanipind	59	124
3. Mansurwal	230	124
4. Palahi Phagwara	304	124
5. Hadiahad	308	124
6. Sangatpura	387, 838	125
7. Siddam	471	125
8. Mananwali	760	125
9. Thuni	839	126
10. Serai-Jattan	872	126
11. Kalasangha	951, 976	126
12. Chakpareman	977	126
13. Jabowal	1025, 1026	127

ROPAR

1. Bhawani	41	127
2. Marauli	533	127
3. Kishanpura	958	128
4. Sambola Khurd	629	128

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

LUDHIANA

1. Ludhiana	25, 119, 609	129, 131, 146
2. Saraba	10, 42, 67, 530, 582, 740, 755, 855, 907	128, 129, 143, 146
3. Acharwal	14, 388	129, 137
4. Alamgir	28, 987	129, 158
5. Rampur	27, 104, 568	129, 131, 145
6. Jagraon	33, 319, 405, 502	130, 136, 138, 141
7. Raipur	34, 39, 307, 519	130, 136, 138, 143
8. Gujarwal	76, 201, 381, 692, 705, 769, 890, 957	130, 134, 137, 149, 152, 156
9. Khanpur	81	130.
10. Rurka	110	131
11. Ballowal	122	131
12. Sunet	144	132
13. Chimnoa	147	132
14. Dhurkot	157, 565	132, 145
15. Nathowal	171	133
16. Akalgarh Khurd	177	133
17. Sahnewal	181, 531, 598	133, 144, 146
18. Narangwal	182, 183, 602, 636, 712, 842, 915	133, 134, 147, 148, 150, 154, 156
19. Nandpur	239	134
20. Mehma Singhwala	245	134
21. Banggui.	247	135
22. Kamalpura	250, 257, 571, 1014	135, 145, 158
23. Halwara	31, 253, 262, 287, 482, 743, 744, 860, 885	129, 135, 136, 140, 150, 151, 155
24. Raikot	261, 688	135, 148
25. Bassian	277	136
26. Rajewal	288	136
27. Lalton	315, 456, 853	136, 140, 154
28. Chaminda	328	137
29. Lamme	333, 498	137, 140
30. Hans	413, 574, 704, 811, 994	138, 146, 149, 153, 158
31. Latala	521, 963, 967	143, 156, 157
32. Mallah	418	139
33. Kheri	421	139
34. Sohian	436, 507, 761	139, 141, 151
35. Baliwal	500	141
36. Akhara	505	141
37. Rattana	454	140
38. Malawat	453	140
39. Binjal	448, 859	139, 155
40. Mohi	510	142
41. Kotla Ajner	515	143

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

42. Bhaini	523	143
43. Sujapur	540, 567	144, 145
44. Sadhar	544	144
45. Boparai	552, 560	145, 144
46. Babarpur	563	145
47. Gohowar	569	146
48. Dharor	573	146
49. Toosa	184, 591	134, 146,
50. Sahabana	599	147
51. Thanki	623	147
52. Ramgarh	624, 626	147
53. Pandori	661	148
54. Rattowal	693	149
55. Kaila	701	149
56. Nathowal	710	149
57. Man	714	150
58. Talwandi Kalan	722	150
59. Jodan	726	150
60. Chawindi	745	151
61. Gure	766	152
62. Buzurg	780	152
63. Barsal	785, 845	153, 154
64. Jhorar	792, 984	158, 153
65. Nangal	793	153
66. Isewal	800, 926	156
67. Pabian	809	153
68. Burj Hari Singh	817	154
69. Chakar	856	155
70. Ikolaha	980	157
71. Jhabewal	1000	158
72. Shupura Kalan	19	129
73. Baddowal	139, 342	131, 152
74. Leelan	208	134
75. Phulewal	216	136
76. Kaonke	508	136
77. Burj Latanwala	750	136
78. Channam Wal	929	136
79. Kaler	188	134

FEROZEPORE

1. Ferozepore	779, 1012	162, 163
2. Talwandi Bhai	62	159
3. Chugga	120, 747, 1001	159, 162, 163
4. Tungawali	202, 752	160
5. Chopian	340	160
6. Buianwala	438	161
7. Veroke	481	161
8. Mudkee	579	161
9. Bhinder Kalan	344, 588	161
10. Talwandi Malhian	733	162
11. Nathana	345	163

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

12. Mahesri	748	161
13. Kot Karor	189	160
14. Rahuka	268	160
15. Kachar Bhan	117	159

FARIDKOT

1. Daudhar	32, 44, 195, 522, 580, 699, 983, 986	163, 164, 167, 168, 169, 172
2. Dhudike	56, 60, 430, 611, 758, 942	164, 166, 169, 172, 174
3. Machike	121	164
4. Dhurkot	206	165
5. Kauni	229	165
6. Chuharchak	279, 280, 534, 858	165, 167, 170
7. Parariwala	309	165
8. Wada Chand	359	166
9. Sekha	372	166
10. Ghal Kalan	357, 466, 939, 1011	167, 172, 173, 174
11. Chimbianwala	497	167
12. Saidoke	543	167
13. Sangrana	545	168
14. Lagaina Khurd	619	168
15. Khosa Pandu	267, 632, 870	168, 171, 174
16. Himmatpura	727	169
17. Rasi Khurd	759	169
18. Tharaj	791, 837	169, 173
19. Chand	847	169
20. Saphuwala	849	169
21. Rode	852	170
22. Sadasinghwala	927	172
23. Bukanwai	928	172
24. Mahla Kalan	990	173
25. Moga	98, 167	174, 175
26. Kot Kapura	161, 162	174, 175
27. Dhaloke	242	175
28. Moga Tarewala	383	166
29. Mahlsar	457	174
30. Majaki	650	176
31. Kumhira	697	176
32. Jaisingh Wala	749	173
33. Safowal	776	175
34. Jiwanwala	781	174
35. Gurusar	151, 493, 868	166, 171, 173
36. Khokhrana	869	171
37. Singhwala	887	171
38. Chunawala	910	171
39. Kokri	220, 285, 439, 687	164, 165, 167, 168
40. Talwandi Dosanjh	857	170
41. Gidderbaha	767	173

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

PATIALA STATE

1.	Bhikhi	61, 863, 919, 1018	176, 181, 182, 183
2.	Donhair	97	176
3.	Kolgunna Kaleke	160	177
4.	Gitani (Satani)	165	177
5.	Daud (Barnala	190.	181
6.	Ghanauri	223	177
7.	Rampura	231	177
8.	Daffarbasti	232. 294	177, 178
9.	Chima (Sunam)	282	178
10.	Maruzkalan	284	178
11.	Sherpur	398	178
12.	Baral (Sherpur)	444	178
13.	Dalelsingh Wala	477, 302	181, 178
14.	Dhingri (Sirhind)	484	179
15.	Jaswana (Sherpur)	518	179
16.	Ramniwas, Balianwala	537	181
17.	Chima Kalan, (Barnala)	539	179
18.	Raisar	551, 904	179, 182
19.	Daulatiur Kalor	595	179
20.	Thikriwala	713	180
21.	Balo (Bathinda)	715	180
22.	Shambhu	784	180
23.	Jaimnah (Sherpur)	789	181
24.	Wazidke	812	181
25.	Saniwal	878	181
26.	Jhandsar	940	182
27.	Beehla	959	182
28.	Dhuri	972	182
29.	Tharaj	1013	182
30.	Joga Ralla (Mansa)	1029	183
31.	Borand Wali (Bhikhi)	1030	183
32.	Longowal	499, 666	179, 180

NABHA

1.	Lohatbadi	40, 406, 707, 898	183, 184
2.	Bahmina	80	183
3.	Pakhoke	233	184
4.	Dandrali	884	184
5.	Atalgarh	935	184

JIND STATE

1.	Raman Awas	347	185

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

PLACES ABROAD AND PLACES NOT MENTIONED

(A) USA	4, 6, 84, 99, 112, 145, 204, 234, 264, 266, 292, 298, 350, 355, 362, 363, 408, 465, 469, 473, 561, 608, 613, 614, 641, 665, 669, 673, 674, 695, 753, 795, 804, 806, 808, 819, 823, 827, 841, 850, 899, 902, 908, 934, 944, 961.	185 to 191 7, 14, 26, 74, 82, 37
(B) CANADA	30, 101, 111, 126, 136, 164, 194, 323, 395, 410, 415, 474, 527, 566, 644, 689, 742, 828, 835, 866, 932, 982, 1002, 1004.	191 , 192, 193, 194
(C) MALAYA	831	194
(D) CUBA	213	195, 98
(E) RANGOON	906	195
(F) HANKOW	63, 538, 706	195, 196
(G) PHILLIPINES	966	196
(H) PANAMA	199, 572	196
(I) SINGAPORE	38, 386, 826	196, 197
(J) INDONESIA (Medan, Sumatra)	443, 660, 682	197
(K) SHANGHAI	178, 351, 431, 678, 771, 886	197, 198
(L) HONG KONG	29, 172, 338, 794, 882, 991	198, 199
(M) BRITISH EAST AFRICA	259, 506	199, 200
(N) SIAM	128, 196, 252, 295, 385, 562, 846	200, 12
PLACES NOT MENTIONED	198, 203, 293, 301, 427, 485, 553, 554, 610, 725, 751, 901, 925, 945, 1027.	200, 201, 202

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

B-1358

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org

The Book

The clarion call for FREE HINDUSTAN was raised by a small number of Hindustanees including Bengali students, Punjabi Jat Sikh agricultural farm labourers, daily wage earners and unskilled manual workers in the United States of America in the years 1904-1915 much before for call for Independence given by the Indian National Congress in 1930. Their fellow Asiatic Labourers from Japan and China looked upon them with contempt and taunted them as slaves of the British, coolies and guards. The call FREE HINDUSTAN was the dire need and urgent necessity for keeping the prestige and honour of the entry of their origin higher in the eye of their fellow Asiatic Labourers and their American Employers. This, in covers of time, took the shaped Ghadr Movement.

The book is the reprint of the secret documant. 'The Ghadr Directory, Punjab section, Publised in 1915'. It covers the period from 1913 to 1915.

The book would be a great interest to the Researchers working in the field of freedom struggle of the Indian people as well as to the general readers. It brings to hight many rare and interesting points which are not generally known.

Digitized by Panjab Digital Library | www.panjabdigilib.org