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JINNAH EXPOSED BY MUSLIM STALWARTS

Frontier Premier Unfolds A Striking Episode

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.—Addressing a huge public meeting in Peshawar city, Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the Frontier Province, referred to the recent speeches of Mr. Jinnah here and said: "I think it is a shame for an Indian to call Mr. Jinnah Quaid-e-Azam. He is not behind the Congress in the Indian struggle for freedom."

Dr. Khan Sahib narrated the conversation he once had with Mr. Jinnah and said: "Once Mr. Jinnah asked me to join him. I replied: 'Mr. Jinnah, you are 40 paces behind us. Had you been 40 paces forward, you could have asked me to come forward'."

"That was the dialogue." Dr. Khan Sahib added. The meeting took place in the presence of Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Assembly, some years ago when he (Dr. Khan Sahib) was its leader.

Mr. Jinnah expected Sir Abdur Rahim to support him (Mr. Jinnah) in his argument.

"Sir Abdur Rahim replied to the League leader: Mr. Jinnah, you stay where you are. Leave these two brothers, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib to work for the country and the nation'."

"A vote for Congress is a vote for freedom," said Dr. Khan Sahib, referring to the elections.

He added: The Congress does not want to serve the people, but is trying to get them independence through the other mushroom organisations drug them towards slavery."

The Frontier Premier said: "Elections were mere joke. The real struggle was just after it. If the British Government does not comply with the demand for independence, there may be a fight for freedom and then we will be able to see who stands for the freedom of India—the Congress or the Muslim League."—A.P.

MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR MADRAS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The King has approved that Lieutenant Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., appointed Governor of Madras in succession to Sir Arthur Hope, has extended term of office ex-officio on March 12 next, says a communique.—A.P.

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AZAD-VICEROY EXCHANGE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, is in correspondence with the Viceroy on the question of the release of politicals still under detention.—A.P.

JOHN AMERY GETS DEATH SENTENCE

LONDON, Nov. 28.—John Amery, son of the former Secretary of State for India, who was alleged to have been broadcasting over the German Radio during the war, was sentenced to death at the London's Central Criminal Court today.

John Amery, pleaded guilty of all counts when his trial for treason opened in the London Central Criminal Court today.

Amery was arraigned on two indictments, first for high treason and second for treachery. Amery pleaded guilty to all eight counts.

BRITISH FAR EAST DIPLOMATS TO CONFER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, is shortly recalling British diplomatic representatives in the Far East including British Ambassador to China for consultation and fresh instructions.

It will be remembered that recently he had recalled all the British envoys in the Far East and Middle East for similar conferences.

Prosecution Witness Makes Sensational Revelations

He Was Told What Evidence to Give And to Memorise Dates for I.N.A. Case

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.—Sepoy Saiduliah Khan, a prosecution witness, stated before the Indian National Army court martial this afternoon that he had been told what evidence to give in the case and to memorise the dates.

Witness, who belonged to 2/9 Jat Regiment, was replying to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's questions during cross-examination.

At the I.N.A. Court Martial today, Sepoy Delasa Khan of 5/14 Punjab Regiment who took part in an I.N.A. patrol action gave evidence. In September 1942, witness joined the I.N.A. and was posted to the Azad Brigade. Later on he was transferred to the Bose Brigade of which Captain Shah Nawaz was the Commandant. He heard Captain Shah Nawaz deliver a lecture to his brigade. He said that the Bose Brigade which was formed of picked men would be the first to go to the front. He warned the men that when they go to the front there would be many hardships. They might conveniently drop out, "We have", Capt. Shah Nawaz said, the witness added, "to fight the war of freedom and for this fight we require courageous men and not cowards."

WHAT SHAH NAWAZ SAID

Witness continued: "Capt. Shah Nawaz said that when we fight with our allies, the Japanese, it should not be that we remained as second rate men in the fight and thus disgrace our nation. When we reach India, we shall meet men and women. And those who are dear to us we shall consider them as mothers and those younger shall be our sisters and daughters and if any body does not obey these instructions he shall be shot dead. If and when India is made free and the Japanese who are now helping us try subdue us, we shall fight them. Even now if the Japanese gives you one slap, you give him three, because our Government is a parallel one to the Japanese Government and we are in no way subservient to the Japanese. When we reach India and if we notice any Japanese maltreating our women, he should be first warned by word of mouth not to do so, and if he continued to do so, then we are at liberty to use force and we must shoot him."

Capt. Shah Nawaz further said, the witness continued, that the fight which they were putting up was for the freedom and well-being of India and not for the benefit of the Japanese.

On January 24, 1944 the whole brigade was assembled in Rangoon. On February 7, they moved to Palam Haka and Dinasa Khan's Battalion was engaged in carrying rations from the road to the front which was about five to six miles. Later, his battalion did patrol duty. On one occasion along with hundred men armed with Bren guns, machine-guns, rifles and pistols, they went out on patrol. They were given orders to contact a British Indian Regiment nearby and to bring them over to the I.N.A. side by propaganda. If the regiment fired at them, they should return the fire. The patrol marched the whole night and nearly morning reached a ridge. On the other side there was a village and they spotted a party of Chin levies.

The I.N.A. patrol was not in regular formation and one of them asked who the levies were.

In reply, the Chins said something which they did not understand. Eventually they all arrived at the village and the patrol commander found that the Chins were British levies. The party immediately deployed and took positions. The patrol captured 24 levies and their arms were collected. The I.N.A. party did not contact any British Indian unit and from there they retired. On March 31, witness escaped and came over to the British Army.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, defence counsel, Sepoy Delasa Khan said that he joined the first I.N.A. when it was formed in September, 1942.

Q. Would it be correct to say that the I.N.A. consisted then of 15,000 men in training and about 20,000 surplus men?

A. There were four brigades in training but I do not know their exact strength. I heard that there were surplus volunteers but I do not know anything about them.

Witness said that when the first I.N.A. was dissolved in December 1942 he joined the second I.N.A.

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

Witness was present when his brigade was assembled and addressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, who said that they were soldiers of freedom for the purpose of liberating India. He told the people assembled there that they would have to face hardships and even death at the front and they were free to remain behind if they liked.

Subhas Chandra Bose also said, "As we are fighting for the liberation of India, we are not well off as regards money and other resources, and we are giving you whatever is possible. As we are poor, we cannot afford to give you anything better in the way of rations, etc. than what you are getting now and you shall have to carry on on short rations."

When witness' patrol sent out from Palma Haka with captured Chin prisoners the patrol took out the bolts from the prisoners' rifles and gave the useless rifles back to them and made them sit alongside the road. The patrol did not deprive the Chins of their clothing or boots or anything else. The Chin prisoners were generally treated well. The clothing and other equipment of the patrol, witness said, in reply to another question, were in a serviceable condition. Near the village where the Chins were captured, the patrol remained for about fifteen minutes.

Havildar Nawab Khan, I/13 Frontier Force Rifles, was examined next. He said that he joined the I.N.A. in October 1943 and was posted to Bose Brigade No. One Guerilla Regiment. Captain Shah Nawaz was Brigade Commander. In May 1944, Shah Nawaz ordered Lieut. Abdur Rashid to proceed to the Japanese regimental headquarters at Kalagyi. Divisional headquarters and Kalagyi, Shah Nawaz added that the Brigade

(Continued on page 2)

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, snapped at the steps of the Red Fort gate, proceeding to defend the I.N.A. accused.

QUAKE SHOCKS IN SIND TOWNS REPORTED

An earthquake shock, lasting half a minute, rocked Karachi in the early hours of yesterday morning. The shock (as reported in the "Sind Observer" yesterday) was felt throughout the city.

It is learnt that Tatta, Dadu, Sukkur and Las Bela were among the towns which experienced the shock.

The earthquake shock at 3-30 a.m. yesterday, it is learnt, caused an abnormal disturbance in the waters as a result of which nearly 400 feet of groyne—the low broad wall running out of Keamari to check drifting of breach and to stop encroachment of sea—along with a beacon light standing on it, were washed away at about 8 a.m. by the tide which rose nearly twelve feet high.

The groyne, it is learnt, was under repairs and its washing away would necessitate its building a new with better materials calculated to stand the force of constant currents and the wear of sea-water.

As a result of the abnormal rise of tide, the compound of the Burmah-Shell Installation at Keamari was flooded. The ebb set in and the waters receded in about half an hour's time.

The sudden shakings of cots on which the people lay sound asleep, the rattling of cup-boards, doors and windows and the swinging of lamps suspended from the ceiling caused by the quake shock at 3-30 a.m. yesterday woke up the honest citizens who were for a time quite scared and frightened. In almost every quarter in the city, lights were switched on while some wives kept urging on their husbands to carry their children out to safety. Very few husbands left their beds, it is learnt, much less carried any one out to safety.—F.O.S.C.

TREMORS IN TATTA

TATTA, Nov. 28.—An earthquake shock of severe type was felt last night at 3-30 a.m. and continued for about five minutes. In all, 13 rounds were felt.

No such earthquake was felt by anybody during the last so many years.—F.O.S.C.

QUAKE FELT AT DADU

DADU, Nov. 28.—Dadu experienced a few earthquake shocks at 3-35 a.m. today. Many people awoke from their deep sleep and came out of their houses on open maidans. They cried aloud to make others aware.

There were about six shocks from north to south.—F.O.S.C.

SHIKARPUR FEELS MILD QUAKE SHOCK

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 28.—Shikarpur experienced a mild quake shock last night. No damage has been reported.—F.O.S.C.

SEVERE QUAKE SHOCK AT RAMBAH

RAMBAH, Nov. 28.—A severe quake shock was experienced here last night. Doors, windows and roofs creaked. People were terribly frightened. No damage has been reported.—F.O.S.C.

TIDAL WAVE AT JUHU

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.—The epicentre of the shock is near latitude 20 deg. 42½ north and longitude 65 degrees east in the North Arabian Sea.

It is learned that the earthquake

(Continued on Last Page)

CHURCHILL'S RED RAG FOR BRITAIN

Attack on Labour Government

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a crowded meeting of Conservative delegates here today, said: "Whole spheres of activity in Great Britain are becoming rigid and numb because this (British Labour) Government has to prove its Socialist doctrine instead of showing the country how to become alive and be on the move again."

Mr. Churchill accused the Labour Party of hampering and delaying the practical recovery of Britain for their own party ends. He said: "The demobilisation of the services has proceeded at a rate far below any that another administration would have achieved."

"We are told everything must be concentrated on our export drive, but whoever outside the infant school or the lunatic asylum would say that in fact our exports should not be overspilling of successful home trade? Whoever thought of taking home trade for export until the home market is satisfied?"

Mr. Churchill next attacked Sir Stafford Cripps, saying: "Look what he is doing for the motor industry. It is remarkable to me that so capable a lawyer should not have got his case up better. He is a great advocate of strength through misery."

Mr. Churchill accused the Socialist Government of doing everything to destroy the purchasing power of the country.

"In this island," said Mr. Churchill, "there are 46 million people who played a greater part in winning the war than any other people. Before the war, these people had their standard of living and social services above those of any country in Europe and the United States. Socialist theories can destroy even Britain more surely than U-boats or any other form of warfare."

CENSURE MOTION

The British Conservative Opposition yesterday tabled a motion of censure on the Labour Government in the name of Mr. Churchill and others.

The motion reads: "That this House regrets that His Majesty's Government are neglecting their first duty, namely, to concentrate with full energy upon the most urgent and essential tasks of reconversion of our industries from wartime production to that of peace, the provision of houses, speedy release of men and women from the forces for industry and drastic curtailment of our swollen national expenditure and deplores the pre-occupation of his Majesty's Ministers impelled by socialist theory with formulation of long term schemes for nationalisation creating uncertainty over the whole field of industrial and economic activity in direct opposition to the best interest of the nation which demands food, work and homes."

INDIAN TROOPS TO REPLACE AUSSIES IN BORNEO

Allied Order for Evacuation Of Bandoeng Rejected

BATAVIA, Nov. 28.—INDIAN TROOPS WHO NOW FORM THE BULK OF ALLIED FORCES IN JAVA MAY ALSO BE SENT TO BORNEO WITHIN NEXT FEW WEEKS TO REPLACE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS STATIONED THERE.

The Dutch in Borneo, according to a report of an army observer, have complained that Australians have been selling arms to Indonesians.

According to the "Observer" of London, there is a certain amount of justification for the complaint though the traffic has not been on a large scale. The "Observer" reports, however, that there is no doubt that Indonesians have obtained some arms and they have been training in villages with about twelve extremists who have arrived from Java.

Near the great oil port of Balik papan, former Dutch prisoners of war are undergoing military training and their numbers are expected to reach 5,000 by the end of the year.

In Java itself, active operations continue at many points.

The eight-inch guns of the 10,000-ton British cruiser "Sussex" were in action against Oengaran on the north coast, about 10 miles from Semarang, after the destroyer bombardment yesterday.

At the famous hill station of Bandoeng, the armistice proposed by the Indonesian Governor of Western Java fell through when Indonesians refused to agree to the allied terms that they evacuate the residential area by noon on Thursday.

It was stated today that the Sjahrir Cabinet is inclined to accept another invitation to meet the British and the Dutch and would regard the removal of all Dutch forces as creating suitable conditions for such meeting.

RETURN OF HAJ PILGRIMS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.—Some 2,200 Haj pilgrims are expected to return to India on December 5 on the completion of their pilgrimage.—A. P.

U. S. A. Drifting Towards War With Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Senator Edwin Johnson, during a Senate debate today on the United States obligation as a member of the United Nations organisation, said:

"The United States is drifting towards war with Russia with certainty and speed.

In a statement following [illegible] on the sensational resignation of General Patrick Hurley and the substitution of General George Marshall as envoy to China, the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, told a Press conference today that there has been no change in the United States policy in China.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISCUSSION ON COLONIES

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Anglo-French conversations on colonial questions of common interest to both the countries have taken place in London recently, a communique issued simultaneously in London and here announced.—Reuter.

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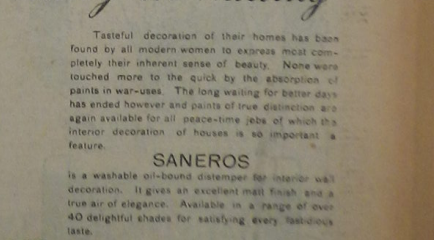

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