

बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार



सत्तममेव जयते

1916

संचिका संख्या
अभिलेखागार संख्या

215/1916

१६

बिहार सरकार

Political

विभाग

Special सरकार

शाखा

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

कार्यवाही

१६

सं०

18

पृष्ठ

विषय:— Proposed action under the Defence of
& Regulation.
India Rule, Reference IV of 1818 against
Certain pan of Islamists.

जाँचा गया

CHECKED

13.5.80

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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Regis File No. 215

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Public DEPARTMENT.

SS BRANCH.

B PROGS. FOR 1916.

Nos. _____

_____ PAGES.

SUBJECT.

Proposed action under the Defence of India Act
& Reg. in 1918 against certain fan-islamists
बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

जाँचा गया	
CHECKED	

Simla, the 2nd September 1916.

Secret

My dear Sir James,

You know the case of the Deoband Maulvis who left India for the Hejaz in August-September last. At the time of their departure their mission was generally suspected to be political and anti-Government and you received later on a good deal of information that this had proved to be the case. Recently some important papers have come to hand, rough translations of which I enclose. They corroborate in a remarkable manner the information you received from our loyal friend at Deoband.

2. The case has been discussed by me with the Home and Foreign Departments and we are *prima facie* of opinion that it is now time to strike in order to destroy some of the more important lines of communication and intrigue between the pan-Islamists in India and abroad. It is not, however, considered advisable to spread our net very wide. We only propose to take action against a few of the more important conspirators as we think that with their removal the rest will be frightened and further plotting effectually checked. I am working up a full note on the case but meanwhile send you this letter so that you may be prepared. Our present idea is to search, arrest and keep in custody under the Defence of India Act 6 or 7 of the most dangerous and active pan-Islamists *whom* which these papers and other information seem to implicate beyond question.

3. The names which so far seem to us most suitable are Punjab (1) Maulvi Hamdulla of Panipat

(see Obaidulla's letter to Sheikh Abdul Rahim Sahib).

Punjab (2) Moulvi Ahmed of Lahore

see above letter.

Sind (3) Sheikh Abdul Rahim of Hyderabad, Sind

see above letter.

Delhi (4) Dr. Ansari of Delhi

He was prominent when the Deoband party were leaving India for the Hejaz: is thoroughly implicated by Deoband and Bombay information and the present letters appear to implicate him still further. We have long looked upon him as probably the most dangerous pro-Turkish pan-Islamist in India.

U.P. (5) Hakim Abdur Razzak Ansari of Deoband

brother of Dr. Ansari. Your Deoband friend mentioned him as an ally of the Sadr Madaris, as being in the plot and as having collected much money for the conspirators (see your d.o. of 24th October to Sir Reginald Creddock). He may be the "Hakim Sahib" of Obaidulla's letter to Hazrat Maulana (see A on pp. 1, 5 & 7).

U.P. (6) Hakim Mahomed Hassan of Deoband

brother of the Sadr Madaris and considered by us fit for action because of this relationship and because your Deoband information brackets him with Abdul Razzak Ansari.

4. We think that prima facie the above 6 should be certainties but your own opinion will be the determining factor in the case of the U.P. men. When I come to note fully on the whole case I shall set out what seems to be the evidence against the above 6 and several others. By this preliminary letter I wish merely to prepare you and if possible to elicit an expression of opinion and advice as to how you think the whole case should be dealt with. Is there any reason why action somewhat on the line indicated should not be taken? Is the proposed action exces-

sive

sive or too limited? Are you willing to pass the necessary orders under the Defence Act? After the month allowed by Section 12 A we contemplate orders under Regulation III of 1818. Our action will have to be sudden, unannounced and simultaneous. I would come to see you at once, but as you may imagine, have a lot of work in this and other connections which keeps me at Simla. Would you care to send Burns and Sands or any one else to represent you to Simla? I hope to get things arranged so that action may be taken about the 10th inst.

5. The Punjab C.I.D. unfortunately sent Obaidulla's original letters down country. Their translation is perhaps defective in places and besides this I naturally wish to subject the originals to careful examination before forming and expressing my formal opinion on their evidential value. You may also wish to have the originals examined by one of your own officers. *विह्वल* Prima facie I think the letters are undoubtedly genuine. *सचिवालय विभाग*

6. *विह्वल* Perhaps on receipt of this you could send me a cipher telegram indicating your general view as to the line of action that should be taken. I do not think it desirable to take the Shams-ul-ulama into confidence as it would be perhaps rather hard on him to saddle him with any responsibility for our action. But we should be very glad to have the contents of the letters checked and explained by someone with good Deoband knowledge and for this perhaps Cooke would be the most suitable officer. Should he come to Simla or would you call him to Naini Tal?

7. I think the addressee of the long letter, "Maulana Hazrat", is clearly the Sadr Madaris. In this connection see B on pp 4 & 6.

8. I consider the evidential value of the statements in Obaidulla's letters far greater than that of the mere inclusion of names in his draft schemes. The latter are theoretical while the former are practical.

9. The information of what is happening in Kabul given by Obaidulla is on the whole accurate and when I draw up my detailed note I shall show this.

10. This letter has been written after consultation with the Home Department. Will you kindly telegraph acknowledgment of receipt and, if possible, when you think you will be able to send me a further telegram as regards your views.

Yours sincerely,

C.R.Cleveland.

The Hon.Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., L.L.D.,
Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces,

NADNI TAL.

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

No.

Simla, 2nd September 1916.

Copy for information to the Hon.Sir Edward Gait, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieut-Governor, Bihar & Orissa.

*It is possible that we may have
to take action against the
Rahim of Deoband & Azimabad.*

C.R.Cleveland

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Copy of a letter No. 2824-4-S.B., dated the 30th August 1915, from L. Tomkins, Esq., C. I. E., D. I. G. of Police, C. I. D. Punjab, to Sir Charles Cleveland, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Simla.

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I am directed to forward for your information translated copies of three silk documents which have come into our possession. The originals were forwarded to French by the Commissioner of Multan, who received them from Khan Bahadur Rab Nawaz Khan an Honorary Magistrate of Multan.

The story of these documents is briefly as follows:-

Khan Bahadur Rab Nawaz Khan's two sons Allah Nawaz and Shah Nawaz were among the misguided students of the Government College, Lahore, who left for Kabul in February 1915.

With them went Sheikh Abdul Haq, who had previously been their tutor in Multan.

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)
Abdul Haq is a convert from Hinduism. His home is in Khushab, District Shahpur. This man has recently returned from Kabul and has brought these 3 documents to deliver to Sheikh Abdul Rahim in Hyderabad Sindh, who was to send them on to Hazrat Maulana at Medina. Abdul Haq was to get a receipt for them and to return to Kabul.

2. I am to say that this matter has received the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who has directed that Abdul Haq should be interned for the present in the custody of the Punjab C. I. D. It is hoped that information of some value may be obtained from Abdul Haq, in which case it will be communicated to you in due course

6
Kabul.

Monday, 9th Ramzan.

To

Sheikh Abdul Rahim Sahib.

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"After greetings. You must send this trust to Hazrat Maulana at Medina Tayyaba through some trustworthy Haji (pilgrim). This is a work for which if journey is undertaken exclusively for this purpose it will not cause (any) loss. If the person is trustworthy you may tell him ~~xxx~~ verbally that Hazrat Maulana should make no attempt to ~~xx~~ come to this place. If Maulvi Mansur cannot come to this year's pilgrimage it should be borne in mind that it is impossible for him to come. After this, you yourself should make an attempt to come to me. For God's sake, (because) here there are many urgent works to do. You should come without fail.

"If God, God forbid, you cannot find a trustworthy Haji (pilgrim) and you cannot go even yourself, you should seek the help of Maulvi Hamdulla, resident of Panipat, in connection with the matter. It is necessary that on the occasion of this pilgrimage these informations should reach Hazrat Maulana and the informations obtained in that place should necessarily be communicated to us through Maulvi Ahmad, of Lahore, if they cannot be communicated direct.

Obaidulla."

Sunday, 8th Ramzan.

To

Hazrat Maulana.

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"After greetings. This is the account of what happened after Jeddah. Reached Bombay comfortably and without (any) danger. (The search of the property of the) "servants" was knowingly avoided (at the time) when the property (of the passengers) was searched on the harbour. Maulana Murtaza considers the work to be impossible. He has, therefore, not been associated in the work. Maulvi Zahur had reached Bombay for (offering) reception. Muhammad Husain had come from Randir (for the purpose). The work of (collecting) subscriptions in Randir turned out a failure owing to the opposition of Saiyid Sahib. The preachers were to go to Randir again, but it is not known what happened. The Kazi Sahib promised to be a patron after perusing the letter. He continued to repose his trust in the body and permitted it to work. In order to do the work in a regular way he is trying to receive one year's leave. All the three members of the body are selling their heads. Matlub dissociated himself. Saiyid Nur is lazy. Maulana Rae Wale (It may mean the Maulana of some place name Rae or those who entertain the same views as the Maulana. The expression seems to have some hidden meaning) agree (with us) and are patrons. The Hakim Sahib himself goes to the house and pays Rs50 per month. He goes once or twice during the intervening period also. The Doctor Sahib also goes occasionally. The Jamait (body) pays Rs10 to Maulvi Hanif by way of pocket expenses. He lives only in the house. The Madrasa has expressed no sympathy with him whatever. The proprietors of the madrasa have been dedicated for services to the Government. We have become destined to enjoy the pride of taking part in the darbar of exhibition. Hakim Jamail and Amir Shah are special trumpeters of that invocation for (Great)

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Britain which the Khuddam (the servants) are inducing the generality of the people to male (the expression is very badly construed. It is difficult to make out any sense of the original. The original is this:- Khuddam ko jo asis Birtaina awam se manwaya ja raha hai. Hakim Jamil aur Amir Shah uske khas munad hain). Amir Shah is staying there for performing this very work of Maulana Abdur Rahim Sahib. The Maulana is influenced by the Madrasa. But he defends the Khuddam(servants) also. The Maulvi of Rampur also refused to support (the cause) and refused to pay the money which he had with him. Masud also has been hunted down. Even Maulvi Shaukat Ali was ~~xxx~~ summoned to Deoband because he was guilty of the crime (lit.fault) of saying something about the Manager and was badly disgraced by the hands of the Managers. In reply Shaukat was content merely with weeping. I met Hazrat and Azad. Both are now out of employment. As it was impossible for me to return as promised I proceeded onwards. After showing the Ghalibnama to ~~friends~~ friends in India I brought the same to the residents of Yaghistan. The Haji is also in ~~xxxxx~~ Mohmand. The Mahajerins (the word is technically applied to the Prophet and his companions who fled from Mecca. Here it means those who have come to Afghanistan from India) have caused a conflagration in Mohmand, Bajaur, Swat, Buner etc. The circulation of the Ghalibnama in these ilakas produced a special effect. It is, therefore, necessary that as promised by Ghalib the services of Yaghistan should be borne in mind at the time of peace. The Mahajerins could not get sufficient help from the weak body in India. I stayed in Yaghistan for a month the deputation reached Kabul, accompanied by the Mahajerins. Maulana Saif has dissociated himself from the body and is staying here. The proposal is being considered for providing work for them by the state. The members of the deputation are Fazlani and Abdul Aziz. By the attention of Maulana Nazim and by the kindness of

*This Ghalibnama is probably an anti-British compilation in poetry ~~xxx~~ by one who is known as "Ghalib".

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Haji Abdur Razzaq the deputation could approach the darbar of Nasrulla. Success was also obtained at the beginning. I obtained a separate interview (from Nasrulla). The details of the work under his (Nasrulla's) influence and its principle were stated. This was duly accepted. God be praised. By the grace of God I shall return to my duties in this connection. This is the account of what is happening here. The representatives (lit. Ambassadors) of Turkey and Germany reached here. They were honourably received, but they failed to gain their object. The reason is this: It was the duty of Turkey to ascertain the needs of Persia and Afghanistan during the period when she was neutral, to make arrangement for providing (those needs), and to have come to an agreement in accordance with the circumstance.

Afghanistan has neither sufficient resources (lit. munitions) for taking part in a big war, nor is any great power responsible for compensating her for her losses. She, therefore, cannot take part in the war. If necessary, officers, engineers, arms and money are given (to her) and if an agreement is made that in the event of unbelief gaining predominance over her, steps will be taken to defend and support her, she is ready to take part in the war. Nevertheless, the Sardar Naib-us-Saltanat is trying to make his influence felt in the frontiers of Waziris, Afridis, Mohmands, Bajour, Swat, Buner, Chakser, Shorband, Kaura, Kohistan, Chitral etc. and calling upon them that they will take part in the war if it takes place. This work has been finished to a certain extent. The German ambassadors have returned, (but) those of Turkey are staying there. The latter (however) have no work to do. It is strange that the Ambassadors came without any credentials. They brought no sufficient credentials with them. What could have been done under these circumstances. Maulana Nazim is well. He is enjoying some trust in the state.

The English are trying to prove that he is a spy here. This produces some effect. But, God be praised, they have not gained complete success in the matter. The ~~English~~ English knowing students who taken the flight and some Sikhs also are living here with freedom with the help of Haji Abdur Razzaq and through the kindness of the Naib us-Saltanant. They have been left under the patronage of Maulana-ul-Nazim. The state is responsible for the expenses. They have not been entrusted with any affairs of the state. They are, however, the (right) hand men of the Maulana in special works under the command of the Naib-us-Saltanat. The detail (of the work) is this: There is a body of men who desire to liberate India. Its head is an Indian Raja who is staying in Kabul and who has reached this place with letters of credence given to ~~him~~ him by the Sultan(of Turkey) and ~~the~~ the Kaiser of Germany. The Nazim and ~~Maulvi~~ Barkatulla, of Bhopal, are the ministers of this body. This body has made a motion with a view to establish centres in India and to make agreements with other countries. It gained some success at the outset. The moving limbs in this work are students, some of whom will, after paying visit to the darbar of the Caliphate, return to the duty. The second body is termed Al-Janud-ul-Rabbania. It is an Islamic body based on military principle. Its object is primarily to create a union among the Islamic potentates. You have been appointed as its head which is, in military parlance, termed General or Alqaid. Its real centre is Medina. It is therefore considered that while staying in Medina you ~~will~~ will try to bring about an alliance between the Caliphate and Afghanistan and Persia. You should consider it sufficient to have all proposals regarding Afghanistan ~~and~~ and Yaghistan communicated to the Khuddam. In order that she may take part in the war Afghanistan makes the above demands. Prompt measures should be taken for carrying the

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बिहार सरकार
मुख्य मन्त्री
(बिहार राज्य अगिले खागार निदेशानुसार)

(1)

the same to the Ottoman Government and to the Caliphate, because this is the only way of striking a deadly stroke at the unbelievers in India. The members of the school are trying to bring you to India through Maulvi Mohsan and Saiyid Nur, because they have now come to know that work can be done in the Hedjaz also. Here Englishmen have no regard owing to there being no need for the same (now). The Qazi Sahib, the Hakim Sahib and the Doctor Sahib are severely opposed to Maulana of Rae paying a visit to India. The danger is now greater than before, because the story of the Chalib has become known through Matlub. You should, therefore, never accept any movement of the mind. The money to be given to you in the house has been made over to the public fund (lit: Jamait) owing to Saiyid Nur not being in need of the same. I am trying to come to kiss your feet. I hope that I shall succeed. Maulana-ul-Nazim, Maulana Saif, Fazlani and Abdul Aziz, the students who have taken flight from India, send you compliments. Salam may be communicated to my dear brother Wahid, his father Maulana Husain, his brothers. The Medina letters were ~~gi~~ made over to the Indian dak, Hurmatulla and others. Salam may be communicated to Dr. Shah Baksh, and also to Khuda Baksh and Habibullah Ghazi.

The picture of Al-Janud-ul-Rabbania or the Divine Salvation Army.

"Object.-Rapprochement between the Islamic Governments.

"The real centre)
 "The Headquarters) Medina Tayibba.
 of the general)

"The second centres)
 "The headquarters of) Constantinople, Tehran & Kabul.
 the officiating General.)

"The third grade centres.) Those Islamic Governments which
 "The headquarters of the) are under the influence of
 Lieutenant-General.) infidels.

"Any Lieutenant-General who may be in the centre II will be called the ϕ officiating General.

"The sphere of influence of Constantinople is Europe and Africa.

"The sphere of influence of Tehran is central

Asia.

"The sphere of influence of Kabul is India.

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"The (Military) officers are of 10 kinds.

"Name of office.	Number of men under the officer.	Salary.	Power to spend monthly.
(1) Patron	These will be the patrons of the Divine		
(2) Field-Marshal	Salvation Army.		
(3) General	-----	£100	£1000
(4) Lieutenant-General and officiating General.	12,000	£40 & £50	£ 240 & £ 500
(5) Major-General	3,000	£20	£ 60
(6) Colonel	1,000	£10	£ 20
(7) Lieut.-Colonel	500	£ 5	£ 10
(8) Major	250	£ 4	£ 5
(9) Captain	100	£ 3	£ 2
(10) Lieutenant	50	£ 2	£ 1

बिहार सरकार

The Mansabdars of the Divine Salvation Army.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय, विभाग

(a) Patron. (बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

- (1)The Sultan of Turkey and the Caliph of Islam.
- (2)Sultan Ahmad Shah Qachar of Persia.
- (3)Amir Habibullah Khan of Kabul.

(b) Field-Marshal.

- (1)Anwar Pasha.
- (2)The Heir-Apparent of the Turkish Throne.
- (3)The Prime Minister of Turkey.
- (4)Abbas Hilmi Pasha.
- (5)The Sheriff of Mecca.
- (6)The Naib-ul-Saltanat, Kabul.
- (7)The Muin-Ul-Saltanat, Kabul.
- (8)The Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (9)The ruler of Bhopal.
- (10)The Nawab of Rampur.
- (11)The Nawab of Bahawalpur.
- (12)The Reis-ul-Mujah-i-Din.

(c) General.

(1) Sultan-ul-Ulema Hazrat Maulana Mahaddas of Deoband.

The officiating General of Kabul and Maulana Ubaid Ullah Sahib.

*(d) Lieutenant General.

(1) Maulana Mohiuddin Khan.

(2) Maulana Abdur Rahim.

(3) Maulana Ghulam Muhammad of Bahawalpur.

(4) Maulana Taj Muhammad of Sind.

(5) Maulana Hussain Ahmad.

(6) Maulvi Hamadullah Haji Sahib Tarangzai.

(7) Dr. Ansari.

(8) Hakim Abdur Razzaq.

(9) Mulla Sahib Babra.

(10) Kohistan Mulla.

(11) The Khan of Bajaur.

(12) Maulvi Ibrahim Kamir.

(13) Maulvi Muhammad Mian.

(14) Haji Said Ahmed Ambthoi.

(15) Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shawesh.

(16) Maulvi Abdul Karim Sahib, Naib-Reis-ul-Wajehdin.

(17) Maulvi Abdul Aziz of Rahimabad.

(18) Maulvi Abdur Rahim of Azimabad.

(19) Maulvi Abdulla of Ghazipur.

(20) Nawab Zamir-ud-din Ahmed.

(21) Maulvi Abdul Bari.

(22) Abdul Kalam, (Azad, of Al-Hilal).

(23) Muhammad Ali, (of Comrade).

(24) Shaukat Ali (Do.).

(25) Zafar Ali (of Zamindar).

(26) Hazrat Mohani (of Aligarh)

(27) Maulvi Abdul Qadir, of Kasur.

(28) Maulvi Barkatulla, of Bhopal.

(29) Pir Asadullah Shah of Sindh.

*(e) Major-General.

Maulvi Saifur Rahman, Maulvi Muhammad Hasan, of Moradabad.

Maulvi Abdulla Ansari, Mir Siraj-ud-din of Bahawalpur, Racha Mulla

Now in
Ranchi
7/9 Ro

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Abdul Khaliq, Maulvi Bashir, Vakil of the Reis-ul-Mujahdin.

Sheikh Ibrahim of Sindh, Maulvi Muhammad Ali of Kasur, Saiyid Suleiman of Nadwa, Imadi, Ghulam Hussain, Azad Subhand, Kasim Bey, Khushi Muhammad, Maulvi Sanaulla, Maulvi Abdul Bari, Mahajar and Vakil of the Provisional Government of India.

"(f) Colonel.

Sheikh Abdul Qadir Mahajar*, *Shujaulla Mahajar*, *Naib-Vakil of the Provisional Government of India, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, the Vakil of the deputation, Yaghistan, Maulvi Fazal Rabbi, Maulvi Abdul Haq, Lahore, Mian Fazalulla, Sader-ud-din, Maulvi Abdulla of Sindh, Maulvi Alen Muhammad Ahmed of Lahore, Maulvi Ahmed Ali, Naib-Nasim Nazart-ul-Muarif, Sheikh Abdul Rahim of Sindh, Maulvi Sadiq of Sindh, Maulvi Wali Muhammad, Maulvi Aziz Gul, Khwaja Abdul Hai, Qazi Zia-ud-Din M.A., Maulvi Ibrahim of Sialkot, Abdul Rashid B.A., Maulvi Zahur Muhammad, Maulvi Muhammad Mubin, Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Gangohi, Maulvi Rashid Ahmad Ansari, Maulvi Saiyad Abdul Salem Faruqi and Haji Ahmad Khan of Saharanpur.

"(g) Lieutenant-Colonel.

Fazal Mahmud, Muhammad Hasan B.A., Mahajar, Sheikh Abdulla B.A., Mahajar, Safer Hasan B.A. Mahajar, Ala Nawaz Khan B.A., Mahajar, Rahmat Ali, B.A. Mahajar, Abdul Hamid B.A., Mahajar, Haji Shah Bakhsh of Sindh, Maulvi Abdul Qadir Dinpuri and Maulvi Ghulam Nabi.

"(h) Major.

Shah Nawaz, Abdur Rahman, Abdul Haq, Muhammad Ali of Sindh and Habibulla.

"(i) Captain.

Muhammad Salim and Karim Bakhsh.

"(j) Lieutenant.

Nadir Shah.

The account of another Anjuman named Hakumat Manqat-i-Hind, or the Provisional Government of India.

** Those who took flight from India.

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"An Indian reis named Mahindar Partap, resident of Brindaban, who has a special connection with the Arya bodies and who is connected with the Rajas of India, went to Germany last year. He settled certain matters with the Kaiser regarding Indian affairs and brought a letter from the addressed to the Indian Chiefs and the Amir of Kabul. The Caliph of the Muhammadans also, like the Kaiser, made him his agent (Vakil) in India. He was accompanied from Berlin by Maulvi Barkatulla of Bhopal who had already stayed in Japan and America. A representative of the Kaiser and an officer of the Sultan of Turkey also accompanied him to Kabul. These people had reached Kabul ten days before I reach there. They laid before the Amir those matters relating to India which supported the interests of the Hindus. They both ? laid the Foundation of an Anjuman in Kabul the name of which has been given above. Its duty is to bring about Settlements with the Great Powers about matters relating to the future (Administration) of India. There arose circumstances which led them to request me to join this Anjuman. I consented in view of protecting the interests of the Muhammadans. (1) After a few days' discussion this Anjuman accepted that if Afghanistan were to take part in the war they would be prepared to accept her prince as the permanent monarch of India. An application of this nature has been submitted to the Amir (of Afghanistan). As, however, the Amir is yet not prepared to take part in the war the matter has been postponed. (2) Messengers were sent to Russia on behalf of this Government. There was a Hindu and a Mujahar* student among these messengers. These returned after obtaining useful effects for Afghanistan. The Russian ambassador will now come to Kabul. There has arisen some dispute between Russia and England, and it was to settle this dispute that Kitchener was going to Russia when he was drowned into the sea. It is possible that the dispute was influenced by the abovementioned messenger to Russia. (3) One body of messenger

*These are the students who fled from India.

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messengers has gone to Constantinople and Berlin through Persia. It consists of two of our Mahajar students (viz) Maulvi Abdul Bari and Shujaulla. Maulvi Abdul Bari is the leader (lit. officer). It is to be hoped that they will obtain an interview with (the Sultan and the Kaiser) and will be the recipients of gifts (lit. kindness). (4) Another body of messengers is about to go to China and Japan. (5) At first a body of messengers was sent to India, but it could not gain much success. (6) Another body of messengers is now going (to India). (7) Another body of messengers will shortly go to Berlin. My personal connection with the German ambassadors is excellent. This will afford complete help to Islamic interests.

"Raja Pertap is President of this provisional Government of India. Maulvi Barkatulla of Bhopal is the Prime Minister and myself the Minister for India.- Adieu.

बिहार सरकार

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विमान "Obaidulla."

(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)

was exceedingly well received. God be praised. God willing in this connection I will present myself to you."

36 For "The representatives (Lit:Ambassadors) of turkey and Germany reached here", read "The fatwas and emissaries of Turkey and Germany reached here."

For "It is strange that the Ambassadors came without any credentials", read "It is strange that the emissaries came empty handed."

For "The moving limbs in this work are students some of whom will after paying a visit to the darbar of the Caliphate return to the duty", read "Return to you".

For "It is therefore considered that while staying in Medina you will try to bring about an alliance" etc. read "Therefore, the idea is that by staying in Medina you should try to bring about an alliance etc."

For "Here Englishmen have no regard", read "There Englishmen have no regard."

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय विभाग
(बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार निदेशालय)
For "The Kazi Sahib, the Hakim Sahib and the Doctor Sahib are severely opposed to Maulvi of Rae paying a visit to India", read "The Kazi Sahib, the Hakim Sahib and the Doctor Sahib and the Maulvi of Rae are severely opposed to you paying a visit to India."

For "The money to be given to you in the house has been made over to the public fund (Lit:Jamait) owing to Saiyid Nur not being in need of the same", read "The money given by you was made over to the Jamait because it was not wanted at your house or by Saiyid Nur."

An examination of the original letters confirms our belief in their being the genuine production of Obaidulla but we shall try to obtain samples of his handwriting for further test.
