

Irving. He invited them to his place and caused them to be arrested! Now imagine the mental condition of Englishmen in those dark days. The arrest, imprisonment, nay, hanging of innocent men on mere suspicion by any officer was then justified. All the same the conduct of Mr. Taylor created a feeling of revulsion in every Anglo-Indian breast. The Government was so disgusted at this dishonourable behaviour on the part of the Patna Commissioner that it ordered his instant dismissal from the Civil Service. Mr. Taylor with the help of some friends, started an agitation, both in India and in England to get himself reinstated, with the result that he practically became an outcaste among his own countrymen. Subsequently he became a Mukteer of the Calcutta High Court to earn a living. It was this Mr. Taylor who made himself famous by libelling Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter in the "Englishman," and both he and the Editor of that paper had to save their skin by offering an abject apology before the High Court presided over by Sir Barnes Peacock.

*Extract from the Independent, dated Allahabad, the 21st November 1919.*

DYER AND O'DWYER.

"I fired and fired well. No other consideration weighed with me"—was the reply of the hero of Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre to a question of Lord Hunter's at Wednesday's sitting of the Disorders Enquiry Committee. This 20th century Napoleon "did not take long to decide as he had already made up his mind," and "thinking no warning was necessary, opened fire immediately." In fact, "before reaching Jallianwalla Bagh he had made up his mind to open fire immediately he got there," and "he continued to fire until ammunition ran short." This cold blooded slaughter was visited upon the hapless citizens of Amritsar, because the gallant General "acted under the belief that he was the arm of the law." It did not occur to him that he should warn, he merely found that orders were disobeyed and Martial Law defied,"—although Martial Law had not been proclaimed—"so he thought it is his duty to fire." Such was the homicidal maniac to whose tender mercies some thousands of his Majesty's loyal subjects, with their young children, were exposed,—with what results we know. And when General Dyer arose from his feast of blood he got a tribute, recalling the classic "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," from his august Chief in the following terms: "Your action correct; the Lieutenant-Governor approves." If the Hunter Committee does nothing else, it has justified its existence by eliciting the above ghastly admissions regarding one of the blackest episodes of British administration in this country. The moral of it we shall point on another occasion. Meanwhile, attention may be drawn to the fact that General Dyer is apparently yet at large, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer is being actually sent back to India by the Home Government!

*Extract from A. B. Patrika, dated Calcutta, the 21st November 1919.*

THE JALLIANWALLA BAGH MASSACRE.

The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has been fully avenged! The Government of India was pleased to refuse to answer his civilization staggering questions regarding the alleged atrocities at Amritsar, specially regarding what happened at Jallianwalla. But Mr. Miles Irving and some other official witnesses before the Hunter Committee have done that duty quite fairly. Read the magnificent report of our special correspondent at Lahore and realise the horrors perpetuated at Amritsar which had been suggested in Pandit Malaviya's interpellations. It will be seen that the Panditji did not draw upon his imagination but stated only some salient facts which might well seem to be incredible. Mr. Miles Irving deposed that he had heard that the meeting held at Jallianwalla Bagh numbered about twenty thousand people. No steps were taken to warn the crowd that they would be shot if they did not disperse. A number of troops suddenly appeared and opened fire upon the assembled people. They could not run away to save themselves as the chief exit was occupied by the military. Sixteen hundred and fifty rounds of ammunitions were fired and the firing went on for 10 minutes. It was reported that a child of seven months had been shot, but Mr. Irving could give no information on the point. The military after having performed this valiant act, left the place without rendering any help to the killed and the wounded. No ambulance arrangement had been made and the appalling nature of the outrage can better be imagined than described. Mr. Andrews in his farewell address at the Lahore meeting on November 15, characterised this incident as "the cold and calculated massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh" with the following remarks:—

"The massacre of Glencoe in English history is no greater a blot on the fair name of my country than the massacre at Amritsar. I am not speaking from idle rumour. I have gone into every single detail with all care and thoroughness that personal investigation could command and it remains to me an unspeakable disgrace, indefensible, unpardonable, inexcusable."

Yes, every Englishman should hang down his head with shame over this un-English outrage.