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S 2096

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

VOL. I.

S 2096

PAPERS

REGARDING

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING TRIBES
ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

OF

INDIA, 1

AND THE MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN
AGAINST THEM DURING THE YEAR

1897-1898.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1898.

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PART IV.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Raids and Outrages committed on the North-West Frontier from July, 1899, to July, 1906.
(Prepared in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff Army Head-Quarters in India)

(1)—KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER

Date	Nature of outrage	Clan or section implicated	Reparation exacted.
1899.			
26th September ..	Gurkha picket at Michni Kandao fired on One man wounded	Shinwaris (led by Shakar)	.
September 1899 to February 1900	Constant raids and counter-raids across the Afghan border	Khusrogis of Bazar and Shinwaris of Ningrahar	.
1899.			
28th October ...	Murder of a man in Shinpokh	Shulmans	Fine imposed.
2nd November ...	Two horses stolen from Peshawar, cavalry lines	Shinwaris	
15th November ..	Eighty Commissariat goats raided at Landi Kotal	Khusrogis	Goats recovered by Khyber Rifles
17th November .	Attack on Khyber Rifle picket at Michni Kandao	"	Four Khusrogis killed; one wounded.
30th November...	Three Government bullocks stolen from Peshawar.	Shinwaris of Ningrahar.	
1st December ...	Two Hindus kidnapped in Peshawar District.	Khusrogis.	
2nd December ...	Convoy fired on in the Khyber	Khusrogis	Houses of leaders burnt.
1900.			
7th January ..	Cattle of the village of Achini, Peshawar District, raided	Khusrogis and Shinwaris ..	Booty recovered by pursuing party.
9th January ...	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles wounded at Jamrud.	Kuki Khel sepoy of Khyber Rifles	
26th March ..	Murder of Mr Gunter at Shabkadr	Kuki Khel Afridi...	Executed.
15th April ...	Murder of Lieutenant Green, R E Village of Phandu, Peshawar District, attacked	Aka Khel	
19th April ...	Sentry of Khyber Rifles murdered	Kuki Khel <i>hamsaya</i>	Fine of Rs. 1,500 and a rifle imposed
Ditto ...	Telegraph wire cut between Peshawar and Hari Singh	Khusrogis	
1st May ..	Two Kuki Khels shot at Tarkhal Bala	Villagers	Compensation paid
7th August ..	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles murdered on Khyber road	Unknown	Rs 1,200 fine imposed on neighbouring villages
3rd September ...	Attempted cattle theft in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	One man captured and tried. Sentence not stated
20th October ..	Donkeys raided near Ilm Gudr	Kuki Khel.	
27th October ..	Donkeys raided near Ohora	"	Leader imprisoned and released on giving security
—	Several raids in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	Four months' allowances cut
9th December	Naik of Khyber Rifles wounded near Jamrud	Aka Khel	
1901.			
6th January ..	Three Khyber Rifles' rifles stolen	Unknown	
January ...	Two mules stolen from Peshawar	Mullagoris	Rs 200 fine. Mules recovered
" ...	Ten camels stolen from Peshawar	"	Camels recovered
February	Sheep raided in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	Fine of Rs 50, Sheep recovered
2nd March	Shinwari sheep raided	Hasarnao gang	
16th	Bullock stolen from Peshawar	Khusrogis	Recovered
4th April	Aka Khel cattle raided on Kajuri plain	Kuki Khel	
3rd May ..	Convoy fired at in the Khyber	Khusrogis	Offenders imprisoned
28th " ...	4 rifles stolen from Khyber Rifles	Shinwaris, including 2 sepoy.	Sepoys sentenced to three years' imprisonment
8th June	Six hundred sheep raided from Ningrahar	Sangu Khel refugees	Sheep restored
June ...	Two horses stolen on Kohat road	Fandai Zakka Khel	Horses restored Fine of Rs. 250 paid
2nd July...	Four men murdered close to Landi Kotal	Shinwaris	Rs 1 000 fine imposed
8th August	Sowar of Khyber Rifles murdered on Peshawar road	Unknown	
9th August ...	Hindu kidnapped on Kohat road	Aka and Zakka Khel.	
17th October	Mare stolen from Nowshera	Shinwaris	Mare recovered
1st December	Trading party attacked near Hasarnao	Khusrogis	
1st	Sheep raided in Shulman	Zakka Khel	Recovered.
3th "	Two ponies stolen from Peshawar transport lines	Ningraharis	Recovered by Khyber Rifles
16th "	Two Sepoys of Khyber Rifles fired at near Ali Musjid	Kuki Khel	Fine of Rs. 75 imposed.
23rd "	Sheep of village of Sangu raided.	Khusrogis	Houses of leaders burnt; fine imposed

KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted
1905—cont			
20th September	Villagers of Matanni robbed	Aka Khel and Sturi Khel.	
16th December ..	Lieutenant Mackie fired on near Jamrud	Mullagoria.	
22nd " ..	Raid on village of Banamari	Zakka Khel and outlaws ..	One outlaw shot.
31st " ..	Mullagori sepoy of Kohat Railway murdered near Jamrud	Two Mullagori sepoys ...	Seven years' imprisonment inflicted
January	Attack on the shop of a Hindu in Kohat District, Ram Singh, the owner, wounded.	Nine men led by a Zakka Khel.	
1906			
3rd March ...	Kuchi sheep raided in Ningrahar ..	Sangru Khel refugees and Zakka Khel.	Settled through Malik Yar Muhammad
21st March ..	Raid on village of Jogan. Theft of property valued at Rs. 15,700.	(1) Outlaws and others, resident in Afghanistan, and (2) Tarakzai Mohmands	Amir informed regarding (1) Mohmands surrendered 20 persons of whom 7 detained for trial.
9th April ...	Raid on village of Tangi	Zakka Khel, Mohmands, Utman Khel and others.	Utman Khel fined.
26th " ..	Mullagori contractor murdered in Railway Camp.	Mullagori	Murderer sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000
28th May ...	Attack on village of Shahab Khel	Zakka Khel	

(2).—KURRAM.

1899.			
29th November	Raided a small flock of sheep belonging to Ghilzai <i>hameayaha</i> living in Kurram.	Khoedad Khels, Khojal Khels.	
1900.			
3rd March ...	Cutting telegraph wire, two posts torn and 20 yards wire carried off	Khani Khel Chamkanna.	
10th August ...	Shots fired at night into Sadda village ..	Masuzai	
16th August ..	Sepoy of Kurram Militia shot	Kuki Khel, Afridia ...	Brother, and two other relatives, of murderer arrested, July 1901.
September ..	About 400 men raided village of Kharan near Matun, two villagers killed and 800 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats carried off.	Wazirs and Dauris.	
14th September	25 cattle carried off from Bonzala grazing-grounds	Khoedad Khels.	
October	Small party carried off some cattle belonging to a Tur, near Darwasagai.	Jajis.	
October	Carried off seven flocks of sheep from some Ghilzai encampments near Matun.	Mohmt Khel, Wazirs.	
7th November ..	Large gang of raiders attacked some Ghilzais at Tor Obo in Khoat, one killed on each side	Wazirs.	
November ..	Raided Khaduzai, in Khoat; 60 cattle carried off	Mohmt Khel, Wazirs.	
December ...	Stole three mules from main road in Kurram.	Mastu Khel, Masuzai.	
8th December ...	Carried off flock of sheep from a Ghilzai encampment at Tor Obo, in Khoat.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs	
8th December ...	Carried off 80 sheep and eight donkeys from Shekhan, in Khoat.	Mohmt Khel, Wazirs.	
1901.			
February ...	Carried off 120 cattle and 100 sheep from Gurbas, in Khoat.	Mahsud Wazirs.	
22nd February ...	Party of 80 men cut telegraph wire near Sada	Mastu Khel, Masuzai.	
26th February ...	Carried off 400 head of cattle from some Ghilzais near Matun; one Ghilzai killed.	Wazirs.	

KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1901—cont.			
3rd March ...	Ineffectual raid on Ghilzai flocks near Tor Obo, in Khost, two Ghilzais and three Wasirs killed.	Hassan Khel, Wasira.	
7th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Hassan Khel, Wazir flocks, one Wazir killed.	Ghilzais.	
9th March ...	Party of Turis, carrying salt, attacked on road between Turkas and Thal.	—	
March ...	Carried off 20 head of cattle from Khapanga, in Lower Kurram.	Hassan Khel, Wasira.	
13th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Dar wasagai.	Jajis	Governor of Khost informed and requested to prevent recurrence.
25th March ...	Carried off Rs. 1,000 in cash from a Ghilzai <i>hajira</i> in Khost.	Hassan Khel, Wasira.	
28th March ...	Strong gang completely looted Hindu caravan between Matun and Dawar, two Afghan sepoy, and one Hindu killed.	Wasira.	
13th March ...	Carried off 100 sheep from Lakand, in Khost.	Madda Khel, Wasira.	
28th March ...	Raided 20 head of Turi cattle from Darwasagai.	Jajis	Governor of Khost notified.
27th June ...	Raided 40 head of cattle from Faiwar villages.	Do.	
2nd July... ..	Raided nine bullocks and 14 sheep from Turi village of Kunj Ahizai.	Muqbilas.	
July	Attack on Ibrahimzai village; some villagers carried off.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
16th August ...	Attacked party of Khostwal residents of Inzra, in lower Kurram, one Khostwal killed and remainder looted of all they had.	Mohmit Khel, Wasira.	
7th October ...	Carried off 128 sheep from Balamun . .	Jajis	Governor of Khost notified.
November ...	Raided 10 head of cattle and some sheep from Tanni villages in Khost.	Kabul Khel, Wasira.	
1902.			
8th February ...	Cutting telegraph wire in Kurram ...	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
13th March ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
28th March ...	Raided 32 sheep from Turi village of Bugdi	Mangala	
19th April ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Laka Tiga post.	Jajis.	
20th April ...	Large <i>lashkar</i> fired on labourers at work on Laka Tiga post.	Do.	Governor of Khost notified.
23rd April ...	Raided 23 head of cattle belonging to malik of Balamun.	Do.	
3rd May	Ineffectual attempt to raid Turi cattle close to Kharlachi post.	Jajis	
19th May ...	Gang of 80 men raided large number of cattle and sheep from Turi villages of Jalma and Chashawan, most of animals recovered and 8 Jajis killed.	Jajis.	
July	Raided flock of sheep from Dargai, in Khost.	Mahmud Khel, Wasira.	
8th August ...	Large gang attempted to raid cattle from Turi villages of Kharlachi and Shungak, 3 Turis, and 4 Muqbilas, said to have been killed.	Muqbilas	Governor of Khost notified.
August	Raided about 200 cattle from Khadizai, in Khost.	Wasira.	
30th August .	Raided into Kurram and carried off over Rs. 3,000 worth of property, killing one man.	Jajis, Muqbilas.	
9th September ...	Raided 9 Turi bullocks	Jajis.	
September ...	Samana rifles patrol fire on raiders. One wounded and captured.	Khojal Khel Tori Khel.	
29th September...	Affair with Kurram Militia near Wali Chuna.	Jajis.	
1903.			
January	Raided 20 camels from Ghilzais in Khost	Wasira.	
3rd February ...	Large gang attempted to raid Ibrahimzai and Sadda villages; met Militia patrol from Sadda post on whom they fired, were finally driven off after engagement lasting 3 hours.	Masta Khel, Mamaszais.	
15th March ...	Attacked party of Ghilzais on road between Chapri and Thal and carried off 180 sheep.	Zaimukhta.	
March	Attacked a Ghilzai camp in Khost, killed the Ghilzais and carried off 4 rifles and 120 camels.	Mahmud Khel, Wasira.	

KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1903—cont.			
20th April ..	Carried off a Hindu woman from just outside Sadda village and kept her till Rs 1,100 was paid as ransom	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
4th August ...	Raided 80 sheep from Mulla Bagh in Kurram; 2 Turis seriously wounded.	Ningraharis... ..	Naib-Hakim of Ningrahar informed.
September ..	Raided 300 cattle and sheep from Ningrahar	Chamkannis.	
September ..	Raided a Shinwari village, killed and wounded several villagers and drove off some cattle	Kham Khel, Chamkannis.	
26th September .	Raided 12 head of Turi cattle	Jajs.	
1904.			
11th February ..	Cut telegraph line between Ibrahimzai and Balush Khel	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
8th March	Attempted to break into Sadda village, damaged parapet walls of new Sadda bridge	Ditto	
May	Carried off 4 Hindus, 1 Hindu woman, 1 mare, 9 donkeys laden with merchandise from main road near Chapri	Mastu Khel, Massuzais ...	Four Hindus returned through efforts of <i>Jirga</i> .
7th September ...	Raided 15 donkeys from Turi wood-outrage	Muqbils	
1st December ..	Raided 16 sheep from (Wala China) Turi village.	Jajs	Pursuit party caught 1 bullock belonging to Jajs
8th December ..	Raid on cattle at Samur, one herdsman killed, one wounded	Parochamkannis	<i>Vide</i> entry against 11th May 1905 below
28th December ..	Deshera Dandar village raided, 40 donkeys looted.	Kurram outlaw and Jajs	Kurram outlaw reported to have been arrested by Governor of Khost, but not confirmed.
1905.			
January	Raided 40 Turi donkeys.	Jajs.	
18th January ...	Telegraph wire cut at Ibrahimzai Attempted burglary of village-shots fired at Survey camp	Parochamkannis .. .	<i>Vide</i> entry against 11th May below.
16th March ...	Raid on Turi cattle at Shabak ...	Khattak outlaw and Khostwals	Two raiders killed subsequently 4 arrested by Governor of Khost
22nd March ..	Mill burnt at Samir; five telegraph poles broken and telegraph wire carried off.	Chamkannis... ..	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
20th March ...	Raided 7 Turi donkeys and two raids on Kandahar Nasti Kot.	Muqbils	One raider killed
21st March ...	Damaged bridge on main road, 2 miles from Parochinar, and cut telegraph line	Chamkannis	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
26th March ...	Raid on cattle at Chapri	Zaimukhts	Two raiders captured.
4th April ...	Travellers raided at Kaddam Sapper ...	Afghan sepoy.	
5th April ...	Damaged Sadda bridge	Parochamkannis	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May below.
6th April ...	Shakar Kot raided	Jajs.	
8th April ...	Maru Khel raided	Jajs	
12th April ...	Raided 10 head of cattle from Ahmadi Shama, in Lower Kurram.	Saifali, Wazars.	
16th April ...	Ibrahimzai village surprised. All firearms, 2 boys and 1 woman carried off.	Massozais	<i>Jirga</i> called on to restore and pay fine of Rs. 1,000 (fine subsequently deducted from tribal allowances).
26th April ...	Raided 12 Jaji cattle and wounded some Jajs	Turis.	
11th May ...	Cut telegraph line, and destroyed large number of newly-planted young trees. Saad Abbas Ziarat.	Chamkannis	Many Chamkannis captured by <i>baranta</i> , fines paid.
18th May ...	Two women carried off to Khost from Ahisa.	Khostwals, who had been residing in British territory.	
5th June ...	Sultan village raided, 1 man killed, 1 mule stolen.	Jajs	Gang arrested by Governor of Khost and sent to Kabul in chains.
10th June ...	Attempt to raid Taida village. 1 villager wounded.	Muqbils	Raiders repulsed.
15th June ...	Attempt to drive off cattle from Zehran.	Kharotis of Ningrahar ...	Ditto.
28th June ...	4 telegraph poles uprooted, telegraph wire broken, 400 young trees along road destroyed.	Parochamkannis and Gharbinas.	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May.
July	Raid on cattle at Gram and 2 men kidnapped at Alamsher, between Sadda and Ibrahimzai.	Parochamkannis and Gharbinas.	<i>Vide</i> entry to 11th May.
1st July	Attempt to raid Hunza Khel encampment	Jajs	Raiders repelled, 1 killed.
21st July ...	1 boy carried off from Mata Sanga ...	Muqbils.	

KURRAM—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1905—cont.			
1st August ...	Large gang raided Turi hamlet of Mahmud Kala, killing several villagers and carrying off many women and children.	Mughbils.	
8th August ...	Raid on wood-cutters at Ahmadzal ...	Jajis	Orders issued to arrest any of the gang who enter Kurram.
13th August ...	Raided 47 Turi cattle	Jajis.	
18th August ...	Raid on crops at Sadda	Alsherzal	One raider wounded, maliks called on to give redress.
23rd August ...	Kurram Militia attacked by 70 armed Masuzai, after having arrested some armed thieves who fired on them. Between Ibrahimzal and Sadda.	Mastu Khel, Gar Masuzai	Masuzai ordered out of Kurram and prisoners dealt with according to law.
2nd September .	Attempt to raid Kunj Alizai	Mughbils	Raiders repelled.
5th September .	Raid on encampment at Alifai, 8 men killed and 2 mules carried off	Khatak outlaw and Khoetwala	Governor of Khoet addressed, no result.
15th September ..	4 Bangashes fired on at Khatak Dand ...	Jajis.	
15th September...	Attempt to drive off cattle from Mahura	Jajis	Raiders repelled.
26th September..	House broken into at Bughdi ...	Jajis.	
27th September	2 Turis killed by raiders at Wali Ohina...	Jajis.	
28th September...	2 men kidnaped at Shulozan	Sami Masuzai	Jirga called on to have the men released. Result apparently not reported.
1st October ...	Massuzai murdered at night outside Bistun.	Jajis	
3rd October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak	Wazirs.	
6th October ...	Attempt to raid Tangai	Khoetwala	1 thief killed, 1 wounded.
18th October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak ..	Khoetwala	Governor of Khoet notified.
20th October ...	2 men kidnaped from Sadda	Zakka Khel, Afridis	Both escaped.
October ...	2 men kidnaped from Zeran	Parochamkannis	Many Chamkannis captured by <i>baranta</i> , fines paid.
31st October	Raid on woodcutters, 4 donkeys carried off, Tor Ghar Hill.	Jajis.	
16th November...	Raid on Bakhtawar, 40 goats and some property carried off.	Jajis	Parent party shot 1 raider and recovered goats.
November ...	Reported that despite letters to Governors of Aryob and Khoet the Afghan subjects on the Kurram border persist in pulling down cairns and flag posts erected by British survey parties		
15th December	Attacked Survey party near Kotkai ..	Jajis.	
31st December ...	Raided 20 Turi donkeys	Mughbils.	
1906.			
6th February . .	Raided 600 sheep and goats from Mangal Kurris in Lower Kurram	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
20th February .	Cut telegraph line and destroyed young trees near Ibrahimzal.	Ditto.	
17th April ...	Raided 150 Turi sheep and goats, and killed 1 man and 1 woman.	Jajis.	

(3).—DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL.

1899.			
1st July	Two Levy sepoy, escorting postal runners, attacked on the Laora pass, wounded them and took their rifles.	Guzars of Nar.	
17th September ..	A ferry-boat, carried down by flood, burnt at Matkanai.	People of Matkanai (Utman Khela).	Fined.
29th " ...	Lee-Metford and sporting rifle stolen from the relief (Chitral) column at Chak-dara.	Unknown (probably Adin-sai).	
9th October ...	Three Levy sepoy, escorting post, attacked. 1 killed; 1 wounded.	Najim, a robber, and others (probably Adinai).	
12th " ...	5 cattle drivers attacked at Shakot, wounded 4 (1 died afterwards) and robbed them of their money but left cattle.	Six men of Mardan subdivision, dependents of Sarbuland Khan of Fala.	

DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted
1899—cont			
1st November ...	The Chitral mail attacked near Minjavar, wounded 1 and killed another escort sepoy (one rifle taken)	Swat valley men (probably) (Nawab of Dir is supposed to be at the bottom of these raids on mails to throw suspicion on the Khan of Nawagai).	Neighbouring villages fined
7th " ...	Attacked the Chitral mail between Sado and Robot. Two Levy sepoys of escort killed.	Unknown (Tor Lalai supposed to be implicated.)	
11th December ...	Two thousands maunds of grass of a Commissariat agent burnt at Batkhela.	Unknown.	
16th " ...	Broke into a widow's house near Dargai, killed her and her 3 children and looted the house.	One Badrai of Shakot and four men.	Badrai and another man executed.
30th " ...	Stock of 1,000 maunds of grass burnt at Khar camp.	Unknown.	
1900.			
29th January ...	Attacked Afghan traders, killed 1 and wounded another near Totekan	Totekan robbers	Four captured, 1 executed.
31st " ...	Madras sapper shot at Chakdara while on sentry at 2 a.m. rifle and bayonet stolen.	Unknown.	
About 16th February,	Robbed the house of a zemindar, in the Talash valley.	Fourteen men, some of them servants of the Nawab of Dir.	
23rd February ...	Shot at and wounded a Sikh sentry of 26th Punjab Infantry at Khar, and escaped.	Rifle thief, tribe unknown.	
31st March ...	Killed Gul Mohammad Khan, Akhundzada of Munda at Mian Killi. A servant of Sahibzada Badahan Jan pursued him and was shot	Tor Lalai (the outlaw) and 12 men.	Nawab of Dir ordered Utman Khels to give up Tor Lalai, but they refused. Tor Lalai murdered 5th July, 1900
11th July ...	Made an attack on Ganbat and was repulsed.	Malik Akhan.	
24th " ..	Maram-Henry rifle stolen from the Nawab's workshops at Dir.		
27th August ...	Robbed Khataks of their salt, 10 miles west of Sado.	Shamozai Utman Khels ..	Salt subsequently returned.
25th September .	Shot Malik Pauda Khan of Nasafa in the Talash valley.	Villagers of Badwan.	
1901.			
28th January ...	Robbed 2 Madras Sappers of their rifles on the road between Khar and Malakand	Two Swat Kohistanis from Kalam.	Thieves caught.
2nd May... ..	Various quarrels between Palas and Than, crop stealing and fighting	Khan Khels	Parties fined Rs 500 each. Leaders kept at Malakand.
2nd " .. .	Crop-outhing, fighting and village burning	Nawab of Dir's <i>Jirgas</i> and the Shamozais.	Nawab confide says he will make proper settlement and punish his representative who broke an old compact with the Shamozais.
May	Stole 8 bayonets, 60 rounds small arms ammunition, and some uniform, from Kushalgarh.	Mamunds	One coat and 1 bayonet recovered.
4th July... ..	Stole a bag of flour and other articles from carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, near Pans Kot.	Men of Dir (probably).	
July	Fighting ending in submission to settlement. The <i>Jirgas</i> came in the leader of one side was wounded while asleep and under British protection.	Aladand Khels	Sargand Khan, his brother, a nephew of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Dargai and several followers fined and imprisoned
2nd September ...	Fought with men of Barun, killed Hamid Jan and 2 of grandsons of Fahm Jan of Barun, in Panjkora.	Shahzadai men (of Subah Khan).	Paid fine of Rs 16,000 and allowed to return.
24th " ...	Carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, robbed near the Laora pass.	Gujars	Nawab of Dir ordered property to be restored and offenders punished.
17th October ...	Captain James, 42nd Gurkhas, robbed of belt, sword, field glasses at Drosk	Unknown.	
21st " ...	Martini-Henry rifle stolen from sepoy of 26th Punjab Infantry while doing hospital guard at Chakdara.	"	
12th November... ..	A <i>bania's</i> shop robbed at Khar, and <i>bania</i> wounded (shot through lung) the chankidar who fired to catch them. The chankidar died.	Servants of Maliks of Khar and Batkhela, also Hakim Khan, a refugee, from Kharki in Mardan.	
14th " ...	A bayonet stolen from 37th Dogras at Dargai.	Unknown.	
19th " ...	Mail attacked above Sado, and again near Wazrak, but robbers repulsed.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	

DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—continued.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated	Reparation exacted
1901—cont.			
November ...	Continued fighting between Nawab of Amb and the Amozai.	Nawab of Amb and Amozai	Warned by Commissioner and terms of peace arranged.
30th November .	Fight close to British camp (and killed 1 and wounded 10 men) over a land question.	Men of Dargai (rival factions).	Farthes kept at Malakand, village fined 50 guns.
About 16th December.	The Native Assistant for Sam Ranizai robbed.	Kadir (a robber) and a gang	Captured and shot by the Dheri Alladand Jirga. Sharif Khan, who harboured the gang, sent to Peshawar to be under surveillance.
1902.			
7th January ...	Chitral mail fired on. A Levy sepoy killed and the runner wounded	Ausa Khel and Nasruddin Khel.	Driven off, Nawab told to put a stop to this.
18th March ...	A Sikh chankdar murdered . . .	Mohmands from Peshawar district employed as coolies in Supply and Transport.	
13th April ...	Khatak coolies, who were quarrying for the bridge-work, attacked and cattle taken	Chakdara villagers (likely Ali Khels).	Cattle returned and Nawab asked to punish them. He fined them.
5th June ...	Badshah Khan of Landai (near Sado) shot dead.	Some of his relations (probably).	Nawab of Dir fined them, confiscated their lands and told Badshah's son to take the customary revenge
15th " ...	A levy sepoy of Sado post, while he was on leave, shot dead in Arangi village.	Three Shamoza Utman Khel of Naranj.	(Trouble caused by holy men, who refuse to perform funeral rites—frequent occurrence.)
5th July ...	A Punjabi Musalman, who had been a coolie working at Chakdara, but was now going about begging, murdered on road near Malakand Levy Post	Unknown	
6th " . .	The Hindu's <i>dharma</i> pulled down, their well filled up; their religious books destroyed. Rs. 900 worth of damage done.	Mullas of Sam Ranizai . .	Security taken against future disturbance. <i>Jirgas</i> summoned and warned.
4th August ...	The 37th Dogras' washing stolen ...	Ghuzas from the nomad camp near Thana.	Pursued, dropped their loot: 7 were subsequently captured.
30th " ...	Came into 37th Dogra camp fired on, but escaped, 1 hit.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	
5th September . .	Three Adinzai travellers robbed, killed 1 and another wounded.	Probably men of Dir.	
11th & 12th September,	A crop watchman murdered and the father of one of our Levy Jemadars shot at next night, also Chitral contractor's carrier attacked and robbed.	Khan Khels.	
29th September	A 31st Punjab Infantry Rifle stolen ...	Mohmands (probably).	
4th December ...	Post runners fired on . . .	Unknown.	
1903.			
13th February ...	Gul Mohammed Shah of Sado killed ...	Shamoza	Nawab asked to deal with it.
August ...	A trader attacked, robbed and wounded ..	Unknown	Nawab of Dir fined village.
"	Went out armed to enforce their water claims in spite of Levy Jemadar warning them.	Khar villagers ...	Weapons confiscated
8th September ...	The house of a Dir Levy sepoy set fire to	A Mulla of Kana Ghurband	
21st " ...	A trader's house broken into at Mian Killi	Dakats from Jhar ..	Explanations required from Nawab of Nawagai, etc.
9th November ..	The Chitral postal escort attacked. A Dir Levy sepoy shot.	Gang of armed men of Kilagai and Charming	
20th " . .	Attacked the Chitral postal escort, but were overpowered and caught.	Four Utman Khels and a Mohmand of Usakai.	
15th " . . .	Rs. 3,000 abstracted from the guard treasure box at Malakand.	Usakai	Thieves caught.
December ...	Hindus of Khar and others robbed on the road between Munda and Jhar.	Shamoza	
" ...	Broke their promise and began faction fighting, killed and wounded several, including a small girl.	Ranizai villagers ...	Guns confiscated. <i>Jirga</i> decided that blood money could not be taken as fight was factional. Security taken.
1904.			
15th January ...	A house broken into and one man shot at Mian Killi.	Shamoza.	
16th March ...	Raid on Jalala; destroyed the head of the main water-channel in Thana.	Musa Khels and Shamoza	A revenue collector of Dir, who headed the raid, removed.
27th July ...	Raiding on the Chitral road near Sado and theraebants.	Mingral Jan, son of the Nawab of Dir.	Nawab of Dir went out to punish him, but forgave him, under pressure from Agent; takes the Adinzai district from his son.

DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted
1904— <i>cont.</i>			
31st October ...	Three Hindu and 2 Mussalman merchants robbed, killed and their bodies thrown into a well, at Shakrat.	Shamozai servants of Miangu Jan.	
23rd November ...	Nawab of Nawagai comes to help Miangu Jan, and breaks his agreement with British Government by attacking Dir territory, but is beaten.	Nawagai men.	
16th December ...	Starts raiding on the death of the Nawab of Dir, his brother-in law.	Sayyd Ahmad Khan.	
1905.			
8th January ...	Two murders in Khan Khel limits ...	Khan Khels	Found guilty and shot by the Jurga.
December 1904 January 1905 April ...	Raids and counter-raids, and general disturbance due to the death of the Nawab of Dir, 8th December, 1904.	Numerous tribes.	
April			
April .. .	Fight over wood and grass near Thana, 8 casualties.	Musa Khels and Khan Khels.	
May	Houses of two <i>Mahks</i> burned for receiving allowances from Government.	Gud Mulla	
July	Robbery and violence on the Dir road ...	Dir Levy sepoy concerned	Case handed over to Khan Khel Jurga.
August .. .	Robbery under arms, between Dargai and Malakand.	Three men (tribe unknown)	Culprits escaped.
24th August ..	One of a party of traders attacked, robbed and killed in Sam Ranisai country	Unknown	
30th August .	Raid on granars at Rumber, Chitral. 200 sheep and goats carried off.	Thieves from Afghan territory.	Amir's representative written to: result not reported.
8th September .	Destroyed a telegraph pole and broke the line.	Unknown, probably Mians	Damage only charged against villages, because their first offence.
2nd October ...	Rifle bolt taken from the Chitral reliefs.	Unknown	
8th " ...	Faction fighting at Batkhela; several <i>maiks</i> killed; road traffic stopped to Malakand.	" ...	
16th " ...	Lee-Enfield rifle stolen from 1st Gurkha camp.	" ...	Steps taken to prevent its leaving the country.
16th " ...	Cash box extracted from the post chest ...	" ...	Villagers fined and box handed by them almost intact.
31st " ...	Rifle stolen from 1st Gurkhas on the march.	Pathan rifle thief	Dargai fined.
3rd November ...	The mail attacked; 3 Dir Levy (escort) men killed.	Gujars from Asmar ..	1 killed, rest escaped.
th December ...	Quarrelled and killed 4 and wounded 9 ..	Shamozais and Swatis ...	Fined.
1906.			
31st January ...	Theft of timber from a bridge	" ..	Fined.
29th " ...	Bags of grain stolen from railway enclosure.	" ..	
29th " ..	3 buffaloes stolen from the Military Bazaar.	" ..	Thief tried by jurga and shot.
31st " ...	Caused a fire in a Hindu's house and great loss.	Robbers,	
8th March ...	Fired on an unarmed deputation of Sultan Khels.	People of Agra, Utman Khels,	
March ...	Faction fighting continued between Badahah Khan (Khan of Dir) and his uncle, brother, and others (January 1905).	Numerous tribes.	
April ...			

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF RAIDS COMMITTED BY ZAKKA KHELIS DURING THE SIX MONTHS FROM AUGUST, 1907, TO FEBRUARY, 1908.

(1.) In the Peshawar District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
1	Raid at Papwar Bala.	24th October, 1907.	No information received	Nil.	Mathra Police Station, 1½ miles District police proceeded to the spot immediately upon receipt of report to investigate Border Military Police at Shahgai distance about 8 miles, were not informed of the raid until 8 hours after the raid. Interception impracticable, Taru Police Station, 8 miles Information reached Peshawar at 6 p.m. 40 Police Constables were at once despatched in tumtums to Baddher to intercept raiders. Border Military Police posts were warned by telephone and the outer line Fort Mackeson to Bara was patrolled. The Police party, which also started from the city towards Baddher, encountered the raiders about 1½ miles beyond the city on the Baddher road at about 1 a.m. Two Constables were wounded and one was killed. One raider was mortally wounded. All stolen property (save some cash), viz., two horses and clothing, value Rs 7-10-0, was recovered.	Nil.	No co-ordination possible in this case Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, Rs. 52 worth.
2	Raid at Pabbi	27th October, 1907.	Ditto.	NIL.	Upon receipt of first report Military authorities were informed, and as a result reinforcement of the Military detachment at Pabbi was despatched by the 7 o'clock evening train. Bara Fort Border Military Police, 200 yards from scene of affair Firing was heard at Sarband village, about one mile distant from Fort. Border Military Police party turned out of post at once, and was waylaid at a bridge 200 yards from the Fort. In the fight which ensued one Lance-Naik and one sowar were killed and two sepoy were wounded out of 16 men. One raider was wounded and subsequently succumbed. Raiders retired towards Ilm Gndr pursued by Border Military Police party and village <i>chikha</i> . On receipt of news of affair in Peshawar by telephone three Native Officers and 30 sepoy of the Border Military Police were despatched at 8 p.m. by tumtums to Bara to reinforce post and to assist in pursuit. Raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	Sergeant Cranford, 1st Mule Corps, encamped at Pabbi, took 10 sepoy of the 45th Sikhs, with three Police Constables, and pursued the raiders, but without success. On receipt of further information at 9 p.m. that the raiders intended to attack another village, military assistance was invoked. 30 sepoy were sent in tumtums to Phandu, 15 to Pakha, and 15 down the Grand Trunk Road. These started about 11 p.m. Detachment of Gordon Highlanders at Jalozai arranged escort for mail tonga between Jalozai and Pabbi.	See columns 6 and 7.
3	Affair at Bara Fort.	30th November, 1907.	On 30th November, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, telegraphed to Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, by letter that the Zakka Khel gang was meditating a raid in the Peshawar District. No precise information was received as to the direction in which the raid might be expected to take place.	All Border Military Police posts were warned to be on the alert. The District Police were similarly informed.	Bara Fort Border Military Police, 200 yards from scene of affair Firing was heard at Sarband village, about one mile distant from Fort. Border Military Police party turned out of post at once, and was waylaid at a bridge 200 yards from the Fort. In the fight which ensued one Lance-Naik and one sowar were killed and two sepoy were wounded out of 16 men. One raider was wounded and subsequently succumbed. Raiders retired towards Ilm Gndr pursued by Border Military Police party and village <i>chikha</i> . On receipt of news of affair in Peshawar by telephone three Native Officers and 30 sepoy of the Border Military Police were despatched at 8 p.m. by tumtums to Bara to reinforce post and to assist in pursuit. Raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	None invoked, as not practicable.	No property was carried off

4	Raid near Matanni	25th November, 1907.	No information received but for some days previously vague rumours had been received that an attempt upon the Burj Ladaur Border Military Police post was possible	The strength of the Burj Ladaur Post was increased from 7 to 19 men on 21st November, 1907, and the neighbouring Border Military Police posts and Matanni Police Station were warned to be on the alert	Matanni Police Station, 3 miles The raiders appear to have formed two parties One party carried off a large number of goats from the Maira in the afternoon. This was not reported till later. The other party attacked the Burj Ladaur Post about 7 p.m. The post replied and succeeded in keeping the raiders at bay, no loss occurring on either side, until the arrival of a Border Military Police party from Fort Mackeson, the village <i>ohigha</i> of Matanni and Adezai, and some Police from the Matanni Police Station. Whole party, including another Border Military Police party from Garhi Jani, pursued the raiders, but the raiders made good their escape in the darkness	None invoked, as no news of the attack was received till the following morning.	73 goats were recovered by their owners on ransom from Zakka Khels in Bazar Valley. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss of goats
5	Raid on sheep of Achini Payan	8rd December, 1907.	Nil	Nil	Burj Hari Singh Police Station and Kacha Garhi Border Military Police, each about 4 miles. No report of the raid was received till the next day, so no action was possible. The village <i>ohigha</i> had gone in pursuit, but never came up with the raiding party	Nil	Political Agent, Khyber, informed of the loss of 70 sheep.
6	Raid at Masho Khel	5th December, 1907.	Nil. It was generally rumoured that Mullan and his gang were bent on raiding as usual.	As a result of the Bara affair of 20th November, 1907, one company of the 57th Rifles under two British Officers had been located in the Bara fort since 25th November, 1907. One company of a Native regiment was also at Baddher for training. Two other companies of Native troops were ready in Peshawar in case of need. Signalling communication between Bara and Baddher and Peshawar was arranged.	Bara Fort, 3 miles The raiders attacked a Hindu's house at about midnight. The Hindu was shot dead. The village <i>ohigha</i> with 15 Government rifles pursued the raiders. A party of the 57th Rifles and some Border Military Police on hearing the firing turned out of the Bara Fort and proceeded towards Masho Khel, leaving two pickets at certain places. This party met the village <i>ohigha</i> , and by an unfortunate mistake in the matter of recognition the <i>ohigha</i> fired two shots at the party, wounding one Lance-Naik. The party then went on in pursuit of the raiders towards Ilm Gudar, but the raiders had escaped in the darkness	See column 6	See columns 6 and 7 Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, which was insignificant.
7	Raid on Transport post at Jalozai.	8rd January, 1908	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar and Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, received information from Political Agent, Khyber, and Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, respectively on 2nd January, 1908, that a strong party of raiders was likely to enter the Peshawar District. This information was confirmed by informers in Peshawar, and it was said that Kaggawalla, a village near Baddher, was likely to be attacked.	All Border Military Police posts and Police Stations were warned. 80 Police Constables were despatched to Kaggawalla. The Khyber Rifles sent a strong detachment to the Kajural plain. The arrangement referred to in this column under No. 6 had been abandoned by General Officer Commanding's orders	This raiding party came unexpectedly across 41 Government mules at Jalozai and attacked the post, wounded one Duffadar and one Drabi, and carried off all the mules at about 8 p.m. They made off in a south-easterly direction towards Shamshatki Border Military Police Station, distant 7 miles See column 7	Invoked at 11 p.m. upon receipt of information Available at about 1.30 a.m. A squadron of Cavalry proceeded to Matanni and two companies, Native Infantry, picketed the Kohat and the Bara roads. Failure to intercept raiders due in the main to lateness in receiving information, the first information being a deferred telegram despatched from Pabbi at 9.17 p.m. by the Zaildar	89 of the 41 mules were recovered through the Aka Khels and the Border Military Police.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
8	Attempt at Kaacha Garhi	24th January, 1908.	Nil	Nil.	Kaacha Garhi Border Military Police Post, 600 yards from Kaacha Garhi Railway Station. The raiders attacked the Kaacha Garhi Railway Station intending to ambuscade the Border Military Police party which it was anticipated would turn out of the post on hearing the shots. The Border Military Police post contained 11 men only, and consequently, and in accordance with orders, did not turn out. The raiders then made off across the border. Owing to the telephone between Kaacha Garhi and Peshawar being out of order, information of the raid was not received until a Railway telegram from the Station Master reached the Deputy Commissioner at 12.10 a.m. The Station Master was also unable to get a telegram through to Jamrud until still later. The Khyber Rifles turned out by 1.45 a.m., but it was then too late to intercept the raiders. Failure was due to the temporary non-working of the telephone and the difficulty the Station Master experienced in getting his Railway telegrams through to Peshawar and Jamrud.	Nil	Nil.
9	Raid on Peshawar City.	28th January, 1908.	On 28th January, 1908, Political Agent, Khyber, reported verbally that he had definite information that the Zakka Khel gang had spent the previous night at a marat near Dag Ismaili Khel, and that the gang intended to raid the house of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan at Badraahi, a village close to the Nowshera Cantonment.	Political Agent, Khyber, himself went down to Nowshera and made arrangements with the General Officer Commanding there for the troops to turn out immediately any firing was heard. In Peshawar the whole of the road from Peshawar City to Kohat Pass was picketed by the Military. Ditto the Peshawar-Bara road. Border Military Police held the Railway line and the Grand Trunk Road about 8 miles below the City Station. Police held the country between the City Station and Nusatta road.	The City Police Station, distant 220 yards from the scene of the raid. So far from a raid occurring at Badraahi, the gang attacked the Andarabahr quarter of the Peshawar City shortly before midnight. The City Police were under strength owing to other arrangements made in view of the report that Badraahi would be attacked. Some 50 Police from the stations, patrols and fixed posts came to the scene. Firing was heavy upon both sides. Three Constables were shot, of whom two subsequently died. The nearest City gates were held in force, but the raiders escaped through the famous Mohabbat Khan Mosque, and by the aid of ladders escaped over the city wall. A party of Border Military Police of 1 Subadar and 18 men came to the scene from the Border Military Police lines, but arrived too late to be of any assistance. With the exception of the Military Cavalry patrol down the Peshawar-Jamrud road (see column 7), it was impossible to attempt to intercept the raiders, as the Military garrison, the Police and Border Military Police were all reduced to very low numbers by the arrangements described in column 5.	See column 5. The arrangements detailed there were made and carried out by sunset. In addition 100 sowars of the Native Cavalry were held in readiness to proceed before sunrise to Kistami. In addition, upon information of the raid being received, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police obtained the assistance of 160 sowars of the Native Cavalry, who turned out by 3 a.m. and picketed the Peshawar-Jamrud road, endeavouring to intercept the raiders. The Khyber Rifles at Jamrud were informed by urgent telegram by the Superintendent of Police by 3 a.m. The Khyber Rifles sowars turned out and attempted to intercept the raiders, but did not come upon them.	See columns 5, 6, and 7.

10	Raid at Tirahi Bala.	3rd February 1908	Nil.	Nil.	Police Station Mathra, 6 miles. No report of the affair was made till 9 a.m. the following morning. Consequently no steps could be taken towards intercepting the raiders. One raider was shot, and died subsequently in hospital.	Nil.	Nil.
11	Raid at Adezai	5th February, 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Matanni Police Station, 3 miles Raid took place at 1 a.m. Report was not made to Police Station, Matanni, till 5 a.m. Border Military Police at Fort Mackeson heard firing, and at once proceeded to try and cut off raiders at Tota Khan Talab, but saw nothing of them.	Nil. News was not received in Peshawar until 2 a.m., when it was too late to invoke Military assistance	Nil.

PESHAWAR,
The 17th February, 1908.

(2.) In the Kohat District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat).

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Serial No	Raids, attacks, &c	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid by whom and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return with cause of failure	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property
1	Raid on Samarai village.	5th October, 1907.	Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, received information of the intended raid from the Subadar-Major of Samana Rifles, who was in Tirah, 24 hours before the occurrence, and communicated to the Commandant, Samana Rifles. From subsequent enquiries it appears that the raiders had actually entered the district before the Deputy Commissioner received notice of the intended raid. They had in all probability concealed themselves on the Ghosar hill south of Hangu and Ibrahimzai.	The Commandant, Samana Rifles, and Border Military Police and Samana Rifles posts were warned to be on the look out for the raiding party. All the available men of the Samana Rifles and Border Military Police were turned out and held likely routes in to the district.	Border Military Police and Samana Rifles turned out, but did not come across with the raiders. The nearest post is Hangu, 13 miles distant from the scene of the attack. The time of the raid was 7 p.m., but information did not reach Hangu till 10 a.m. on the following morning, too late to admit of the raiding party being intercepted, although pursuit parties of Border Military Police and Samana Rifles were sent out from Hangu. The raiders apparently retreated with the greater expedition, crossing the border between the Muhammadzai and Ahzai posts at an unexpected point, just missing the Border Military Police of Kohat and of the Muhammadzai Post, who were holding the Oblan Pass 2 miles or so to the north.	Not invoked	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raid, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom, and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
2	Raid at Lachi ...	18th November, 1907.	No information was received	—	200 yards from Police Station, Lachi The villagers, the Police, and a party of Border Military Police opened fire on raiders and dispersed them.	The 56th Rifles picketed the line near Hangu and shot one raider dead on their retreat.	Property worth Rs. 25-12-0 recovered through 56th Sikhs
3	Daoolty at Kachi Marai.	28th November, 1907.	Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, of the intended raid two days before the occurrence. The information was of a very indefinite nature, being merely to the effect that 50 Zakka Khels intended to raid in the Kohat District. Nothing was said as to the probable objective.	A party of 15 Samana Rifles was sent to each of the posts at Marai and Kachi, and half troop of 23rd Cavalry to Marai and another half troop to Ahsai. Villagers also were warned to turn out <i>chighas</i> if they heard firing.	The Samana Rifles, Border Military Police and Military drove the raiders back towards the hills west of Marai with the result of two casualties of raiders. One <i>Fase-made Martan</i> also was captured from the raiders.	See column 5	See column 5. The ornaments taken from the women were found in a leather bag which had been dropped by the raiders.
			The raiding party was first seen in the broken country between the Kachi and Marai posts. They were then engaged in looting some women of their ornaments. A Border Military Police sowar in <i>mas/ta</i> rode up to them, and on seeing what was going on turned and galloped to the Kachi Post. Information was sent from there to Marai, and the garrisons of both posts and a detachment of Cavalry which had been stationed at Marai, together with <i>chighas</i> from both villages, turned out in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting off some of the raiders, who would probably have been destroyed to a man had night not come on.				

EAST INDIA (AFGHANISTAN).

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66	Ditto	Aug 9	Ditto	Ditto	Text of Peace Treaty with Afghanistan	35
67	Ditto	Aug 9	Ditto	Ditto	Assurances to Afghans that Peace Treaty contains nothing that inter- feres with the complete liberty of Afghanistan in external or internal matters.	36

EAST INDIA (AFGHANISTAN)

PAPERS

REGARDING

HOSTILITIES WITH AFGHANISTAN, 1919.

No. 1.

Letter from Amir Amanulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 1, dated 29th Jamad-ul-Awal 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 3rd March, 1919.

(Translation.)

After compliments.—I am desirous of informing my friend, His Excellency the Viceroy of the great and mighty British Government in the Indian Empire, with much despair and regret, of the particulars of a crime full of poignant grief, namely, the crime of the unjust and unlawful assassination of my late father, His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-din Amir Habibulla Khan, King of the Government of Afghanistan, who was killed by a pistol shot at 3 a.m. in his royal bed on Thursday, the 18th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1337 Hijra, corresponding to the 20th February 1919, during his stay at a place called Kalla Gosh in his royal dominions by the hand of a treacherous perfidious traitor. I have no doubt that Your Excellency, my friend, will be much touched by the news of this painful event, for the observance of all the conditions of neutrality and the upright conduct and friendly relations displayed during the past and present by His Majesty my late father, the martyr, towards my esteemed friend's mighty Government were clearly proved and require no mention. I, Your Excellency's friend, had been appointed by order and command of His late Majesty, my assassinated pious father, as his plenipotentiary in the capital of Kabul, and consider myself in every way his heir and successor as Amir and the rightful caller to account and avenger at this time of my father's blood. The people and populace of the capital of Kabul and its surroundings, Sayyads, Ulemas, military and civil classes, traders, artisans, Muhammadan and Hindu subjects of Afghanistan itself, as well as all foreign subjects who were in the capital, unanimously and unitedly, with great enthusiasm and of their own free will and consent, swore allegiance to me, your friend, and putting my trust in God I placed on my head the crown of the Amanship of my Government of Afghanistan in the capital of Kabul amid the loud acclamations of the people and troops. And this by the grace of God. Later on our Government Armies in camp at Jalalabad also took their stand on the path of Right, which was wholly on our side, and proved their fidelity and loyalty by deposing and divesting of office my uncle Sardar Nasrulla Khan, who had as usurper declared himself Amir without any right at Jalalabad, and by submitting to me their oaths of allegiance. Thereupon my uncle Sardar Nasrulla Khan abdicated the throne of the kingdom, and my brothers Sardars Inayatulla Khan and Hayatulla Khan and other members of the Royal family, who had sworn allegiance to him, considered that allegiance illegal and submitted their oaths of allegiance to me at Kabul and acknowledged and recognised my succession as Amir and King. Therefore relying upon the friendship and sympathy that exist and will continue to exist between us, I have considered it necessary to do myself the great honour of informing my friend.

Nor let this remain unknown to that friend that our independent and free Government of Afghanistan considers itself ready and prepared at every time and season to conclude, with due regard to every consideration for the requirements of friendship and the like, such agreements and treaties with the mighty Government of England as may be useful and serviceable in the way of commercial gains and advantages to our Government and yours.

For the rest kindly accept considerations of my friendly esteem

Usual conclusion.

No. 2.

Proclamation by Amir Amanulla Khan.

(Undated.)

(Translation.)

In the name of God, most merciful and compassionate.

O high-minded nation!

O courageous army!

This weak creature of the Creator of the Universe, viz., your Amir, Amir Amanulla, gives you joyful tidings that thank God—again thank God—the Government of this great nation of ours and the sacred soil of our beloved country have in a very admirable way remained peaceful and safe from the horrors of such a disturbance as was calculated to make our enemies—near and far—happy and joyful and our friends much concerned. And this by the grace of God.

Listen, the facts are as follows:—

You have already been informed by proclamations, *firmans* and notices of the details of what has happened.

The happy news now is this. The bold and courageous army of our Government at Jalalabad displayed the greatest sense of honour and courage in the discharge of all their obligations. On Thursday the 25th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1337 Hijra (27th February 1919), all the officers and soldiers who had accompanied His late Majesty, my father, the martyr, assembled on the parade ground of the cantonment at Jalalabad, swore allegiance to me with the band playing, a salute of guns and great rejoicings. Thereafter they arrested and imprisoned all persons who were entrusted with the safeguarding of His late Majesty and who were on special duty in the Royal bedroom at the time of the assassination and demanded their being called to account and punished by my uncle, who, without any religious or worldly right, had acted as usurper and declared himself as Amir. Since no false claimant can establish his illegal claim, my uncle, who had no right, voluntarily abdicated the Amirship and recognised me as Amir. The deeds of his allegiance and those of my brothers, Sardars Inayatulla Khan and Hayatulla Khan and other members of the Royal family have been received by me. Copies of these are herewith sent for your perusal and information.

O high-minded nation of Afghanistan! Let us offer thousands of thanks and praises most humbly to the imperishable God of the Earth and Heavens with our burning hearts and bleeding eyes that He has saved our sublime Government from the horrors of commotion and confusion and has inspired our Islamic Government with more strength, power and freedom. Please do not for a moment think that this King of yours expresses his thankfulness for his success in securing the throne. No, I express my thankfulness to God for safeguarding peace and prosperity of yourselves, my beloved nation, for saving the Muslims of the great nation of my beloved country Afghanistan at these perilous and hazardous times from various troubles and misfortunes and their painful consequences and for giving us a new lease of life.

O courageous army of the Government of Afghanistan! I offer thousands of thanks and endless praise to God, the Most Holy—Glory be to Him—that your soul-consuming bullets and your heart-piercing steel spearheads which were kept ready for the protection of the honour of the faith and nation of our country have by the grace of God been prevented from being used for our self-destruction and against each other. Understand it well and carefully realise that this is due to the special favour and mercy of God Almighty and the spiritual blessings of the Prophet which have been showered on our Government and nation. It is the eternal will of the unchangeable Creator—Exalted be His Glory—that all hardship and oppression may be removed from the heads of your nation, and that Afghanistan may be protected from the mischief of enemies of the faith and the country.

O nation with a nice sense of honour.

O brave army.

While my great nation were putting the Crown of the Kingdom on my head, I declared to you with a loud voice that I would accept the Crown and throne only on the condition that you should all co-operate with me in my thoughts and ideas. These I explained to you at the time and I repeat here a summary thereof.—

(1) *Firstly* that the Government of Afghanistan should be internally and externally independent and free, that is to say, that all rights of Government that are possessed by other independent Powers of the world should be possessed in their entirety by Afghanistan.

(2) *Secondly* that you should unite with me with all your force in avenging the unlawful assassination of my late father, the martyr, who was spiritually a father to all of you.

(3) *Thirdly* that the nation should be free, that is to say, that no individual should be oppressed and subjected to any highhandedness or tyranny by any other individual. Of course obedience to the sacred law of Muhammad and Civil and Military laws is looked upon as a glorious honour for which we, the great nation of Afghanistan, are by disposition and nature well-known.

I would not accept your Crown except on these conditions. All of you, members of the high-minded strong nation, accepted these conditions with enthusiasm and acclamation, and I also put that great supreme Crown on my head with extreme honour and with determined resolution and purpose thus putting my head under the heavy weight of "*imamat* and *amarat*" (religious leadership and rulership). I hope that you, my faithful prudent and high-minded nation, will pray to the Creator of the Earth and the Heavens to favour me with strength to be successful in my undertaking and in doing all that may be necessary for your welfare and

prosperity; and that you will co-operate with me manfully in the execution of my thoughts and ideas. O nation! at present I abolish at the outset the system of "begar" (unpressed labour) in the country. Henceforward no labour will be impressed and not a single individual will be employed by force from among you on making roads, working on public works, tree cutting, etc., and by the grace of God our sublime Government will adopt such measures of reform as may prove serviceable and useful to the country and nation so that the Government and nation of Afghanistan may make a name and gain great renown in the civilized world and take its proper place among the civilized Powers of the world.

For the rest I pray to God for His favours and mercy and seek His help for the welfare and prosperity of you Muslims and all mankind. From God I seek guidance and the completion of my wishes.

[Seal of Amir Amanulla]

No. 3.

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Amir Amanulla Khan, dated 15th April, 1919.

After compliments.—I have received from you with deepest regret the lamentable news of the untimely death of your revered father His Majesty the late Amir Habibulla Khan Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-din. United from of old by ties of friendship, the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan are now united in a common sorrow. For while Afghanistan mourns the loss of a great ruler who ever sought the welfare of his countrymen and by his wise statesmanship preserved it from the horrors which the war, just ended, has brought upon so many nations, the British Government mourns the loss of a staunch friend who throughout his reign maintained firm the alliance between the two Governments.

I thank you for informing me that you have been unanimously acknowledged as Amir by the populace of Kabul and its surroundings, Saryads, Ulemas, Military and Civil classes, that your uncle Sardar Nasrulla Khan has abdicated, and that your brothers Sardars Inayatulla Khan and Hayatulla Khan and other members of the Royal family, together with the troops at Jalalabad, have sworn allegiance to you.

I note with pleasure that you say that you have sent me this information relying upon the friendship and sympathy which exist and will continue to exist between the two Governments. That friendship is based on the treaties and engagements concluded with the British Government by the late Zia-ul-Millat-Wad-din and confirmed by the late Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-din, and I understand from what you say that the Government of Afghanistan intends to act upon them as in the past.

You say moreover that the Government of Afghanistan considers itself ready at every time and season to conclude with due regard to the requirements of friendship such agreements and treaties with the British Government as may be to the commercial advantage of the two Governments. From this it seems possible that the commercial requirements of Afghanistan are thought to call for some agreement with the British Government subsidiary to the treaties and engagements above-mentioned. At this period of mourning I refrain from pursuing the matter further. But the Government of Afghanistan may rest assured that I shall be prepared at all times to invite His Majesty's Government to give careful consideration to anything it may wish to put forward and that it will be my constant endeavour in the future as in the past to foster friendly relations between the two Governments. *Usual conclusion.*

No. 4.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd April, 1919.
(Received 25th April.)*

(Telegraphic.)

British Agent at Kabul reports "In Durbar held 13th April Amir made speech in which he declared Afghanistan independent internally and externally, and he personally made this fact known to me particularly. He has appointed a certain Muhammad Wali Khan as Afghan Safr to Bokhara; latter is about to leave. Am informed by reliable sources that question of appointing Safr to Persia is under consideration."

No. 5.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th April, 1919.
(Received 29th April.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Following from Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province.—*Firman* quoted below has been sent under seal of Abdul Qudus Khan to the Governors of Jalalabad, Laghman, etc., by Amir whom the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar has sedulously primed with sensational accounts of disturbances in India.—"The people in India, in the Punjab and in Peshawar have risen in rebellion against the British Government on account of certain new laws passed by the Government. I therefore direct you to warn the officers under you to be on the alert

against the commission of some foolish act in British Territory by any Afghan subject. Saiyid Mir Jan Badshah also should give the necessary instructions to his Mullahs, and you are therefore to communicate this order to him." Amir's agents in Peshawar have received *firman* forbidding them to issue passports to Kabul to any British subject, whether Mohammedan or Hindu, who has participated in riots in India, except with Amir's prior sanction. Application had already been made for passports which they could use in event of trouble, by some of the Peshawar Union Committee.

No. 6.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd May, 1919.
(Received 7th May.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Speculation in regard to Amanulla's intentions has been aroused on frontier by arrival at Dakka of Afghan Commander-in-Chief, Saleh Muhammad Khan, with 2 companies of infantry and 2 guns, and by exaggerated accounts of troubles in Punjab. Officer of Khyber Rifles was told by Saleh Muhammad himself that his intention was to inspect whole frontier of Afghanistan. Letter of 26th April from British Agent, Kabul, contains mention of similar speculation there in regard to this tour by Commander-in-Chief, and the fact that late Commander-in-Chief has been sent to Khost with a force; by some these movements are put down to natural precautions in view of dissatisfaction at findings in regard to murder of late Amir, and by others they are ascribed to anti-British intentions. Former view, which is inherently the probable one, is held by Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province.

No. 7.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 4th May, 1919.
(Received 5th May.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, sends following two messages, dated 3rd May.—

No. 1.

Saleh Muhammad Khan, Afghan Commander-in-Chief, has left Dakka, where his escort, however, remains, for Jalalabad.

Party of Khyber Rifles escorting caravan to Landi Khana was met this morning in disputed area between Tor Kham and Landi Khana by armed Afghan pickets, who threatened to fire if party advanced; latter were firm and proceeded to usual point without any incident arising. So far as can be ascertained there were no Afghan troops or military force among Afghan pickets, who were apparently acting in concert with tribesmen under notorious Zar Shah Ningrahar is much out of hand, and it is possible this incident is only a piece of impudence by Zar Shah; against this view it is possible Zar Shah's action was taken under instructions, this incident being first step to revive old dispute about boundary. If present attitude is persisted in by Afghans, is it Government's wish that escort should continue to be sent as far as Tor Kham, which is extreme limit to which we lay claim, force being employed if necessary, or is it preferred that we should not go beyond Landi Khana, thus avoiding trouble? The stretch of nullah bed, which is in dispute, is less than a mile long and has no value in itself, but is important in that Afghans might be given a claim to Bagh villages by its possession. Dispute ought to be settled by a Boundary Commission, but when settlement has been attempted by us in past Amir has made excuses and failed to send commissioners. In Peshawar there are rumours that Nasrulla Khan has died of poison in jail. Kurram reports rumours of trouble in Afghanistan are very rife and that apprehension of attack exists among Turis, who are always very nervous. Political Agent, Tochi, telegraphs that movements of troops are rumoured. Reaction against Amanulla is undoubtedly increasing in districts of Afghanistan and in Kabul considerable amount of apprehension without doubt exists.

No. 2.

Political Agent, Khyber, has received letter from Sarhaddar, Dakka, warning him of passage of *tashkar* under Zar Shar. Warning sent too late on purpose. Sarhang's intention is to cover himself. It is now quite obvious that Zar Shah is acting under orders. We have got in touch with him and he says Sipah Salar sent him on to commence hostilities, but that pending arrival of Afghan troops he will do as little as possible. Last night his gang killed five coolies on the water-works. He has given us a lithographed copy of a *firman*, apparently undoubtedly genuine, bearing Amir's seal, text of which will be telegraphed as soon as possible. It begins by referring to Indian unrest, and to faithful loyalty of Indians to British Government throughout the war being now rewarded by cruelty and injustice, repetition of usual denouncement of Rowlatt Bills follows, and exhortation to Afghans to follow orders of the new Commander-in-Chief, Saleh Muhammad Khan, who will give full explanation of Amir's orders and intentions (Commander-in-Chief has been talking quite openly of Holy War); conclusion is exhortation to all to win favour of God and obey will of the Prophet which, although actual word is not used, is clearly an incitement to *Jehad*. 245 copies are said to have been sent to Peshawar, and letters of very inflammatory tone to the tribes. Abdur Rahman, the new Afghan envoy, and the Afghan

Postmaster have done all they can to influence Amr by their reports to take this course. Letter, who has had many interviews with Union Committee in Peshawar, is now at Jalalabad in conference with Sipah Salar (Afghan Commander-in-Chief). Probably we should find many compromising documents if we were to arrest him at Landi Kotal on his return journey and were to search Afghan post office in Peshawar, but reprisals on British Agent would presumably be made by Afghans. Shinwaris and Mohmands are flocking into Jalalabad, where distribution of rifles and ammunition is said to be taking place. Tone of Khyber Rifles, Shinwaris and Afridis is good. From Kurram there are reports of activity by Afghans on Peiwar Kotal and some panic among Turis. I do not propose to send Expeditionary Force to Landi Kotal until situation is much worse, as movement would have disturbing influence in Peshawar, but I have asked G. O. C. to evacuate German and Austrian prisoners as soon as possible and to have Khyber column ready.

No. 8.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1919 (Received 5th May)

(Telegraphic)

Following is translation of Amr's *firman*, wording of which is about as bad as possible, though loophole is still left for hope that he has not definitely committed himself.—

"I send this order to all my subjects of the Eastern circles, Saryids, Sheikhs, Khans and Motabars. This is to tell you that there is great unrest in India. Practically all, Muhammadan or Hindu, have remained sincere and faithful to Government, and proved themselves to be loyal subjects, but they have been rewarded by all kinds of cruelty and injustice, affecting their religion, honour, and modesty. This is a pity. The latest news received by Amr Amanulla, your King, is very distressing, and there is nobody but must lament and hate such deeds of injustice. To be brief, the account received of these injustices shows that nobody, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, will have any right to own his land or his property or power to speak; nor may more than three men stand together in one place; nor may they go to their mosques nor Hindus to their temples, if they do go there and assemble together they will be punished at the mere word of the Criminal Investigation Department and without any investigation of the matter. There are other examples of orders and rules of the same kind, contrary to the rights of humanity. Of all these things I inform you. I am prevented by international law from interfering with the internal policy of the British Government, and I have nothing to do with it, but from the point of view of Islam and mankind, I dislike unfair laws and, in my view, Indians, in rising and creating disturbances, are right. But these risings and disturbances are not confined to India, in Afghanistan also their bad effects are seen. It is, therefore, your King's duty to warn his faithful subjects to remain united and ardent. Do not scatter but catch fast the rope of God. Act upon the order of God and do not become disunited. For God the Creator has laid this order upon us that casting aside all pride, distinctions and differences in such time of disorder we help one the other. Sympathy and kindness to the poor are virtues of the children of Adam and Eve. All are God's children, Jews and Christians, Hindus and Muhammadans. It is a pity that, excepting themselves, no one is considered a human being by the British. What will be the result of these things we do not know, nor are they any concern of ours. But in pursuance of one of my duties as King of Afghanistan, I appoint to be Commander of the Eastern Circle, with military and civil powers, Saleh Muhammad Khan, our Commander-in-Chief, in whom are all soldierly and righteous virtues. I give him full powers to protect and benefit the Eastern Circle, and honestly, prudently and courageously to preserve its unity and community. I lay upon him the duty of watching carefully the frontiers and of keeping my subjects informed of all intentions, thoughts and orders of me, your King, which shall be for the benefit of our country and for its religion, and which shall make us united to achieve this sacred end. So you may win the favour of God, and obey the will of the Prophet and remain sincerely obedient to your King to the end. For upon these things depends the good of this world and the next. God be with you." *Firman* bears the seal of Amanulla.

We are preparing a message from the Viceroy to the Amr, and meanwhile impressing on Chief Commissioner that it is of vital importance to avoid any frontier incident at Tor Kham or anywhere else, and are inviting him to consider whether it would not be advisable for Abdul Qayum to try and arrange a meeting on the frontier with Afghan Commander-in-Chief.

No. 9.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 6th May. (Received 7th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has sent four telegraphic reports, first three dated 4th May, last dated 5th May.

I. Following information has been received from Kabul by Afghan Post Office in Peshawar:—The Amr called a special Durbar, at which, weeping bitterly, he read letters received from India, and said: "See the tyranny exercised upon our brethren in India; and, more, tyranny has seized Baghdad and the Holy Places. I ask you. Are you prepared for

Holy War? If so, gird up your loins, the time has come." All replied that they were prepared, whereupon Amir Amanulla said that he would collect no more revenue, but all present should collect grain for the holy war, and the rich should purchase rifles and ammunition from the arsenal, which would issue them on security to the poor. Orders were given to Ghilzais to collect the Shinwari camels to take supplies to the Khyber and Kurram frontiers. Amanulla paid a visit to Nasrulla and Inayatulla to ask them to join, but, on the ground of their respect for the late Amir Habibullah's judgment, they declined. Last Friday a proclamation was read in the Hadda Mulla Mosque describing the cruelty exercised by British authorities at Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar, and describing the Rowlatt Bill. The Mullas all voted for *Jehad*. Kazi Abdul Jalil has been sent with three Turks to Tirah to raise the Afridis, Mir Jan Badshah to the Mohmands, to whom also Chaknawur Mullah has been sent by Sipah Salar. I have asked G.O.C., Kohat, to be ready to support Kurram if necessary, as situation there is more threatening, and Turis are leaving their villages near the border.

II. During night of 3rd May party of Afghan soldiers or *khassadars* in uniform, 150 strong, occupied Bagh and Kafirkot. Their C.O. sent an oral message that his action was precautionary measure against raids by Zar Shah. Afghan camp has been pitched at Bagh, and all inhabitants of village have fled to the hills or to Landi Kotal. This act is a clear challenge to us, and the tribes so regard it. It is impossible for us to send caravan escort while Afghans hold hills above Landi Khana ravine without it being practically certain to be ambushed. I have, therefore, instructed Political Agent in Khyber to send Sarhaddar, Dakka, a letter in reply to his,* thanking him for the information given and pointing out that in precautionary measures he has taken he has, possibly by error, encroached on British territory, and requesting that, if it is an error, his men be withdrawn from limits of Bagh, but that if it is intentional act, responsibility for any trouble arising will rest on Sarhaddar; and adding, that so long as the situation remains disturbed the Khyber will be closed to caravans. Orders of Government are requested as to ejecting Afghans by force from Bagh. Conflict would be precipitated thereby, but this appears inevitable any way, and worst effect on tribes will result from irresolution and inaction. Afridis have received letters from Amir, and Zakka Khel were shown one by Yar Muhammad Khan, who tried to get them to accompany him to Dakka, they refused, saying their action would depend on decision of tribe as a whole. Great quantities of supplies are being sent to Dakka and open declaration of *Jehad* in a week is rumoured locally.

III. Force at Bagh consists of 100 Afghan regulars, 200 *Khassadars* and some Shinwari tribesmen. They are commanded by a colonel who is very nervous and has been appealing for more troops: these have been promised him. G.O.C. will send emergency column to-morrow to Landi Kotal to strengthen Khyber Rifles at my request. Copies of Amir's *firman*† have reached Afghan post office in Peshawar, and large numbers have been distributed through Peshawar; many copies also are said to have been sent to India in various directions. This puts its authenticity beyond question. Afghan Postmaster returned to-day to Peshawar from his conferences with Sipah Salar at Jalalabad. Main to Tangi water supply has been plugged by Afghans at Bagh, and short supply of water at Landi Kotal is serious.

IV. Afghan Post Office has distributed in Peshawar large number of copies of Amir's *firman* previously mentioned. Pretence that it is a forgery is no longer possible. Revised version containing additional information that Abdul Qudus is in command of Western Afghanistan at Kandahar has also been received. Mohammed Tarzi must be in power at Kabul if Qudus can be spared from capital in present crisis. Afghan Postmaster has returned from Jalalabad yesterday bringing with him a motor-car load of leaflets which had been printed at his Kabul press, and which are extremely violent in tone, alleging that India and Egypt have risen in successful rebellion and that war has been resumed by Germany. They end with "cursed be the English tyrants."

Pending receipt of replies to Khyber Political Agent's message to Sarhaddar, Dakka, and Viceroy's letter to Amir, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has been instructed to avoid any steps tending to precipitate matters.

No. 10.

From the Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 6th May. (Received 7th May.)
(Telegraphic)

Authenticity of Amir's *firman* is reported by Roca-Keppel to be beyond doubt. On 5th May Afghan Postmaster in Peshawar, accompanied by a motor-car load of printed leaflets of most inflammatory nature, ending with curses on British, arrived back from Jalalabad. On same day there arrived at Bagh three Afghan regiments with two guns; reinforcements are said to be on their way, and accordingly despatch of troops from Peshawar to eject them from their position has been authorised. Kurram reports panic among Turis following on arrival in Khost of late Commander-in-Chief Nadir Khan, with additional regular troops and *lashkars* of tribesmen, including several thousand Ghilzais, three Afghan regiments, with two guns, and large Kunar *lashkars*, led by Mullahs, have left Jalalabad for Mohmand country. It is clear from reports from our Agent in Kabul that Amir's enquiry into circumstances of murder of late Amir has caused deep dissatisfaction among populace. Finding his position impossible to maintain and under encouragement derived from accounts of Indian disturbances, grossly exaggerated, he has been led to proclaim a Holy War, coupled with promises of easy conquest

* See No 7.

† No. 8.

of India, in order to avert a rebellion against himself. The tribes' attitude will constitute a most important factor in situation, and Chief Commissioner has been instructed to endeavour to secure their adhesion and authorised to spend money without stint to achieve this. Already he has been approached by Mohmands, who have promised to stick to us, provided military support is given them, and have given hostages for their good faith. We have instructed Roos-Keppel to give the assurances they require. On Baluchistan frontier there is no anti-British feeling, and absence of any information that Amir's *firman* has been sent to Kandahar.

No. 11.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 6th May (Received 7th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Letter of which text is given below was despatched to Amir on 4th May by special messenger. Agent in Kabul has been instructed by wire to obtain audience of Amir at once and explain situation in Punjab to him fully and frankly. Letter is as follows —

"I am informed that one Zar Shar, a Shinwari, of Ningrahar, who has previously been concerned in raids in the Peshawar district, is stirring up trouble on Khyber border. He has interfered with Khyber Rifles in British territory, and impudently states that Sipah Salar has sent him ahead to commence hostilities. Nor is this all. He is parading a *firman*, declaring that there is great unrest in India, that loyalty of our subjects has been rewarded by my Government by cruelty and injustice in connection with their religion, honour, and modesty, and that they are right in rising and creating disturbances.

"Though I am informed *firman* bears your seal, I cannot but believe it is a forgery, set in circulation by some enemy of Afghanistan and of yourself. For it contained misrepresentations of the state of India so gross that no statesman could have believed them. Its object is so palpably to incite the hot-headed frontier tribes against the British Government (whose power has now been demonstrated by the crushing of the strongest power in the world) that no friendly Afghan could have penned it. In short, it is so grave a menace to the secure position you are now consolidating for yourself after the troubled history of the last few months, that it can only be the work of some enemy of yourself who seeks your overthrow. In your letter to me, No. 1, dated 29th Jamadi-ul-awal, 1337, Hijra, you wrote of the friendship that exists between the two Governments, and in the letter just received† inform me that you have sent Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan to be your envoy. You wrote of the necessity for friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between nations. Relying, therefore, on the sincerity of your words, I request you to issue stringent and immediate orders for the arrest of the said Zar Shah and to make it known along our common frontier that the *firman* which he has distributed broadcast is an outrageous forgery, based on lying rumours. Of the true state of the Punjab, which is rapidly subsiding to normal conditions, I am directing the British Agent, Kabul, to inform you. Your envoys, incoming and outgoing, will be able to corroborate his reassuring accounts from their own experience.

"I trust you will agree with me that the matter is of too serious character to permit of action being delayed, and that you will lose no time in informing me that you have taken such action as it requires. Usual ending (Signed). CHELMSFORD"

No. 12.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th May (Received 7th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Roos Keppel reports that feeling in Peshawar City is bad and at present is getting worse; city is full of wild rumours. From Afghan Postmaster information has been obtained that Afghan plan of campaign is, in outline, establishment of three fronts, Dakka, Khost and Quetta, under command respectively of Saleh Mohammed, Nadir Khan and Abdul Qudus Khan. Simultaneous attack on all three fronts will be launched on a date which will be announced within 10 days, by hordes of Ghazis, with regular troops in support. At same moment riots immobilizing troops will break out all over India.

No. 13.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 8th May (Received 8th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Report received from one of the escort attached to British Agent, Kabul, that troops left Kabul on 26th April for Jalalabad, Khost and Kandahar. Informant, who left Kabul (which is covered with inflammatory posters) on 30th April and Jalalabad on 4th May, states that between Jalalabad and Dakka country is full of parties of Ghazi tribesmen. He was told at Dakka that strict injunctions had been issued by Amir that till he gave the word no advance should be made. Consul-General, Meshed, reports that on 25th April Commander-in-Chief and Governor

* No. 1

† Not printed. Letter of credentials to Envoy

at Herat were suddenly arrested by a senior military officer on authority of Kabul *firman*, which presumably was sent off from Kabul before Durbar held there on 13th April at which Musahiban were acquitted. From Kurram arrival of troops is reported to have led to great improvement in feeling Tochi report. Khoist elders not inclined for war though younger men are enthusiastically for it.

No. 14.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th May. (Received 9th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Report dated 8th May, from Chief Commissioner, Peshawar, states: Large enemy reinforcements arriving; enemy positions advanced to Ash Khel heights, from which Landi Kotal is commanded. This advance is deliberate invasion of British territory. Behaviour of Afridis good; they are sitting on fence with slight inclination towards us. Report from Baluchistan states that Abdul Qudus Khan, who seems to have gone on ahead of his troops in order to raise the tribes, reached Kalat-i-Ghilzai on 5th May. In Kandahar *Jehad* is now generally reported. On 8th May Peshawar city was surrounded by cordon of troops and martial law proclaimed. Effect on city reported to be excellent. Afghan postmaster, who has engaged himself actively in Afghan propaganda, gave himself up, together with three notorious Indian agitators and post office staff. Crowd in city was menacing and police were roughly handled; one Indian official was dangerously wounded by stabbing, but there were no fatal casualties. McLoughlin, the last European employé in Afghanistan, reached Landi Kotal 5th May.

No. 15.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 10th May, 1919 (Received 10th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Yesterday morning our advanced forces drove Afghans from their positions in neighbourhood of Landi Khana, with co-operation of aeroplanes, who bombed Dakka with good effect. Our casualties slight. Enemy still hold positions near Khar Ghali to westward. General disposition of our forces yesterday was, 1st Division between Landi Kotal and Kach Garhi, 2nd Division moving into Peshawar area.

No. 16.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 12th May, 1919. (Received 12th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Report from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, indicates that up to 10th tribes all along border were remarkably quiet, but that yesterday they showed signs of wavering. We need to have success at early date to keep them steady. A *lashkar* is at Chura, on the Afghan side of the border, 300 or 400 strong, under a malcontent Malik, who has sent Political Agent in Khyber a letter threatening to cut our line of communication. Situation through Peshawar district has been much improved by arrest of all principal Afghans in Peshawar City and leading agitators, bad spirit still shown by some villages in district. A great deal of inflammatory literature and about a lakh of rupees, presumably for purposes of propaganda, have been found in Afghan Postmaster's house. Yesterday, a declaration of war by Amir was posted up in Peshawar City, but we could not obtain a copy as it was torn down at once. From Baluchistan reports received of several officers having passed through Kandahar from Herat for Kabul; they are believed to be Bolshevik emissaries. We are sending Afghan envoys in India back to Afghanistan.

No. 17.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th May (Received 16th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Announcement is being spread through tribes by Afghans that negotiations for armistice are pretence and device to gain time. Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, regards situation generally as very favourable, though some of the young men of Afridis are getting out of hand. There have been frequent desertions from Khyber Rifles at isolated outposts and concentration of corps at Landi Kotal is in hand. There has not been a single desertion from Frontier Constabulary or Police, both of whom have done magnificently.

No. 18.

From the Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 16th May, 1919.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of to-day,* which contains the only information I have received as to Afghan request for cessation of hostilities, and telegraph without delay circumstances in which request was made Has Amir Amanulla yet replied to your letter to him of 4th inst.† or is any further evidence of his complicity available?

No. 19.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th May, 1919 (Received 21st May)

(Telegraphs)

Following received by wire from G O C, Peshawar —“ Report dated 17th May, 7 p m, “ on situation at Loe Dakka. Attacks delivered on 16th from west and south-west by Kabulis, “ they were driven off, and except for some sniping night was quiet Our casualties were 130 “ Morning of 17th May enemy on ridge west of Dakka were attacked by 1st Brigade At “ 7 a m. 1st Division sent to Dakka H Q, 3rd Brigade, with one M G Company and two “ battalions, one section 45 howitzers and one section 37 howitzers By 3 50 p m. General “ Skeen had captured hills; no report yet received of our casualties, but it is believed 35th “ Sikhs had considerable losses. Enemy force, eight battalions, with guns, according to indica- “ tions of Political Officer’s report Night of 16–17th May some sniping at Fort Maude “ 17th May 4th Brigade moved with guns and machine guns to Ali Masjid, without meeting “ opposition, for purpose of clearing hills to south of that point. All quiet at Bannu and “ Kohat Nearly 12 cwt of explosives were dropped on Basawal, on ridge to west of Dakka, “ and on Jalalabad” There has been increase in number of desertions from Khyber Rifles, and probably we shall have to give orders for greater part of the force to be disbanded Baluchistan reports situation unaltered Some unrest amongst Achakzais near Chaman, in British territory Five hundred Afghan troops reported by Jaji Maidan Malik in their country; reinforcements expected Mohmands, Waziris, Zaimukhts, Orakzais and Afridis maintain good attitude in general Information received points to intention of Afghans to move some troops, as nucleus for Afridi *lashkars*, into Bazar Barker and Hoare are names of two lieutenants of R A.F. taken prisoners in Bazar, tribesmen are treating them well Swatis and Dirwals are still fighting each other No operations reported in Bajaur and Mohmand country up to 15th May, but Mullahs and agents still show activity

No. 20.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th May (Received 18th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Swatis are being kept fully occupied by Nawab of Dir Situation in Wano reported normal by Political Agent, and distribution of allowances taking place Zhob Militia desertion reported of 15 cavalry near Akhtarzai, mostly Ghilzais In view of alarming increase in number of desertions from Khyber Rifles, Roos-Keppel reports that yesterday he instructed Commanding Officer to have corps concentrated at Jamrud and Landi Kotal and ask each man whether he wished to be discharged or to remain with corps 600 out of 700 at Landi Kotal asked to be given discharge, men at Jamrud are expected to act similarly This practically amounts to disbanding the force. It will have an adverse effect on Afridi tribe as a whole, but there is a considerable difference between calling on young men of Afridi in Khyber Rifles to fight for us and leaving the tribe to sit on the fence with steady influence of elder men To-day Afridi *yrga* is reported to have decided to take no steps till Amir supplies them with food and arms and ammunition, and the Chief Commissioner expects that the result of the operations round Dakka, which are being watched with close attention, will be decisive factor in their behaviour Much the same may be said of the Orakzais, and the attitude seems to be common to all the tribes The Mohmands are quiet and have informed Haji Turangzai that if he tries to come through their country he will be opposed; they are said to have thoroughly looted rifles, etc., in Afghans’ camp after Dakka was bombed.

No. 21.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th May. (Received 19th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Following is text of letter from Afghan Commander-in-Chief to Political Agent, Khyber, asking for armistice:—“ Sir,—As regards outbreak of war between Afghanistan and Britain, I

have the honour to inform you that British officers commenced an unlawful war without any declaration of war on any side and by this aggressive step inflicted heavy losses on civil population and Army of Afghanistan by throwing bombs from aeroplanes. I am informed by His Majesty (the King of the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan) that His Majesty has received a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy of India and in consequence of that I am ordered to suspend war (thus unlawfully begun by your side) until further orders. You are accordingly informed that war has been suspended until final decision has been reached by correspondence between His Afghan Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy." Reuter has already telegraphed above. Message is insolent and so obviously a device to gain time, as reported by us on 16th May,* that orders were given to Political Agent to send reply that he had no authority to answer it, and that Amir should address himself to the Viceroy through channel of G.O.C. in charge of operations, if he wanted peace. Roos-Keppel has telegraphed rough translation of Amir's letter of 10th May† which reached Peshawar on 17th. General tenour, revealing Amir's complicity beyond doubt, is clear from following salient passages, though message is very obscure and in parts corrupt:—"At a time when all India and all Mohammedans are united against the Government of India's tyrannical enactments and Afghans are in sympathy with them especially on the frontier, it would be unreasonable and inadvisable to arrest Zar Shah. It is possible that he may have had papers printed somewhere and possibly they do bear my seal. You accuse me of stirring up the Afghans. Their combination is spontaneous. Your great delay in answering my first letter to you surprises me and I am surprised that your reply should be such as to give my heart no joy. There is much danger in the present state of affairs and your duty is to remove tyrannical laws, to remove tyrannical treaties and not to forget that Afghanistan is independent."

PNO. 22.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th May. (Received 19th May)
(Telegraphic.)

Roos-Keppel reports under date 16th May that he has intercepted four letters from Amanulla dated 10th May (a) An invitation to Kazi Abdul Wali, a Peshawar agitator who was till recently member of the Bolshevik Committee there and escaped to independent territory before city was surrounded, to come to Kabul: (b) Letter to Afghan Postmaster instructing him to use means employed by Afghan Envoy to deliver to Haji Turangzai letter (c) which is promise to Haji to help with troops and ammunition. (d) copy of letter to Abdur Rahman, the Afghan Envoy, commending his services in Peshawar and stating Amir has received from him two letters from Haji Turangzai. Originals are being posted to Delhi 16th May. As has been reported already Abdur Rahman during short time he was in Peshawar had intimate dealings with Bolshevik Committee there. Envoy's post bag has been intercepted: it contains number of copies for distribution of inflammatory leaflets and also a letter of 28th April from Commissary for Foreign Affairs instructing Envoy to obtain from Hindus and Mussulmans deeds of allegiance to Amir and instructing him to put exciting announcements in the Press as good opportunity will soon arrive.

No. 23.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 19th May. (Received 20th May)
(Telegraphic.)

Strong influence on Afridi opinion in favour of British is reported by Roos Keppel as result of our success at Dakka on 17th. Afridis had previously been influenced by Afghans' apparent success, and on 16th were gradually inclining towards Jehad. City of Peshawar is quiet and every Agency and district in North-West Frontier Province reports all well. Mohmands are ostentatiously friendly. As further result of our success of 17th Chief Commissioner reports good effect on Khyber Rifles, of whom more wished to remain with us; but after consulting fully with Political Agent, Khyber, and officers of Corps, he feels that in present strained state of religious feeling reliance can no longer be placed on it, and its disbandment is therefore being proceeded with. 200-300 men are being retained as messengers for political work. Agent in Baluchistan forwards report of 12th May received from Kamar-ud-din-Karez that orders had reached Governor of Wazikhwah in Sulemankhel country to issue rifles and ammunition to all who had none, that every one must prepare for Ghaza and that every second man is to be taken forcibly if the people do not volunteer. Copy of manifesto found at Thal has reached us to-day. It is most violently written and is issued by the "Provisional Government of India," bearing seal of Faqir Hassan, Secretary, and signature of Obaidulla, Wazir. Following extract is typical:—"A compact has been entered into with the forces of invasion by the Provisional Government. Your real interests would be destroyed by fighting against invaders; you should, therefore, not do this. But rather use every possible means to kill British, continue to tear up railways and cut down the telegraphs and refuse to help the British with men and money. Supply the armies of the invaders with provisions, thus shall you earn peace at their hands and obtain *sandaks* of honour."

* See No 17.

† See Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bowdler's Sedition Committee, 1918 para. 164

† See No 31.

No. 24.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 20th May. (Received 21st May)

Following is an extract from letter of 10th May from Amanulla to Haji Turangzai mentioned in our message of 18th*.—“ We pray God you may remain firm on the path of Holy war. You will know our ideas from proclamations printed and circulated. We have appointed Commander-in-Chief, who will advise you and supply you with ammunition ” On 7th May the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar wrote letter to Amanulla, of which following is an extract —“ Hearing Post Office was to be searched I ordered armed resistance as whole of my correspondence went against British Government. If necessary I would begin holy war in haven of city. Hearing of this, about 8,000 Peshawaris, both Hindus and Moslems, came to help to sack. That night 2,000 villagers from outside offered their assistance. I said I would invite them when the time came. Sikh regiments have assured Hindus that they look on Moslems as brethren and will not fire upon them. Government has not sufficient troops in India and often moves about one regiment consisting of two or three companies to make display. In spite of many telegrams sent by Chief Commissioner no regiments have arrived by train. British subjects will not supply recruits. There are disturbances throughout India and troops if sent for from England will not arrive in time. It has been given out in public meeting that Amir and Ghazis are ready to help Indians, and if war is delayed people will be displeased with Amir. They cried with one voice they could not forget oppressions and tyranny of British Government. If after sealed leaflets have been circulated Sipah Salar especially refrains from invading India, Hindus and Moslems will be much displeased. It is not expedient to delay and give time to the English to collect troops.”

No. 25.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 20th May. (Received 21st May)
(Telegraphic)

Consul-General, Meshed, reports that up to 10th May Herat was quiet, and without news from any quarter, even including Kabul, in regard to war; rumour was prevalent that Amir did not any longer desire friendship with us and people were pleased at reports of Indian riots. As regards Meshed, Grey states Governor-General is at our disposal with his resources, that expressions of sympathy with British are common and outspoken, and that there is no pro-Afghan feeling worth speaking of. Kurram is much disturbed by expectation of approach of Nadir Khan with *lashkars*, reported 12,000 strong, in addition to four regular battalions and guns; large numbers of Ghilzais are reported to be collected at Ali Khel and Gardez and Jaji Maidan tribesmen are having arms distributed to them. Enemy are using propaganda to endeavour to shake Turis from their loyalty. All other districts and Agencies of North-West Frontier send satisfactory reports. From Roos Keppel report received yesterday that a big Afridi *jirga* was held on 18th, at which it was decided to send to Afghan Commander-in-Chief at Jalalabad a small deputation (which, incidentally, would look out the Afghans' weak spots in case of decision to loot their camps) to take message similar to that sent by Orakzai, that the Afridis have no quarrel with British Government and would certainly refuse to rise against them unless given a large amount of food, arms and ammunition. Afridi feeling is liable to daily changes, but they do not seem at all likely to rise at present. Mohmands have sent message that they and many Ningrahar tribes would join Yakub Khan if he has any chance of the Amir's throne. Roos Keppel's messengers are all being killed one by one, and he finds it increasingly difficult to get news from enemy's country.

No. 26.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st May (Received 22nd May)
(Telegraphic)

Following telegraphic message, dated 20th May at Sarweka, received from Political Agent, Wano, by Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, who repeated it to us to-day.—“ Yesterday information reached me from Russell at Wano that reports of arrival of Afghan troops at Urghun from Gardez had been received from Urghun. I got no reply to my wire to Garratt asking him to confirm. Later report from Russell indicates it is correct that 2,000 infantry, with seven batteries and 60 cavalry have arrived, object presumably being attack on Wano. Political Assistant is going to try and get news from Durand Lane. G O C. Waziristan force has been informed, and told that he should at once make any preparations that he needed to make. He was instructed by me to represent matter to you if there was any probability at all of attack being made, as North-West Frontier cannot spare any considerable force and is not disposed for reinforcement of troops up Gomal. Your instructions as to measures to be taken are therefore solicited.” Roos-Keppel continues:—Information in my opinion indicates probability of

* No 22.

† G O C Northern Front

attack on Tochi rather than Wano, but whichever is correct, it is necessary clearly to define our policy. Following instructions sent to G O C Waziristan and Wano after conference between self and G O C, indicate latter's views. "If Afghan forces enter Wano district and are joined by tribes evacuation of Sarwekai, Gomal posts and Wano will be necessary, as it is not possible to hold line of communication to Wano through Gomal. Evacuation should be effected in time to let any of garrisons who remain loyal have chance of getting away safely to Murtaza or Zhob. Everything of value in posts should be destroyed before evacuation. Political Agent, Wano, is being informed of these instructions by Chief Commissioner. As regards Tochi, in respect of all posts above Miranshah these orders apply. Decision as to moment for evacuation will rest with Senior Officers, Tochi and Wano Agencies." In conformity with above, following message of instructions as to action to be taken on development of emergency contemplated has been sent by me to Political Agents in Wano and Tochi — *Wano* You are to hold on to Sarwekai and Gomal posts for so long as seems reasonably safe to you and Commandant, South Waziristan Militia, with whom you should consult. In preparing to withdraw give yourself time to destroy everything useful to enemy. If there are any friendly Mahsuds and Waziris left, hand over posts to them; you can promise them ample reward for looking after them. Question of withdrawing men from various posts to Wano or Murtaza, latter if possible, left to your discretion. Act similarly in regard to Wano, whence you should retire to Zhob if circumstances demand. It is out of question to relieve Wano, so there is no use holding on there to the end. Our operations on Dakka and Jalalabad front have had so much success that Afghans' whole plan of campaign may be upset, you should, therefore, hang on so long as there is fair chance of safety, but if you and Senior Military Officer think position so bad that you may be besieged, you should quit, destroying all you can before departure; take all men who remain loyal, and with rations sufficient for journey to Zhob, make your way there. *Tochi*. If position becomes critical all posts above Miranshah should be evacuated and men withdrawn, as G O C directs, posts being either abandoned or given over to any friendly Waziris that may remain: you may promise generous rewards for safe custody of posts. Everything useful to enemy to be destroyed, whether posts are given over or abandoned. I cannot avoid putting on you and Crosthwaite a heavy responsibility in giving these orders, but I realise its weight your accurate sizing up of position is main factor in situation. It is possible that attack on Tochi or Wano may not come off, as Afghans' schemes have been quite upset by our military successes near Dakka; but, on other hand, there is no possibility of relieving garrison if besieged and you must, therefore, not hang on too long, thereby, perhaps, giving enemy success in capture of garrison. Political Officer, Wano, has authority to tell all men of South Waziristan Militia who remain loyal, if retreat becomes necessary, that their loyalty will be handsomely rewarded and that they will find lucrative work here. Keep me fully informed by wire of developments."

No. 27.

From the Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd May (Received 23rd May)

(Telegraphic.)

Two messages, dated 20th May, received from Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province — "Afridis deputation under Mullah Said Akbar met Kahi Commandant on their way to Jalalabad, and in reply to demand for money, food, arms and ammunition were told that Afghans could put no trust in Afridis after their treachery in last war against Afghanistan, and would only give them ammunition now, keeping back other things demanded till after they had definitely risen. Afridis replied by accusing Afghans of having betrayed them in 1908, and earlier in 1897. Enormous quantities of ammunition are being distributed in Kahi and Afridis are flocking there. It is said that Afghans are giving away all their ammunition, of which they probably have unlimited supply, because they are sick of fighting and want by this means to get tribes to do the fighting for them. On Kurram frontier Afghans still making warlike preparations, but made no move yet. Elsewhere all quiet. Information received that factions engaged in internal warfare in Bajaur have been reconciled by Mullahs, who are getting *lashkars* together for an attack next Friday on Mohmand border. Possibly information is premature, as the Hindu women and children in Shabkadr, whose invariable custom is to leave when trouble threatens, have not done so, and the lower Mohmands are full of confidence, though they are prone to alarm." Later report from Roos-Keppel — "Latest information from Mohmand country indicates large *lashkar* of Afghans from Kunar at Ghalana under leadership of Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, supported by 3 Afghan regiments and 6 guns, and large number of Ambahar Utman Khels, Mohmands, Salarzais and Bajauris. Upper Mohmands have not joined, and Haji Turangzai has stayed behind to raise them. Force is considered by locals at Shabkadr to consist of unreliable troops, who may perhaps disperse on arrival of guns and aeroplanes. Four regiments are reported by Political, Zhob, to be at Wazikhwah, about 60 miles north of Kamaruddin Karz, occupation of which, as he points out, could be effected without difficulty and with very disturbing effect on Zhob Valley. Afridis of Kohat Pass are quiet and came in as usual for their allowances. Mahsuds remain quiet."

No. 28

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd May
(Received 23rd May)*

(Telegraphic.)

Following dated 21st received from Roos-Keppel —“ Letter has been received by Amir of Hindustani Fanatics from Black Mountain tribes, asking for instructions, as they had heard *Jehad* had been commenced. He replied that he did not want to have anything to do with them, as they had failed to help him on previous occasions when he needed help, and that he has no intention of rising, as he has been well treated by Government and is on amicable terms with Government at present. Deputation sent by Afridis failed to reach Jalalabad and have returned deeply annoyed at manner in which Afghans received them, and dispersed to their homes in Tirah. All very quiet in Bazar and Chura, no gatherings. *Jehad* is being preached among Orakzai by Mullah Mahmud Akhuzada, but in half-hearted way, as he is telling them not to rise openly for present, but only damage railways and telegraphs in their neighbourhood. Political, Kurram, reports good sign in whole Zaimukht *prga* coming in in response to summons to see him: situation unchanged. Arrival reported by Tochi of Nadir Khan at Almerai with 3 regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and 16 guns (estimated number), one of which is heavy and has elephant transport. No more information as to advance on Wano. All quiet reported from Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu. These four districts, reporting independently, are unanimous that though Mullahs are no doubt stirred by Amir's proclamations which have reached all points of country, feeling for *Jehad* is practically non-existent now that Afghans are up against the real thing. Public opinion has been affected very favourably by our Dacca success and Commander-in-Chief's request for cessation of hostilities. People may not be loyal, but at any rate hope is general that invasion of Afghans may be prevented by crushing defeat of Amir.”

No. 29.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd May.
(Received 23rd May)*

(Telegraphic.)

Roos-Keppel telegraphs 21st May as follows —“ Letter received 10 a. m. to-day in Dacca camp from Sardar Abdur Rahman, Afghan Envoy, addressed to G O C. British Forces. Letter is dated Shaban 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 20th May, 1919, and translation runs. —‘ I was deputed by Foreign Secretary to Government of India, while I was at Simla, to journey to Afghanistan, the God-granted Kingdom, in order to remove the misunderstandings existing between the military officers of Afghanistan and Great Britain. I therefore hastened to Afghanistan, and with all speed paid my respects to H.M. the King of Islam, to whom I represented matters, explaining that there were certain responsibilities by which both sides were bound. I am now, accordingly, in Jalalabad, whither I have been sent deputed to commence this important affair, and request that you will advise the Foreign Secretary of this as soon as possible by telegraph, and ask that a delegate may be appointed and a place fixed for a meeting and discussion of the matter by both parties. If God so pleases, this great question shall be settled, and a great name gained by you and me for ourselves thereby. I should be grateful, with your permission, to meet you for a friendly interview, and for this purpose can come to any place you may select. Till a settlement of the matter is concluded, both parties must cease from the commission of unfriendly-acts. Will you please send me an acknowledgment that this letter has been received.’ A letter, of which the text will be telegraphed as soon as possible,* has been received from the British Agent in Kabul, that he is at Jalalabad on his way to Simla bearing indisputable information of the readiness of the Government of Afghanistan to come to terms. He asks that bombardment of Jalalabad should be discontinued, but relaxation of our pressure is not, I consider, advisable.”

No. 30.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd May.
(Received 23rd May)*

(Telegraphic.)

Following from Roos-Keppel dated 21st May —“ I consider that another proof is afforded by overtures from Abdur Rahman† of Afghans' bad faith, and I think it my duty to point this out to Government. We know from his intercepted correspondence and from his intrigues in Peshawar too much of his conduct in India to have great confidence in his sincerity. As regards Amir, he would have sent a letter signed by himself if he were in really repentant mood. Afghans have harmed us all they can and are pouring inflammatory messages and letters, money, arms and ammunition into tribes in our territory. Failure of tribes to rise has clearly seen a disappointment to them. Abdur Rahman has no credentials, and so can always be

* See No 32.

† No 29

repudiated by Amir, this leads me to conclusion that this half-hearted overture for peace is a device to gain time in hopes that tribes may still rise, which they certainly will do if we cannot display some definite success. I suggest that, without our ceasing to harry Afghans in Ningrahar, and while we use greater speed than ever in preparing advance, Abdur Rahman should be met at Dakkâ or Peshawar by Political Agent, Khyber, with brief reply in sense that, as he has no letter from Amir Amanulla, no recognition as accredited envoy can be accorded." Situation all along frontier is so critical and time is such vitally important consideration, that we are instructing G.O.C. to give Abdur Rahman following intimation, at same time inviting him to meet him:—'Amir Amanulla Khan has wantonly, deliberately and without provocation violated British territory, he has incited the tribes to take up *Jehad*, he has made nefarious attempts, of which we possess documentary proof, to tamper with the allegiance of the loyal subjects in India of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. In view of these facts, the British Government must secure guarantees that the wicked folly of a handful of evil counsellors shall not again jeopardise the peace of the frontier and the welfare of Afghanistan, before they can cease from hostilities. Till then Amir can best prove his sincerity by at once ordering his troops on all fronts to return to their peace stations, sending to the G O C, under his own signature, a signed copy of orders to that effect. His Excellency the Viceroy is unable to instruct the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India to order the officers in command of operations to refrain from further action till the return movements of Afghan troops are made.'"

No. 31.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd May.

(Telegraphic)

We have now received in Simla and carefully translated the letter from Amanulla referred to in our telegram of 18th May.* The translation received from Peshawar did not clearly bring out Amanulla's admission that the *firman* inciting the tribes was authentic. We do not understand Amanulla's reference to letter No 3, which we have not received, though present letter is numbered No 4.

Letter from Amir Amanulla Khan to H.E. the Viceroy, dated 10th May, 1919. (Telegraphic version received in London 23rd May, 1919)

(Translation.)

It is made known to the mind of His Illustrious Excellency my friend His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India of the Great Government of Britannia.—

Your Excellency's letter, dated 4th Shaban 1337 Hijra, corresponding to the 5th May, 1919, has been received.

With regard to what you have written about Zar Shah, that he should be arrested, I regret to say that at such a time when all the people—Hindus and Muslims—of India have combined against the tyrannical law which the Government have considered it advisable to enforce on them and the Muhammadan and Hindu subjects of the sublime Government of Afghanistan, especially the people of the frontier, owing to sympathy and racial nearness have displayed a desire to participate in this union, Zar Shah's arrest at this time is for that reason inadvisable and difficult. As regards the statement that Zar Shah Afghan has exhibited certain leaflets, he might have obtained from somewhere the printed manifesto bearing this friend's Royal seal and expressing my Islamic sympathy and human feeling towards mankind, and the abhorrence of my Royal mind of things affecting the faith and religion, and freedom and liberty of human beings. In the same manifesto has been mentioned my unwillingness to interfere with the internal affairs of the dominions of that friend or to have any concern with them. By rousing the Afghan tribes my object is not such as has been apprehended by Your Illustrious Excellency. Nay, the object is to make them unite and co-operate with each other in safeguarding the rights of the independence and rule of their country, nation and the Government of Afghanistan, in maintaining peace on the frontier and in guarding and protecting it from the effect of the quickly approaching revolutions.

Your Illustrious Excellency has written to inform me of the receipt of my first and last Royal letters and of your becoming acquainted with the appointment of the Exalted Abdur Rahman Khan as the Envoy of my sublime Government at the court of that friend's Government, &c. It is a matter for great surprise that His Illustrious Excellency the Viceroy wrote a reply to our first letter after great delay and that reply was not such as might have made our heart happy. As regards our second communication, which contained the credentials of our Envoy, it was essential for the Envoy himself to present it personally to His Excellency the Viceroy, but you had demanded that also before the Envoy's arrival at Simla. The Envoy had, however, left for Simla before the receipt of your telegram demanding the said credentials. Without talking to our trusted Envoy Abdur Rahman Khan, you have made reference in this last letter of yours to our third Royal letter and have done so in terms of intimidation conditional on certain things the accomplishment of which was difficult, as mentioned above.

We have fully explained our objects in those letters, and if you ask our Envoy for explanations he will furnish them clearly in detail. While Your Excellency should

* No. 21.

have recognised our Government as one of the absolutely independent Governments with all honour and dignity, in view of its important geographical and political situation, it is to be regretted a thousand times that it appears from Your Illustrious Excellency's letter and intentions as if those hopes of ours which we had in the friendship and unity of the Government of Your Illustrious Excellency were considered to have been dispersed. Our sublime Government of Afghanistan, in view of the acquaintance and neighbourliness which it has had from long times past with the Exalted Government of Britannia by way of India, has already expressed and now expresses its willingness to conclude treaties and have friendly relations with Your Exalted Government. Relying on the great respect and consideration which have for long times past existed between both parties, I hope that that friend will use his best and well-meaning endeavours and efforts to avert this very grave and dangerous state of affairs, with great prudence, by abolishing tyrannical laws and recognizing the absolute independence, equal rights and freedom in all respects of the Government of Afghanistan, which is ready to conclude treaties and engagements in every way beneficial to each other, so that doors of calamity may not be opened upon the world, for it is right to demand right and it is not right to shed blood without right in the path of right. The truth is that no delay is admissible. I hope confidently that Your Illustrious Excellency will inform this friend without delay that that kind friend will take the necessary measures in this matter.

For the rest may the days of friendship endure for ever
 No 4 Dated 9th Shaban, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 10th May, 1919
 (Seal of Amir Amanulla)

Your friend,
 AMIR AMANULLA

No. 32.

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd May.
 (Received 24th May)*

(Telegraphic)

Following is text of British Agent's letter* to Officer Commanding at Dakka, dated 20th May, in camp at Jalalabad, transmitted by Roos Keppel by wire on 21st May—"Sir, Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan, lately Envoy for Afghanistan in India, has addressed to you a letter in Persian which you will receive and in which I entirely agree. I am staying at the Ark (*i.e.*, Government House) in Jalalabad on my way to India, and from here I have since morning watched your airships continuously bombard the city and the Ark. I had a narrow escape from them, for a few bombs exploded not many yards from the room where I am. I have received reliable and authentic information that the Afghan Government is ready to come to an understanding with the British Government and I ask you, Sir, kindly to take immediate steps to lay before the Foreign Secretary this letter and the Persian letter from Envoy Sardar Abdur Rahman who is here with me in Jalalabad also, and meanwhile until you receive the Government of India's orders on the matter, and let us know the result, please stop utterly the bombardment of the city of Jalalabad and the Ark in it, for we are both using our best endeavours to repair as soon as possible the position and have taken measures through the authorities of the district and by other methods to prevent and cool the excitement and fanatic spirit of *Ghaza*, unwelcome word, and to prevent the foolishness of Ghazis near your camp and at other places on the British border from being hostilely active till both parties come to an understanding." Roos Keppel points out that as Agent does not mention present whereabouts of Amanulla, who is said in reports repeatedly received by military intelligence officers to be in Jalalabad, it is clear that the letter was written under compulsion.

No. 33

*From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd May.
 (Received 24th May)*

(Telegraphic.)

Following received from Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, dated 21st:—Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphs that the late Envoy, Sardar Abdur Rahman, who has brought a letter from our agent, written at Jagdalak, stating that Amir has recalled him to Kabul, has arrived at our camp at Dakka to obtain answer to his letter †. He is accompanied by Col. Ahmed Ali Sarhaddar and Nazir Habibulla Khan, and whole party is being kept, pending further instructions, at Dakka camp by orders of G.O.C. there. None of these men have any credentials and G.O.C. objects to the visit as probably being for espionage purposes, and to their return to enemy's country after our arrangements have been exposed to their observation. With this view I entirely agree, and suggest that they should be brought in to Peshawar Fort as they have transgressed the customs of war. They can be honourably treated there and at same time, if they have gained any information, prevented from using it. There

* See No 29

† See No 29.

does not seem to be any reason why we should not keep them as hostages, which is apparently Amanulla's intention in regard to British Agent." We have given instructions to keep Abdur Rahman's two companions for the present, but to let him himself deliver his message and after giving him the G.O.C.'s reply* to put him across the frontier, with an oral message that before any further representations can be entertained, the British Agent must be released.

No. 34.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd May. (Received 24th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Following report, dated 21st May, has been received:—"W/T station at Tashkend last night sent to Lenin and Foreign Minister at Moscow message that two sealed letters, both dated 7th April, addressed to the President of the Russian Republic, had been received from Kabul, one from Amanulla, Amir of Afghanistan, the other signed by Mahmud, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Latter expresses hope that friendly relations with Bolshevism will be established on permanent basis. Amanulla, in his letter, says that hitherto Afghanistan has stood apart from all other nations, but now that Russia has raised the standard of Bolshevism he hastens to declare that she has earned the gratitude of the whole world, and that he seizes the occasion of his accession to throne of Afghanistan to announce to Republic of Russia that he strongly adheres to the principle of equality among all men and peaceful union of all peoples: he expresses hope that the honoured President of Russian Republic will not refuse his friendly greeting. Tone of letter, which is signed "Your friend Amanulla," is subservient and not of kind to which we are used. Tashkend asks what replies should be made and says originals will be kept there till direct communication with Moscow is established. In telegram to Eastern Propaganda Department Bravin asks that reminder be sent to Barkatullah of his promise to write a pamphlet on Bolshevism in the Koran, and that the work be hastened on, and 100,000 copies in Persian and Hindustani printed and sent by special courier with all speed." Yesterday morning, in response to challenge, Afghan envoy showed letters, dated 7th April, which Amanulla had had addressed, but not actually sent, to Japan, Turkey, Persia, France and U.S.A., in which he announces his accession, requests that Government addressed in each case should accept his respects, and explains that owing to certain causes, as he says, Afghanistan had not previously been able to have relations with Governments of other great States.

No. 35:

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd May. (Received 24th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, reports on 22nd May as follows.— "Political Officer, Wano, telegraphs that there is no foundation for rumour that enemy are at Muss Nika. He says Mullah Fezl Din, who has arrived from Kabul disappointed, has quarrelled with and is working against Mullah Hamzulla, who is trying to induce Mahsuds to rise. Large numbers of Mahsuds are coming in to Sarwekai to get their allowances; they do not seem disposed for war and temper seems excellent. Telegraphic report from Tochui states that force under Shar Wali Khan has now reached Urghun, consisting of 400 infantry, 100 cavalry, one gun, 2 machine guns, with 3,000 Ghilzai reinforcements expected, as against previous garrison of Urghun reported as 3,000 men and 12 guns; Shah Wali Khan expected to reach Lawara to-morrow. Nadir Khan in Khost is still delaying and has announced that he will fix date for advance after spending some days in interviewing *jirgas* at Nariza, in Turi country. Kohat reports all quiet in district and on border, except for despatch of deputation from Biland Khel Wazirs to Khost *jirga*. Kurram reports that Nadir Khan in Khost has just sent orders to Muhammad Alam, commanding Kharlachi front, to withdraw his tribesmen, as former is not yet ready to fight. About a thousand have been withdrawn, and force now left in front of Kharlachi consists of 2 guns, 300 regulars, 300 local tribesmen, 400 Ghilzais; total, about 1,000. Situation unchanged in Peiwar. Mullah Mahmud Akhunzada is said to have visited Para Chanakannis urging them to be ready, but they urged they were so insignificant they would be glad to be excused. No gatherings reported from Orakzai and Tarah Afridis; all quiet. Black Mountain, Swat and Dir show no signs of trouble. Peshawar district report: large gatherings of Mohmands, with Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, reported in Gundab Valley. Baura Mullah, in Pindiali, had not succeeded in getting any followers up to last night. In Buner *jirgas* are being held, Mullahs said to be very active, but tribesmen are still disinclined for *Jehad*. Enemy may attack to-night or to-morrow morning, unless orders received from Jalalabad countermanding advance. On whole, I consider situation is improved."

No. 36.

From the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, dated 24th May

(Telegraphic)

Please take steps to translate and circulate on frontier following message from Aga Khan who is also telegraphing a message for circulation among his followers in India direct to President of Ismailia Council in Bombay —“ Without a shadow of excuse, and at a time of profound peace, forgetting the wise statesmanship of the great Abdurrahman and the loyal and honourable example of King Habibullah, breaking sacred treaties, some misguided people have attacked wantonly and foolishly British India. Of course the great King-Emperor who overthrew German militarism can break these people, but for us our sacred duty is to help His Majesty the King-Emperor, because his cause is just, because his treaties are sacred, because it is only by every one of us whether great or small, loyally doing his duty, that the cause of peace and prosperity and religious and civil freedom's triumph in Mid-Asia can be assured. I wish and pray that all my dear children should, like myself, not only remain staunchly loyal, but do their utmost to open the eyes of others to their and mankind's interests.— Aga Khan.”

No. 37

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May (Received 25th May)

(Telegraphic.)

On 22nd Jutogh W/T Station intercepted following message sent out apparently from Kushk to all Eastern Stations —

“ Pursuant to telegram from Moscow, No 1473, according to official advice from Kabul, the new Government of Afghanistan is endeavouring to rally mountain tribes of the frontier with a view to securing an exit to sea and to gain possession of port of Karachi.”

No. 38.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May (Received 25th May)

(Telegraphic.)

Roos Keppel's report of 23rd May.—Wano agency, no news. Tochi telegraphs that Nadir Khan is still at Matun and taking no action Tirah all quiet Villagers are making their way back to Lalpura, 400 families have already returned and more are *en route* Usman Khan, eldest son of refugee Khan of Lalpura, Extra Assistant Commissioner posted at Dakka, is in communication with village and states inhabitants will gladly send in supplies. Small numbers of Afridis are going to fetch ammunition from Kahi and Jalalabad Reports have been received that Mohmands have been sent messages by Amir instructing them to start fighting without delay so as to draw our troops away from Dakka front, many men are reported going to Mohmand border from Kunar Bajaur reports that on morning of 22nd May Salarzai *lashkar* started for Shabkadr Enemy force on Mohmand border, of which bulk is at Gandab, and outposts at Hafiz Nor and Dand, remains curiously inactive Our Lower Mohmands and people of the district show no signs of enthusiasm for *Jehad* Malakand reports Swatis driven out of Shamozai by Nawab of Dir's *lashkar* Swatis will have no thoughts for *Jehad* so long as pressure from Nawab is maintained Political Agent, Kurram, telegraphs estimate of enemy at Peiwar Kotal as 1,500 or 2,000 regular troops and *lashkars* of strength unknown. All districts reported quiet Position generally shows no change Lieuts Hoare and Barker, R A F, prisoners of war, have been brought in by Zakka Khel Maliks, who have made no demand for ransom Recent reports from Jalalabad show that air raid of 21st May caused great confusion and town is practically deserted Several Government buildings were set on fire and citizens, Afghan officers and majority of Afghan troops fled in panic Afridis and other tribesmen who had gone to the town to get ammunition, looted town and Army stores freely, in spite of Mullahs' attempts to prevent them

No. 39.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May (Received 26th May.)

(Telegraphic)

Report received from Chaman that on 21st there was great activity in Kandahar in military preparations and great excitement. Abdul Qudus Khan had not arrived Roos Keppel reports, 24th May.—Abdul Majid, Sarbaddar of Dakka, is now in Dakka Fort and Political Agent, Khyber, has got possession of his official diary, which is being examined, and which contains an entry of his organising raids into British territory in accordance with orders received. Diary is very voluminous.

No. 40.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May. (Received 26th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

Following report, dated 23rd May, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province —“Reply of Government of India” was communicated to Afghan envoy last night and Abdur Rahman left for Dakka, a.m., 23rd. Two of his colleagues, all three of whom are detained in fort here, asked to have interview with me. Their names are Sardar Habibulla Khan, nephew of Muhammad Zi, and grandson of Gul Muhammad Khan Zi, and he is, according to his own account, Master-General of Telegraphs in Afghanistan; Col Ahmad Ali, brother of Col. Ali Ahmad, and grandson of Sardar Mahomed Rafiq Khan Lodi, and Abdul Majid Sarhaddar of Dakka. I did not see the last-named, but had long conversation with other two this morning. I saw them separately and they had no communication between themselves between their interviews with me. They both said that Nasrulla Khan is in strict confinement but well, and that Inayatulla Khan, who is also well, is under surveillance. Habibulla Khan is about 50 years old, with far greater intelligence and more polished manners than the average of Afghan Sardars, he lived in Turkey for many years, he is pleasant to deal with and we had a long conversation full of interest. He produced a *firman* signed and dated ‘Amir Amanulla, Sihshamba, 19th Shaban, 1337’—and reading as follows —‘To Habibulla Khan, Superintendent of Post Offices, and to Col Ahmad Ali Khan, Supervisor. As I have been informed by Abdur Rahman Khan, who was appointed to be Envoy to the Government of India, and has returned from that post, and who informed me at the time of his departure, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India discussed with him the question of ceasing from hostilities and of opening the way for peace. You are therefore deputed and authorised to proceed to the British camp on the field of battle and discuss the terms (*Mugarrarat*) of peace, and to inform me if you find the terms of peace favourable. It is necessary, and I authorise you to take these steps.’ I told Habibulla at the outset that I had no authority to negotiate and could only discuss things in a friendly manner with him and, if he had anything he wished to say, represent it to Government. He started by taking the line that the commencement of hostilities was due to a misunderstanding, the responsibility for which must rest with the British; but finding this line impracticable, he had recourse to the argument that faults had been committed on both sides. He said that Saleh Muhammad Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, had been arrested and sent back to Kabul; but I believe that, as a matter of fact, his reason for returning to Kabul was simply that he was too severely wounded to carry on on duty. Habibulla says he and Col Ahmad Ali are authorised to negotiate, and that Abdur Rahman came intending to go on to Simla; he argues that Abdur Rahman has never given up his appointment there, and that he went back to Kabul at the request of the Foreign Secretary to give private assurances to the Amir. This is an ingenious argument, affording explanation why Hafiz Saifulla Khan, British Agent, is kept at Kabul on grounds that a state of war cannot exist between British and Afghan Governments: till written declarations of war have been exchanged, that the events on various sections of the frontier are no more than local incidents, and that the two envoys should stay at their posts, as we are still technically at peace with Afghanistan. I told him the Government of India did not share his view, and he undertook at once to write and ask Amir to send British Agent down from Kabul at once, as his remaining there was misunderstood. I strongly advised him to do this, and he said he must first consult his colleague, but would do as I advised. I pointed out that, although Amir had not sent us formal declaration of war, his troops had encroached on our boundaries, and had fought inside them at Lairdi Kotal, and at this very moment were on the Kurram and Mohmand borders, inside our tribal territory, that at three different points armies had come down to the frontier and were making lavish distribution to our tribes of arms and ammunition, obvious purpose of which was use against us, and that Afghan officials in India had engaged in violent propaganda against British for some time before hostilities actually broke out, and that we had been waiting for written evidence of their complicity in this direction. Habibulla said he knew nothing of the propaganda in India, which was not his department, and that some of the military movements in Afghanistan were merely *defensive* measures due to our bombing Jalalabad and Dakka, and others were due to misunderstandings easily corrected. He explained that his mission was the suggestion of an armistice, while enquiry into reasons for the outbreak of war and arrangement of terms of peace would be for a mixed commission to accomplish. He admitted quite openly that bombing of Jalalabad had had very great effect and practically whole place was in ruins. Col Ahmad Ali, the other envoy, is a younger man, and inclined to be aggressively argumentative; he is a rather typical Afghan official. He stuck to the point that hostilities had been wantonly begun by us, and I did not consider this a point worth arguing with him. Habibulla and he request to be sent to Simla. Military authorities want to get them out of the fort and be rid of them, but no opportunity of communicating with Peshawar City can be admitted and they cannot be allowed to be at large here.” Both these men are now being told that there is no additional message for them beyond that already given in writing to Abdur Rahman, and they are being conducted across the border.

No. 41.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May (Received 26th May)
(Telegraphic)

Yesterday's report from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province —No report received to-day from Bannu, all other districts report all quiet Amanulla's *firman*s preaching *Jehad* reached Hindustani Fanatics at Samasata about 14th May and were distributed among tribes of neighbourhood Amir of Fanatics preached a sermon two days later strongly opposing *Jehad* and telling his adherents that he would wait about two weeks, giving time for the crops to be cut and for Swat and Buner to show their hands, and then consider questions afresh Presumably he is waiting for reply (which is being sent) to his message* to Abdul Qaiyum The Hasanzai held a full *jirga* on 19th and decided to take no hostile action at all They sent Amanulla a message that they had received good treatment from Government of India, with whom they were on good terms, and they would not only decline to take part in *Jehad*, but would oppose any Ghazi force crossing their limits of territory in attack on Government They added with some humour that when Attock fell to the Amir they would give question of joining his forces fresh consideration *Jirga* was held by tribes of Black Mountain, who decided to wait lead from Buner and Swat Swatis have their hands full with harvest and fighting with Nawab of Dir. Buners are reported to be holding tribal *jirga*, but quiet Mohmand border no enemy movements Attack has been expected for yesterday or to-day from direction of Hafizkor, but last night information reached Khyber Agent that enemy in Mohmand country were in retreat This morning's air reconnaissance reports confirm this, indicating that enemy on that front is in full retreat in north-west direction in two columns, first of which has already passed Nahakki. Mohmand militia, 1,500 strong, have had less than 30 cases of desertion, they have stood the strain well and shown themselves keen, Tirah. Abdul Qaiyum reports all quiet. We seem definitely to have got past danger of rising among Afridis, all sections of whom are sending deputations to Political Agent, this is rather embarrassing, as Khyber villages get filled with armed men and misunderstandings might arise Political Agent has told them that if they want to send a whole *jirga*, it will be seen at Peshawar, but must not come into Khyber, and that they had better go back and only come in small numbers to see him More details have been received of looting of Jalalabad on 21st by Afridis, Mohmands and Shinwars. Afridis returning to Tirah are bringing very large amount of loot Attempt was made by some Afghan regulars to protect Government property, they fired on tribesmen, who replied, and after casualties on both sides drove the regulars off Mullah Sayid Akbar, then at Hadda, was summoned to persuade tribesmen not to loot, he did all he could, but had to retire, as they fired on him too Afridis of Kohat Pass obtained a big quantity of ammunition at Kahi and Jalalabad, pretending they were going on *Jehad*, and are now selling it at great profit, they are quite quiet, and this is largely due to Commander-in-Chief's action in releasing men of 130th Baluchi Regiment I have been lent by Government of Punjab services of Mr Douglas Donald, C.I.E., I.C.S., who knows well Orakzai and other tribes of Kohat border, and am giving him charge of that section. Biland Khel Wazirs are leaving for Khost, it may be they are going to fetch ammunition, but if they join enemy's *lashkar* I shall have their village burned Distribution is being made from Khost of leaflets of the "Provisional Government of India," of which copies sent you already † Mullah of Karbogha has refused to have any share in agitation for *Jehad* or allow his sons to Following received by wire from Mehtar of Chitral —"Am glad to inform you we have defeated Afghans in Bashgul, we crossed Bashgul River, taking Istorgats and bridge there. We are rebuilding bridge at Istorgats, which enemy had burnt Casualties: ours, one killed, two slightly wounded, enemy, 20 or 30 killed and wounded" Extra-Assistant Commissioner Usman Khan crossed Kabul River on 23rd to Lalpura, where he had very good reception, supplies at moderate prices brought in from Kam Dakka and Lalpura in considerable quantities Kurram report no change Tochi report Nadir Khan has sent six guns to Bari, with stores and ammunition, Bari is three miles from Charkhai, on Durand Line Large *lashkar* being sent to Kartu and other *lashkars* to other points, he is issuing tribesmen with ammunition Information received gives impression that attack is not to be expected immediately Wano report *jirga* of Mahsuds to be held on 26th at Kaniguram to discuss letters inciting to *Jehad*; meanwhile payment of allowances at Sarwekai going on satisfactorily. No further reports of enemy advance in direction of Wano Confirmation now to hand from several sources that Mullah Fazl Din will preach neutrality and keep Mahsud boundary neutral against us and Afghanistan Political situation of whole North-West Frontier shows daily improvement

No. 42.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 26th May (Received 26th May)
(Telegraphic)

Report for 25th May from Roos-Keppel —Military authorities are deporting‡ Sardar Habibulla Khan, Col. Ahmad Ali and Sardar Abdul Majid to-morrow from Peshawar A certain Sultan Muhammad Khan arrived at Dakka with letters for Abdur Rahman, ex-Envoy, whom he seems to have missed on the road, and the Afghan delegates. He

* No 28.

† No 23.

‡ See No 40.

is being detained at Dakka and will be put across frontier with the others. Situation favourable. Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is to see Mohmand *jirgas* to-morrow at Shabbadr, and if he confirms reports I have already received of their conduct, allowances forfeited since 1915 will be restored. Our Mohmands, Burhan Khel, Isa Khel, Tarakzai and Halimzai have behaved very well and enemy's decision to withdraw was largely contributed to by their hostile attitude to enemy and *lashkar* from Upper Mohmand country. Peshawar district: a certain amount of unrest in Charsadda sub-division; am dealing with this. All other districts quiet. Bajaur *lashkars* have gone home, as they were too late to reach Afghan force in Mohmand country. Tirah reported quiet. Afridis are now friendly, but a serious danger for future is constituted by their possession of large number of rifles and ammunition brought in from looting of Jalalabad; meanwhile they are submissively bringing in to Abdul Qaiyum arms taken away by deserters from Khyber Rifles. Afridis of Kohat Pass, Orakzais and Zaimukht quiet. Wano report, dated from Sarwekai: Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsuds inclined to cause trouble over old claim for special allowances, but I have arranged matter. Mahsuds' *jirgas* are believed to be sending reply to Afghans not to come into their country, but adding that if Afghans take Khyber, Kurram and Tochi, they themselves will take Jandola and Sarwekai without help from anybody else. Tochi report: no fresh news. Kurram report: minor incident reported, Afghan picket firing on party of militia, who replied, killing three Afghans. Desultory firing from enemy. Turis in confident mood.

No. 43.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th May. (Received 28th May.)
(Telegraphic.)

Meshed reports, 26th May, all quiet in Herat up to 21st May. Baluchistan report, 26th May. Zhob, Fateh Khan and other Saraz headmen have sent Jacob a letter in which they express their loyalty and say they do not intend to give any trouble, but are too afraid of Afghan authorities to come in. All quiet in all country round Zarmelan. North-West Frontier Province report for 26th May. (First Message) All well to-day in northern half of frontier, and situation through whole Province was all one could wish up to yesterday, when Afghan forces on all fronts seemed to be stationary if not retiring, and there seemed to be no sign of trouble and tribes were in good mood. But news has just reached me of withdrawal by G.O.C., Tochi, of garrisons of all posts on Thal-Idak line and in Upper Tochi. Afghans seized Spinwam, and Mahsuds and Waziris at once occupied and burned upper posts. At 6.45 p.m. on 25th, Political, Wano, telegraphed that all was well, that Mahsuds' and Waziris' attitude was good, and that Mullah Hamzulla, disappointed with former's attitude, had gone home and troops also rapidly leaving. Second wire, timed 1.15 a.m., 26th, received from him stating that he had heard Tochi posts had been evacuated and that news was bound to affect Mahsuds, though they showed no signs yet of change and were quite quiet. Third message, timed 10.25 a.m. to-day, received, in which he says that with concurrence of Commandant, South Waziristan Militia, and Assistant Political Agent, he had decided it was necessary to evacuate posts at once, as they all consider Mahsuds and Waziris will rise as soon as they hear Tochi news. Political Agent, Kurram, telegraphs that Kabul Khel Waziris have patched up their private feuds and promised Afghans to join them if they enter Waziri country. Political situation in southern half of Province, which was "set-fair," has thus shifted in a single night to "stormy," and we must be ready for probable general rising of Mahsuds and Waziris, spreading possibly to Sheranni, Bhitanni and even Zhob; we may assume General Nadir Khan will move now, for up to present the great mistake in the enemy's plan of campaign has been their inability, up to now, to raise the tribes. (Second Message) I have already reported Tochi and Wano situation, but later information received of Afghan advance from Spinwam to point less than seven miles from Idak, on the Tochi road, and that *lashkars* of Waziris from Khaisora direction are assembling for attack on Miranshah. Political, Kurram, reports Gabar Mangals' *lashkar* has started to join Nadir Khan in Khost. Bajaur Khans, with their own and Salarzai *lashkar* started from Mohmand country, but returned on meeting messengers who told them Amir had asked for peace. All quiet elsewhere. Abdul Qaiyum has given handsome rewards to Zakka Khels of Bazar Valley, who brought in the two captured officers of R.A.F. without asking ransom. Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, saw *jirgas* of Burhan Khel, Halimzai, Isakkel and Tarakzai Mohmands, and tells me their behaviour throughout recent disturbances has been excellent. *Lashkar* in Gandab would certainly have attacked if they had joined it or Afghan troops, but latter's nervousness about their line of retreat, combined with steadiness of our Lower Mohmands, and effect of messages describing destruction of Jalalabad, induced enemy force to forego attack and retire. On 28th I intend to see full *jirga* of our Mohmands in Khyber Agency at Shabbadr. Afridis have taken on task of guarding as far as possible road from Ali Masjid to Jamrud and have placed pickets of tribesmen 1,000 yards in advance of our pickets to prevent passage of enemy snipers.

No. 44.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 28th May. (Received 29th May.)
(Telegraphic.)

Roos Keppel reports, 10 a.m. 27th May:—Inevitable effect on North Waziristan Militia, who had till now remained keen and staunch, of abandonment of Tochi posts is now visible.

They and tribes disbelieve stories of our successes on Mohmand and Khyber fronts, and regard our sudden withdrawal as great victory for Afghans. Reports show militia at Miranshah to be excited and restless, and at many posts garrisons are deserting. Report, giving no details, received that Miranshah Serai has been burned. Commandant, Waziristan Force, wires that he received following from Sarwekai by W./T. —“27th, 7 34 p.m. Everything being destroyed, no messages can be got through after this. Nili Kach ordered to evacuate, after destroying all stores and ammunition, and join party at Spinwam. Sarwekai party retiring to Murtaza; Wano party to Zhob.” Bannu road is seriously threatened, and above shows we have lost all Waziristan and Miranshah beyond it. Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, has been told by Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan to hold Sheranni posts up to last possible safe moment. General quietness of tribes had led me to believe that danger of attempts at concerted risings in Agency and district rumoured in contemplation for third night of Ramzan was past, but it will probably be revived by Tochi affair, which is looked on as Afghan victory. We may presume that Amir will put up stiff resistance. G.O.C., Frontier Force, is taking steps to reinforce Tank and Bannu. It is possible Mahsuds and Waziris will be contented with their success in freeing Waziristan of British, but they may take offensive; in that case will probably first attack Jandola, Tank and Murtaza, cutting either railway. Baluchistan wires to ask whether force at Tank is enough to keep Mahsuds and Waziris busy, or whether it is likely they will have time to make attack in force on Fort Sandeman. Even if they turn their attention to Zhob, they will probably not do so for some time, and it is hardly likely they will make an expedition to Fort Sandeman unless Zhob rises and asks their help. Even in that case, I am not sure they would leave limits of Waziristan. Bhattanis will have to join Mahsuds if they overrun their country, though they do not like them. Sherannis are likely to rise.

Khyber Agency. Political Agent reports all well, tribes assisting to guard road and offering to do any sort of service. Political Agent gave liberal reward to Zakka Khels who brought in airmen prisoners, they went away very pleased at treatment received, and ask as a favour that if it can be avoided aeroplanes should not fly over Bazar Valley.

Shinwaris from Sangar Khel attacked party of 200 Afridis, mostly Kuki Khels, who were returning with loot from Jalalabad, and killed or wounded 20, including six Kuki Khel elders; their own losses were about 20 also. Abdul Qayyum thinks this will lead to bitter feud between Afridis and Shinwaris of Ningrahar, separating Afridis from Afghanistan.

Kurram reports slow fire all day by mountain guns at Utsar, on Pelihar mountain, at targets not ascertained. Militia at Chapri had rush attack made on them by tribesmen led by a Mullah. Militia, under Capt Wilson, killed Mullah and three others and repulsed attack. Kurram militia and Turis showing excellent spirit generally. I shall see Mohmand *journa* to-morrow they have sent in long letter (of which translation is being forwarded to you) setting forth their services. Lower Kurram and border tribes between Sadda and Hangu, Masozai, Alisherzai and Zaimukht, Kabul Khel and Tori Khel Waziris, are bound to be affected by events in Tochi; most of Lower Kurram is Sunni, but Upper Kurram is Shiah and solid for us, only Sunnis being Peiwar Mangals resident in Kurram, and they are fighting on our side. It is likely that communication between Thal and Sadda will be temporarily interrupted, but Turis will fight so long as there is force remaining in Upper Kurram, and as there are plenty of supplies there, I have no great anxiety on that score. Orakzai and Afridis are quiet and intend to remain quiet, but effect of Tochi events will spread from Lower Kurram tribes to them and excitement will inevitably revive under latest news from South. Donald's appointment* to Kohat border, where he has gone to-day, will, I hope and expect, have great effect on Orakzai, with whom he has much influence. He went through Kohat Pass to Kohat this morning, and reports traffic conditions normal, roads undamaged, and villagers most friendly. All other districts quiet and report no news.

No. 45.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 28th May. (Received 29th May.)

Following from Roos Keppel —See my message of 25th.† Following are translations of letters delivered by Sultan Ahmad at Dakka for Abdur Rahman Khan and Habibulla Khan — (*First letter.*) “Be it known to the respected Abdur Rahman Khan, Envoy of the God-granted Kingdom of Afghanistan, Col Ahmad Ali Khan, Col Abdul Majid Khan, and Habibulla Khan, that Abdul Aziz Khan, the late Envoy, had the honour of an interview yesterday, Friday 22nd May, and delivered to me your message in regard to the cessation of hostilities, and we, therefore, at once issued orders urgently to the various regions and frontiers of Afghanistan to break off fighting. But it is strange that while the British Government ask the Government of Afghanistan to cease from fighting, they on the other hand themselves sent their aeroplanes to-day, Saturday, at 6 a.m., which bombed Kabul, our capital, and then returned. It is regrettable that what they do should be contrary to what they say and this should not be the case. Great excitement has been caused in the city and suburbs

* No. 41

† No. 42.

of Kabul by the bombardment, and the Afghan nation will not readily be subdued by fighting if this line of action is persisted in. We, therefore, request that you will clearly inform the British of this. For the rest, by the grace of God all is well and you may rest assured. P.S.—The message which Abdul Aziz Khan delivered that hostilities should cease was only verbal, but it was from you and, as stated above, we accordingly issued orders to stop hostilities. But now that Kabul has been bombed, I write to instruct you that if the British really want no truce, you should obtain from them and send on to me a formal letter to that effect, and if they decline to give you a formal letter, you should inform me of the fact so that I may take action accordingly."

(Second letter, which is of earlier date) "Be it known to the faithful and respected Abdur Rahman Khan, envoy of the God-granted Kingdom of Afghanistan, and to Col. Ahmad Ali Khan, Habibulla Khan, and Abdul Majid Khan. We received and understood your message sent through Abdul Aziz Khan, lately Afghan Envoy, that the British Government had intimated to you that they had stopped hostilities and that Afghanistan should do likewise. As the British Government have done so, we also have issued orders to our forces on various frontiers that hostilities should cease pending the conclusion of a final settlement. We have dispatched urgent letters to this end, and we inform you also of our orders; but as there is no communication by telegraph in Afghanistan our information cannot reach over the whole country and to its frontiers in a single day. You are to continue the duties with which you have been entrusted. We pray to God for the well-being of Afghanistan and all its nations, and fervently beseech Him that success may crown our efforts. The rest remains with Him."

No. 46.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th May. (Received 30th May.)

(Telegraphic.)

North West Frontier Province report for 28th May. Political Agent, Malakand, reports by wire receipt of news from Jandol that Chitralis' force drove Afghans down the Kunar River as far as Narai, 10 miles above Asmar, which latter evacuated and Chitralis now threaten, though Salarzal *lashkar* is collecting in effort to anticipate them if possible in its capture. Ex-Nawab of Nawagar's eldest son has made written offer of his services. No reliance can be put in him, but his action is favourable symptom. Aka Khel and other Afridi elders have been visiting Abdul Qayyum to make excuses for members of their tribes taking part in sniping at Ali Masjid. They blame Yar Muhammed Khan entirely; and have undertaken to recover rifles which deserters from Khyber Rifles took away. Political Agent, Khyber, also reports that Upper Mohmands have threatened to attack Afghans if they retire through their country, and that some fighting is rumoured to have taken place, during the retirement, between Afghans and Mohmands. At Shabkadr this morning I saw full *yirga* of Isa Khel, Halimzai, Tarakzai, and Burhan Khel Mohmands, who are very proud of their services in keeping their tribesmen from joining with Afghans and claim that they have now definitely proved efficacy of last year's settlement. There is no doubt they have done very well. I restored their allowances, forfeited since 1915. They show much delight and reliance can, I think, now be placed on them. Conduct of Mohmand Militia has also been very good. The new telephone line from Peshawar through Mullagori country and Shilman to Dakka is erected as far as Shilman Ghakhai, and tribal guard has been arranged. For rest of its length to Dakka, Kam Dakka villagers will afford protection. Guarding of Mullagori road for transport by tribes has also been arranged. Baluchistan wires that it is considered that very great effect in Kandahar and whole of Afghan-Baluchistan frontier will result from fall of Fort Baldak, which had reputation of being practically impregnable and certainly strongest fort in Afghanistan. Mutilated message, dated 27th, from Political Agent, Kurram, states that Nadir Khan has written urgently to Mulla Mahmud Akhonzada to summon Orakzai *yirga*; that troops under Kazi Shah Buzurg on Lakatiga Border have moved south to Thal and that reports are confirmed of large increase in numbers of Afghan regulars on Kurram flank. Remainder of message could not be translated. Following two reports from Deputy Commissioner, Kohat:—(1) Dated 27th, at Hangu. Afghans have occupied and looted Thal town. Police safely evacuated Thana. Constabulary have orders to hold post. On his own initiative Jamadar Khaibat Shah removed to post two lakhs of treasure. (2) Dated Hangu 28th. Enemy occupied Thal town, mission hospital and police station. During night 27th/28th Thal Fort was attacked several times by Nadir Khan, but without success. Efforts will be made to-day to relieve constabulary who held out against several attacks during night. Necessary to evacuate constabulary and police posts at Torawari, Manzalli, Gurguri and Karbogha. Wire received dated Moghal Kot, 27th May, reporting arrival there in evening of about 450 other ranks and followers from Upper Gomal and Wano posts; these will be all the men remaining loyal to Political Agent, Wano, who retired to Murtaza from Sarwekai and Lower Gomal posts; he reported 61 desertions during evacuation, but total numbers brought in not yet reported. There is no more news available.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st May (Received 1st June)
(Telegraphic.)

Roos Keppel's report for 29th May.—Assistant Political Officer at Dakka has met *yurga* from Basawal, Kam Dakka and Loe Dakka, who are showing friendly attitude and bringing in supplies. Shinwaris are returning to Khar Gali and Bagh, and will bring in to Landi Khana Brigade *bhoosa* and other supplies available when they have reaped their crops. Political Agent, Khyber, reports that full *yurga* of Afridis is being hastily called for meeting at Maidan on 30th, presumably to consider developments in Khost Khoda Khel Mohmands (on Afghan side) are furious at failure of Afghans' expedition in Mohmand country and are threatening to attack Mohmands of Lalpua, who have entered into relations with us. There is very active enemy propaganda among tribes and in districts. Lane taken is that Powers of Europe are determined to crush all Islamic kingdoms and that Government of India, taking advantage of recent incidents due to Amanulla's youth and lack of experience and turning deaf ear to his request for peace, is attempting to annex Afghanistan and tribal territory. Propaganda is having considerable effect. Donald reports from Hangu that Mullah Mahmud Akhonzada, who has recently come back from Kabul, promised Amri that Orakzai and Afridis would join his forces if General Nadir Khan attacked and captured Thal. Other sources confirm this report. Thal town has been gutted and alarm has been spread by Hindu merchants fleeing into Kohat district. On other hand it was believed that Hindus would have received special protection in view of union of Hindus and Mussulmans, and therefore news has done much to deprive Afghans of sympathy locally. Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, reports excitement in district and town since news of Tochi events received. Zhob reports safe arrival of 500 South Waziristan Militia and followers under eight British officers. Both mountain guns at Sarwekai were made useless before place was evacuated, and all ammunition, powder, bombs, shell, etc., soaked in petroleum and set on fire. Explosions went on all night and place must have been quite gutted. At all lower posts ammunition was destroyed prior to evacuation. Crosthwaite brought into Murtaza 450 rank and file, with 45 followers, loyal remainder of militia, with 11 Pathan officers and two British officers. Political Agent, Kurram, reports that Turis, Upper Kurram, show excellent spirit and Lower Kurram full of panic, Zamuht up to present show good attitude. Telegrams for Parachinar have to go through Thal, where wireless telegraph installation damaged; there is great congestion of messages and communication very irregular.

No. 48.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 1st June (Received 1st June)
(Telegraphic.)

Chief Political Officer with General Barrett wires from Peshawar, 31st May, that he has just received a letter from Amanulla, dated 28th May, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, of which rough summary of first translation is given below, full translation to follow by wire. Tone is satisfactory, indicating sufficient "climb down." "We were led, by our alarm at disorders in India, to take steps to protect our eastern frontier, and thus led to misunderstandings on our side and the British Government's. They invaded our country and war was forced on us, though our envoy at Simla understood that war was not wanted by the British Government. On this we suspended proclamation of *Jehad*, and National Council of Afghanistan decided to send our envoy back to Simla to prevent bloodshed and explain the matter. But, in spite of this, you sent your aeroplanes, by which Jalalabad and the Royal Palace at Kabul and the tomb of my forefathers were bombed. It causes us regret to see the example of Germany followed by the British. Yet, in spite of all, we do not wish to break our long-standing friendship or see enmity grow from bloodshed, and in proof of our good intentions we send this friendly letter, enclosing certified copies of orders sent to our commanders to stop movements of troops and cease from hostilities. I assure Your Excellency, with the utmost sincerity, that it was never the intention of my Government that our friendship should be severed, what we desire is an honourable peace beneficial to both parties. Let matters be settled thus—let each side select some person to meet at Peshawar or Landi Kotal, the earlier the better for both sides, to discuss and settle matters."

No. 49.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 1st June (Received 2nd June)
(Telegraphic.)

Full translation,* received from Peshawar by wire, of letter from Amir Amanulla reads as follows.—

"May it be known to friendly mind of his illustrious Excellency, my friend His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of the Government of Great Britain. While

* See No. 48.

friendly communications were passing between our two exalted Governments and our trusted envoy, the exalted Sardar, Abdur Rahman, was deputed to your Court for strengthening relations and raising high the connections, certain unpleasant events happened owing to some misunderstanding. These led to strain of relations and resulted in bloodshed between us. Consequently I was obliged by considerations of humanity and obligation of rights of civilisation to use my endeavours as far as possible to prevent bloodshed amongst mankind, which is a sign of barbarity, and to pay no heed to personal slight which has been caused from your side. Firstly, it is necessary to offer certain explanations of misunderstanding which has occurred. At the time our envoy arrived at Peshawar he could only be summoned to Simla after much delay owing to disturbances and disorders which had occurred in that country. These disturbances and disorders had created such a panic that railways and telegraph lines between Simla and Peshawar were cut, though only temporarily, and much bloodshed and disorder occurred so that delay occurred to departure of our envoy, perhaps due to these causes, while at Peshawar itself Muhammadans and Hindus who have intercourse with Muhammadans and Hindus of our country held meetings and made demonstrations to such an extent that news of such an event compelled us to despatch number of troops to mark and control frontiers of our own country under the orders and commands of certain trusted officers of ours, so that they might inspect and protect line of frontiers. Sipah Salar Saleh Mohamed Khan, who was deputed to Eastern frontier of our country, started to make certain defensive preparations as precautionary measures. Since the feelings of our frontier and trans-frontier hillmen had been excited, these preparations appeared to be necessary. The other cause of these preparations was that on the 8th Shaban 1337 Hijra (9th May, 1919), your aeroplanes made a flight into the air of our country with certain threats, and the reply to our letter was also delayed. I am very sorry that certain undesirable events also occurred on both sides in the meantime which very nearly caused a breach of old friendship of long years past between you and us. As we had given orders to our Commandant to inspect and protect the frontier he considered certain points as included in his own territory according to the map and plan which he had in his possession and proceeded to carry on some digging as a precautionary measure. Without the exchange of any written communication on the face of the earth between terrestrials on subject, matters came to such a pass that aerial operations resulted in bomb throwing, which wounded our Commander-in-Chief. Your troops, moreover, violated our territory. We were therefore obliged to issue general order declaring war. In Kabul and surroundings of Kabul the Afghans, Sayyids and Sheikhs, every one of whom commanded influence amongst thousands of Afghan Mussulmans, assembled and created excitement. In the meantime our Envoy Abdur Rahman, who was permitted by you to come away, reached Kabul, and it became quite clear from his statements and explanations that the Foreign Secretary of high dignity discussed with him with great emphasis the necessity of desisting from war, which was injurious, and had clearly asked that hostilities should be stopped. It became apparent that events and movements which had taken place were accidental and undesirable. Consequently the duties of humanity made it necessary before anything that an attempt should be made to put matters right. Accordingly we put off the publications of the proclamations of holy war by the Islamic Sheikhs of Afghanistan, and referred matter to the Exalted National Council who decided that our envoy should be sent again to your Exalted Side to offer explanations and to stop fighting and bloodshed. A day had hardly elapsed after the departure of our envoy from your camp when one of your aeroplanes flew over Kabul and bombed our Royal Palace, thereby causing great excitement and panic among our loyal people. The machines bombed the sacred mausoleum of my great grandfather His Majesty Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, may he rest in peace, and certain other quarters were bombed. Similarly at Jalalabad also the sacred grave of my revered father, His Majesty Sirej-Ul-Millat-Waddin, on whom be peace, who discharged the obligations of friendship toward you to the extreme during his lifetime, and many other favourite buildings in our official quarter and in unprotected town were bombed. It is a matter for great regret that the throwing of bombs by Zeppelins on London was denounced as a most savage act and the bombardment of places of worship and sacred spots was considered a most abominable operation, while now we see with our eyes that such operations were a habit which is prevalent amongst all civilised people of the West. Notwithstanding this, it is not our desire that the century-old friendship between you and us should be broken and that bloodshed should occur between us which would again lead to perpetual enmity, hatred and malice between these two nations in such a way that it would be impossible to extinguish these feelings, because once a nation prepares for death and thirsts for revenge, it becomes impossible to restrain it. In this respect, singular proof of our Royal good intentions is the despatch of this friendly letter to Your Excellency. At the same time we have sent our Royal commands to our Commandant to suspend movements of troops in different directions and to stop hostilities and a certified copy of said *firmans* is forwarded herewith for Your Excellency's perusal. Relying on this, I state to Your Excellency with great sincerity intention that our sublime Government has never had any idea of severing friendly relations with illustrious Government of Great Britain, is in no case whatever desirous of upsetting old obligations and old relations. On the contrary it is desirous of honourable and dignified peace that may be advantageous to both parties at present and in the future enable Afghanistan to acquire honourable and dignified existence. And it is possible to settle the question in this manner that some personage on behalf of your Illustrious Government and some on behalf of our Sublime Government may be selected and nominated to assemble at Landi Kotal or Peshawar to discuss the matter and to conclude an honourable and dignified peace for both parties. The earlier action is taken in this affair the better it will be for both parties. For the rest may the days of friendship endure for ever.

Noted 28th May 1919 — Amir Amanullah "

Enclosure—“May it be known to our Exalted and Dignified brother Dost Muhammad Khan, Naib Salar, Eastern Side According to information received by us in these days from the Exalted Government of India it appears that fighting has taken place between the troops of the two sides owing to some misunderstanding You should suspend hostilities until the door of discussion and communication is opened As we had no intention of fighting with this old friend and were obliged to take defensive measures, now that he is also desirous of peace we order and command you to keep back your regular troops, tribes, Mujahidin and Ghazis, for whom we are liable to be responsible, with your masterly effort and wait for further orders You should, however, keep in view defensive and offensive preparations If the result of discussion between Your Sublime Government and the Illustrious British Government is the conclusion of peace or otherwise I shall inform you That is to say you should suspend action until further orders. Dated 27th May, 1919.—Amir Amanulla.”

No. 50.

From the Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd June (Received 3rd June) (Telegraphic.)

At the beginning of the Afghan trouble I wrote personally explaining the situation to all ruling princes and chiefs. All important rulers have in their replies offered their resources to Government and have expressed unswerving loyalty to the Throne and detestation of the Amir's action. Necessary measures have been taken by the Nizam, the Begum of Bhopal and other rulers to ensure that the real circumstances of the Afghan attack are fully understood by their Mohammedan subjects and that latter realise that no question of religion is involved. In placing his Imperial Service Troops and resources at the Government of India's disposal, the Nizam of Hyderabad has specially asked me to convey to His Majesty the King his humble and respectful offer. The rulers of Baria, Ratlam, Patiala and Dholpur are among those who have offered personal service. Staff appointments in the field have been given to the Nawab of Loharu's two sons, including the heir apparent. We are considering other offers. Sir Partap Singh was eager to go, but, in view of the importance of his duties as Regent of Jodhpur, I discouraged him.

Units have been offered by all ruling princes and chiefs who maintain Imperial Service Troops. These units have in some cases only just returned from the front. We have selected for active service or garrison duty in India contingents of infantry, cavalry, artillery, sappers, etc., from Gwalior, Faridkot, Jaipur, Indore, Khairpur, Kashmir, Patiala, Maler Kotla, Sirmur, Tehri and Rampur. We are considering employment of Imperial Service Troops of Bikaner, Nabha and Kapurthala. We are receiving and accepting offers of camels, motor-cars, and money for providing comforts for the troops engaged in the campaign.

Assistance was offered by the Nepalese Government in February last on the death of the late Amir. I asked the Prime Minister for a Nepalese contingent at the outbreak of hostilities, and, in spite of the great difficulties of moving troops through Terai in the hot weather, he promptly agreed. Arrangements for their reception in India are being made.

Chiefs and governors of the Gilgit Agency, Khan of Kelat and tribes in Baluchistan have also sent offers of assistance and loyal messages. Active assistance in repelling raiding parties has been given by the Mehtar of Chitral. The Nawab of Dii has expelled all Afghan agents who were in his country and has offered his son's services.

No. 51.

Letter from H. E. the Viceroy to Amir Amanulla Khan (dated Simla, 3rd June, 1919, despatched from British Lines 6th June, 1919 telegraphic version received in London 3rd June, 1919.)

After Compliments

I have received your letter dated 28th May* and learn with pleasure that you are now sincerely anxious for a cessation of hostilities and the renewal of the friendship between our Governments. For, as your envoy was told in Simla, nothing could be more entirely opposed to traditional policy and sentiment of the Government of India than war with Afghanistan. I cannot, however, pass by in silence your allegation that what has happened is due to an unfortunate misunderstanding. There has been no misunderstanding on my part. If there has been any misunderstanding on yours, it was a misunderstanding of the political situation in India of which you were completely misinformed, and a misunderstanding of the temper and power of the British Government. Let me state the facts clearly in order that there may be no doubt as to the responsibility for this war. On the 3rd May, Zar Shah, a notorious frontier marauder, brought a tribal gathering to the frontier near Landi Kotal and killed five coolies on our water-works. He gave out openly that your Sipah Salar had sent him ahead to commence hostilities and produced a *firman* under your seal in support of his assertion. On the 4th May a party of 100 Afghan regulars, 200 Khassadars and some Shinwari tribesmen occupied Bagh and Kafir Kot and cut off one of the water supplies of our frontier post at Landi Kotal. On 5th May two guns and three regiments arrived at Bagh and 300 to 400 regulars occupied Tor Sappar and Spina Suka. By 8th May about 4,000 men and 8 guns were holding positions stretching from Tor

* No. 49.

Sappar to Bagh, further invading unquestionable British territory, while large reinforcements were held in readiness at Dakka. On 11th May my troops ejected your army by force of arms from British territory. The causes of the war are revealed in your own admissions. You admit in your present letter that you sent troops to the frontiers. You admit in your letter of 10th May that you roused the Afghan tribes. In the same letter you admit the authenticity of the inflammatory *firman* circulated by your commandants among the tribes to the effect that the loyalty of our Indian subjects had been rewarded by cruelty and injustice in connection with religion, honour and modesty, and winding up with an incitement to *Jehad*. And finally in your present letter you admit that a proclamation of *Jehad* was actually on the eve of publication. Even at the eleventh hour, after British territory had been wantonly and deliberately violated, I sought, as the friend of your late lamented father, to furnish his son, who had only just come to the throne, with an honourable retreat from the inevitable consequences of these foolish-actions. I invited you to arrest Zar Shah, who in violating British territory had announced that your Sipah Salar had sent him ahead to British territory to commence hostilities. And I invited you to repudiate as a forgery the inflammatory *firman* which had been distributed broadcast along our common frontier. To my sorrow you refused the hand of forgiveness and friendship thus extended to you. In your letter of 10th May you said that Zar Shah's arrest would be inadvisable, and so far from repudiating the *firman* you affirmed its authenticity and even sought to justify it. The fact is that days before the first shot was fired, plans were laid in Kabul for a deliberate attack upon the British Government. Of the many proofs in my hands I will refer you to one document only—letter dated 27th Rajab 1337 Hijra (corresponding to 29th April, 1919)—from your Commissary for Foreign Affairs to your Envoy at Simla, ordering him to obtain deeds of allegiance from the Hindus and Muhammadans of India, to put excitement into the Indian newspapers because a good opportunity was drawing near, and to keep in touch with the Commander-in-Chief and the War Minister and Sardar Muhammad Nadir Khan. In spite, however, of ample justification for carrying this war to its logical conclusion, I am anxious to meet your overtures in a friendly spirit. In this I am actuated partly by a knowledge of your youth and inexperience, partly by a knowledge that you have been misinformed and led astray, and because I share your desire to avoid further useless bloodshed. Moreover, I am not unmindful of our obligations to your father, the late Siraj ul Mulla Wa-ud-Din (on whom be peace), who was not only a faithful friend and ally to the British but also a great patriot. Intense love of his country, coupled with wise statesmanship, led him, in the face of much opposition, to restrain his country from plunging into a great war to her certain ruin. Respect for his memory prompts me to deal as leniently as possible with the country and the people he so loved. To this end my Government are prepared at once to agree to an armistice on the following terms.—

1. That you should at once withdraw all your troops from the frontier. No Afghan troops are to be located within 20 miles of the nearest British force.
2. That the British troops should remain where they now are in Afghan territory with freedom to continue such military preparations and precautions as may be deemed necessary. The troops will, however, take no offensive action whatever, so long as the terms of this armistice are observed by your side.
3. British aircraft will not bomb or machine-gun Afghan localities or forces so long as the armistice is observed, but they will have freedom of movement in the air to reconnoitre and observe positions of Afghan forces in order to ensure against any concentration or collection of Afghan troops or tribesmen in contravention of the armistice, further, that you undertake that your people will not fire upon or molest British air craft and will return without delay, unhurt, British aircraft and airmen who may have been forced to land in Afghan limits, and to use your utmost endeavour to ensure the safety of any British airmen who may be forced to land in tribal territory.
4. That you should at once send urgent messages to the tribes both on your own side and on our side of the Durand frontier into whose limits your troops have advanced, or who have been excited by your agents and proclamations, stating that you have asked the Government of India for a cessation of hostilities, and that you will not countenance further aggressive action on their part against the British Government, if they take such action it will be at their own risk, and they will receive no support from you, and find no asylum in Afghanistan, from which they will be ejected if they come.

Now, my friend, I would ask you to consider these terms carefully, and you will realise how very lenient they are. I avoid all humiliating conditions. If you are wise, you will accept them in the friendly spirit in which they are offered. If you do not accept them the consequences must rest with you. And in all friendliness, let me point out to you that, with the unlimited resources of the British Empire, which has just issued triumphantly from a struggle with the greatest military power the world has ever seen, those consequences can only mean one thing. If you accept terms offered, orders will at once be issued accordingly to the British General Officers Commanding operations, who will be authorised to arrange meetings with the Officers Commanding your troops and to sign armistice agreements to the above effect. Thereafter I shall gladly appoint selected officers to meet officers selected by you to discuss and arrange final terms of peace and once more to establish and strengthen friendly relations between our two Governments. As regards a place of meeting, I do not consider that either Landi Kotal or Peshawar are suitable places for negotiations of this kind. I have fixed upon Rawal Pindi, which, though not on the frontier, is sufficiently near to be convenient. In the

meantime I should be glad to know the names and designations of the delegates whom you propose to send and the earliest date on which they can reach the frontier. I agree with you that the earlier action is taken in this matter the better it will be for both parties. You may rely on there being no delay on my side. I earnestly hope that I shall very shortly receive such a reply from you as will pave the way to a renewal of old friendship between our Governments.—*Usual ending.*

“ (Signed) CHELMSFORD.”

No. 52.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd June. (Received 4th June.) (Telegraphic.)

Officers Commanding Forces have been instructed that to avoid prejudicing armistice negotiations bombing operations by air against Afghan towns are to be suspended. Continuation of operations against the tribes will not be affected by armistice negotiations. Applications has been made by Nadir Khan, under instructions from Amir, to G.O.C., Thal, for hostilities to be suspended. Reply was to give him 24 hours to commence withdrawing his forces inside Afghan frontier, operation to be completed within 96 hours. Yesterday we attacked and captured enemy position on low hills two miles north-west of Thal.

No. 53.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th June. (Received 5th June.) (Telegraphic.)

In event of Amir accepting our proposals for negotiations at Rawal Pindi,* British representative selected is my Foreign Secretary, Sir Hamilton Grant, who will have as his Political Adviser, Mr. J. L. Maffey.

No. 54.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 10th June, 1919.

(Telegraphic.)

I approve proposals contained in your telegram† of 5th inst. for British representatives at discussion of terms of peace. I presume military adviser, in addition to political adviser, will be attached to Sir H. Grant.

No. 55.

Letter from Amir Amanulla Khan to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 6, dated 12 Ramzan 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 11th June, 1919. (Telegraphic version received in London 15th June.)

(Translation.)

May it be known to his illustrious Excellency my friend the Governor-General of India, of the great Government of Great Britain. I have received the friendly letter of my gracious and kind friend dated 4th Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 3rd June, 1919, regarding the discussion of peace, and containing lenient terms of the cessation of hostilities, sincere well-meaning sentiments on your part, desire to avoid further useless bloodshed, and appreciation of him who reposes in the tomb of martyrdom, His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wa-ud-din, my illustrious father, whom God has taken into His mercy and who was in friendly alliance with the British Government for many years. We are impressed by the natural peace-loving inclinations of Great British nation, whose high functionaries have honourably made this the principle of their diplomacy in other places of the world. And we are grateful for the expression of sincere friendly regard and esteem towards the sublime Afghan Government.

You have, by alluding to events mentioned in previous letters, pointed out our misunderstanding of the temper and power of the exalted British Government. My kind friend, I consider a repetition of matters previously discussed is only to prolong uselessly a subject which is far from the object in view. I refer to your expressions of certainty and to your eulogy of the unlimited resources of British Government, and to our hinting at the internal power of the sublime Government of Afghanistan, which, notwithstanding its defects of organisation, has repeatedly been a cause of destruction and ruin to foreign power on its sacred soil, and to our alluding to the fact that, firstly, the Islamic Afghan nation really looks upon fighting with non-Muslim nations as a cause of revival of its existence and as a means of its awakening notwithstanding its terrible damages and the probability of numerous losses and injuries, secondly, that it is in the Muslim nature of Afghans to prefer visible death to subordination to a Foreign Power and to consider it as its perpetual life; and, thirdly, that the spirit of freedom and of natural individuality and national liberty, with its wonderful and surprising world-wide electric and magnetic power of inspiring peace, has caused the withered hearts of the depressed classes of humanity to expand and blossom in every part of the world, and has by an extraordinary force brought into being conferences loving peace and equality, and has nearly brought to its death-agonies oppression and domination among different nations.

We shall, therefore, leave these matters and turn to the real object in view, which is the conclusion of peace and cessation of hostilities between the Exalted Governments of Afghanistan

* No 51.

† No 53.

and Great Britain. Regarding this you have made certain impossible demands such as the removal of the Afghan troops to a distance of 20 miles from British troops and the free movement in the air of British aeroplanes over Afghan territory without any hindrance by the people, as well as an undertaking by the Afghan Government for the protection of aeroplanes and aircraft in their country. Your overlooking of points so manifest and apparent is a matter for surprise, for the only definition of the military forces of the sublime Afghan Government is that the military and civil forces of Afghanistan are identical. How, then, is it possible to move thousands and thousands of individuals and tribal people from their villages and winter-camping grounds in places opposite British lines? I overlook those matters also which are impossible to accomplish and devote attention to the possible and correct terms of armistice worthy of the dignity of honoured and exalted governments. The essential object of the armistice is the suspension of hostilities by both sides for the discussion and settlement of peace. Nothing more than the cessation of hostilities and peace of mind which is its inevitable result are required. That has already taken place as communicated in my letter dated 27th Shaban, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 28th May, 1919, to my honourable friend. The best way to secure a discussion of peace with due consideration to the honour of both parties is that the troops of both Governments should remain in their present positions and enjoy mutual respect until the settlement of terms of peace. With regard to aeroplanes it is evident that their movement in the air in our exalted dominions is an illegal violation and interference, for the feelings of our nation who do not have aeroplanes are bitterly excited by seeing your aeroplanes. In every house and with every man are arms, rifles and ammunition, and it is impossible to restrain people even if we wish to do so. Moreover, it is possible owing to a change in the attitude of friendship between the two Governments an ignorant, mischievous or designing person may fire at them, thus leading to a rupture in the friendship and the postponement of peace between the two exalted Governments, the consequences of which will not be advantageous but injurious to both Governments. In my former letter I mentioned Landi Kotal or Peshawar as the meeting-place of officers of both exalted Governments appointed for the conclusion of peace. Now you have in your present letter, for certain reasons, perhaps, fixed on Rawal Pindi as a suitable place of meeting. We also, in order to secure your pleasure and to safeguard the dignity and honour of Illustrious British Government, agree with it. We have selected and appointed the following officers for the discussion and argument of the terms of peace and the establishment of friendship between the two exalted Governments. They will, please God, be ready to start for Rawal Pindi on the 28 Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 27th June, 1919. I do not hesitate to mention here that we must not fail to keep in view the advantage of friendship and avoidance of hostilities between the exalted Governments of Afghanistan and Great Britain, particularly at a time when such critical circumstances have arisen in Asia and Europe for our old friend the British Government. Your Excellency will see a signal proof of my good intentions in my receiving your terms of armistice in a reasonable manner. If Your Excellency will overlook the past you will see a bright future for both parties in the establishment of friendly relations between the two exalted Governments. Its advantageous results will be mentioned by our selected representatives in course of discussion and communication—(1) Our exalted and honoured brother, Ali Ahmad Khan, Commissary for Home Affairs, President of Peace Delegates. (2) Civil General Sardar Muhammad Yunus Khan. (3) Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Commissary for Commerce. (4) Civil Colonel Abdul Aziz Khan, former Envoy of the Sublime Afghan Government at the Court of the Government of India. (5) Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Amir's Ulmu Abilah, Superintendent of Correspondence. (6) Doctor Abdul Ghan Khan, Rais-idar-ul-Muwalla'in, Chief of the Compilation Department. (7) Civil Colonel Diwan Niranjan Das, Sardafar-i-wajuhat, Head of Tax Department. (8) Abdul Hadi Khan, Chief Clerk. (9) Civil Colonel Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Mir Munshi, Foreign Department. I hope Your Excellency will appoint the representatives of your Government for the management and settlement of the question by the time of the arrival of the said officers at Rawal Pindi. For the rest, may the days of your honour and prosperity endure for ever. Dated 12 Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 11th June, 1919. Signed, Amir Amanulla

No. 56.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd June, 1919. (Received 22nd June.)

(Telegraphic.)

Following letter to Amir Amanulla Khan issued yesterday, 21st June.—

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly letter,* No. 6, dated 11th June, 1919, corresponding to 12th Ramzan, 1337 Hijra. You say 'Your Excellency will see the signal proof of my good intentions in my acceptance in a reasonable manner of your terms for armistice.' At the same time you point out your difficulties in carrying out literally the first and third terms. My friend, I appreciate those difficulties. But you have misunderstood what was meant by first term. All I demanded was that your regular troops be removed from frontier to a distance of 20 miles from nearest British force. I understand you have given practical effect to this provision except in vicinity of New Chaman, where I must ask you to do so at once. Further, I am informed there are still some Afghan troops on our side of frontier, notably in vicinity of Peshawar Kotal. These must be immediately withdrawn. So long as a single Afghan regular soldier remains on our side, peace negotiations are out of the question and there can be no alternative but a resumption of hostilities. I said nothing in the first term of armistice regarding removal of villagers and tribesmen from their homes. But I must ask you to issue orders against

any gatherings of such tribesmen in vicinity of our military forces. Should such gatherings occur and threaten our forces, I have authorised my Generals to take the necessary steps to disperse them.

"2 As regards third term, what you say regarding your difficulties has been understood by me. Nevertheless my aeroplanes must continue to reconnoitre in order to secure my troops against such hostile gatherings of tribesmen. I look to you to issue strict warning to your people against molesting them, and I have every confidence that your orders will be effective. If our aeroplanes are molested they will retaliate.

"3 You do not mention fourth term. I assume from this that you have done what is necessary. If not I must ask you to do so without delay. For at a time when peace negotiations between us are pending it is impossible to leave tribes in a state of doubt and excitement, and it lies with you, whose actions have excited them, to warn them on the lines laid down.

"4 Finally, I must make it plain to you that His Majesty's Government will not allow any further modification of armistice terms. I sincerely hope, therefore, that you will now accept what I have written, and carry out what I have asked, in a spirit of genuine friendliness, for on this must depend initiation of peace negotiations between us. On this understanding I shall be glad to issue orders for reception of delegates your name at Rawal Pindi.

"5 I have appointed Sir Hamilton Grant, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to be chief of British delegation, and, assuming that you accept my conditions, I shall be glad if you will kindly inform him of the full numbers of party you are sending, and the date on which they will reach British lines. Arrangements will then be made for their conveyance to Rawal Pindi. The names of other members of the British delegation will be intimated to you in due course.

"6 I also on my part look forward, please God, to a bright future in the re-establishment of friendly relations between two Governments.

"(Signed) CHELMSFORD"

No. 57.

*Letter from Amir Amanulla Khan to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 19th June, 1919
(Telegraphic version received in London 27th June, 1919)*

(Translation.)

No. 7, dated 20th Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 19th June, 1919. *After compliments* In these days reports have reached me that persons from Independent Territory are committing raids in the Eastern districts in your camp in the limits of Dakka. It is probable that these persons from Independent Territory may gradually induce some persons in our territory to join them and take part in raids, and it will be very difficult to restrain them, since the presence of your troops and camps in Afghan Territory is causing extraordinary agitation and excitement among the people on this side, which is leading to difficulties. As negotiations for an armistice and peace are at present going on between the two exalted Governments, I think it necessary to offer Your Excellency friendly advice as a well-wisher and say that it will be advisable during this period of armistice for your troops to return to their former limits, pending settlement of the peace terms, as it will also remove the cause of my anxiety.

As the peace meeting will shortly take place, I have considered it necessary and essential to write to Your Excellency on the subject in a friendly manner. For the rest Your Excellency will take such steps in the matter as you may deem fit in your own interests—*Usual conclusion.*

No. 58.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd July (Received 2nd July)

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to my telegram of 1st June* containing Amir's allegations that the tomb of Amir Abdur Rahman and Royal Palace at Kabul, and the grave of Amir Habibulla at Jalalabad, and open quarters of town of Jalalabad had been bombed. Facts are as follows. Kabul bombing was limited to the arsenal workshops and the Ark or citadel, which is used, not for residential purposes, but as subterranean magazine. The tomb of Abdur Rahman is in grounds outside the Ark, and it is possible that area of burst of bombs might include it. Jalalabad our information shows that Amir Habibulla has been temporarily interred in a grave on the golf course; no bombs have been dropped on any grave that could be recognised from the air as such. The Palace was bombed, it was being used as military headquarters. Damage was undoubtedly done by bombing to the town about which troops were billeted.

No. 59.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 4th July, 1919.
(Received 5th July)

(Telegraphic.)

Following letter from Amir Amanulla Khan has been received and transmitted on 3rd inst. by G.O.C. North-West Frontier —

“*After compliments.* Your Excellency’s friendly letter dated 22nd Ramzan, 1337 Hijra, corresponding to 21st June, 1919, was received by me on the 26th Ramzan, corresponding to 25th June, and was source of augmentation of friendship and concord. I invite Your Excellency’s attention to my friendly and well-meaning ideas. The sole object of the two exalted Governments is to re-establish relations of friendship and concord between the two parties. Thus, when it is the intention of both parties in their mutual interest to try and establish peace honourable to both Governments, it is necessary that both should devote attention to healing up of former wounds and to make an attempt to bring about a state of affairs that may help to remove former misunderstanding and to re-establish firmly new friendship and unity, so that both parties may benefit by it. Your Excellency’s last letter, however, which has been quoted above, has not tended to confirm the above views, and, as it does not correspond with the exigencies of the times, it has caused me some perturbation of mind and disturbed me. I have, therefore, considered it necessary to invite Your Excellency’s attention to my wishes as to the armistice and to acquaint Your Excellency with what I, as a well-wisher, consider desirable and advisable.

“As regards the first term that Afghan troops be removed to a distance of 20 miles from the nearest British force, I write to say that as I considered Your Excellency’s idea, and first statements as expressing a desire for peace and showing it was your Excellency’s object to avoid bloodshed between the two exalted Governments, I believed and was convinced that Your Excellency’s intentions were good and rightly reasonable. I therefore became desirous of peace and asked for an armistice. At the same time, as I saw that Your Excellency was determined that Afghan regular troops should be removed to a distance of 20 miles from the nearest British force, I gave practical effect to this provision in most parts of my territory, notwithstanding the fact that I had made no such promise in my letter to Your Excellency. I also gave orders to the troops on Chaman and Peiwar Kotal frontiers to take up their positions at a distance of about ten miles from your forces until the settlement of peace terms. Thus, in this manner, this request of Your Excellency was practically complied with in full. But, in response to my action in ordering my troops to be removed to a distance of ten miles in the limits of Peiwar Kotal and Chaman and to a distance of 20 miles on my other frontiers, I consider it is necessary and advisable that the regular troops of the illustrious British Government should also be removed by Your Excellency from the new fort in the direction of Chaman to Chaman and from limits of Dakka to Landi Kotal and stationed at the former limit until the settlement of peace terms in order to avoid trouble of frontier raids, to allay extraordinary excitement prevailing amongst Afghan subjects and to prevent them from fighting. It is the rule of the world that when armistice and peace are arranged between two Governments the interests of both parties are kept in view, so it is not incumbent on one party to agree entirely to what the other party says. This is far from justice nor is it the law of the world. It is necessary for Your Excellency to consider this matter carefully. What need is there for Your Excellency to insist on this? Prolongation of correspondence and distortion of the subjects in such trifling matters will only lead to disturbance of feeling of both parties and have an effect, result of which would be that affairs will assume a different course and lead to misunderstanding and mischief. With due consideration to the good intentions of and friendship between the two Governments, I do not consider that it is proper that such matters should be delayed.

“As regards movements of aeroplanes of Your Excellency’s Government in Afghan territory, this is not at all necessary, as there seems to be no advantage in it to the illustrious British Government. As requested by Your Excellency, stringent orders to the frontier tribes of Afghan Government have been issued, strongly warning them that during the period of armistice no aggression or attack should be made by people within our country upon your troops. Your Excellency may entirely rest assured. The advent of your aeroplanes is certain to cause extraordinary excitement amongst our people, who will fire at them in spite of our strict orders not to. The aeroplanes will then bomb them, as mentioned by Your Excellency. This will result in loss of life and property, the consequences of which would be very bad. Thus there will be no armistice or peaceful settlement. Since both Governments consider the conclusion of peace desirable and necessary in the interests of both parties, what need is there for bringing about such a state of affairs, and why does Your Excellency insist on this matter so much, as it does not appear to be of any importance? As the sole reason for the British Government sending aeroplanes is to reconnoitre and acquire information regarding the state of affairs in different directions round their camp and nothing else, this can be fully attained by flying aeroplanes above your own camp. If this is done, all agitation and excitement amongst our people and exchange of shot and bomb between our people and your aeroplanes will be avoided, and both parties will remain in peace and safety.

“In view of the safety of both parties, I do not consider movement of your aeroplanes over parts of Afghan territory is advisable in any case whatever.

“As regards frontier tribes being inflamed and excited, and the demand that if they seek an asylum in Afghan territory they should not be allowed to remain there and should be ejected, I have understood this. I now write to Your Excellency that I was not particularly the cause of their being inflamed and excited. It is possible in some cases some of frontier officials of our Government did some things in opposition to certain actions of Your Excellency’s frontier

officials, but in compliance with Your Excellency's earnest desire they have been warned to abstain from these ideas, and to take no such action in future.

"As regards frontier tribes and others taking refuge in Afghan territory, it has been always the prevailing practice of the world that the extradition of persons taking refuge from territory of one Government into that of another is not allowed and an asylum is given to them. I would strongly urge Your Excellency to consider carefully how it is possible for me to expel and surrender such persons when this action is opposed to law of nations and of humanity. Moreover, according to law of Islam it is quite unlawful to refuse asylum to, and expel from country of Islam, people of any religion whatever who take refuge in it. These are matters for discussion in the peace meeting, which is to be convened between the two Governments, and it will be better to settle them there.

"I may point out to Your Excellency that it is no advantage and only a waste of time to get involved in such matters at such critical juncture. If it is intention of British Government to conclude peace what necessity is there then for worrying about such trifles? If there is no intention of making peace I request that I may be so informed so that we may understand each other. It has caused me much surprise that on one hand Your Excellency has indicated delight in agreement and unanimity, expressed a desire for the strengthening of relations, stated that you are looking forward to a bright future, and given me glad news of re-establishment of friendly relations between two exalted Governments, while on the other hand you insist so strictly on unimportant matters referring to terms of temporary armistice which have no apparent advantage to Your Excellency's Government as compared with friendship of Government of Afghanistan. This has made me somewhat uneasy at unexpected turn that affairs have taken. I write to Your Excellency with regret to say result of this state of affairs will be the avoidance of peace on my part also, otherwise I am not at all willing that the relations of unity and friendship which the sublime, independent Government of Afghanistan has for many years maintained with the illustrious British Government should be severed and converted into conflict and hostility. It is my earnest endeavour that relations of friendship and unity between the exalted Governments should be established more strongly than ever with honour to both parties.

"I am glad to hear of appointment of Sir Hamilton Grant, Foreign Secretary, as chief of delegates of illustrious British Government, and trust that Your Excellency will communicate names of other delegates also for my information. The delegates of the sublime Government of Afghanistan whose names have already been communicated to Your Excellency are ready to start so that they may discuss matters with delegates of the illustrious British Government with a view to removal of the confusion and misunderstanding which has arisen between the two parties. The establishment of a clear understanding advantageous to both and the settlement of affairs in a manner honourable to the two exalted Governments. The numbers of persons who will arrive in India with my exalted honourable and dear brother Ali Ahmad Khan Sahib, Commissary for Home affairs of the sublime Government, will be 150, including attendants and military escort as follows: military, 30 cavalry, 50 infantry, attendants, 70.

"I hope Your Excellency will fix the date of their arrival so that they may arrive on frontier of illustrious British Government on that date. *Usual conclusion*"

No 60.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 4th July. (Received 5th July)
(Telegraphic)

We propose to address following reply to Amir in reply to his letter transmitted to you in my preceding telegram of to-day* —

"I am glad to learn how sincerely anxious you are for the restoration of peace. But my friend, both the whole tone of your letter and your advice that the British troops should now be withdrawn from Afghan territory on the Dakka and Chaman fronts force me to the conclusion that you fail to appreciate your true position. You appear to forget that it was the Afghan Government that started this war and that it is the Afghan Government who are now suing for peace, and that it was for these reasons that armistice terms were laid down by my Government. You do not seem to realise His Majesty's Government have been very gravely affronted by what has occurred, and that British people are indignant that a great Power should thus have been attacked. When I wrote to you of my desire for the renewal of the long-standing friendship between our Governments I did so on the assumption that having asked for peace you sincerely regretted what had happened and accepted your proper position in the matter. I agree with you, however, that there is no advantage in prolonging this correspondence and that best course will be for our respective delegates to meet as soon as possible. Will you therefore please direct your delegates and their party to present themselves at the British lines before 10 a. m. on 22nd July. They will thence be honourably conducted by my officers to Rawal Pindi where arrangements for their entertainment will be ready. I shall be obliged if you will let me know as soon as possible that you have issued the necessary orders in order that necessary arrangements may be made on this side. In this connection you appear to suggest that your delegates will be accompanied in India by an escort of cavalry and infantry. This, however, is contrary

to practice and is not permissible. Every precaution for the safeguarding of your delegates will be taken by my officers. In these circumstances number of attendants can doubtless be reduced, and I trust that you will limit their number to 50 persons.

"In addition to Sir H Grant, Chief of British Delegation, I have appointed following to be my delegates.—Mr Maffey, my Private Secretary, Brig.-Gen Moberley, General Staff, Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah and Sir Gurbaksh Singh, Bedi."

No. 61.

From the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, dated 7th July

(Telegraphic.)

The terms of reply to Amir proposed in your telegram of 4th inst * are approved, subject to insertion of following sentence after sentence about indignation of British people "Moreover, it is for this reason that, as I have already informed you, His Majesty's Government will not allow any modification of armistice terms"

No. 62.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st July, 1919 (Received 21st July)

(Telegraphic.)

The following is complete translation of a letter from Amir Amanulla Khan which we have received by telegram to-day from the Chief Political Officer, North West Frontier.—

"No 9 dated 19th Shawal 1337 Hijra *After compliments.* May it be known to my illustrious friend His Excellency the Viceroy of the mighty Government of India in the British Empire that Your Excellency's friendly letter† of 9th Shawal 1337 Hijra corresponding to 8th July 1919 has reached me, and I have been made acquainted with its contents which are full of friendship and which refer to past hostilities and in which it is stated there is nothing to be gained by further lengthy correspondence, and you should therefore think it advisable that all past misunderstanding should be removed by meeting of Peace delegates. You also wish for their presence at the place appointed on 23rd Shawal 1337 Hijra corresponding to 22nd July 1919 You also express your unwillingness to the attendance of military escort in India by assuring us of safety of our delegates, and you have also informed me of the delegates which Your Excellency has been pleased to approve the appointment of for this settlement. The friendly sentiments expressed by Your Excellency gave us great pleasure, but to reply to each point separately in detail appears unnecessary and would simply lengthen letter unduly. We will therefore be brief.

"With reference to arrival of peace delegation on the 23rd Shawal at the appointed place, as proposed by Your Excellency, we desire to say that deputation under our noble and dear brother Al Ahmad Khan, Minister of Home Affairs, will arrive at selected place on the 25th of the month above mentioned, and they trust that Your Excellency will accordingly expect their arrival on that date As Your Excellency expresses certain apprehensions in connection with military escort, which we proposed to send with our deputation, we accept your views. Our military escort will only escort deputation as far as we consider it advisable for their safety.

"We have made ourselves acquainted with rank and names of those delegates now appointed by Your Excellency, and we agree to them; Your Excellency is the person who knows best who should be appointed.

"On our part we have appointed Abdul Rahman Khan, our newly appointed envoy to India, as an additional member of our peace deputation.

"We trust now that, God willing, peace with honour to both the friendly Powers will be established in near future, and the honourable object of both parties will be attained."

No. 63.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th July, 1919. (Received 25th July.)

(Telegraphic.)

Afghan delegates arrived Rawal Pindi this morning.

* No. 60.

† No 60.

No. 64.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th July, 1919. (Received 31st July)

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to my telegrams of 27th* and 28th May†: evacuation of Upper Tochi posts, Shawa and Spinwam. As regards Upper Tochi posts, desertions and signs of uneasiness among their militia garrisons led Area Commander to despatch a small column of all arms on 24th May from Daidoni to Mahomet Khel in order to restore the garrisons' confidence or, if necessary, to support their withdrawal. G O C in C, however, was not aware of G O C., Bannu's intention to move to Mahomet Khel as he omitted to report this and it was not till after column had marched from Daidoni that Gen. Barrett heard of it. Latter also was led by information before him to believe that General Nadir Khan was expected to commence operations before 27th May, and on these grounds decided that mobile column from Daidoni should be ordered to return there; following instructions were therefore sent by General Barrett to G O C, Bannu, on 25th May, and repeated to G O C Waziristan Force "Information from reliable source points to likelihood at any moment of simultaneous attacks on Miranshah and Kurram: mobile column should return to Daidoni immediately." G.O.C., Bannu was of opinion that crisis would inevitably be precipitated by withdrawal of mobile column and that wholesale desertions of militia would result, with the object, therefore, of concentrating his force and saving the loyal elements in the militia with their arms, ammunition and other Government property, he ordered that the posts should be evacuated at once. We consider that he was justified in this action as G O C in C's instructions left him no discretion in regard to mobile column's withdrawal.

As regards evacuation of Shawa and Spinwam, a consultation was held on 24th May between G O C., Bannu Area and Political Agent, Tochi, at which it was decided that as the situation contemplated in instructions from G O C in C might develop before information could reach O.C. at Daidoni, the decision whether or not to evacuate these posts must be taken, in accordance with circumstances, by officers on the spot. On 24th May, therefore, G O C, Bannu sent out orders that garrison at Shawa was to retire to Spinwam in event of gathering of enemy on Kaitu, and that Shawa and Spinwam garrisons should fall back together to Sheratalla in event of enemy making actual advance. During night of 24th-25th May information was received that General Nadir Khan's force was advancing on Spinwam and both garrisons accordingly were promptly withdrawn. The Afghans occupied Spinwam on following day, 25th May. In view of the isolation of these posts, it was unavoidable, in our opinion, that they should be evacuated.

Adverse criticism of these withdrawals is easy after the event, but it is an open question whether we should not have found ourselves more seriously embarrassed had these isolated posts been invested by the enemy. The situation facing the officers responsible was critical and fraught with many difficulties; we are confident they took a deliberate review of the position before exercising their judgment as they did.

No. 65.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 8th August, 1919 (Received 8th August)

(Telegraphic)

Peace with Afghanistan was signed 11 this morning.

No. 66.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th August, 1919 (Received 9th August.)

(Telegraphic)

Following from Grant, dated 8th August --*Begins*. Peace Treaty was signed to-day at 11 o'clock. Full text is as follows. *Begins*. Following is text of peace treaty signed this morning. Treaty of peace between the illustrious British Government and the independent Afghan Government concluded at Rawal Pindi on the 8th August 1919 corresponding to the 11th Ziqad 1337 Hijra.

The following articles for the restoration of peace have been agreed upon by the British Government and the Afghan Government --*Article 1*. From date of signing of this treaty there shall be peace between the British Government on the one part and the Government of Afghanistan on the other. *Article 2*. In view of the circumstances which have brought about

the present war between the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan the British Government to mark their displeasure withdraw the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms, ammunition, or warlike munitions through India to Afghanistan. *Article 3.* The arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are furthermore confiscated and no subsidy is granted to the present Amir. *Article 4.* At the same time the British Government is desirous of the re-establishment of the old friendship that has so long existed between Afghanistan and Great Britain provided they have guarantees that the Afghan Government are on their part sincerely anxious to regain the friendship of the British Government. The British Government are prepared therefore, provided the Afghan Government prove this by their acts and conduct, to receive another Afghan mission after 6 months for the discussion and amicable settlement of matters of common interest to the two Governments and the re-establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis. *Article 5.* The Afghan Government accept the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir. They further agree to the early demarcation by a British commission of the undermarked portion of the line to the west of the Khyber where the recent Afghan aggression took place and to accept such boundary as the British commission may lay down. The British troops on this side will remain in their present positions until such demarcation has been effected. *Ends.*

Afghan delegation leave Rawal Pindi on Monday night

No. 67.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th August. (Received 10th August.)

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of to-day. Sir H. Grant reports that after signature of Peace Treaty he handed Afghan delegate following letter "You asked me for some further assurance that the Treaty of Peace now offered by the British Government contains nothing that interferes with the complete liberty of Afghanistan in external or internal matters. My friend, if you will read the Treaty of Peace with care you will see that there is in it no such interference with the liberty of Afghanistan. You have informed me that the Government of Afghanistan is unwilling to renew the arrangement under which the late Amir, Habibulla Khan, agreed to follow the advice of the Government of Great Britain in matters affecting the external relations of Afghanistan, without reserve. I have therefore refrained from pressing this matter of which the Treaty of Peace contains no mention. By the said Treaty and this letter, therefore, Afghanistan is left officially free and independent in its affairs, both internal and external. Furthermore, all previous treaties have been cancelled by this war"