

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE FILES ON DR BHAGAT SINGH THIND  
(1916-1925)

As early as June 1916 the British Intelligence began a 24 year surveillance on the activities of Dr. Bhagat Singh Thind in America. Dr. Thind was described by the British Intelligence to be teaching sedition while living in Astoria, Oregon against the British occupation of India. He in fact was one of the original members of The Gadar Movement which emanated in Astoria, and in fact lectured for a free and Independent India, but in no instance did he ever advocate using force.

This section outlines the yearly surveillance by the British agency on Dr. Thind, including his association with the founders of the Gadar Movement.

Attached is the retyped version and original versions during this time period.

BHAGAT SINGH

S/o Buta  
 V. Taragarh, P.S. Jandiala  
 D. Amritsar

See P.G.D. 1917 ed. B.-79.

-----

1916

June Reported as having been sent to Oregon to preach sedition.

August Described as the soul of the revolutionary movement in Astoria. Formerly student at Khalsa College, Amritsar, and of more education than ordinary Sikh. Came to the U.S.A. in 1913 with a large party of Hindus who were eventually allowed to land at Seattle under bond. Lives at 2564-1/2 Birch Street, Astoria, near Hammond Lumber Co. where he works. Used name of B.S.Third. Circulated English (Ghadr press) pamphlets in Astoria. Sent Ram Ghandra \$50.

Sept. Left the Hammond Lumber Co. and joined the Crossett Western Lumber Co. at Wauna, Oregon, which became a Ghadr centre under his influence.  
 From the time of his arrival a consistently strong supporter of the Ghadr party and a regular subscriber. Very active in distributing Ghadr propaganda and when the leaders found it difficult to get the Ghadr newspaper into Canada, they were sent to Bhagat Singh who used to mail them from Wauna, Oregon to Vancouver, B.C.

Novr. In 1916 and 1917 he delivered speeches all over Oregon and collected subscriptions. About the beginning of November 1916, he asked permission from Mr.H.S.Mitchell, Manager of the Crossett Lumber Co. to hold a political meeting on the Company's property but Mr.Mitchell refused to grant permission.

Decr. At this time Bhagat Singh was an enthusiastic follower of Ram Chandra who made him General Secretary for the Ghadr party in the state of Oregon. As such he attended the general meeting of the party in San Francisco in December 1916 when the quarrel between Ram Chandra and Bhagwan Singh came to a head.

1917

Jan. On the 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1917, he wrote from Wauna to Atma Singh in Vancouver and said that British spies were causing quarrels in the Ashram, which meant that the work had increased ten times more than before. He concluded, "All Hindus should be hopeful and keep going on to the end as victory will be finally ours."

Even after the split in the party Ram Chandra thought himself sure of Bhagat Singh's support, and looked on him as a very influential man. However, Bhagwan Singh and Santokh Singh appealed to him as a brother Sikh, from the same part of India as they were, and told him that it was his duty to join their party in representing the Sikhs. Bhagat Singh was also disgusted with Ram Chandra for refusing to show his accounts for the money he had received from the Germans, and for using the Sikhs as tools. So he went over to the Bhagwan Singh faction in the beginning of 1917. He was then still working at Wauna.

Was present at a big meeting of all parties held on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1917, at Sacramento by Bhagwan Singh.

Feby. In February he was President of a meeting in Portland at which 200 Indians were present and throughout 1917 he worked hard to promote the revolutionary movement.

April On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1917, he wrote from Box 44, Wauna, Oregon, to Bishan Singh Hindi, P.O. Box 632, San Francisco, acknowledging receipt of some newspaper cuttings, and saying he did not believe anything said against Bishan Singh Hindi; and he speaks of the latter having admitted that both sides had committed mistakes.  
In a letter written about this time but undated, Munshi Ram writes from Burley, Idaho, and asks if Bhagat Singh is working in the Ghadr Press.

June On June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1917, Bhagat Singh wrote from 2552 Birch Street, Astoria, Oregon, to the Khalsa International Trading Corporation Ltd. Vancouver, B.C. asking for his certificate for the two shares he had purchased in this company.  
Bhagat Singh's name occurs in a list of people whom Tara Singh had asked for proxies to vote at the General meeting of the Khalsa International Trading Corporation.

Septr. Bhagwan Singh, writing on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1917 mentions that Bhagat Singh has quarreled with Ram Chandra over the accounts.

#### 1918

Feby. In February, 1918, Bhagat Singh was at Linnton, Oregon, and was looked upon as the leader of the revolutionary party in Oregon.

April When Bhagwan Singh, Santokh Singh and the others were convicted in the end of April, 1918 they telegraphed to Bhagat Singh to meet them at Portland Railway Station on their way

to jail on McNeill's Island. A telegram was also sent to Bhagat Ram, which he did not receive in time. Bhagat Singh and three or four others went to the Railway Station. Bhagwan and Santokh asked him if he would go and work in San Francisco for them. He said he would.

Apparently, he returned to Linnton to collect some money, and then, in company with Mahbut Ali, paid a visit to McNeill's Island before coming to San Francisco. There he saw Bagwan Singh, Santokh Singh, Gopal Singh and Taraknath Das in jail. They told him that they did not want the Press closed and that he must come to San Francisco and carry it on, that if they were not allowed to publish the Ghadr itself, they should publish President Wilson's speeches and the "History of Hindu Patriots" and distribute these amongst the people. Bhagat Singh told them about the loan which the Ram Chandra party were trying to raise on 5 Wood Street. Bhagwan and Santokh sent a message to the people through Bhagat and Mahbut Ali that it would be best to have peace among the parties before they came out of jail.

May

Bhagat Singh then came on to San Francisco about the end of May 1918. On June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918 Rattan Singh, writing from Linnton to Mit Singh of Vancouver, said: "Bhagat Singh has left for S.F. work in the Ashram. Write him to the following address. He might want some stock from your company. Bhagat Singh, of the Ghadr Ashram, Hill Street, San Francisco, is his address."

As soon as he came to San Francisco he paid a visit to Godha Ram and Bishan Singh Hindi in jail.

In the beginning of June 1918, he told a man named Cook that he had met Umrao Singh Bains recently in Portland, where Umrao was preaching to the people that he was not a British Government spy but a true patriot. Bhagat Singh, however, thought that Umrao should be watched very closely.

July

He did not remain more than a month in San Francisco. Apparently he did not get a very warm welcome at the Ghadr Ashram, where he was looked on as a turncoat and not to be trusted. He felt that he would do no good remaining there and returned to Linnton, about the beginning of July 1918. Later information shows that in July 1918 he joined the U.S. Army. At this time he proposed to pay another visit to McNeill's Island.

August

In August 1918, he accompanied Malla Singh and Bagga Singh in their trip to the Canadian Border to consult with the Sikhs in B.C. as to the lines on which they should work in future.

November

On November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918, Santokh Singh wrote from jail to Bhagat Singh at Linnton, Ore. Asking him to postpone his visit to the jail on account of the influenza epidemic.

1919

February

Applied in Portland from Camp Lewis to be naturalized as an American citizen relying on a short service from July 1918 to Jan.1919 with the U.S.Army.

The Naturalisation Examiner, Portland reported that Bhagat Singh had acted as interpreter for Mr.E.T.Gooch, Immigration Inspector at Astoria - but was dismissed by the latter on account of his open association with Germans, I.W.W's and anarchists. So far as is known Bhagat Singh's application for naturalisation was refused.

After leaving the Army, Bhagat Singh appears to have devoted his energies to supplying the wants of Bhagwan, Santokh and Gopal Singh in jail. He visited them and kept up a regular correspondence.

In February he went to Seattle to get a lawyer to start an action to stop Gopal Singh's deportation (q.v.letter from Rattan Singh of Raipur Doaba at Linnton to Jagat Singh of Kandola at the Ashram).

In a letter from Tara Singh dated 15<sup>th</sup> Feb.at Tacoma to Nidhan Singh at the Ashram, Bhagat Singh's name was mentioned as a subscriber to the December contribution to the Ashram.

The same month he paid a visit to the jail along with Ram Chand of Astoria; and a letter sent by the latter to the Ashram about this time gives full details of the activities of Bhagat Singh in connection with the collection of money to meet Gopal Singh's bail.

As soon as Gopal Singh was released at the end of February, Bhagat Singh accompanied him to Seattle.

March

Nidhan Singh telegraphed from the Ashram to Bhagat Singh about the negotiations he was making with Healey about going to Washington.

Santokh wrote to Bhagat Singh at R.F.D. Box 264, Linnton, asking him to procure various Congress enactments - some of them relating to deportation.

At the end of the month Bhagat was in Astoria and wrote from the Hammond Lumber Company to the jail. In April he sent a bill for his expenses in February to the Ashram - evidently in connection with his visit to Seattle and the jail. (Photo copy on

record).

May - June

He was still writing from the same address in May.

Strong attempts were made about this time to get Bhagat Singh to go down to the Ashram. Bishan Singh Nindi wrote to Nidhan Singh from Astoria on the 29<sup>th</sup> April and said that Bhagat Singh might go under certain circumstances.

Nighan Singh then wrote to Karam Singh at Astoria and said that Bhagat ought to come. Ram Chand wrote in reply to this in June that Bhagat Singh would not go without a salary. Ram Chand says:

"In replying to your first letter I have asked Bhagat Singh to go to the Ashram and give his services for some time. He has stated that he is ready to go to work if the party will give him a salary and he stated he would pay his subscription to the party just the same as the other members do. He further stated, in receiving a salary there will be no cause of criticism from the nation as same would be paid to enable me to meet my personal expenses. If there is no salary paid to the servants who devote their whole time to the cause they can only remain there some five or six months when they have to come out and work in order to earn enough money to live upon. He has written me a very lengthy letter on the matter., but I am simply giving you the facts as stated by him.

After this time Bhagat Singh and Ram Singh were considering with the Ashram the question of having a sympathetic strike of Hindus in Linnton over the Mooney agitation.

Early in June Ram Chand of Astoria and Bhagat Singh visited Bhagwan Singh in Jail. Previous to this Bhagat Singh had evidently been on some special mission to the jail as we find Ram Singh of Linton sending a list of his expenses to the Ashram. Later in the month Bhagat Singh was giving trouble for we have Ram Singh writing to the Ashram to instruct Bhagwan Singh not to give Bhagat Singh direct commissions but to write to the committee at Linnton or to B.S.Hindi. On the 29<sup>th</sup> June Ram Singh reported to the Ashram that Bhagat Singh was not working.

June

Towards the end of June the Seattle Union Record reproduced a lengthy interview with Bhagat Singh. The headings of the article are sufficient to indicate the nature of his statements "Deportation of Hindus is sure death."

"British Rule in India sounds like Congo tale."

"Subjected to same treatment as slaves. His indictment of "the Rowlatt" Act is summed up in these words "Under these bills, the British Authorities can imprison, intern, or inflict any kind of torture without any semblance of any evidence."

October.

In October Bhagat Singh's application for naturalisation as a citizen of the United States came on for hearing before Federal Judge Wolverton at Portland; this was opposed by the Naturalisation Examiner on the ground that Bhagat Singh had been identified with the Ghadr Movement which had allied itself with the Enemy during the War.

In the course of the proceedings, it was elicited that his full name was Bhagat Singh Thind; (not Third) that he graduated from the Punjab University in 1912 and that before coming to Seattle in 1913 he spent 8 months in Manilla. Also that in 1915-16 he paid two visits to California from Oregon; one of five months, when he studied at the University of California and the other, when he worked on the land at Brawley in the Imperial Valley.

1920  
January.

Early in January Bhagat Singh who had meantime transferred his services from the Hammond Lumber Company in Astoria to Linnton, interviewed a Representative of the Portland "Journal" to whom he stated that he had been forced to come to the United States for his education, being unable "to secure an education at home because of the severe restrictions on Indians."

The purpose of the interview was to draw attention to the press accounts of the "Dyer" incident, which were coming through.

July

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July (Independence Day) a "Pageant of Democracy" was arranged in Seattle by various Labour Unions. An invitation to participate having been extended to the Indians working at Linnton, Bhagat Singh arranged to take up five Indians with him.

The party rode in an auto immediately behind the SinnFein Contingent, with the Indian Revolutionary flag (red, gold, green and blue, with crossed swords in white) prominently displayed.

October

The hearing of Bhagat Singh's application for naturalisation was concluded in October and on the 18<sup>th</sup>, Judge Wolverton gave his decision admitting him to United States

## Citizenship.

November.

Bhagat Singh was a regular contributor to the "Independent Hindustan of San Francisco. In an [word(s) missing] for November 1920 under the headings "The falsity of Foreign Rule", he condemns British rule in India and ends with the remark.

"Englands domination has been spread over one quarter of the globe by fraud and forgery supported by force. The time is come when the entire edifice of injustice will be demolished and a new society will be formed. India will do her part."

1921

February.

In February of the following year the U.S. Attorney at Portland acting under the instructions of the Department of Labour, and the Attorney General, filed an appeal against the grant of Citizenship to Bhagat Singh.

1922

June.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, Bhagat Singh was stated by Ram Singh to be not working.

1923

February.

It was not till February 1923 that the Supreme Court at Washington gave their verdict in the matter of the appeal by which Judge Wolverton's decision was reversed. It ruled that a high caste Hindu of full Indian blood was ineligible for American Citizenship, on the ground that he was not a "free white person" within the meaning of the law limiting Citizenship.

Bhagat Singh was not content to abide by the Supreme Courts decision and endeavored to create an agitation against it amongst his fellow Indians.

With this end in view he left Portland to live in San Francisco and looked up Bhagwan Singh and others who were convicted at San Francisco.

March.

He succeeded in enlisting their interest and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March a Joint Meeting of the members of the Moslem Association and the Ghadr party to discuss the decision, was held at San Francisco, and later on, on the 12<sup>th</sup> March, the Khalsa Diwan Society of Stockton also held a Meeting, for the same purpose, at Marysville.

Bhagat Singh now left Portland to live in San Francisco.

He inveighed against the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the open press and proclaimed that he was going to continue his



fight for American Citizenship.

December.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> December, Bhagat Singh married at Spokane, Washington, a Mrs. Inez Marie Pier Bullen, who claimed to be an American Citizen.

The Marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. C. Grier of the Church of Truth, of which organization Bhagat Singh had become an adherent.

1924  
March.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> March, Bhagat Singh gave a lecture in the First Congregational Church, Ogden City.

He said that Christ's sermon on the Mount represented His highest teaching but that the lessons in the sermon had been taught in India long before and that they were not so impracticable as many people believed.

"Ghandi, the  
"Apostle was following out these  
"teachings to the letter and was proving  
"stronger than the Mighty British Empire."

He also arranged to give a course of lectures on the Universal Truth Philosophy.

1925  
November.

There is no further record of his activities till November 1925 when he delivered a series of twenty six addresses on psychology in or about St. Louis, Missouri.

It was stated that although primarily a religious fanatic, he was extremely anti British and seized every opportunity to attack British rule in India.

One of his commonest declarations was that Japan became civilized over night after the war against Russia and that the same would occur in the case of India as soon as the British yoke was cast off.

December.

Bhagat Singh visited Salt Lake City in December; and an account of his speech in that City appeared in the "Deseret News" of the 18<sup>th</sup> of that month. He claims that India would make war on the British in order to gain governmental liberty if necessary, but he does not think that force of arms will likely [word missing] as he believes that England will compromise.

*for info*  
*confidential*  
*all are*  
*to be used*

BHAGAT SINGH

S/o Buta  
V. Taragarh, P.S. Jandiala  
D. Amritsar

See P.G.D. 1917 ed. B.-79.

9 P. & J. (S)

23

1926

1916

June

Reported as having been sent to Oregon to preach sedition.

August

Described as the soul of the revolutionary movement in Astoria. Formerly student at Khalsa College, Amritsar, and of more education than ordinary Sikh. Came to the U.S.A. in 1913 with a large party of Hindus who were eventually allowed to land at Seattle under bond. Lives at 2564 1/2 Birch Street, Astoria, near Hammond Lumber Co. Where he works. Used name of B.S. Third. Circulated English (Ghadr press) pamphlets in Astoria. Sent Ram Chandra \$50.

Sept.

Left the Hammond Lumber Co. and joined the Crossett Western Lumber Co. at Wauna, Oregon, which became a Ghadr centre under his influence.

From the time of his arrival a consistently strong supporter of the Ghadr party and a regular subscriber. Very active in distributing Ghadr propaganda and when the leaders found it difficult to get the Ghadr newspaper into Canada, they were sent to Bhagat Singh who used to mail them from Wauna, Oregon to Vancouver, B.C.

Novr.

In 1916 and 1917 he delivered speeches all over Oregon and collected subscriptions. About the beginning of November 1916, he asked permission from Mr. H.S. Mitchell, Manager of the Crossett Lumber Co. to hold a political meeting on the Company's property but Mr. Mitchell refused to grant permission.

Decr.

At this time Bhagat Singh was an enthusiastic follower of Ram Chandra who made him General Secretary for the Ghadr party in the state of Oregon. As such he attended the general meeting of the party in San Francisco in December 1916 when the quarrel between Ram Chandra and Bhagwan Singh came to a head.

1917

Jany.

On the 15th January, 1917, he wrote from Wauna to Atma Singh in Vancouver and said that British spies were causing quarrels in the Ashram, which meant that the work had increased ten times more than before. He concluded, "All Hindus should be hopeful and keep going on to the end as victory will be finally ours." Even after the split in the party Ram Chandra thought himself sure of Bhagat Singh's support, and looked on him as a very influential man. However, Bhagwan Singh and Santokh Singh appealed to him as a brother Sikh from the same part of India as they



1917 (contd).

Jan.

were, and told him that it was his duty to join their party in representing the Sikhs. Bhagat Singh was also disgusted with Ram Chandra for refusing to show his accounts for the money he had received from the Germans, and for using the Sikhs as tools. So he went over to the Bhagwan Singh faction in the beginning of 1917. He was then still working at Waukena.

Was present at a big meeting of all parties held on 21st January, 1917, at Sacramento by Bhagwan Singh.

Feby.

In February he was President of a meeting in Portland at which 200 Indians were present and throughout 1917 he worked hard to promote the revolutionary movement.

April

On April 1st, 1917, he wrote from Box 44, Waukena, Oregon, to Bishan Singh Hindi, P.O. Box 632, San Francisco, acknowledging receipt of some newspaper cuttings, and saying he did not believe anything said against Bishan Singh Hindi; and he speaks of the latter having admitted that both sides had committed mistakes. In a letter written about this time but undated, Munshi Ram writes from Burley, Idaho, and asks if Bhagat Singh is working in the Chadr. Press.

June

On June 12th, 1917, Bhagat Singh wrote from 2552 Birch Street, Astoria, Oregon, to the Khalsa International Trading Corporation Ltd, Vancouver, B.C. asking for his certificate for the two shares he had purchased in this company.

Bhagat Singh's name occurs in a list of people whom Tara Singh had asked for proxies to vote at the General meeting of the Khalsa International Trading Corporation.

Sept.

Bhagwan Singh, writing on 25th September, 1917 mentions that Bhagat Singh has quarrelled with Ram Chandra over the accounts.

1918

Feby.

In February, 1918, Bhagat Singh was at Linnton, Oregon, and was looked as the <sup>upon</sup> leader of the revolutionary party in Oregon.

April

When Bhagwan Singh, Santokh Singh and the others were convicted in the end of April, 1918 they telegraphed to Bhagat Singh to meet them at Portland Railway Station on their way to jail on McNeill's Island. A telegram was also sent to Bhagat Ram, which he did not receive in time. Bhagat Singh and three or four others went to the Railway Station. Bhagwan and Santokh asked him if he would go and work in San Francisco for them. He said he would. Apparently he returned to Linnton to collect some money, and then, in company with Mahab Ali, paid a visit to McNeill's Island before



1918 (contd)

April

coming to San Francisco. There he saw Bhagwan Singh, Santokh Singh, Gopal Singh and Taraknath Das in jail. They told him that they did not want the Press closed and that he must come to San Francisco and carry it on, that if they were not allowed to publish the Ghadr itself, they should publish President Wilson's speeches and the "History of Hindu Patriots" and distribute these amongst the people. Bhagat Singh told them about the loan which the Ram Chandra party were trying to raise on 5 Wood Street. Bhagwan and Santokh sent a message to the people through Bhagat and Khabub Ali that it would be best to have peace among the parties before they came out of jail.

May

Bhagat Singh then came on to San Francisco about the end of May 1918. On June 4th, 1918 Rattan Singh, writing from Linnton to Mit Singh of Vancouver, said: "Bhagat Singh has left for S.F. work in the Ashram. Write him to the following address. He might want some stock from your company. Bhagat Singh, of the Ghadr Ashram, Hill Street, San Francisco, is his address."

As soon as he came to San Francisco he paid a visit to Godna Ram and Bishan Singh Hindi in jail.

In the beginning of June 1918, he told Cook that he had met Umrao Singh Bains recently in Portland, where Umrao was preaching to the people that he was not a British Government spy but a true patriot. Bhagat Singh, however, thought that Umrao should be watched very closely.

July

He did not remain more than a month in San Francisco. Apparently he did not get a very warm welcome at the Ghadr Ashram, where he was looked on as a turncoat and not to be trusted. He felt that he would do no good remaining there and returned to Linnton, about the beginning of July 1918. Later information shows that in July 1918 he joined the U.S. Army. At this time he proposed to pay another visit to McNeill's Island.

August

In August 1918, he accompanied Malla Singh and Bagga Singh in their trip to the Canadian Border to consult with the Sikhs in B.C. as to the lines on which they should work in future.

November

On November 3rd, 1918, Santokh Singh wrote from jail to Bhagat Singh at Linnton, Ore. asking him to postpone his visit to the jail on account of the influenza epidemic.

1919

February

Applied in Portland from Camp Lewis to be naturalised as an American citizen relying on a short service from July 1918



1919 (contd.)

February

to Jan. 1919 with the U.S. Army. The Naturalisation Examiner, Portland reported that Bhagat Singh had acted as interpreter for Mr. E.T. Gooch, Immigration Inspector at Astoria - but was dismissed by the latter on account of his open association with Germans, I.W.W's and anarchists. So far as is known Bhagat Singh's application for naturalisation was refused.

After leaving the Army, Bhagat Singh appears to have devoted his energies to supplying the wants of Bhagwan, Santokh and Gopal Singh in jail. He visited them and kept up a regular correspondence.

In February he went to Seattle to get a lawyer to start an action to stop Gopal Singh's deportation (q.v. letter from Rattan Singh of Raipur Deaba at Linnton to Jagat Singh of Kandola at the Ashram).

In a letter from Tara Singh dated 15th Feb. at Tacoma to Nidhan Singh at the Ashram, Bhagat Singh's name was mentioned as a subscriber to the December contribution to the Ashram.

The same month he paid a visit to the jail along with Ram Chand of Astoria; and a letter sent by the latter to the Ashram about this time gives full details of the activities of Bhagat Singh in connection with the collection of money to meet Gopal Singh's bail.

As soon as Gopal Singh was released at the end of February, Bhagat Singh accompanied him to Seattle.

March

Nidhan Singh telegraphed from the Ashram to Bhagat Singh about the negotiations he was making with Healey about going to Washington.

Santokh wrote to Bhagat Singh at R.F.D. Box 264, Linnton, asking him to procure various Congress enactments - some of them relating to deportation.

At the end of the month Bhagat was in Astoria and wrote from the Hammond Lumber Company to the jail. In April he sent a bill for his expenses in February to the Ashram - evidently in connection with his visit to Seattle and the jail. (Photo copy on record).

May - June

He was still writing from the same address in May.

Strong attempts were made about this time to get Bhagat Singh to go down to the Ashram. Bishan Singh Nind wrote to Nidhan Singh from Astoria on the 29th April and said that Bhagat Singh might go under certain circumstances.

Nidhan Singh then wrote to Karam Singh at Astoria and said that Bhagat ought to come.



1919 (contd).

May - June

Ram Chand wrote in reply to this in June that Bhagat Singh would not go without a salary. Ram Chand says:

"In replying to your first letter I have asked Bhagat Singh to go to the Ashram and give his services for some time. He has stated that he is ready to go to work if the party will give him a salary and he stated he would pay his subscription to the party just the same as the other members do. He further stated, in receiving a salary there will be no cause of criticism from the nation as same would be paid to enable me to meet my personal expenses. If there is no salary paid to the servants who devote their whole time to the cause they can only remain there some five or six months when they have to come out and work in order to earn enough money to live upon. He has written me a very lengthy letter on the matter., but I am simply giving you the facts as stated by him.

After this time Bhagat Singh and Ram Singh were considering with the Ashram the question of having a sympathetic strike of Hindus in Linnton over the Money agitation.

Early in June Ram Chand of Astoria and Bhagat Singh visited Bhagwan Singh in Jail. Previous to this Bhagat Singh had evidently been on some special mission to the jail as we find Ram Singh of Linnton sending a list of his expenses to the Ashram. Later in the month Bhagat Singh was giving trouble for we have Ram Singh writing to the Ashram to instruct Bhagwan Singh not to give Bhagat Singh direct commissions but to write to the committee at Linnton or to B.S.Hindi. On the 29th June Ram Singh reported to the Ashram that Bhagat Singh was not working.

June

Towards the end of June the Seattle Union Record reproduced a lengthy interview with Bhagat Singh. The headings of the article are sufficient to indicate the nature of his statements. "Deportation of Hindus is sure death."

"British Rule in India sounds like Congo tale."

"Subjected to same treatment as slaves. His indictment of 'the Rowlett' Act is summed up in these words 'Under these bills, the British Authorities can imprison, intern, or inflict any kind of torture without any semblance of any evidence.'"



1919 (contd.)

October.

In October Bhagat Singh's application for naturalization as a citizen of the United States came on for hearing before Federal Judge Wolverton at Portland; this was opposed by the Naturalization Examiner on the ground that Bhagat Singh had been identified with the Ghadr Movement which had allied itself with the Enemy during the War.

In the course of the proceedings, it was elicited that his full name was Bhagat Singh Thind; (not Third) that he graduated from the Punjab University in 1912 and that before coming to Seattle in 1913 he spent 8 months in Manila. Also that in 1915-16 he paid two visits to California from Oregon; one of five months, when he studied at the University of California and the other, when he worked on the land at Brawley in the Imperial Valley.

1920.  
January.

Early in January Bhagat Singh who had meantime transferred his services from the Hammond Lumber Company in Astoria to Linnton, interviewed a Representative of the Portland "Journal" to whom he stated that he had been forced to come to the United States for his education, being unable to secure an education at home because of the severe restrictions on Indians."

The purpose of the interview was to draw attention to the press accounts of the "Dyer" incident, which were coming through.

July

On the 4th July (Independence Day) a "Pageant of Democracy" was arranged in Seattle by the various Labour Unions. An invitation to participate having been extended to the Indians working at Linnton, Bhagat Singh arranged to take up five Indians with him.

The party rode in an auto immediately behind the SinnFein Contingent, with the Indian Revolutionary flag (red, gold, green and blue, with crossed swords in white) prominently displayed.

October

The hearing of Bhagat Singh's application for naturalisation was concluded in October and on the 18th, Judge Wolverton gave his decision admitting him to United States Citizenship.

1920 (contd).

November.

Bhagat Singh was a regular contributor to the "Independent Hindustan of San Francisco. In an for November 1920 under the heading "The falsity of Foreign Rule", he condemns British rule in India and ends with the remark.

"England's domination has been spread over one quarter of the globe by fraud and forgery supported by force. The time is come when the entire edifice of injustice will be demolished and a new society will be formed. India will do her part."

1921.  
February.

In February of the following year the U.S. Attorney at Portland acting under the instructions of the Department of Labour, and the Attorney General, filed an appeal against the grant of Citizenship to Bhagat Singh.

1922.  
June.

On the 29th of June, Bhagat Singh was stated by Ram Singh to be not working.

1923.  
February.

It was not till February 1923 that the Supreme Court at Washington gave their verdict in the matter of the appeal by which Judge Wolverton's decision was reversed. It ruled that a high caste Hindu of full Indian blood was ineligible for American Citizenship, on the ground that he was not a "free white person" within the meaning of the law limiting Citizenship.

*The* Bhagat Singh was not content to abide by Supreme Courts decision and endeavoured to create an agitation against it amongst his fellow Indians.

With this end in view he left Portland to live in San Francisco and looked up Bhagwan Singh and others who were convicted at San Francisco.

March.

*and* He succeeded in enlisting their interest and on the 3rd March a Joint Meeting of the members of the Moslem Association, the Ghadr Party to discuss the decision, was held at San Francisco and later on, on the 12th March, the Khalsa Diwan Society of Stockton also held a Meeting, for the same purpose, at Marysville.

Bhagat Singh now left Portland to live in San Francisco.

He inveighed against the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the open press and proclaimed that he was going to continue his fight for American Citizenship.



1923(contd)  
December.

On the 22nd December, Bhagat Singh married at Spokane, Washington, a Mrs. Inez Marie Pier Bullen, who claimed to be an American Citizen.

The Marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. A.C. Grier of the Church of Truth, of which organization Bhagat Singh had become an adherent.

1924.  
March,

On the 19th March, Bhagat Singh gave a lecture in the First Congregational Church, Ogden City.

He said that Christ's sermon on the Mount represented His highest teaching but that the lessons in the sermon had been taught in India long before and that they were not so impracticable as many people believed. "Ghandi, the Apostle, was following out these teachings to the letter and was proving stronger than the Mighty British Empire."

He also arranged to give a course of lectures on the Universal Truth Philosophy.

1925.  
November.

There is no further record of his activities till November 1925 when he delivered a series of twenty six addresses on psychology in or about St. Louis, Missouri.

It was stated that although primarily a religious fanatic, he was extremely anti British and seized every opportunity to attack British rule in India.

One of his commonest declarations was that Japan became civilized over night after the war against Russia and that the same would occur in the case of India as soon as the British yoke was cast off.

December.

Bhagat Singh visited Salt Lake City in December; and an account of his speech in that City appeared in the "Deseret News" of the 18th of that month. He claims that India would make war on the British in order to gain governmental liberty if necessary, but he does not think that force of arms will likely as he believes that England will compromise.