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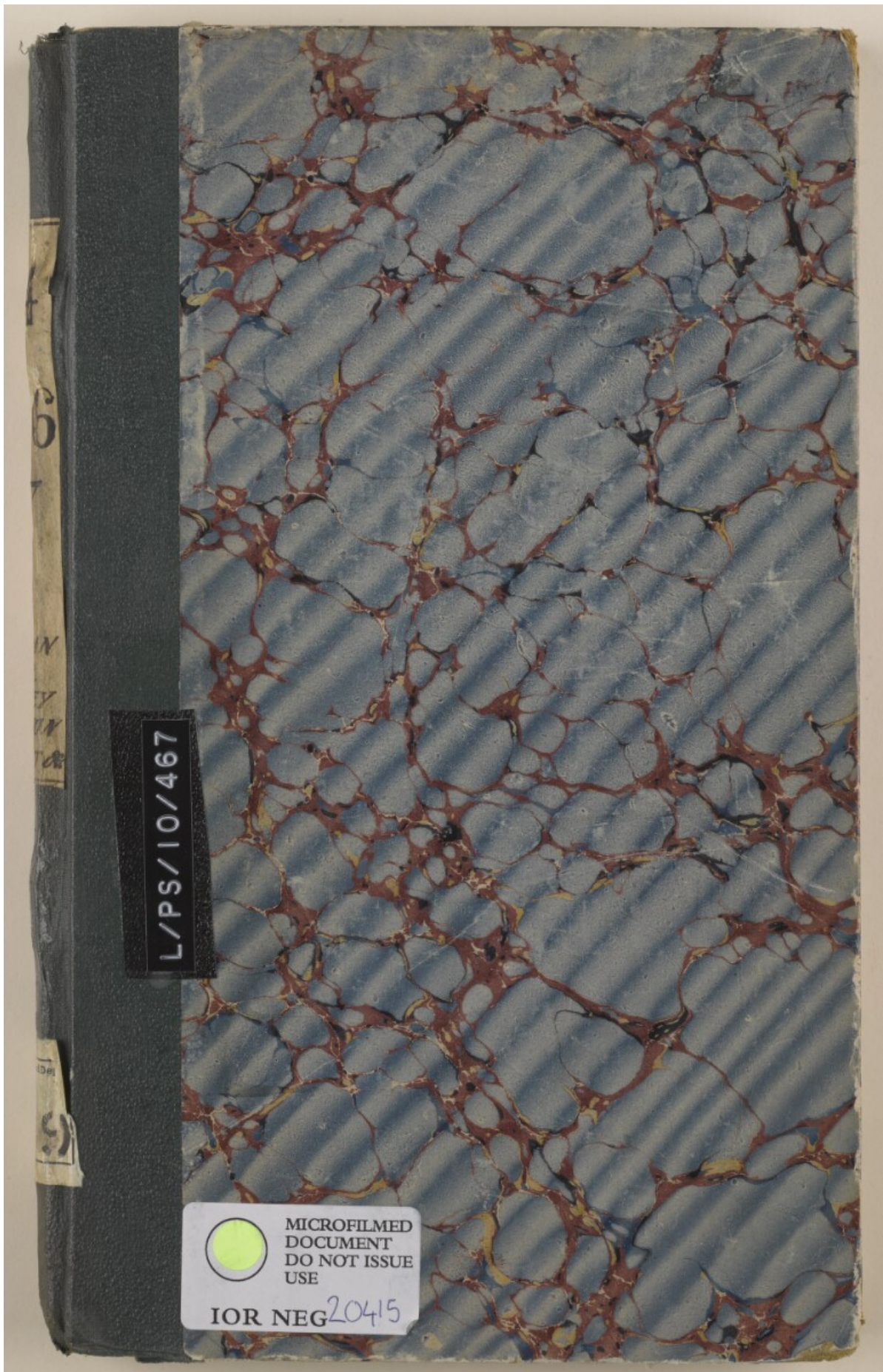
<b>Reference</b>	IOR/L/PS/10/467
<b>Title</b>	File 3136/1914 Pt 7 'German War. Turkey. Situation in Egypt &c.:'
<b>Date(s)</b>	9 Nov 1914-30 Mar 1918 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English and French in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 volume (124 folios)
<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Copyright for document</b>	<a href="#">Unknown</a>

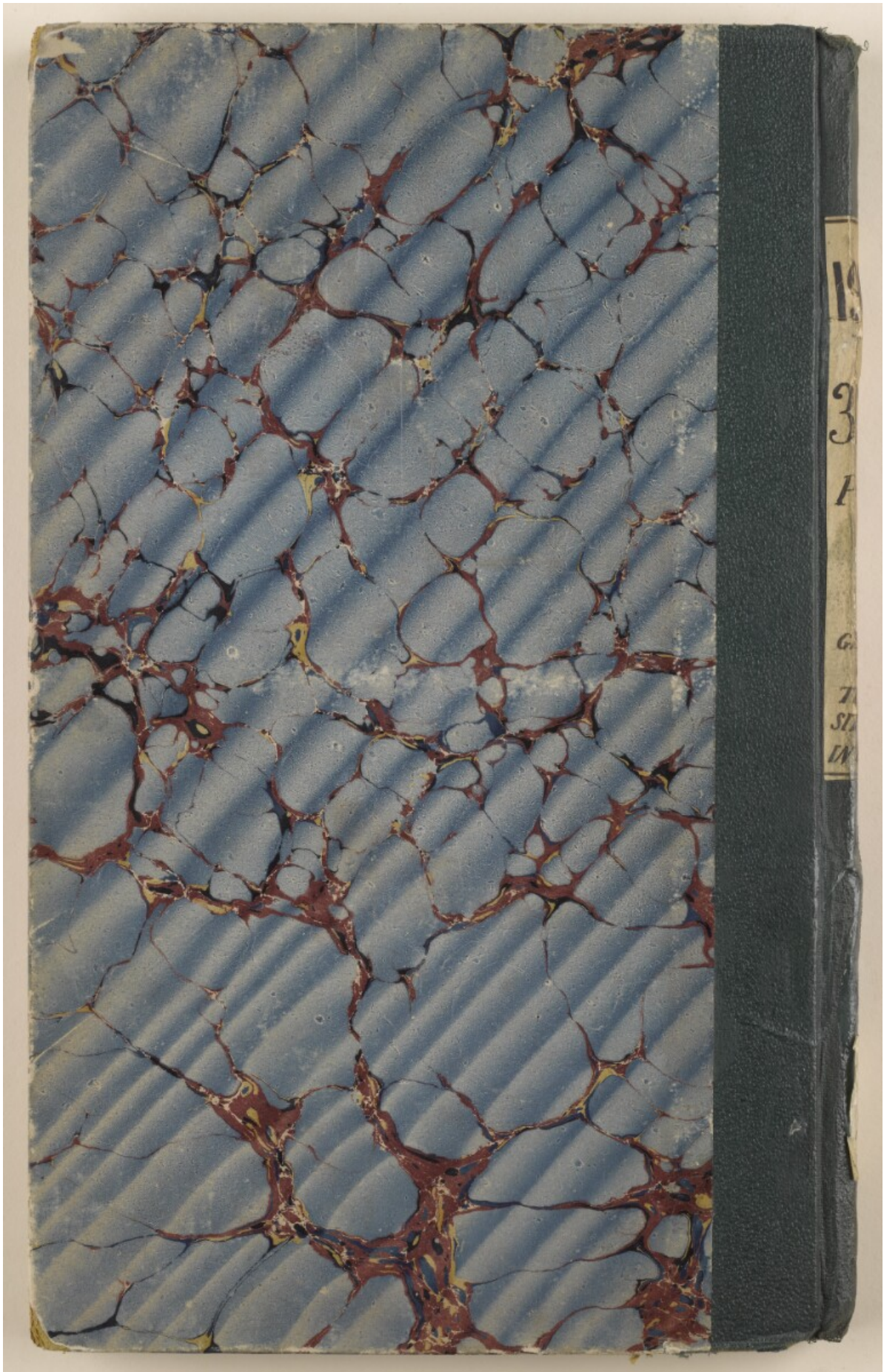
#### About this record

Papers concerning Britain's declaration of Egypt as a British Protectorate in November 1914. The volume includes:

- Correspondence relating to Britain's annexation of Cyprus in November 1914, and the status of Cypriots and Egyptians in Cyprus as British subjects (ff 120-125).
- Papers concerning the status of Egyptians as British subjects (ff 116-119, ff 78-83), including Foreign Office guidance on the new Egyptian Nationality Law, dated 9 June 1915 (f 83).
- Copies of two proclamations (undated, both translations in English) addressed to the 'People of Egypt' (ff 102-115, ff 87-99), one of which claims to have been authored by the Senoussi [Senussi]. The proclamations are responses to Britain's declaration of Egypt as a British protectorate.
- Translated documents taken from prisoners on patrols of the Bir Mahadat [Bi'r al Mahdāt], which are anti-British in rhetoric (ff 73-77).
- A copy of an intercepted letter (in French), dated 26 December 1915, addressed to Mohammed Farid Bey [Muḥammad Farīd], and presumed by British intelligence officials to have been written by Abdul Aziz Shawish [ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Shāwīsh] (ff 61-65).
- Secret reports from MI1 (Military Intelligence, Section 1), reporting intelligence relating to Egypt, Turkey and Germany (ff 47-58).
- Papers reporting on the movements and actions in 1917 of the ex-Khedive of Egypt [ʿAbbās Ḥilmī Pasha], including his relations with Turkish officials (ff 5-36).

The volume's principal correspondents are: the British Ambassador at Berne, Switzerland (Evelyn Mountstuart Grant Duff, Horace George Montagu Rumbold); the Foreign Office (chiefly Ralph Spencer Paget); the India Office (Arthur Hirtzel, John Evelyn Shuckburgh).



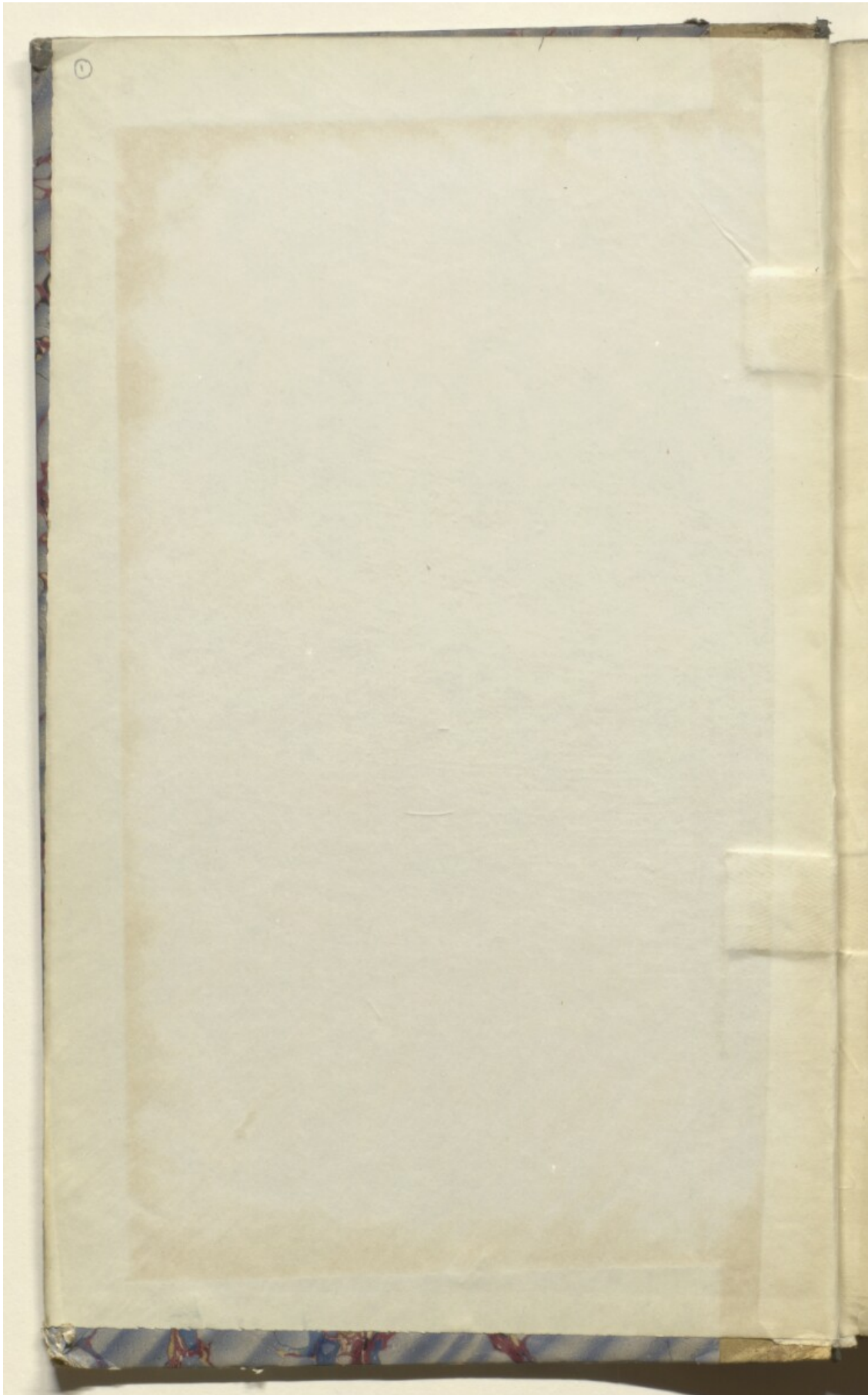


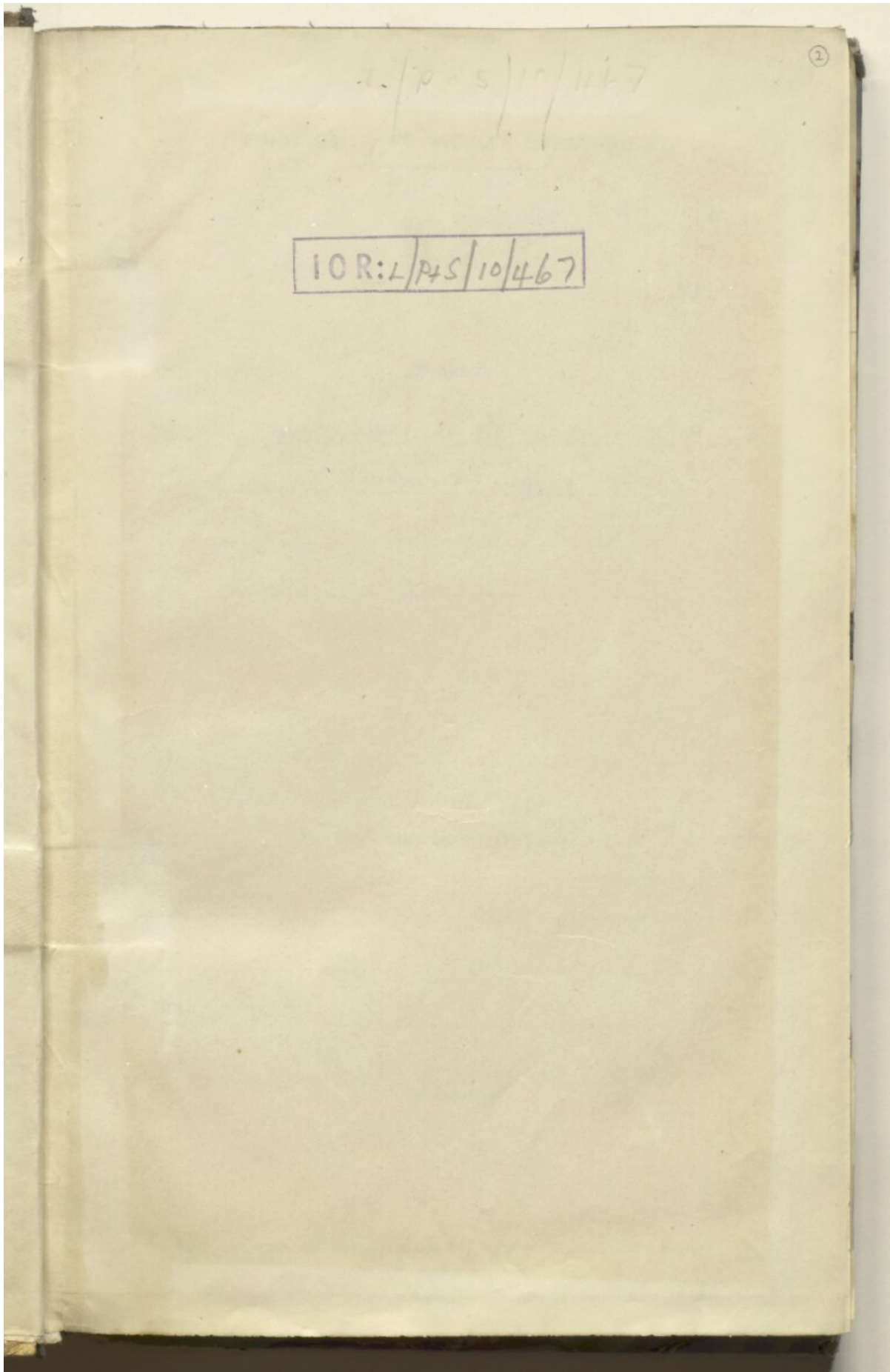


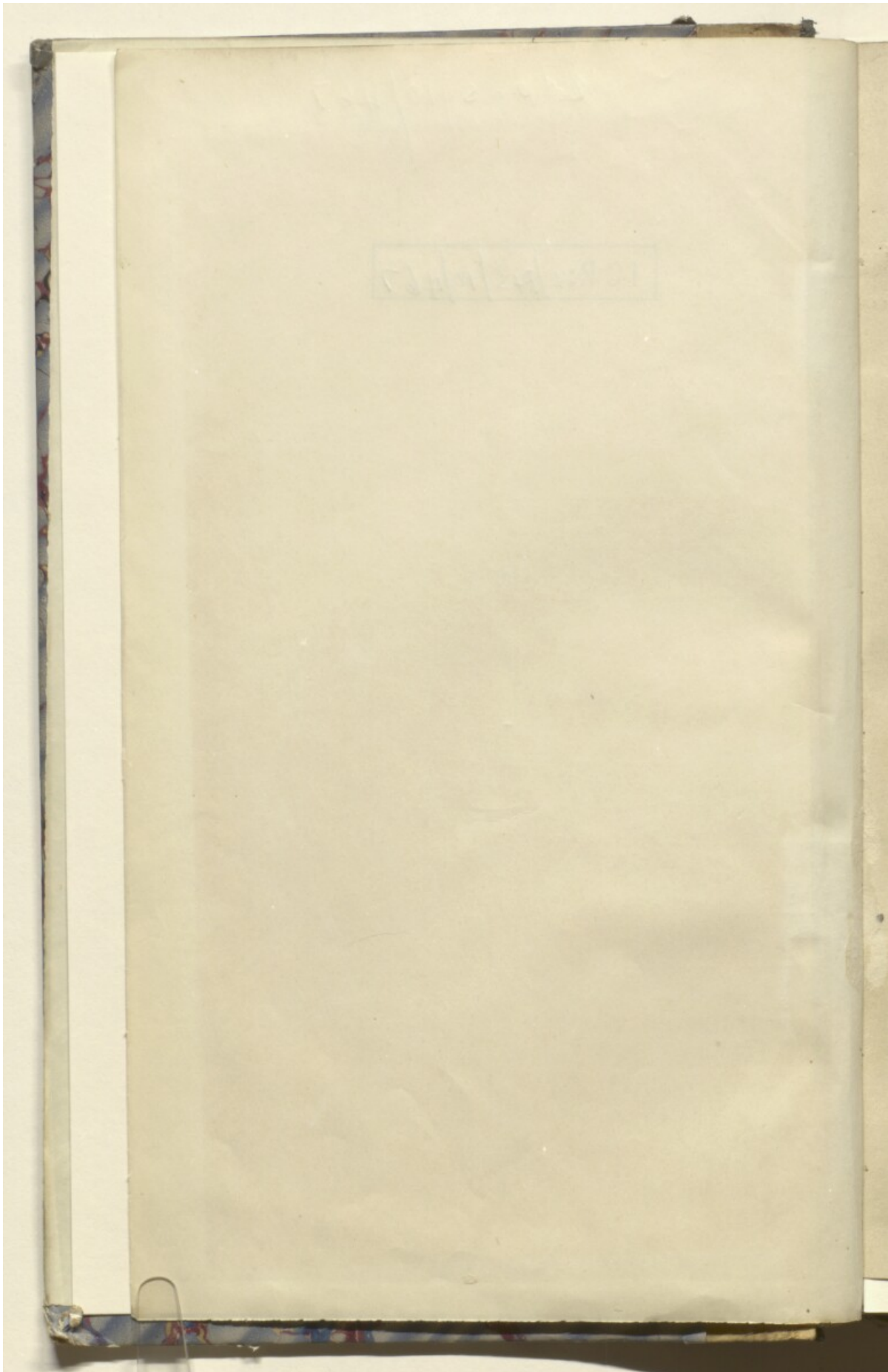














③

Previous File  
P. 3136/14 (4)

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.  
3136  
1914.

⑦

Subject:

German War - Turkey  
Situation in Egypt "

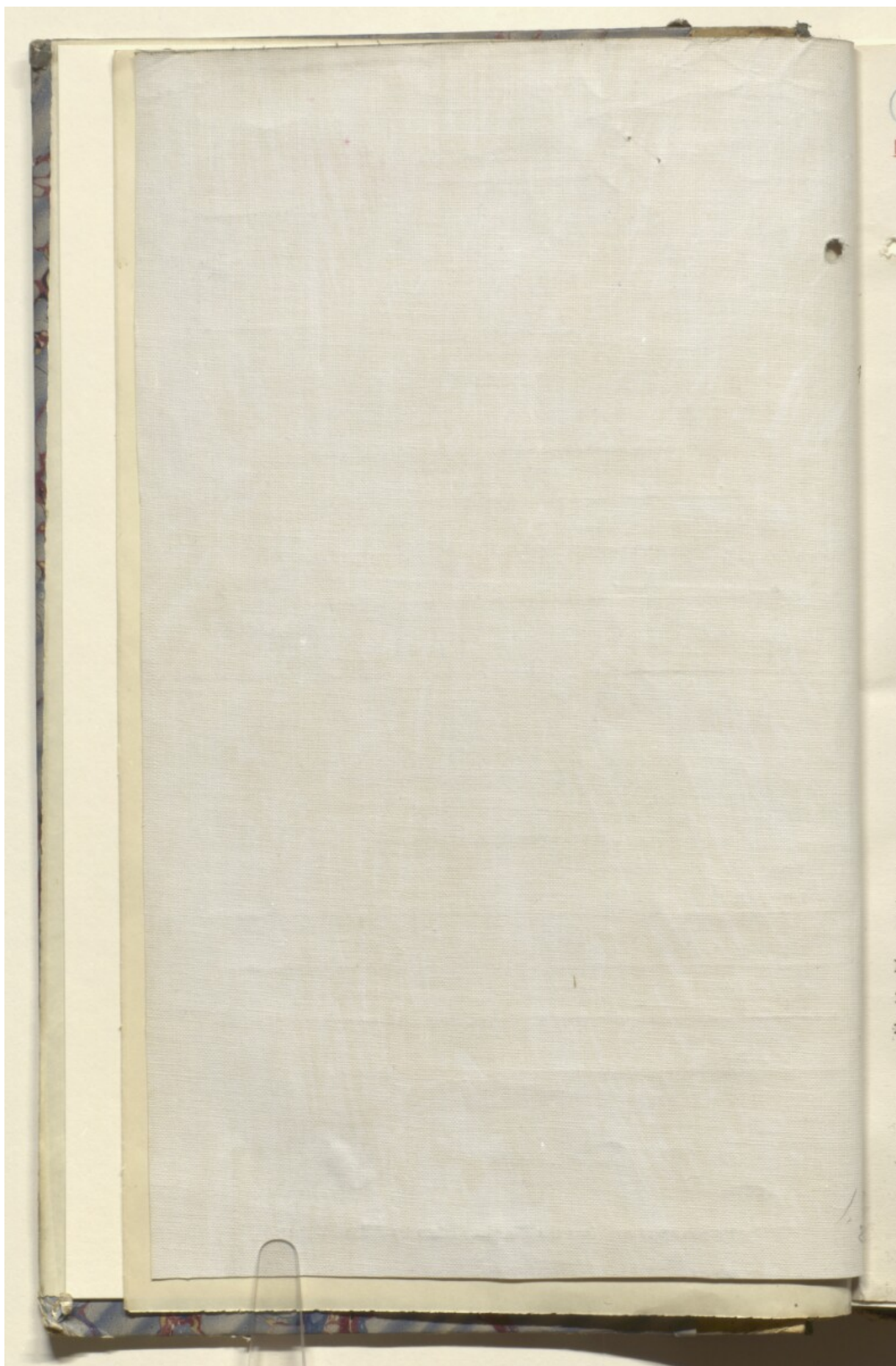
This File contains the following papers :—

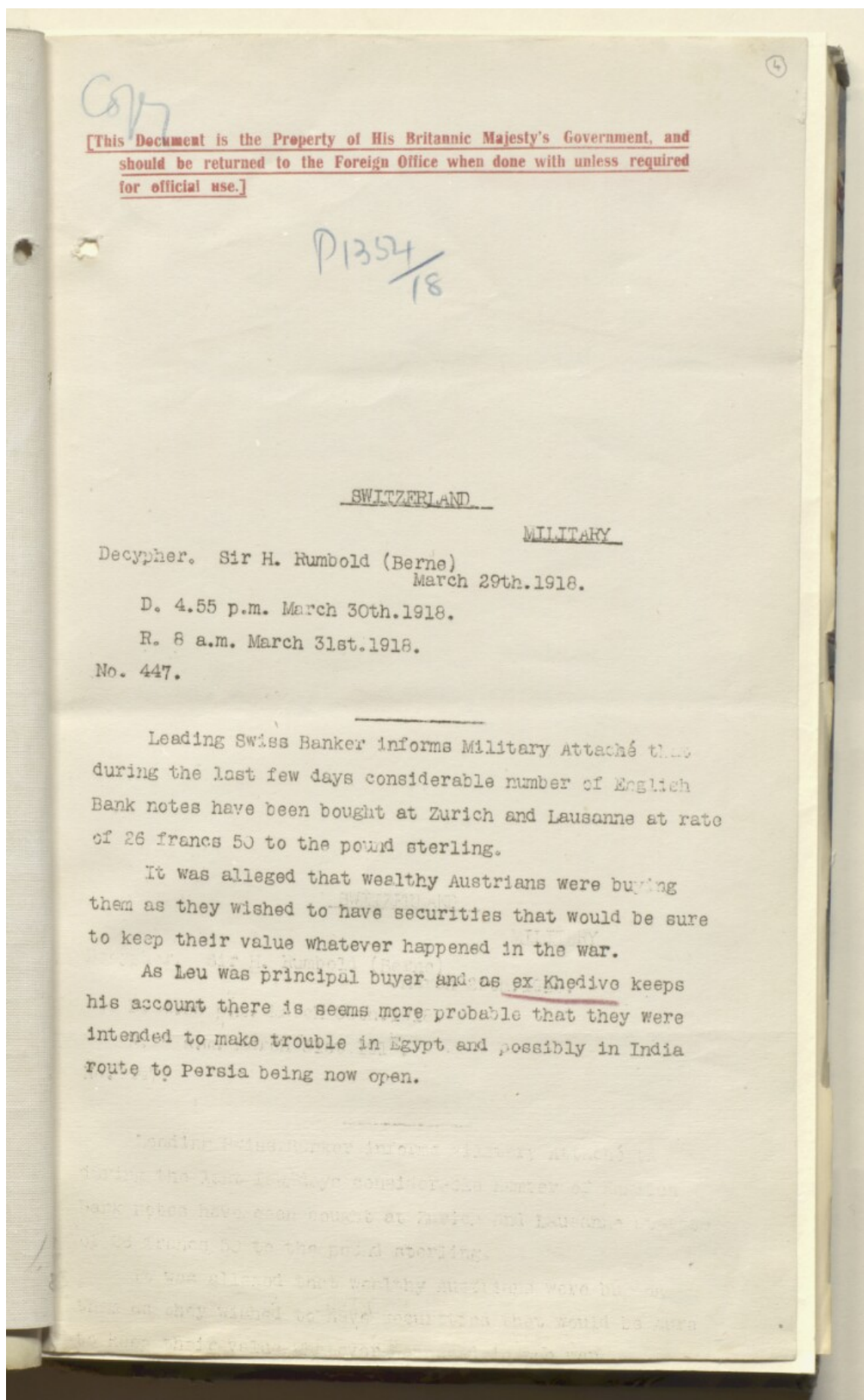
YEAR.	
1914	P. 4363
1915	P. 4574 4714 4747 4675
1916	P. 502604 4923 5292
1917	P. 3062 3137 3255 3518 3979 4011 4045 4608 4334 5166

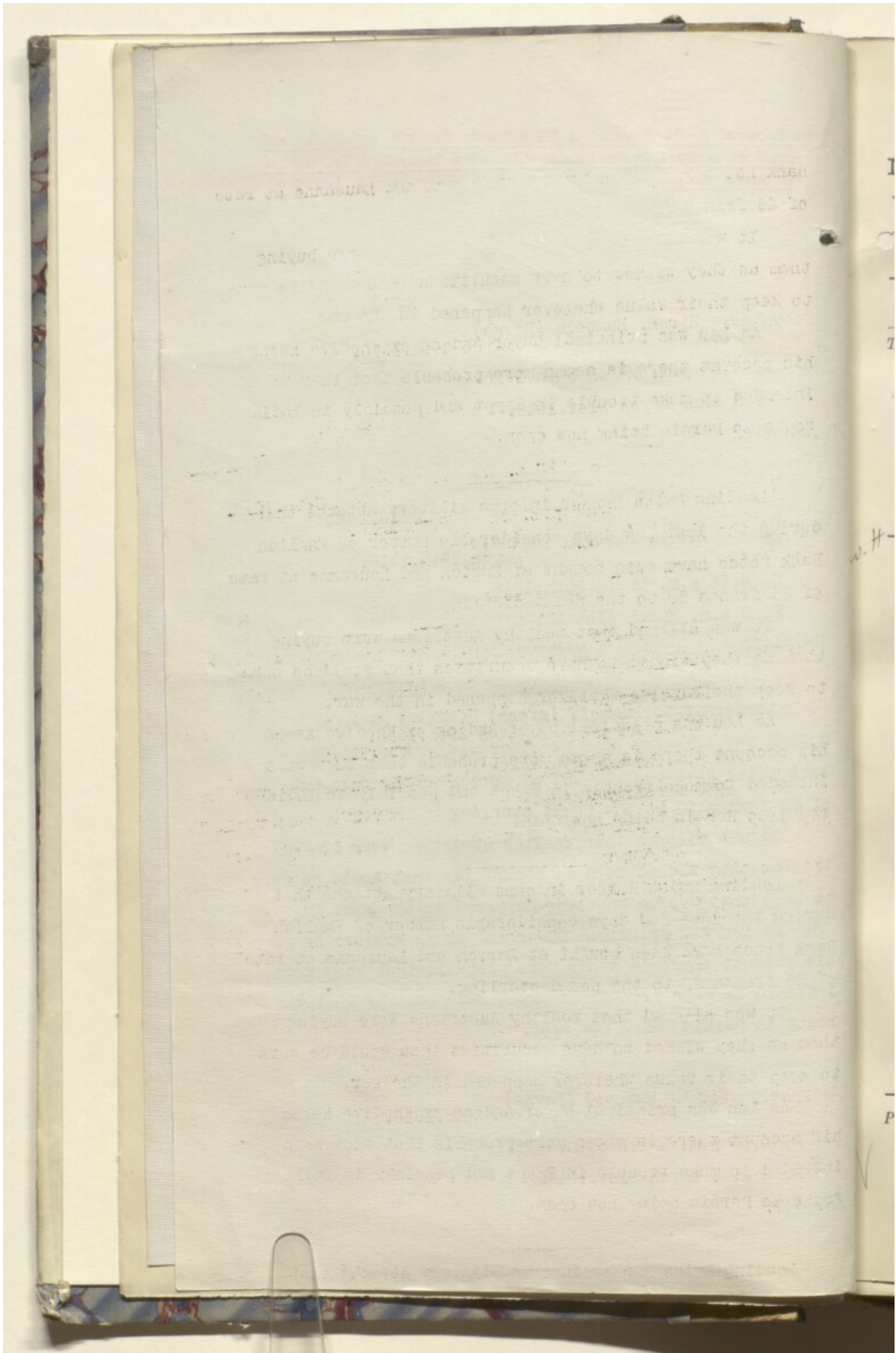
Memoranda.

If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

10488. I. 1251. 290.—1









3136 (5)  
14

Register No. **5166**

**Minute Paper.**

**SECRET.**  
**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

To *wo.* Dated *27.28 Dec* 1917.  
Rec.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary..	28 Dec	<i>JWS</i>	<u>Arabia</u>
Parl. Under Sec.	28	<i>Wds</i>	Turkish policy, etc.: intrigues of ex-Khedive.
Secretary of State.			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary..			
Secretary of State.			

*W.H.*

*put by  
J  
30/12*

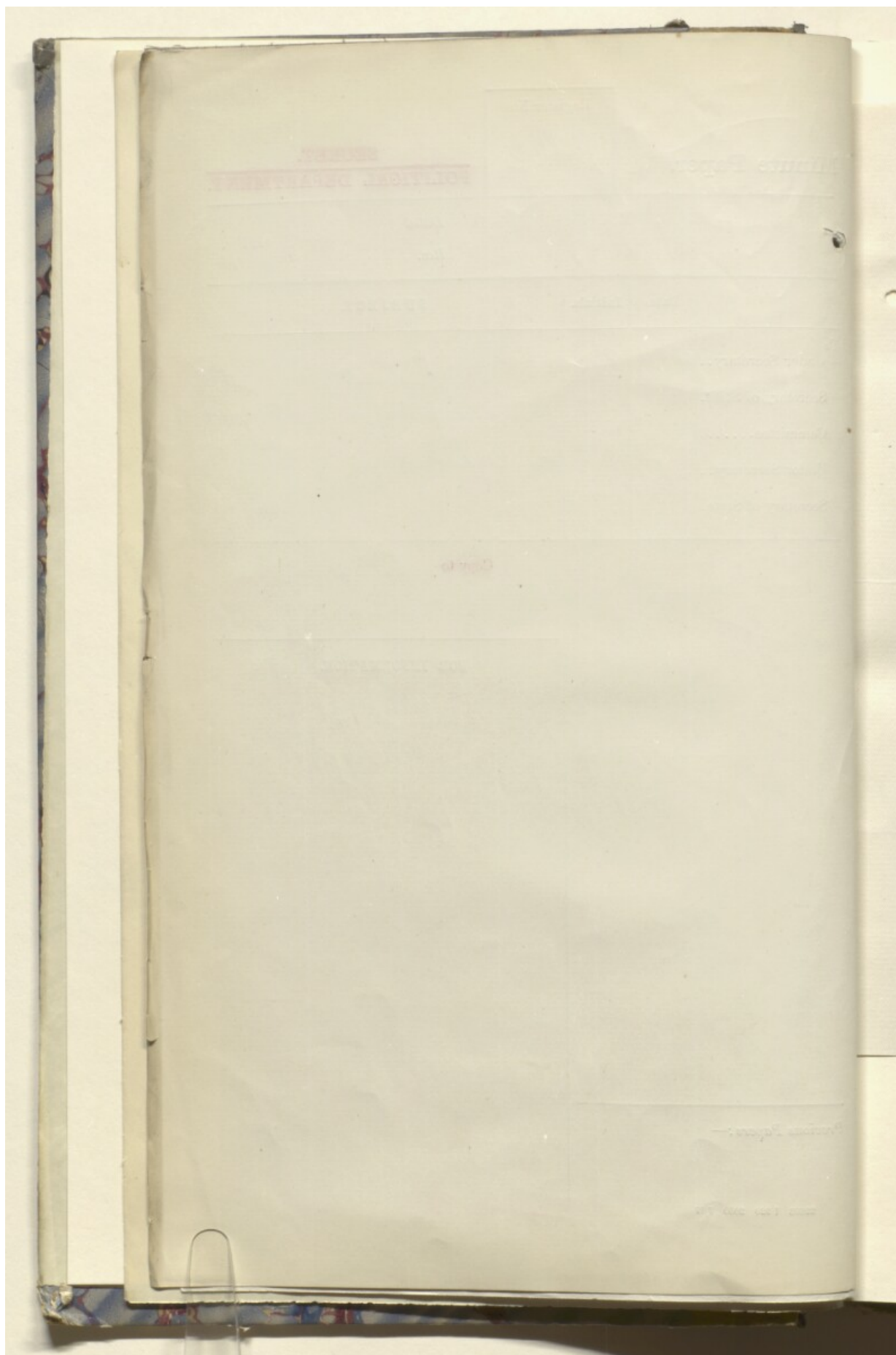
Copy to India 3 Jan 1918

FOR INFORMATION.

*1.2.18  
29J*

Previous Papers:—  
*4334*

22403 1 920 2000 7/17





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**SECRET**  
**M.I.I.**

sent to  
D. M. I.  
M. I. 2  
M. I. 23.

⑥

5166

C.X.010631.  
P.E/58.

M17

POLITICAL.

GENEVA, 7.12.17.  
REC'D: 18.12.17.  
(Delayed in transmission)

EXCHANGE OF PRISONER'S COMMITTEE.

From Agent G.23:-

Information obtained privately from the Turkish Minister at Berne and MUKTAR Bey, Turkish representative on the Exchange of Prisoners' Committee.

A very active propaganda campaign is now being carried out by the ex-Khedive amongst the Arab Chiefs. Two million francs have been put at the ex-Khedive's disposal for preliminary expenses to organise anti-British feeling in ARABIA and EGYPT.

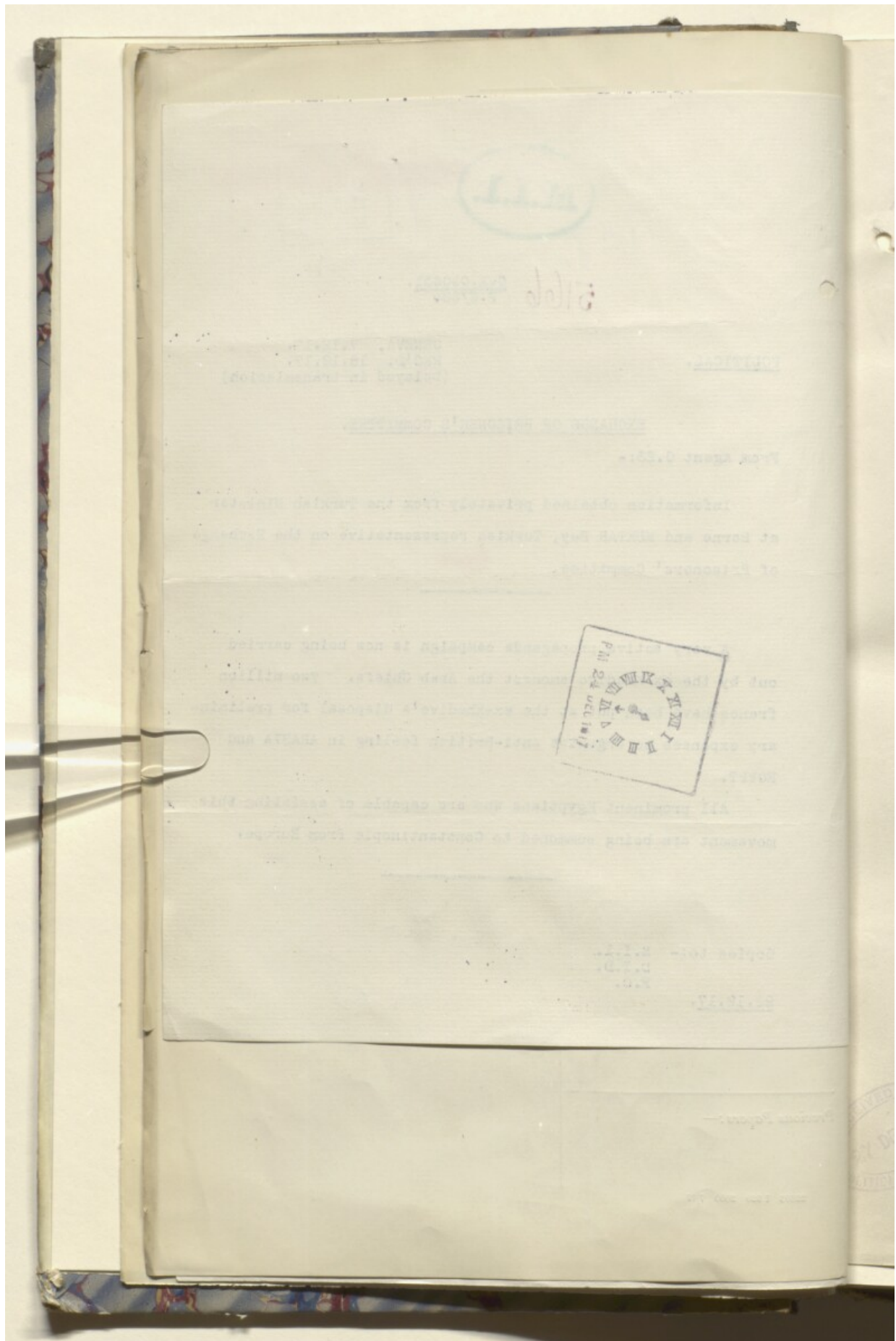
All prominent Egyptians who are capable of assisting this movement are being summoned to Constantinople from Europe.

Copies to:- M.I.I.  
D.I.D.  
F.O.

22.12.17.

sent  
D.M.I.  
M.I. 2  
10  
S.M. Sykes

RECEIVED IN  
28 DEC 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT





5166

1917

H/ 4334

CIRCULATED TO THE KING AND WAR CABINET.

EGYPT.

Decypher. Sir R. Wingate (Cairo)  
December 24th. 1917.

D. 9.15.p.m. December 24th. 1917.

R. 8.00.a.m. December 25th. 1917.

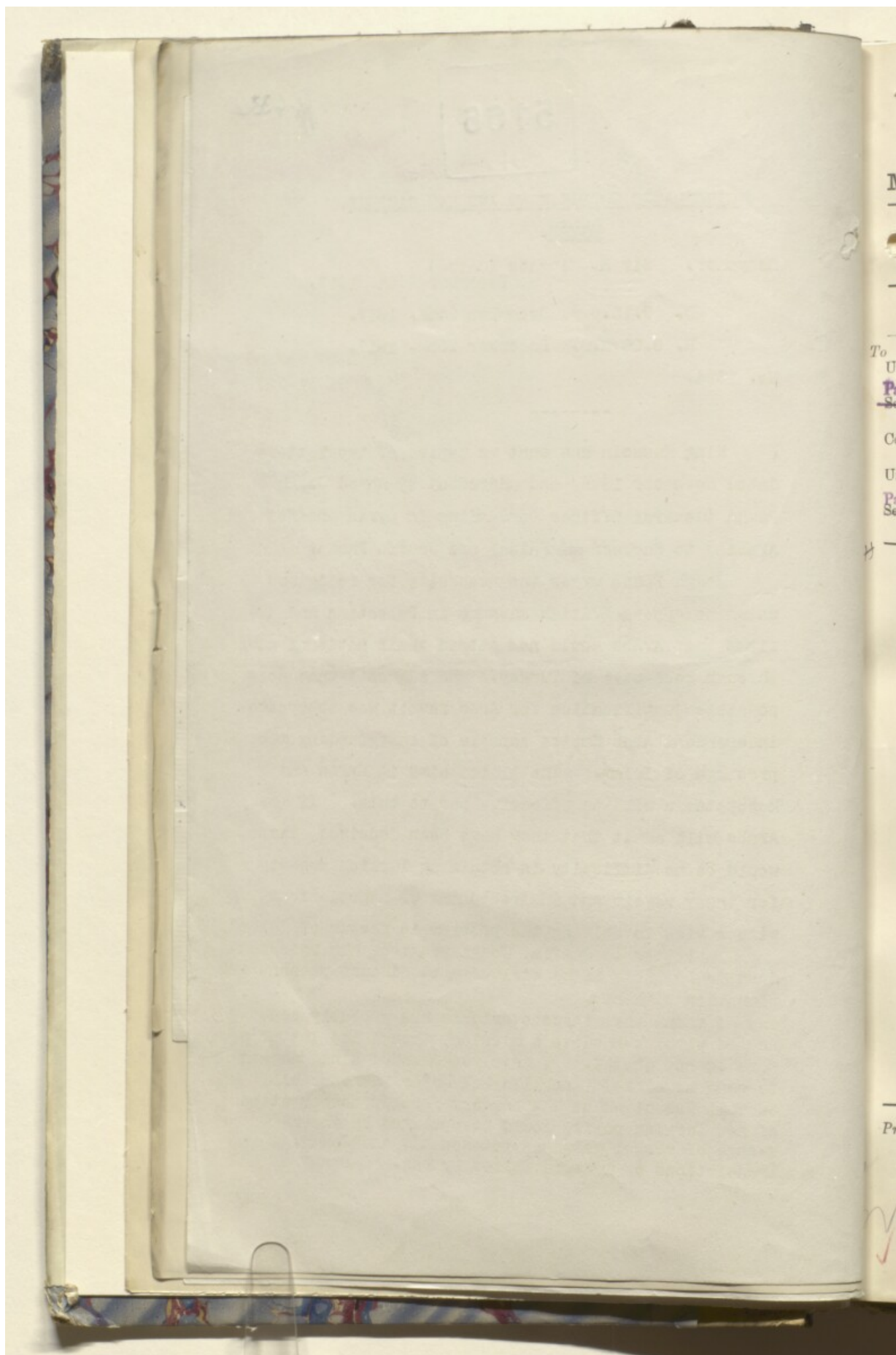
No. 1394.

King Hussein has sent me copies of two letters dated November 13th. and addressed by Ahmed <sup>Jemal</sup> ~~Jeagh~~ Pasha (General Officer Commanding in Syria and Western Arabia) to Shereef ~~of~~ Faisal and Jaaffa Pasha.

<sup>Jemal</sup> Jeagh Pasha urges the necessity for religious union to oppose British advance in Palestine and affirms that Arabs could now attain their national aims through good will of Turkey. He suggests that sole possible justification for Arab revolt was to create independent Arab Empire capable of safeguarding the prestige of Islam. The Allies' aims in Syria and Mesopotamia will be effective bar to this. If the Arabs will admit that they have been deceived, there would be no difficulty in obtaining Turkish amnesty for their revolt and in "reopening of negotiations with a view to solving the problem in favour of Islam"

In letter to Jaaffa, Jeagh promises him safe conduct to Damascus if he will come to discuss present situation with him.

I think that these overtures are probably connected with ex-Khedive's mission, though the latter's name is not quoted. I have recommended King Hussein to send no official replies but Major Lawrence will consult Faisal as to whether any further confirmation of new Turkish policy could be obtained by interchange of verbal messages between him and Jeagh.  
Translations of letters follow by bag.





(8)

Put away with 3136  
14

Register No. 4334

**Minute Paper.** S. Secret Department.

Dated 75  
Rec. 29 Oct 1917.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary . . .	31 Oct.	J.S.J.	Egypt Movements of ex-Khedive
<del>Parl. Under Sec. Secretary of State</del>	1 Nov.	W.A.	
Committee . . . . .			
Under Secretary . . .			
<del>Parl. Under Sec. Secretary of State</del>			

Copy to India - 8 Nov. 1917

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J  
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FOR INFORMATION.

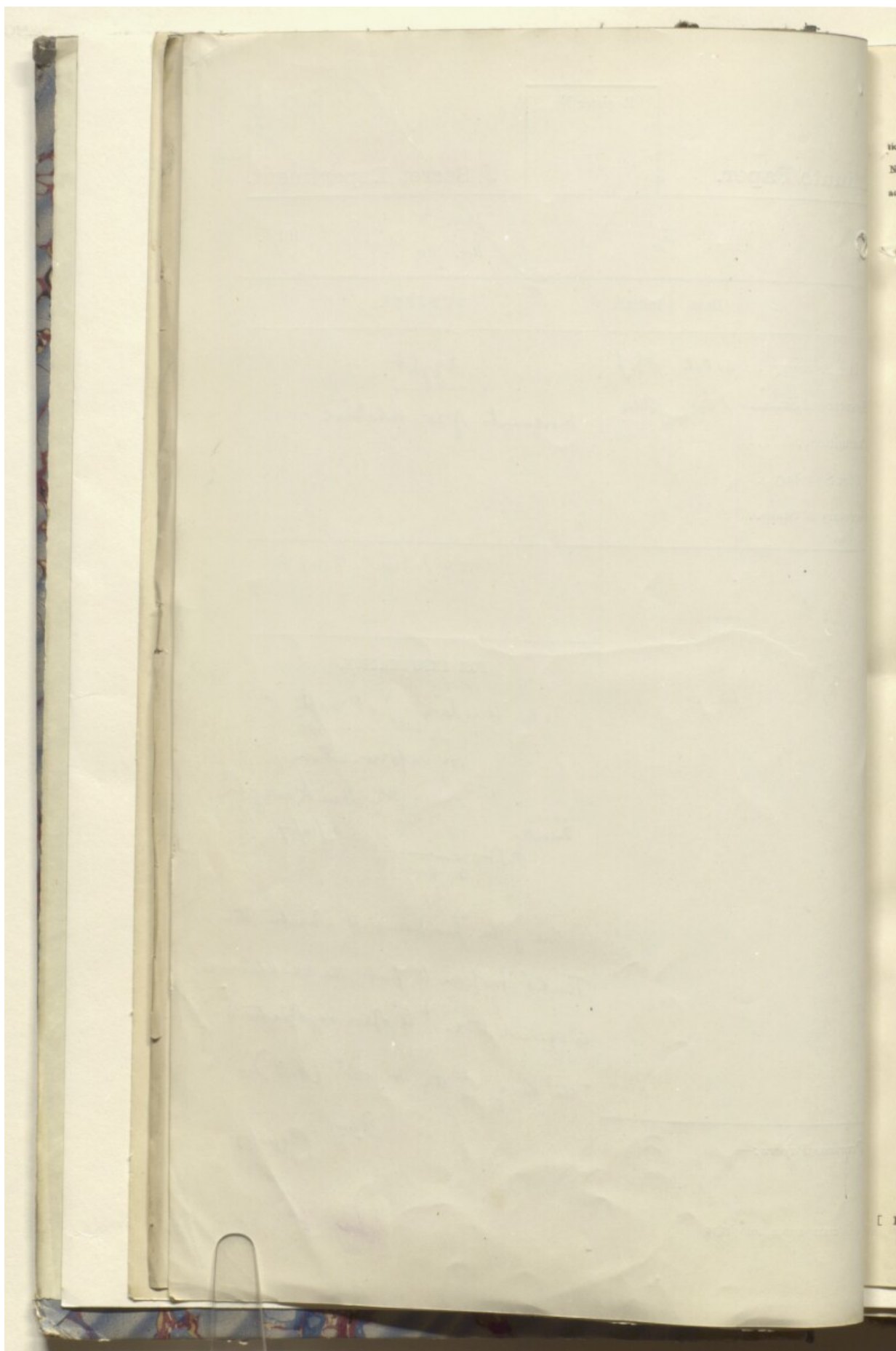
To the Secretary, S. & P. Dept.  
For information  
J. Shuckburgh  
20/10/17  
W.H. Rose  
31-10-17

One of the purposes to which the  
Turks propose to put the ex-Khedive  
is stated to be "to open negotiations with  
"the King of the Hejaz" (p. 5).

J.S.J. 31/10/17

Previous Papers :—

21517 I 1500 2000 11/16





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. W 201504 /1917  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State  
Foreign Office,  
London.

*Indexed.*

4334  
1917

⑨  
4168

*Recd*

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Secretary of the Turkish Political Dept.  
*India Office* and, by direction of the Secretary  
of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned  
papers

Foreign Office,

Oct 25<sup>th</sup>, 1917.

Reference to previous correspondence:

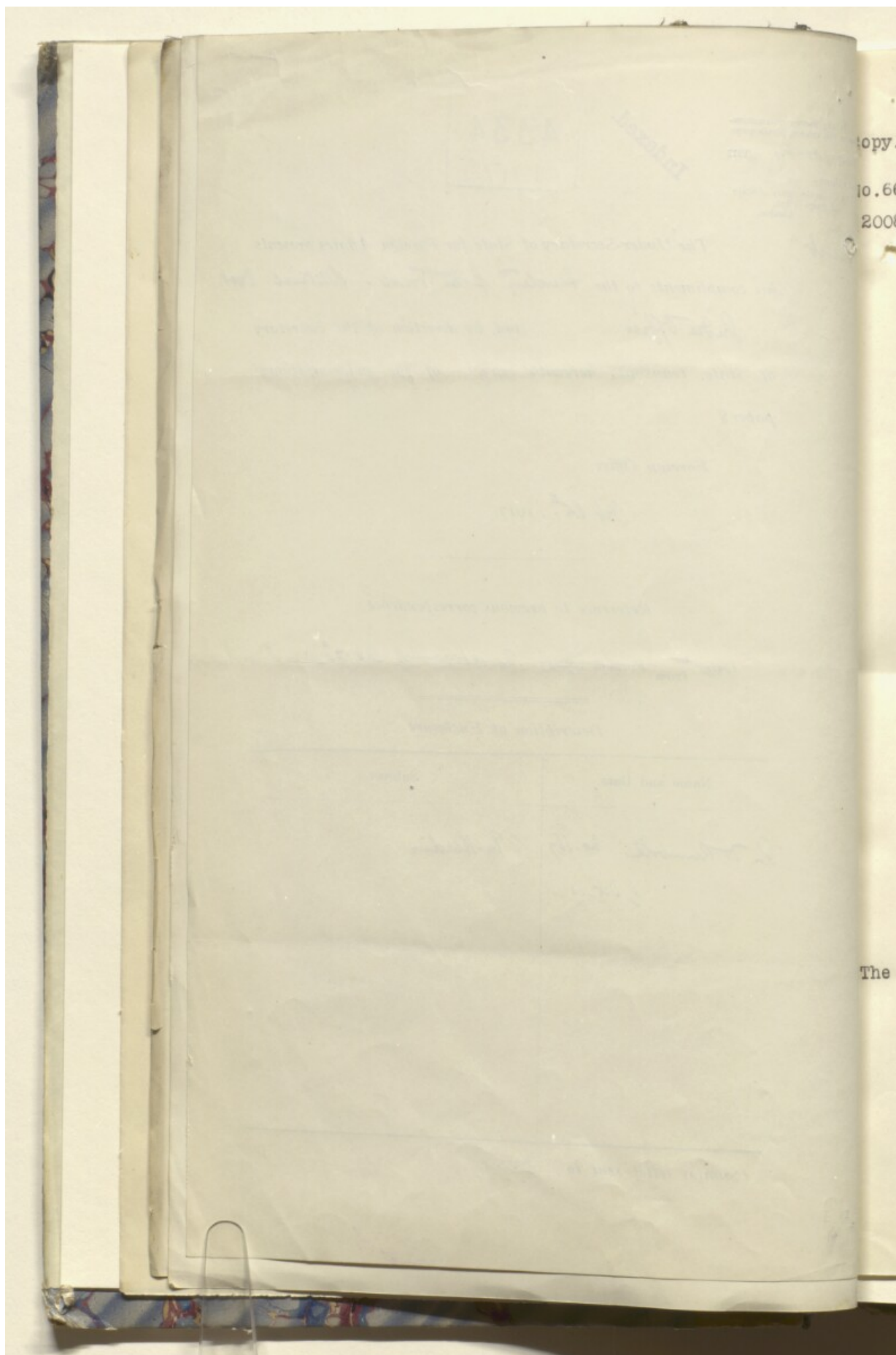
Letter <sup>to</sup> from Foreign Office: No. 194520 of Oct. 17<sup>th</sup>

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Mr H. Lamball no. 567 1 Oct. 18</i>	<i>Ex-Khedive</i>

RECEIVED IN  
29 OCT 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

(Similar letter sent to *DM*.)





copy.

10.667.

200856)

B E R N E,

October 10th, 1917.

4334  
1917

Sir:-

In continuation of previous correspondence ending with my telegram No.930 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Dr. Parodi recording the explanations given to him by Chafik Pasha with regard to the ex-Khedive's departure for Constantinople

I had the honour to telegraph the substance of this letter to you yesterday.

I have, &c.,

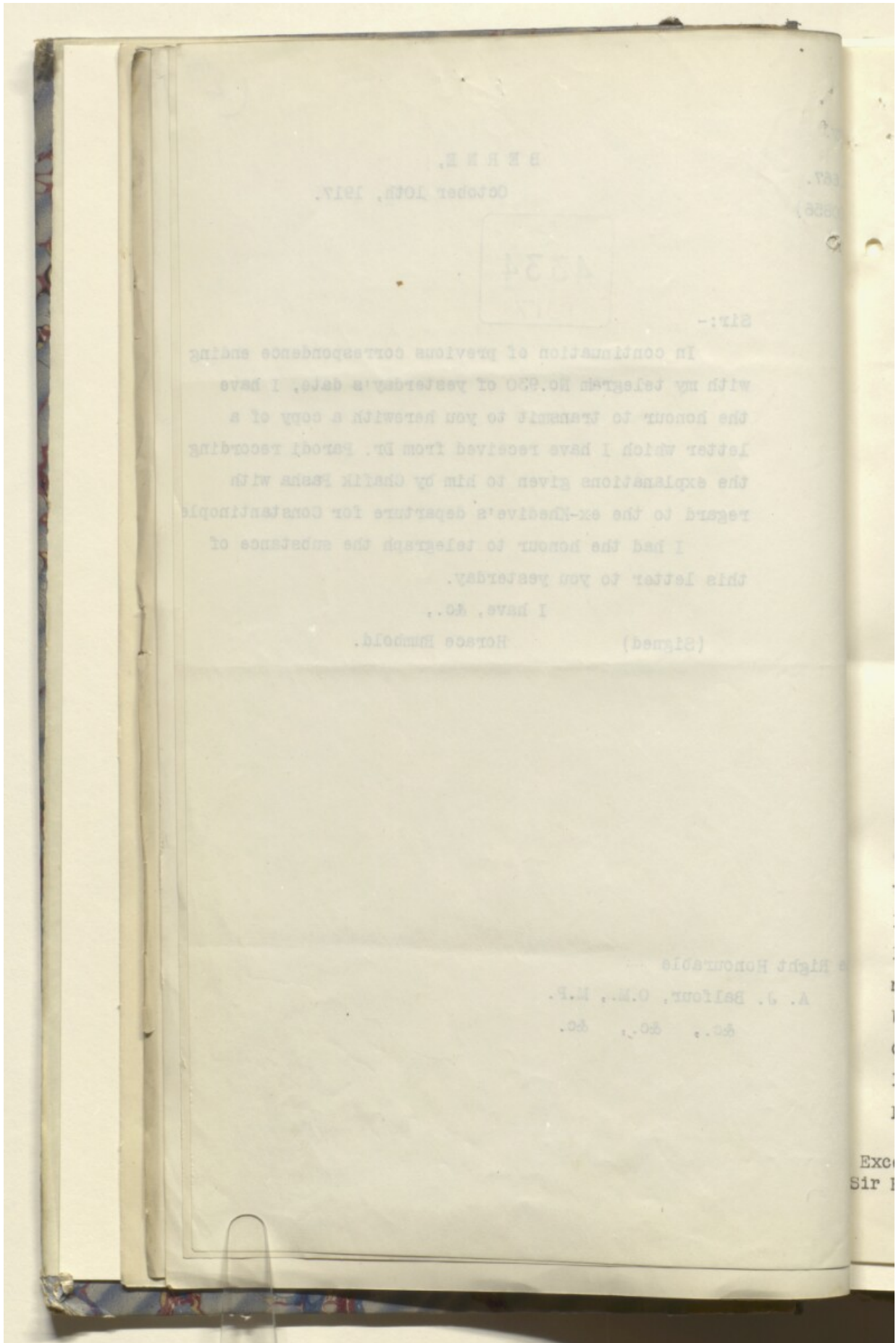
(Signed)

Horace Rumbold.

The Right Honourable

A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.

&c., &c., &c.





(3)<sup>11</sup>

Genève, le 6 octobre 1917.

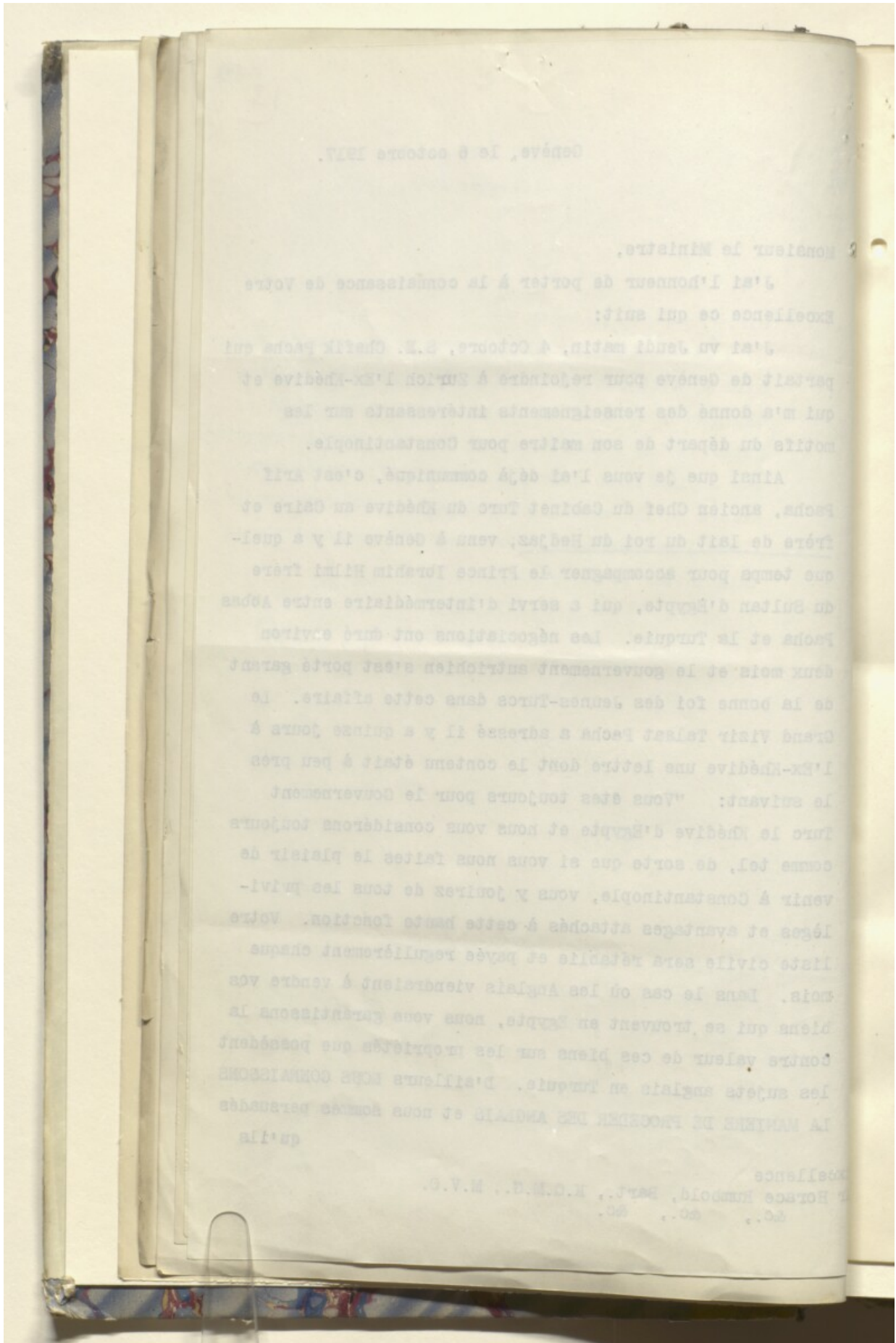
Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence ce qui suit:

J'ai vu Jeudi matin, 4 Octobre, S.E. Chafik Pacha qui partait de Genève pour rejoindre à Zurich l'Ex-Khédive et qui m'a donné des renseignements intéressants sur les motifs du départ de son maître pour Constantinople.

Ainsi que je vous l'ai déjà communiqué, c'est Arif Pacha, ancien Chef du Cabinet Turc du Khédive au Caire et frère de lait du roi du Hedjaz, venu à Genève il y a quelque temps pour accompagner le Prince Ibrahim Hilmi frère du Sultan d'Egypte, qui a servi d'intermédiaire entre Abbas Pacha et la Turquie. Les négociations ont duré environ deux mois et le gouvernement autrichien s'est porté garant de la bonne foi des Jeunes-Turcs dans cette affaire. Le Grand Vizir Talaat Pacha a adressé il y a quinze jours à l'Ex-Khédive une lettre dont le contenu était à peu près le suivant: "Vous êtes toujours pour le Gouvernement Turc le Khédive d'Egypte et nous vous considérons toujours comme tel, de sorte que si vous nous faites le plaisir de venir à Constantinople, vous y jouirez de tous les privilèges et avantages attachés à cette haute fonction. Votre liste civile sera rétablie et payée régulièrement chaque mois. Dans le cas où les Anglais viendraient à vendre vos biens qui se trouvent en Egypte, nous vous garantissons la contre valeur de ces biens sur les propriétés que possèdent les sujets anglais en Turquie. D'ailleurs NOUS CONNAISSONS LA MANIERE DE PROCEDER DES ANGLAIS et nous sommes persuadés qu'ils

Excellence  
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.  
&c., &c., &c.





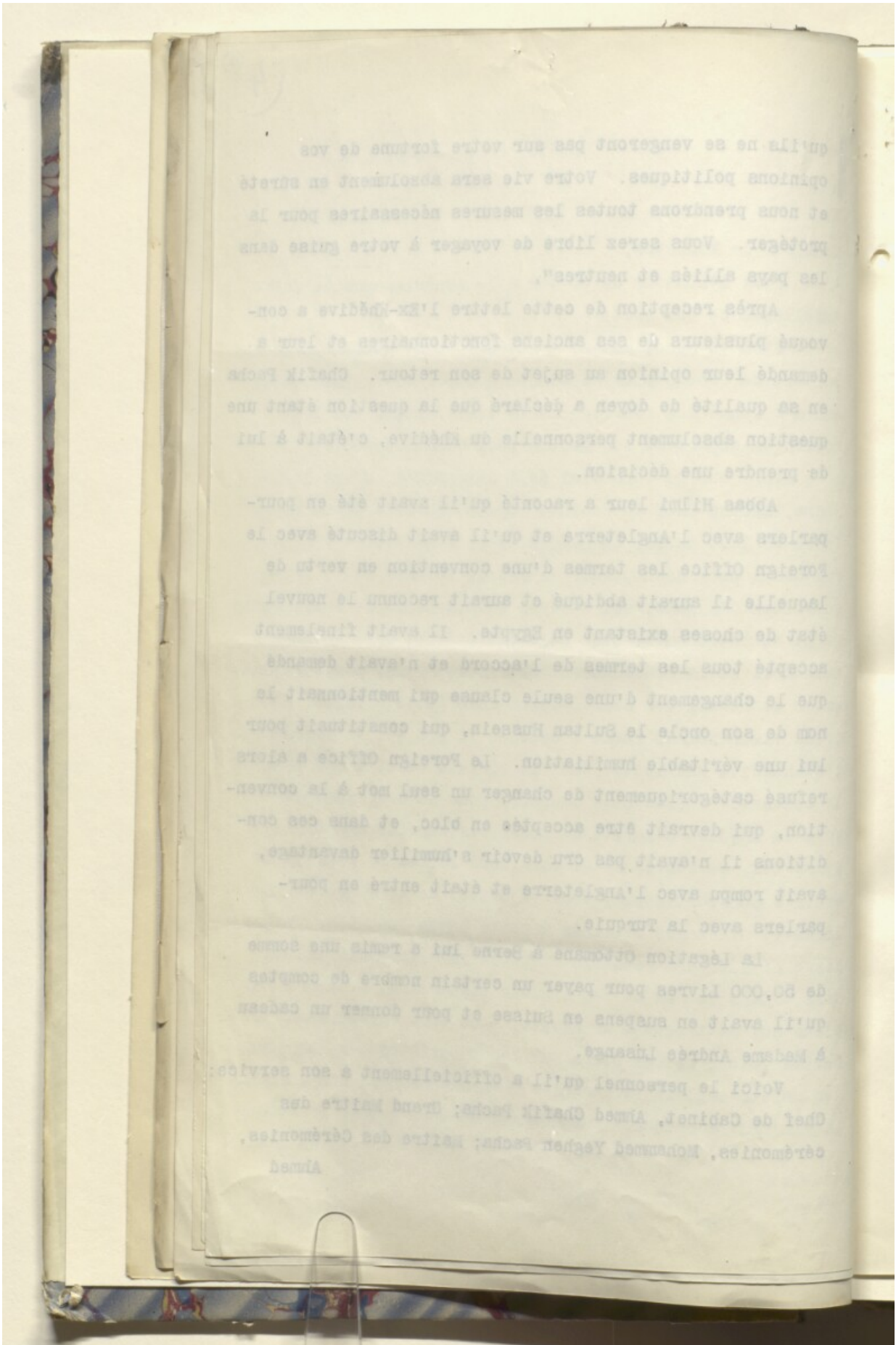
(4) 12.  
qu'ils ne se vengeront pas sur votre fortune de vos opinions politiques. Votre vie sera absolument en sûreté et nous prendrons toutes les mesures nécessaires pour la protéger. Vous serez libre de voyager à votre guise dans les pays alliés et neutres",

Après réception de cette lettre l'Ex-Khédive a convoqué plusieurs de ses anciens fonctionnaires et leur a demandé leur opinion au sujet de son retour. Chafik Pacha en sa qualité de doyen a déclaré que la question étant une question absolument personnelle du Khédive, c'était à lui de prendre une décision.

Abbas Hilmi leur a raconté qu'il avait été en pourparlers avec l'Angleterre et qu'il avait discuté avec le Foreign Office les termes d'une convention en vertu de laquelle il aurait abdicqué et aurait reconnu le nouvel état de choses existant en Egypte. Il avait finalement accepté tous les termes de l'accord et n'avait demandé que le changement d'une seule clause qui mentionnait le nom de son oncle le Sultan Hussein, qui constituait pour lui une véritable humiliation. Le Foreign Office a alors refusé catégoriquement de changer un seul mot à la convention, qui devrait être acceptée en bloc, et dans ces conditions il n'avait pas cru devoir s'humilier davantage, avait rompu avec l'Angleterre et était entré en pourparlers avec la Turquie.

La Légation Ottomane à Berne lui a remis une somme de 50,000 Livres pour payer un certain nombre de comptes qu'il avait en suspens en Suisse et pour donner un cadeau à Madame Andrée Lusange.

Voici le personnel qu'il a officiellement à son service:  
Chef de Cabinet, Ahmed Chafik Pacha; Grand Maître des cérémonies, Mohammed Yeghen Pacha; Maître des Cérémonies,  
Ahmed





(13) 5

Ahmed Farid; Secrétaire Européen, Monsieur Schaufelberger de Genève; Secrétaire Arabe, Saïd Kamel; Architecte, Monsieur Henssler de Genève. En outre, trois étudiants égyptiens de Lausanne, Mansour el Kadi, Neguib Maamoun et Michel Dahan, ont accepté de le suivre pour représenter le peuple égyptien. Des démarches avaient été faites auprès de tous les étudiants mais elles n'ont pas eu de succès, sauf auprès des trois personnes que je viens de nommer.

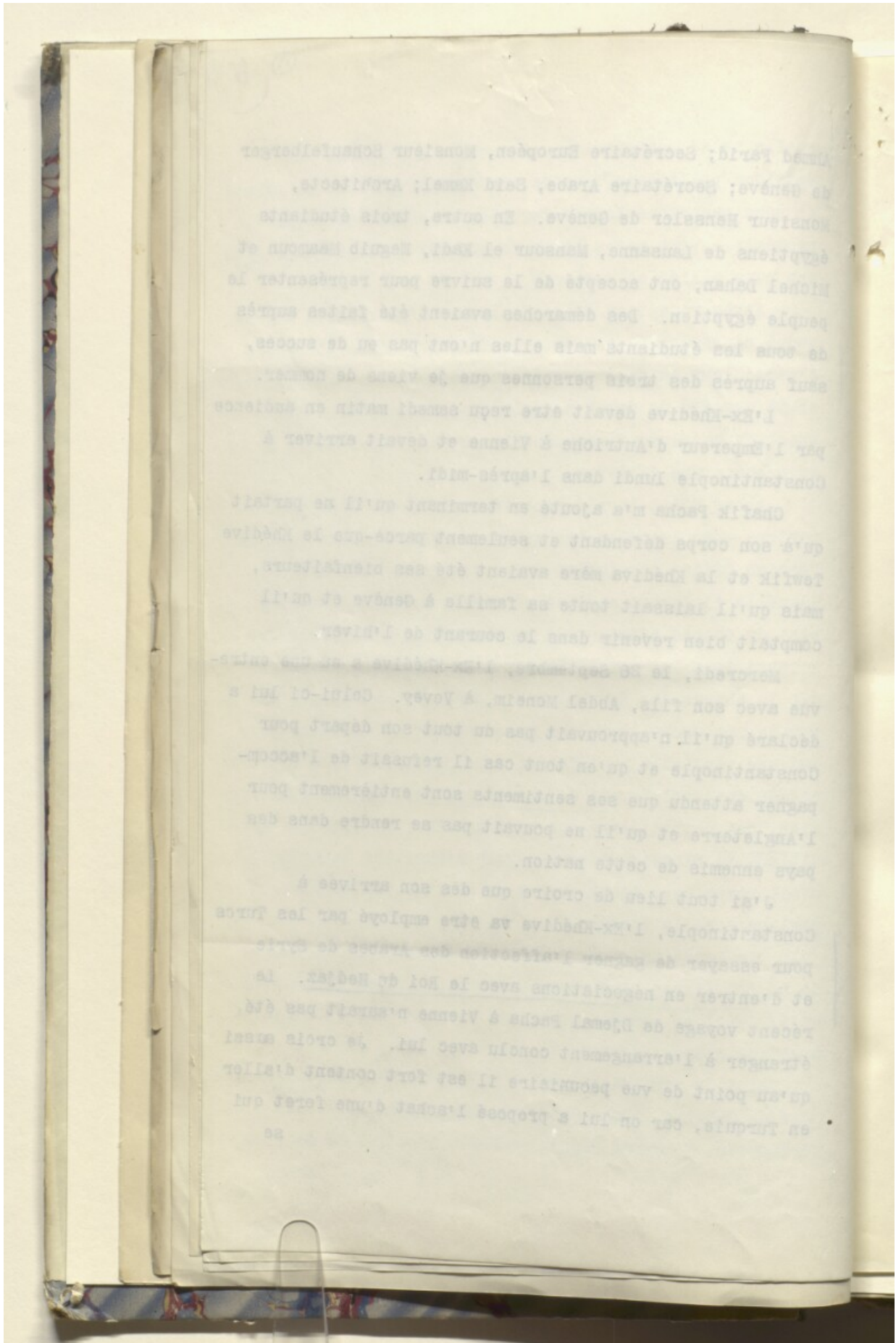
L'Ex-Khédive devait être reçu samedi matin en audience par l'Empereur d'Autriche à Vienne et devait arriver à Constantinople lundi dans l'après-midi.

Chafik Pacha m'a ajouté en terminant qu'il ne partait qu'à son corps défendant et seulement parce-que le Khédive Tewfik et la Khédiva mère avaient été ses bienfaiteurs, mais qu'il laissait toute sa famille à Genève et qu'il comptait bien revenir dans le courant de l'hiver.

Mercredi, le 26 Septembre, l'Ex-Khédive a eu une entrevue avec son fils, Abdel Moneim, à Vevey. Celui-ci lui a déclaré qu'il n'approuvait pas du tout son départ pour Constantinople et qu'en tout cas il refusait de l'accompagner attendu que ses sentiments sont entièrement pour l'Angleterre et qu'il ne pouvait pas se rendre dans des pays ennemis de cette nation.

J'ai tout lieu de croire que dès son arrivée à Constantinople, l'Ex-Khédive va être employé par les Turcs pour essayer de gagner l'affection des Arabes de Syrie et d'entrer en négociations avec le Roi du Hedjaz. Le récent voyage de Djemal Pacha à Vienne n'aurait pas été étranger à l'arrangement conclu avec lui. Je crois aussi qu'au point de vue pécuniaire il est fort content d'aller en Turquie, car on lui a proposé l'achat d'une forêt qui

se

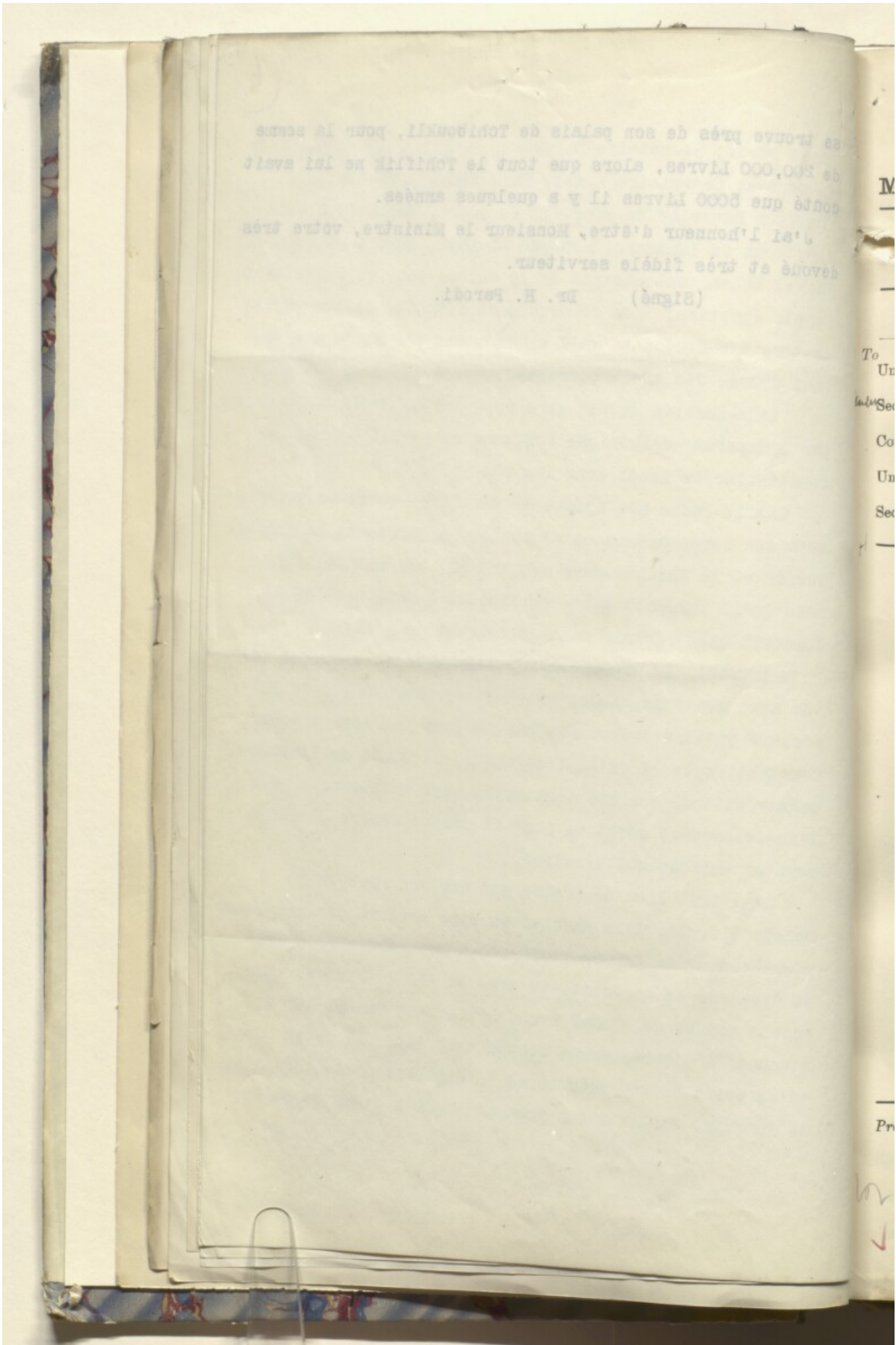




(6)<sup>(14)</sup>  
se trouve près de son palais de Tchiboukli, pour la somme  
de 200,000 Livres, alors que tout le Tchiflik ne lui avait  
coûté que 5000 Livres il y a quelques années.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur le Ministre, votre très  
dévoué et très fidèle serviteur.

(Signé) Dr. H. Parodi.





15

**Minute Paper.**

Register No.  
*4168*

Put away with *3136*

**Secret Department.** *14*

For *[initials]* Dated *17* Oct 1917.  
Rec. *18* Oct 1917.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary...	<i>22</i> <del><i>17</i></del> Oct.	<i>J.S.</i>	<p><u>Egypt</u></p> <p>Movements of ex-Khedive</p>
Secretary of State...	<i>12</i>	<i>at</i>	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary...			
Secretary of State...			

Copy to India - (Nov 1917)

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*22/10*

**FOR INFORMATION.**

To the Secretary, J. S. P. Dept.

For information. Is anything known in the J. S. P. Dept. of any of the members of the ex-Khedive's suite, as given in Sir Horace Rumbold's despatch No. 658?

*J.R. Shackburgh*  
*19/10/17*

On 25/9/17 an Muhammad Yaqub Pasha of Alexandria was reported to be staying at the Carlton Hotel at St. Moritz where ex-King Constantine was staying. This may be the

Previous Papers:—  
*40245*

21517 11500 2000 11/16



Yekem Pascha of the present letter (يكنى maybe  
read Yekem or Yagham). He is a cousin of the ex-Khedive.  
I attach another report about him & Arif; <sup>the</sup> one about  
Ahmed Farid: who is a nephew of the Farid Bey in Berlin.

One Abdul Hamid Chedi (Shadi) who maybe  
"Sheddil Bey" was the ex-Khedive's intermediary  
with a Zurich bank for the sale of his shares in the  
Credit Foncier

Salih Ibrahim maybe Shaikh Saleh-el-Tunisi  
a well-known Turkish Pan-Islamic writer, who was  
in April in Switzerland for the purpose of seeing the  
ex-Khedive

Jelaluddin Pascha is the ex-Khedive's nephew son-in-law  
& went with him in April to see the U.S.A ex-ambassador  
in Vienna.

Yeghem Pascha was assisting in the organization of "L'Office  
musulman" at Lyons some 2 years ago - an institution  
to get at Muslim subjects of the Entente.

I have not found anything about the others named

J. H. H. H.  
22/10/17



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S J

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16

25.9.17.

THE EX-KHEDIVE

It is reported that the Ex-Khedive is leaving Switzerland immediately for Constantinople, if indeed he has not already gone, and that Yeghen Pasha has preceded him there.

The conditions of his stay - which will be lengthy - were arranged by his agent, Arrif (sic) Pasha who was recently in Switzerland for a day or two.

The Ex-Khedive is to receive a civil list of £200,000 a year, which will be paid by Turkey, until the end of the war. At the end of the war Egypt is to be restored to him. Yeghen Pasha is to be paid £200 a month.

The children of both the Ex-Khedive and of Yeghen Pasha are to remain in Switzerland and the latter has also left his wife there. So soon as he is settled in Constantinople he will come back to Switzerland to see her.

It is suggested that this fresh departure of the Ex-Khedive is due in no small measure to the action of the ex-King of Greece who has persuaded Abbas Hilmi to go to Constantinople in order to assist the Turks with his counsel and to smooth matters for Germany. The latter hope thus to be enabled to do as they like in Turkey and to send a German Army into Asia Minor to recapture Baghdad. They would propose to reach South Persia and so command the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. In this way they would menace India and divert the attention of the British troops.

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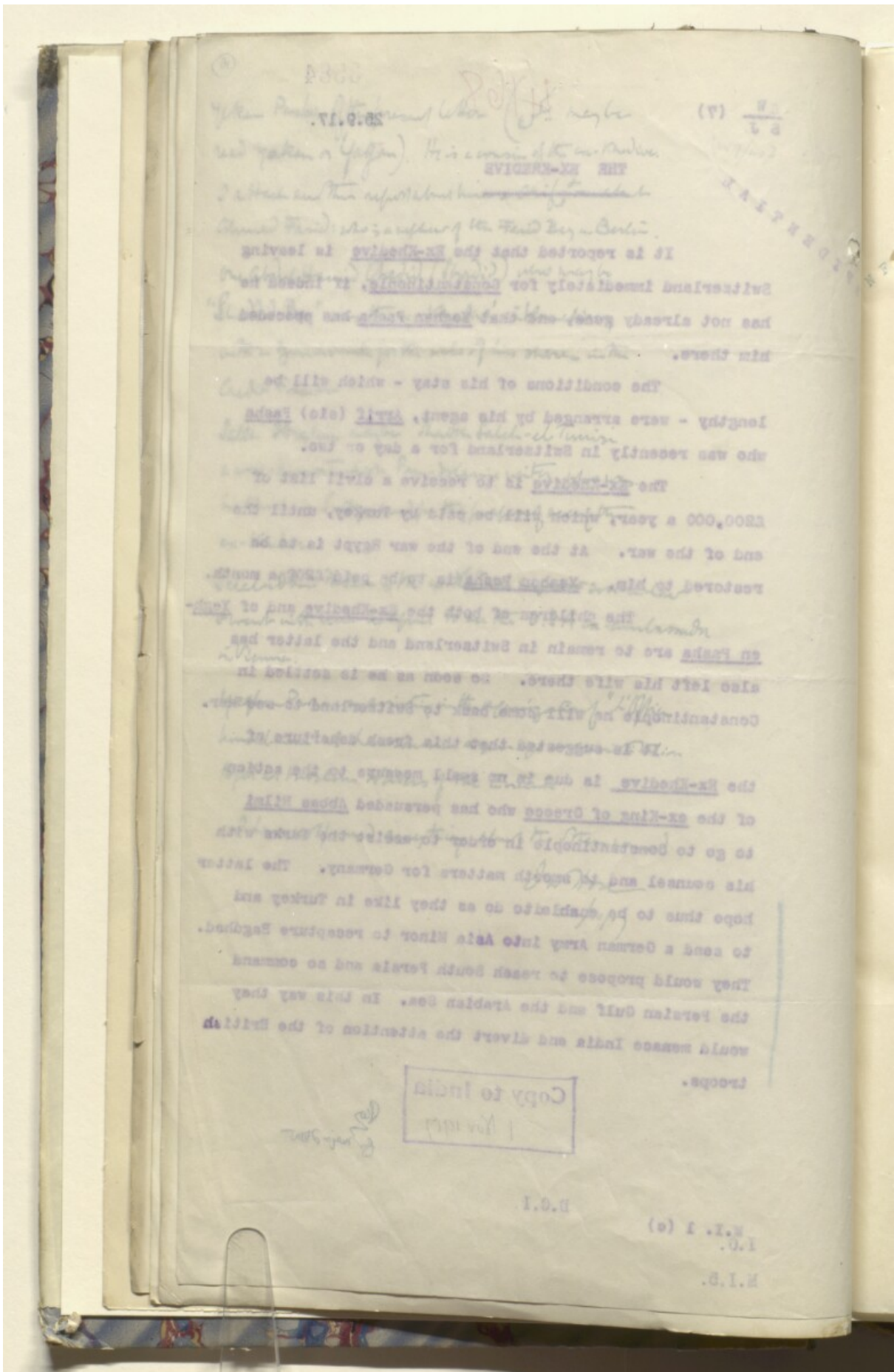
1 Nov 1917

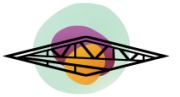
for Major 2017

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26.9.17

AHMED FARID PASHA

(See Note "Islamic Propaganda" d. 18.8.17)

Ahmed Farid Pasha is an Egypto-Syrian and has lived in Constantinople for a considerable time.

He has not, however, held any public office there, and he is considered to have a private fortune.

He is a great Pan-Islamist, and first came into prominence in 1898 when he preached a boycott against Austrian goods on account of the annexation by Austria of the then Turkish province of Herzegovina.

He went to Berlin on his own initiative and not at German invitation.

He has recently published a pamphlet in German entitled "Unsere Feinde".

He is a great friend of Abdul Aziz Shawish and Farid Bey, the Egyptian nationalists.

His present address is

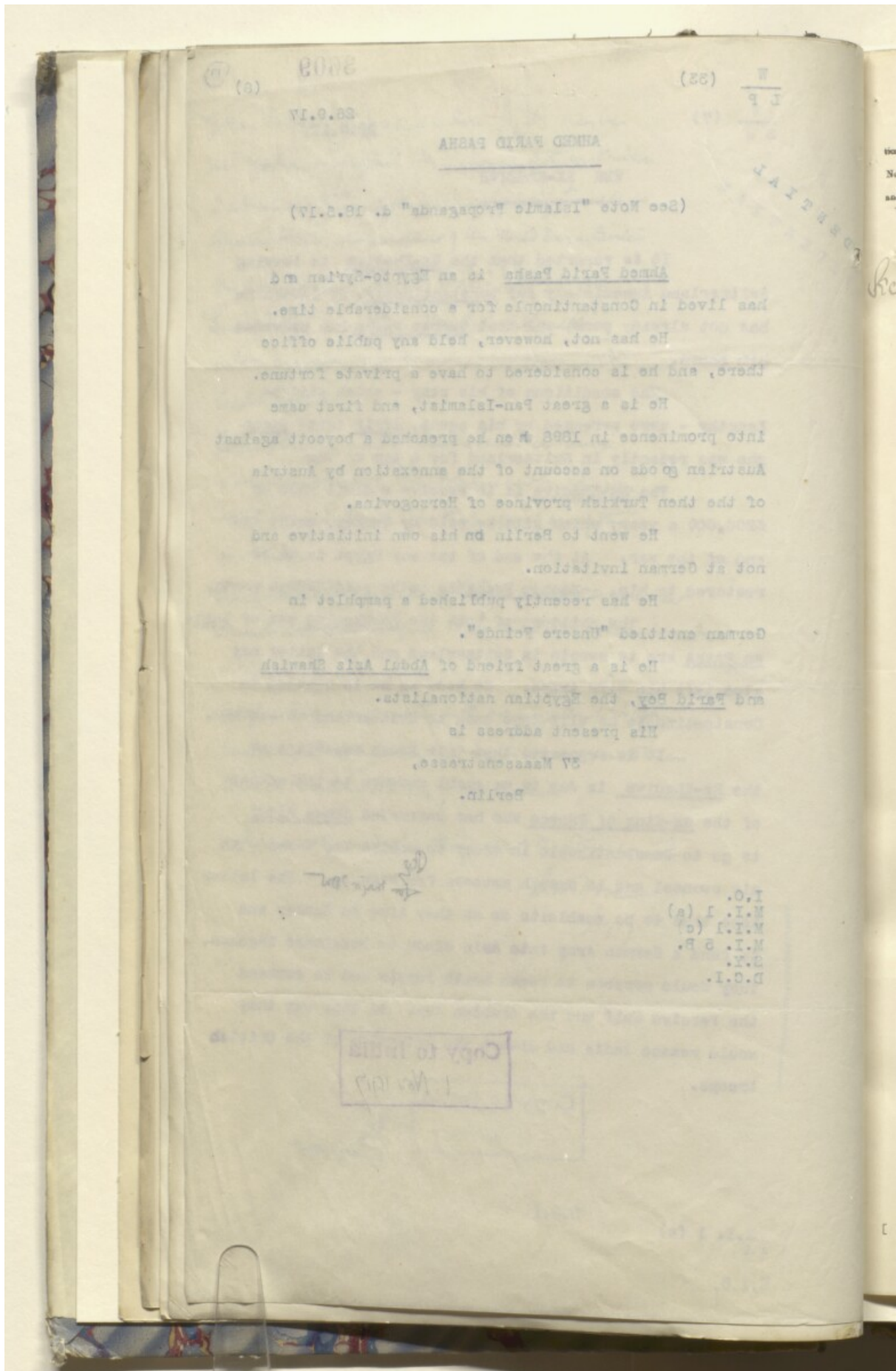
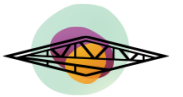
37 Maassenstrasse,  
Berlin.

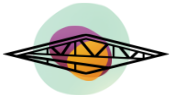
I.C.  
M.I. 1 (a)  
M.I. 1 (c)  
M.I. 5 B.  
S.Y.  
D.C.I.

*File for Major D.B.W.*

Copy to India

1 Nov 1917





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. W 176570 18917  
 and address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.

*Indexed*

P  
 4168  
 1917

18  
*W. 176570*  
*4045*

*Secret.*

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Secret & Political Dept. India Office and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned papers

Foreign Office,

Oct. 17, 1917.

Copy to India  
 1 Nov 1917

Reference to previous correspondence:

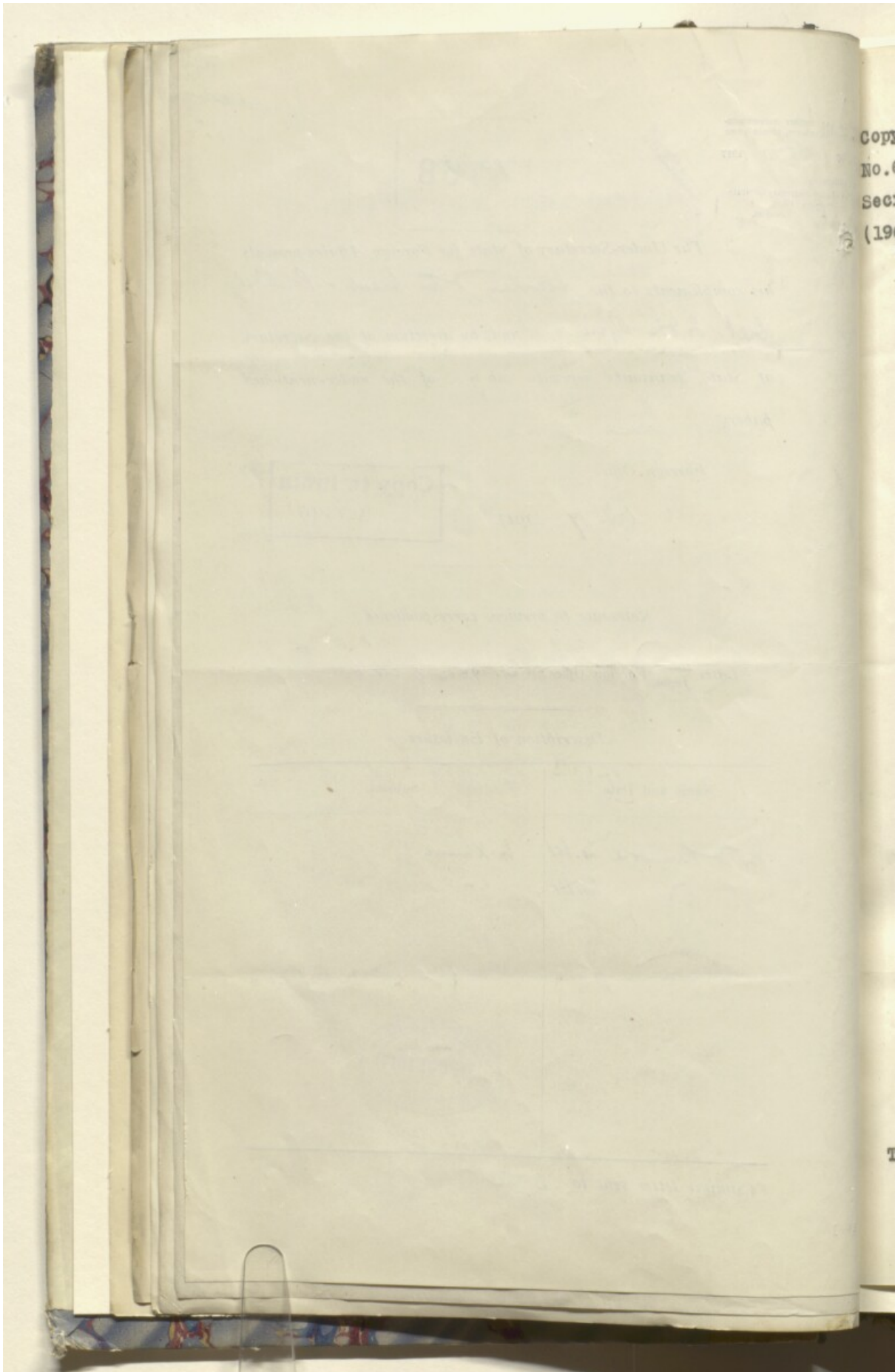
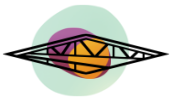
Letter <sup>to</sup> Foreign Office: No. 193572 of Oct. 6.

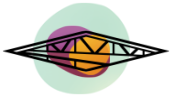
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Mr W Rumbold 20.658</i>	<i>in Khudwi</i>
<i>5/1 20.161</i>	-

RECEIVED IN  
 18 OCT 1917  
 POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

(Similar letter sent to *J.M.*)





Copy.  
No. 658.  
Secret.  
(196569)

*W. P. H.*  
*no. 658*

BERNE,

4168  
October 8th, 1917.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 925 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to report that the ex Khedive, accompanied by Yeghen Pasha, Chedid Bey and Nouredin Bey, visited the Turkish Minister here on October 3rd, accompanied by the German and Austrian Ministers. It is understood that the Khedive's forthcoming visit to Syria was the subject of discussion.

The Turkish Minister is understood to have left Berne in order to see the Khedive off from Zurich.

The latter is travelling with a large entourage of which the following are given to me as the names of the most prominent members:-

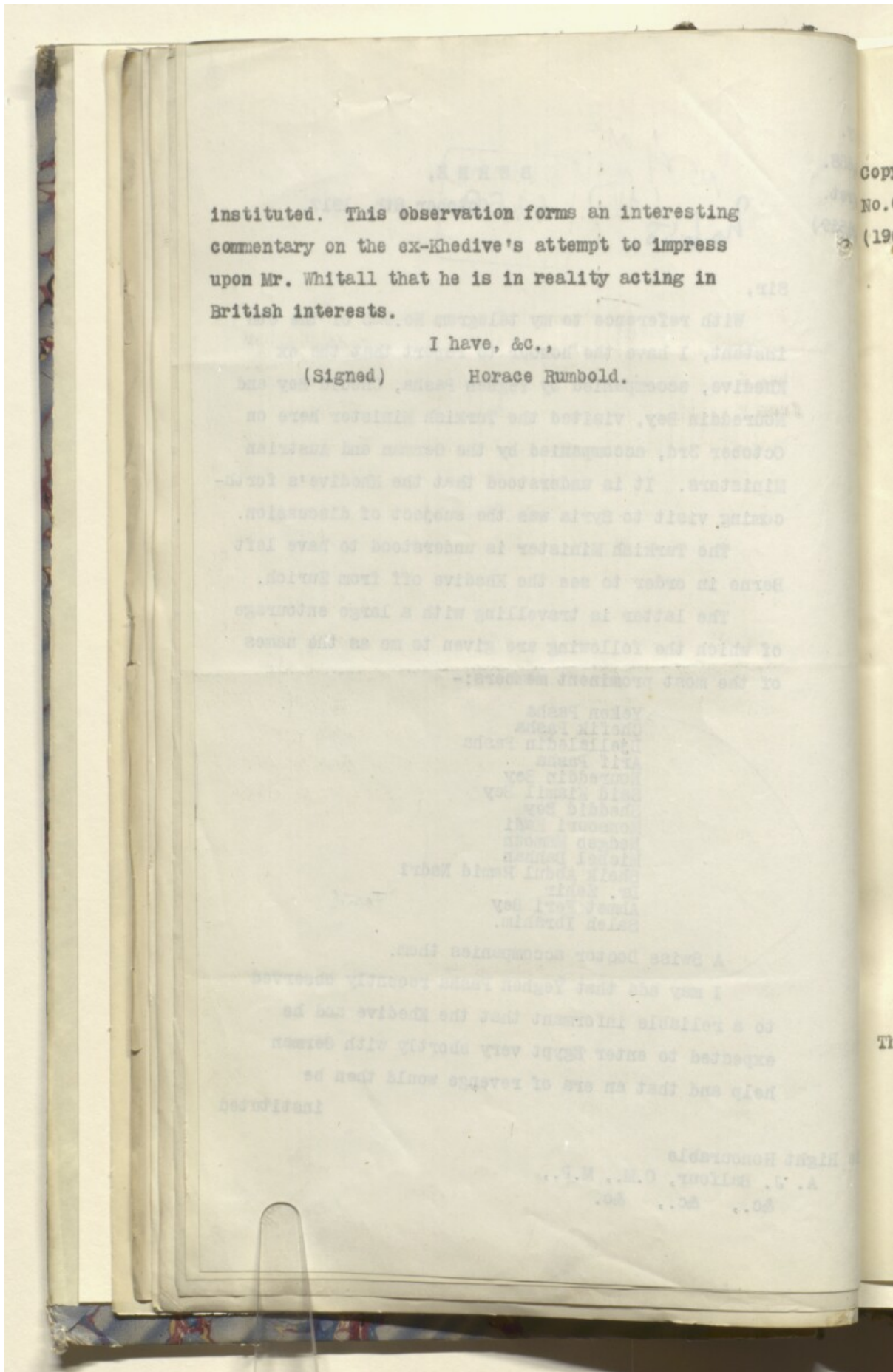
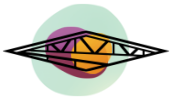
→ Yeken Pasha  
Chefik Pasha  
Djellaledin Pasha  
Arif Pasha  
Nouredin Bey  
Said Kiamil Bey  
Sheddid Bey  
Monsouri Kadi  
Nedgeb Memoun  
Michel Dahhan  
Sheik Abdul Hamid Nadri  
Dr. Zahir  
Ahmet Peri Bey  
Saleh Ibrahim.

*Fand*

A Swiss Doctor accompanies them.

I may add that Yeghen Pasha recently observed to a reliable informant that the Khedive and he expected to enter Egypt very shortly with German help and that an era of revenge would then be instituted

The Right Honourable  
A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.

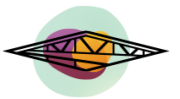


instituted. This observation forms an interesting commentary on the ex-Khedive's attempt to impress upon Mr. Whitall that he is in reality acting in British interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Horace Rumbold.

Copy  
No.  
(19



Copy.  
No. 660.  
(196570)

B E R N E,

October 8th, 1917.

4168

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 925 of October 6th, I have the honour to report that I am informed from a fairly reliable source that the real reason why the ex-Khedive is returning to Turkey is partly fear of the Bolo Pasha scandal, and partly that he has come to the end of his resources.

The Germans are stated to have lately sent Baron von Richthofen to tell the ex-Khedive that the past was "forgotten and forgiven". The latter is further alleged to have told the Turks that Great Britain had invited him to act as an intermediary between the Egyptian Government and the Mussulman chiefs in Arabia, but that he had refused to do so. The Turks then, believing that he had real influence in Arabia, accepted his offer to undertake a similar mission on their behalf.

I have, &c.,

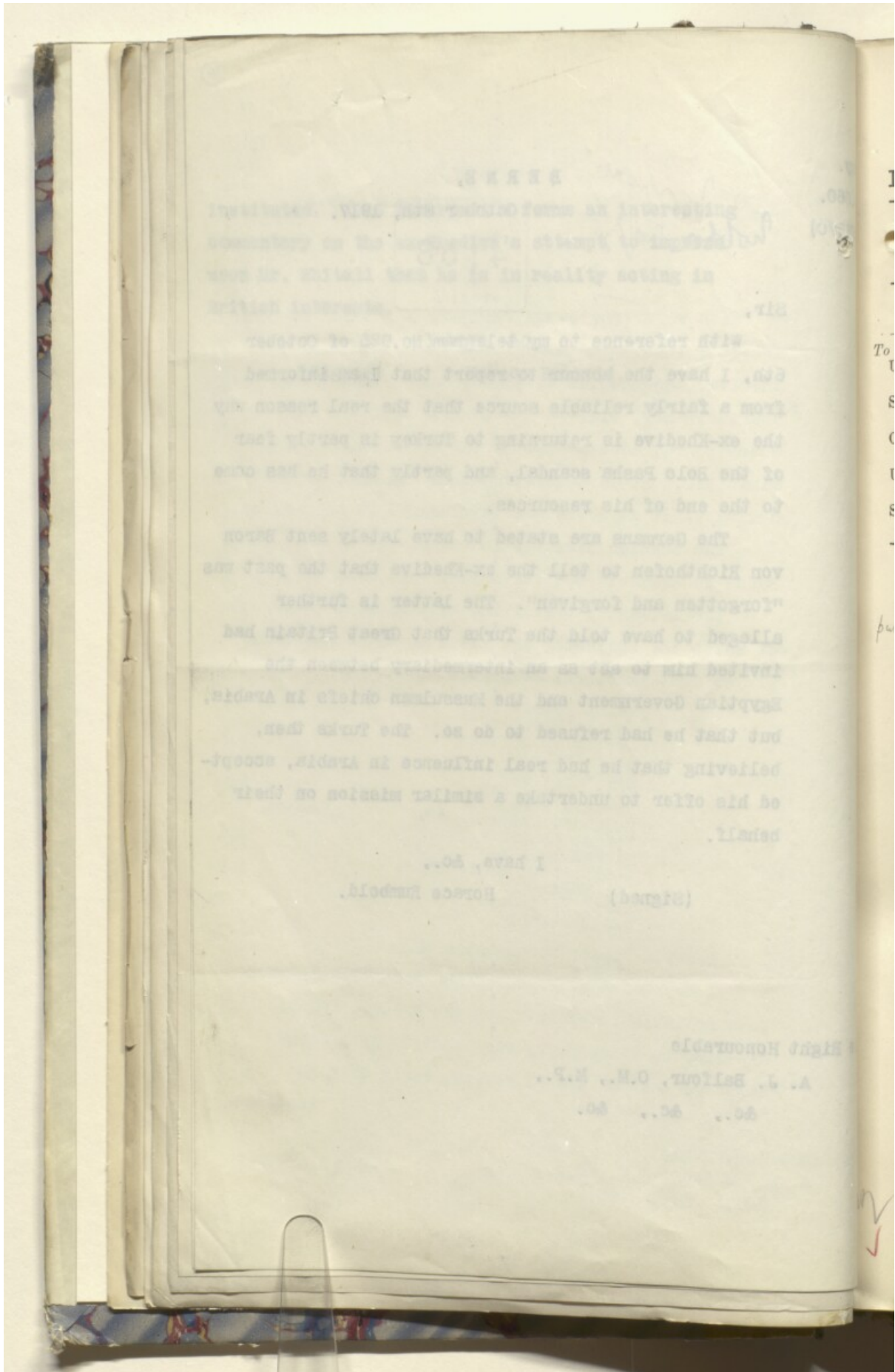
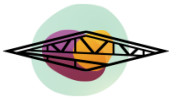
(Signed)

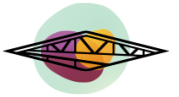
Horace Rumbold.

The Right Honourable

A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.





②

Put away with 3136  
14

Register No. 4045

**Minute Paper.** **S. Secret Department.**

Letter from Foreign Office } Dated 11 } October 1917.  
Rec. 12 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary . . . .	12 Oct.	J.Y.	<u>Egypt</u>
Secretary of State . . . .			movements of the ex-Khedive
Committee . . . . .			
Under Secretary . . . .			
Secretary of State . . . .			

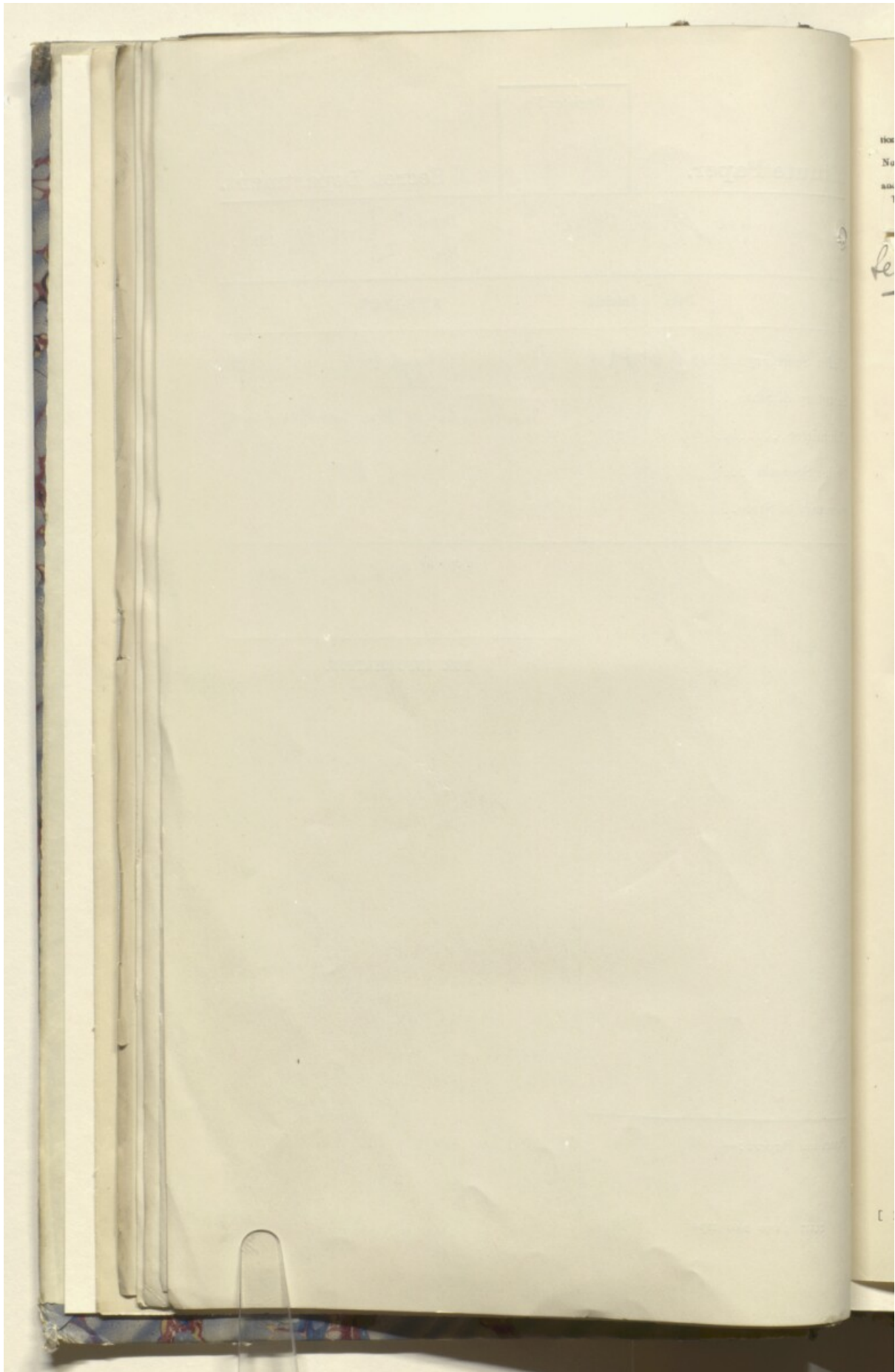
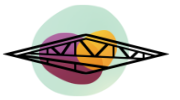
Copy to India - 18 Oct

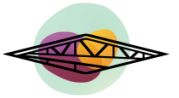
put by J.W.H.

FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers :—

21517 1 1500 2000 11/16





In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. W 1935724 /1917

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State  
Foreign Office,  
London.

P  
4045  
1917

44071 (21)

*Secret*

*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Director of the Political and Secret Dept. India Office and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper*

Foreign Office,

Oct. 11, 1917.

Reference to previous correspondence:

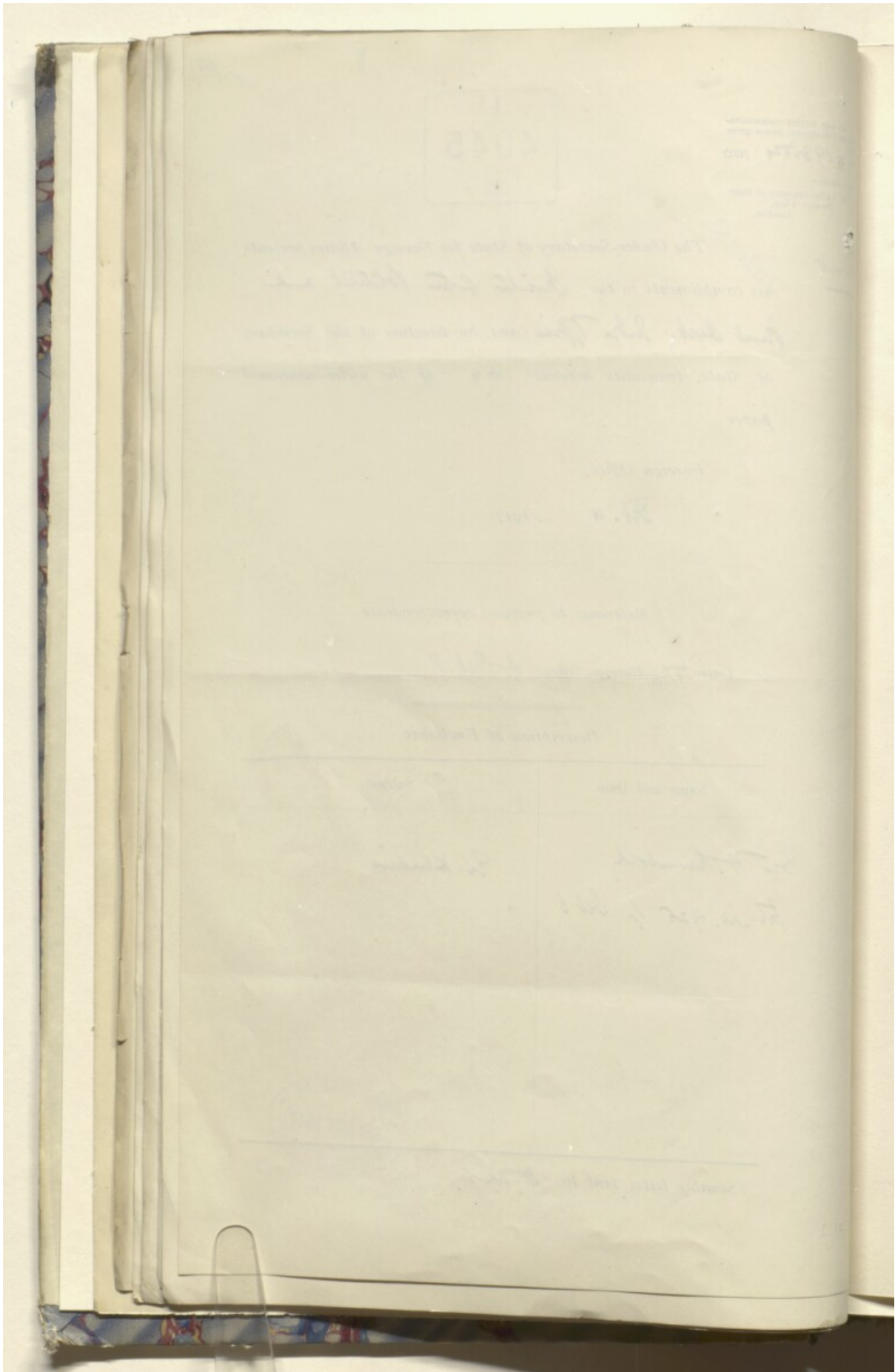
Letter ~~to~~ from Foreign Office: *of Oct. 8.*

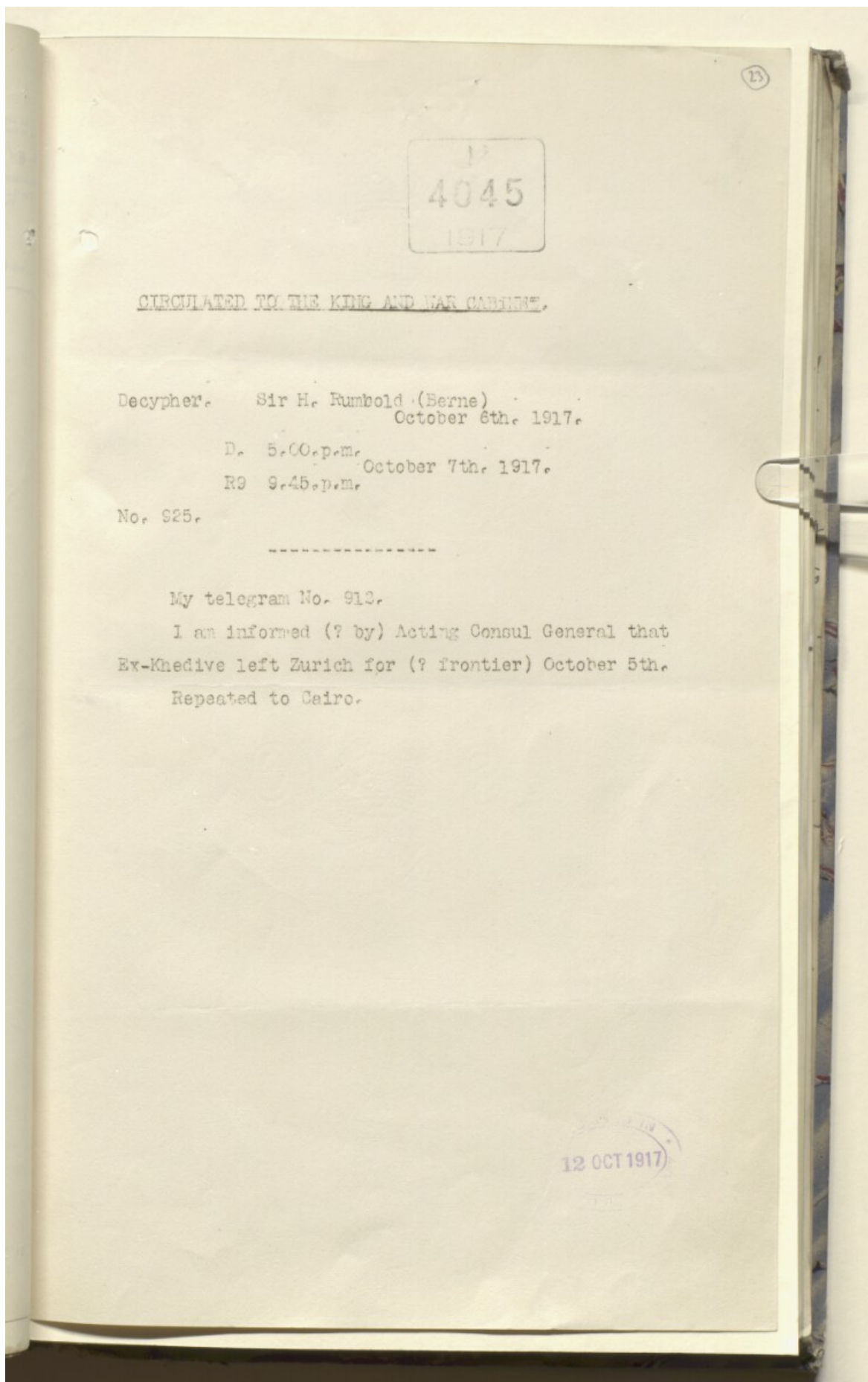
Description of Enclosure.

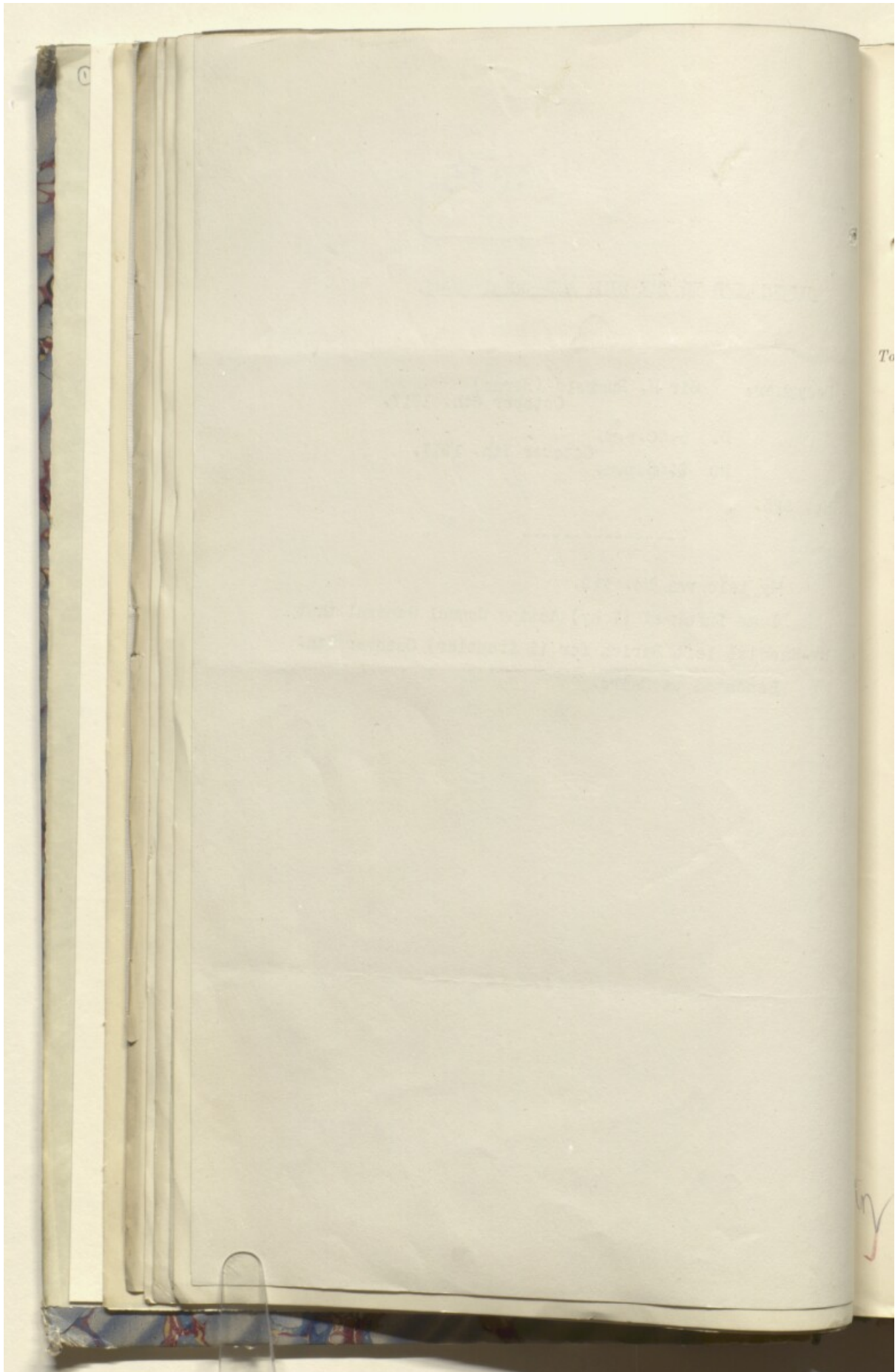
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Sir H. Knibbold St. No. 925 of Oct 6.</i>	<i>Ex. Khedive</i>

RECEIVED IN  
12 OCT 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

(Similar letter sent to *D. M. I.*)









(24)

Register No.  
*4011*

Minute Paper. Put away with 3136  
14

**S. Secret Department.**

---

FO. Dated *9 Oct* 1917.  
Rec. *9 Oct* 1917.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary...	<i>9 Oct.</i>	<i>J.F.</i>	<u>Egypt</u> <i>Movements of the ex-Khedive</i>
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary...			
Secretary of State...			

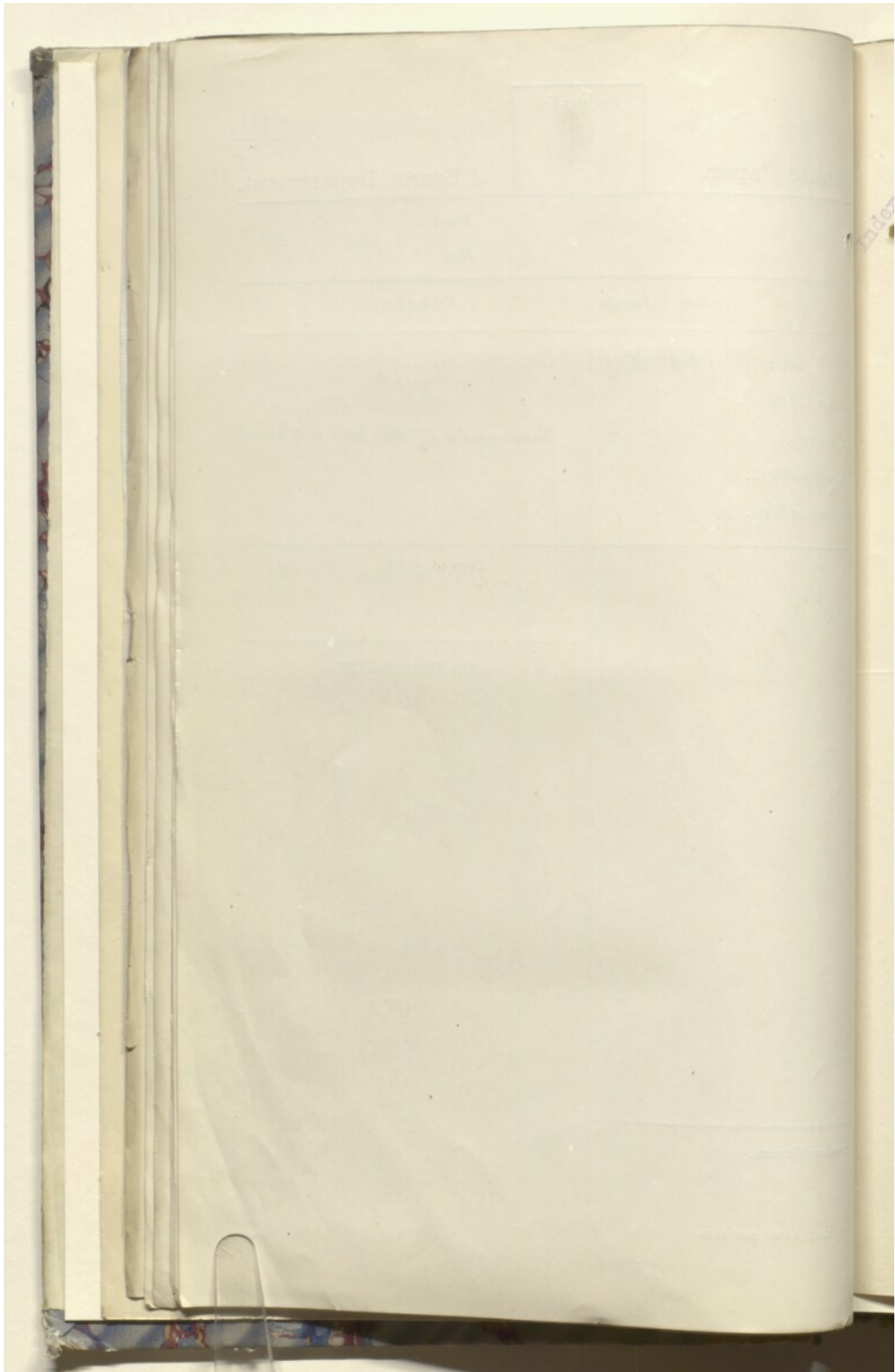
*Copy to India - 11 Oct*

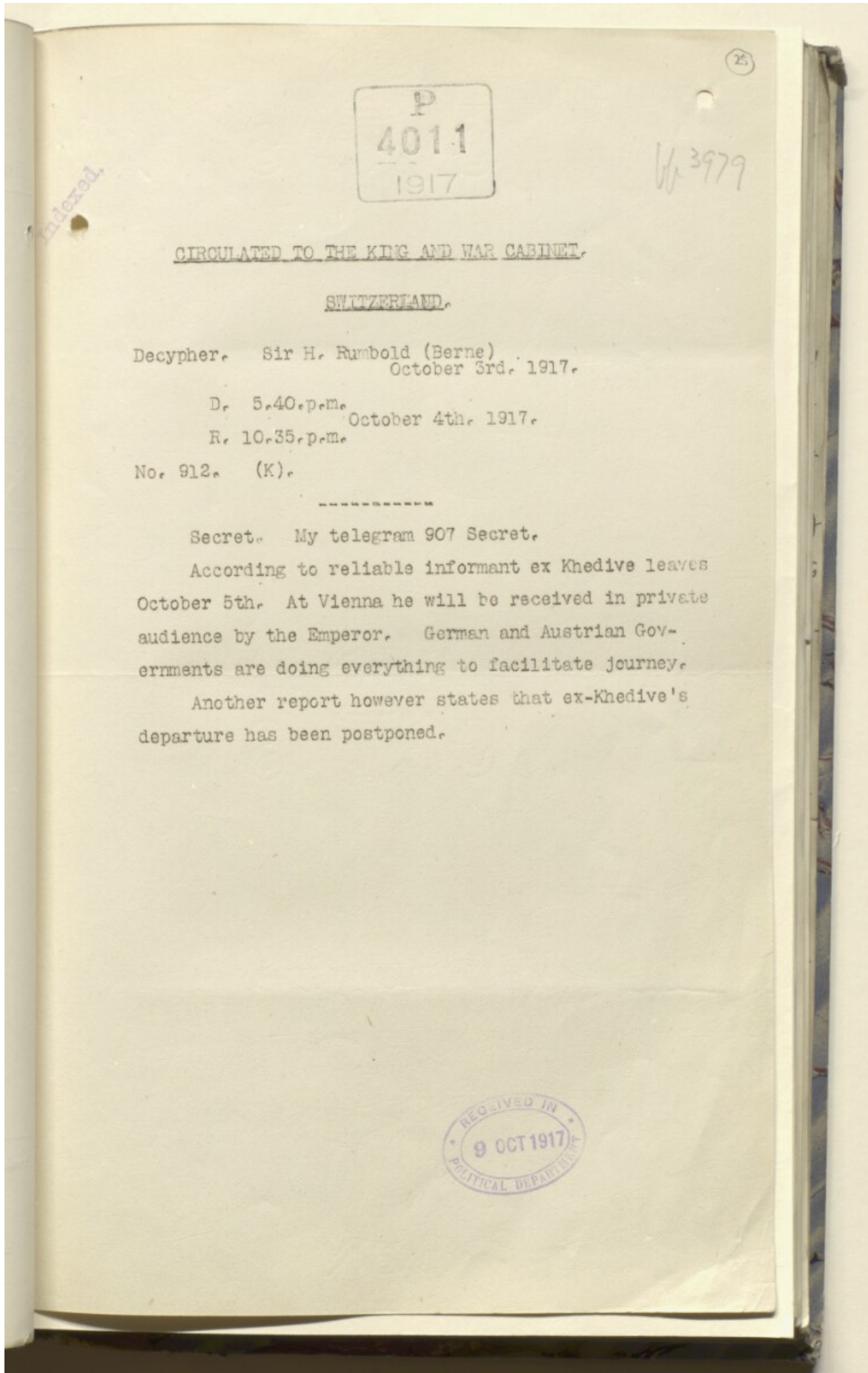
FOR INFORMATION.

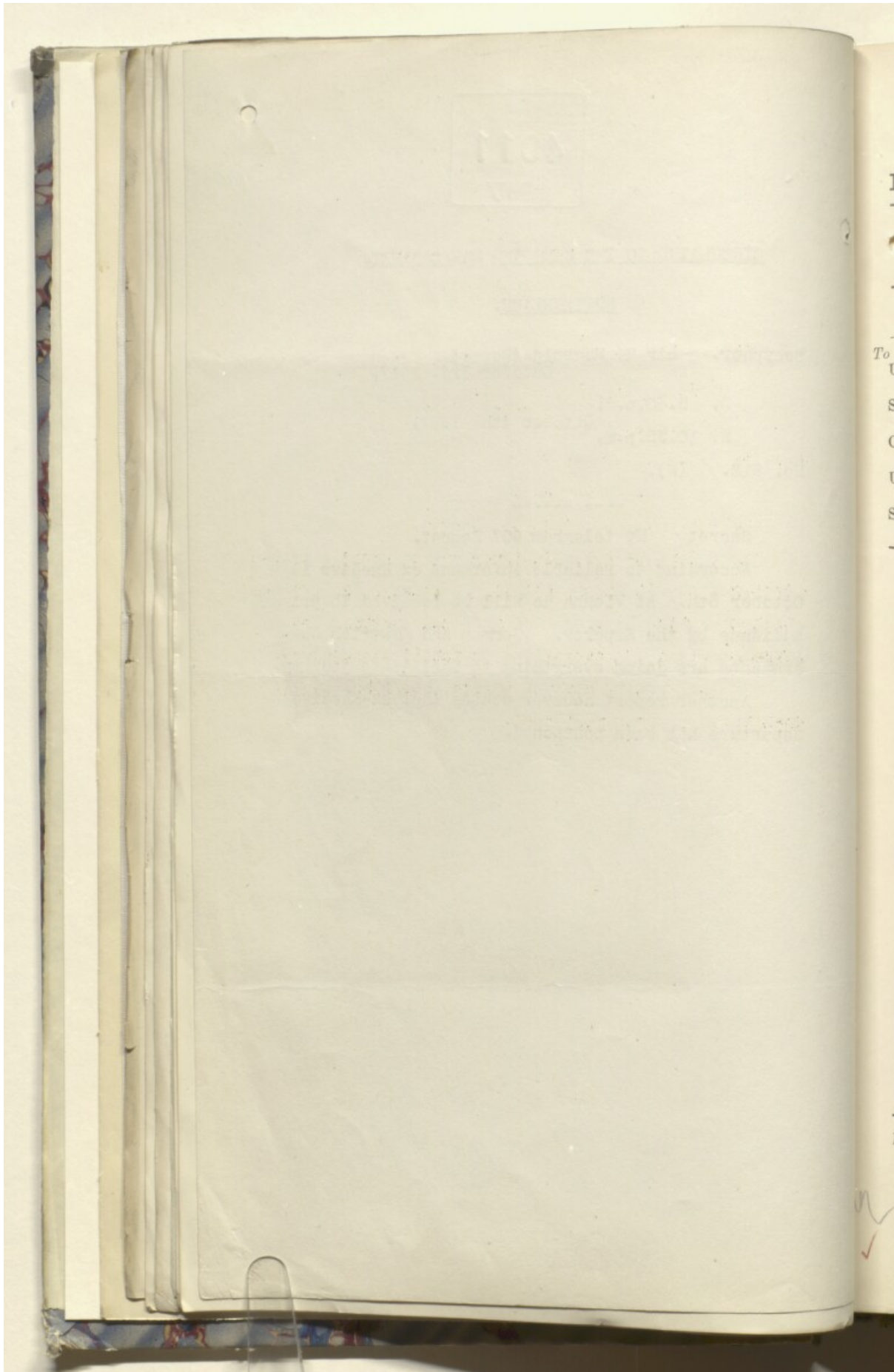
*W.H.  
7. W.H.  
9/10*

Previous Papers:—

21517 1 1500 2000 11/16









(26)

Register No. Put away with 3136

**3979** 14

**Minute Paper.** **S. Secret Department.**

---

Fo. Dated 3

Rec. 4 Oct 1917.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary....	4 Oct.	J.S.S.	<u>Egypt</u> Movements of ex-Khedive
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary....			
Secretary of State...			

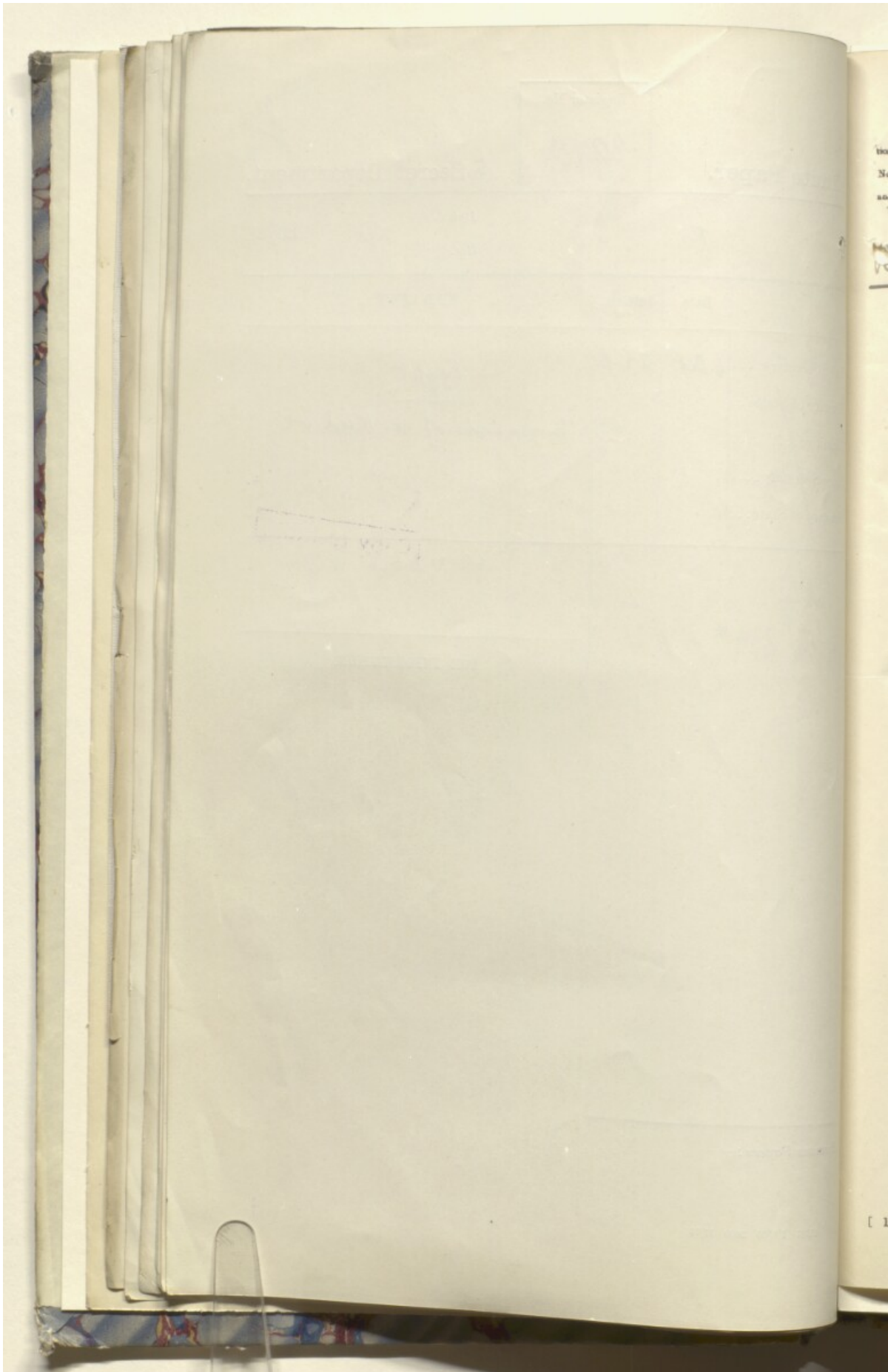
Copy to India 11 Oct

FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers :—

21517 I 1500 2000 11/16

*Went by 5/10 J. W. H.*





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. W 188287/W 1917  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State  
Foreign Office,  
London.

P  
3979  
1917

(27)  
W/3572

Secret

**Indexed.**

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Political and Secret Department, India Office and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper

Foreign Office,

Oct. 3, 1917.

Copy to India  
11 Oct

Reference to previous correspondence:

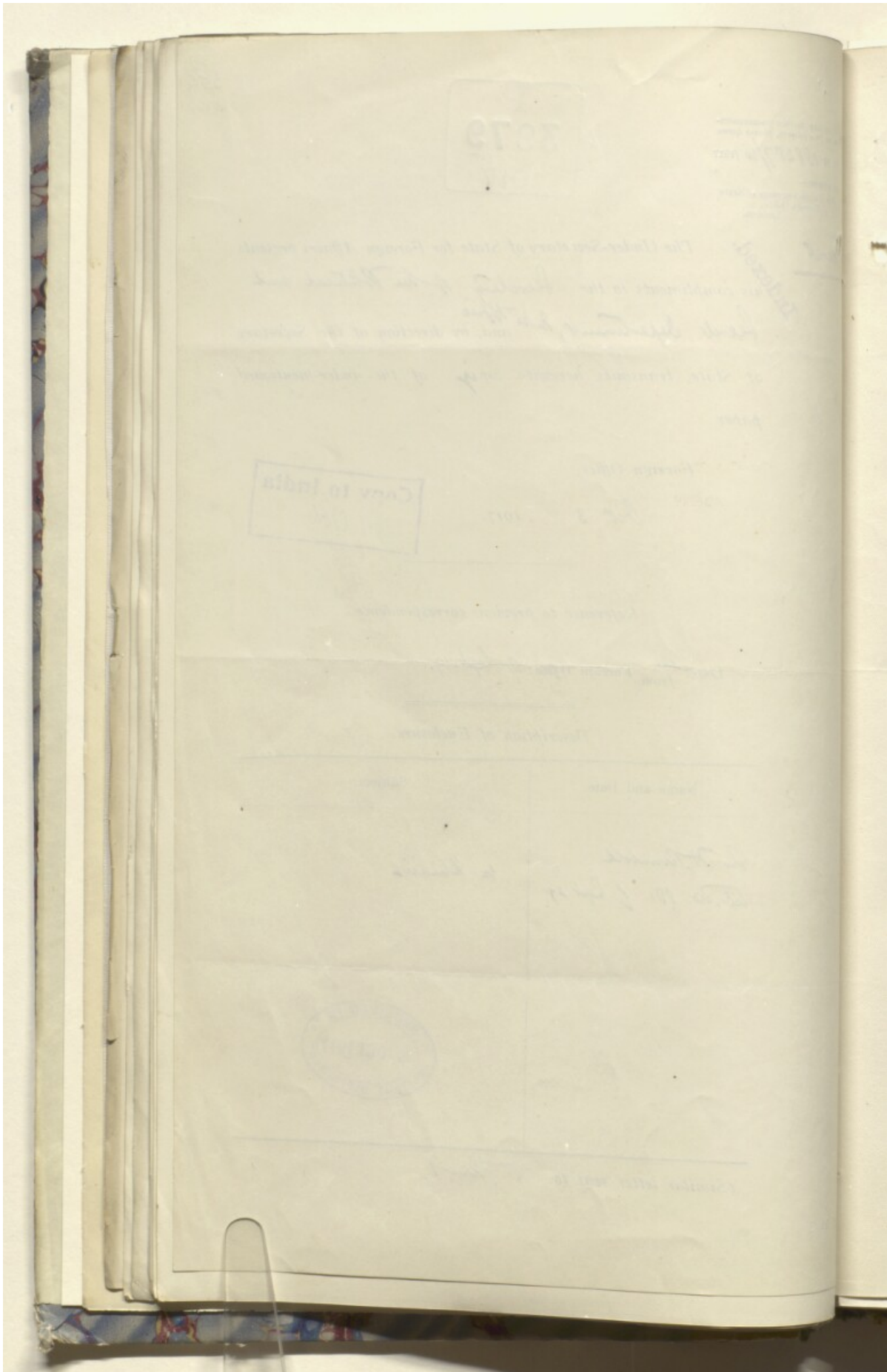
Letter from Foreign Office: 7 Sept. 19.

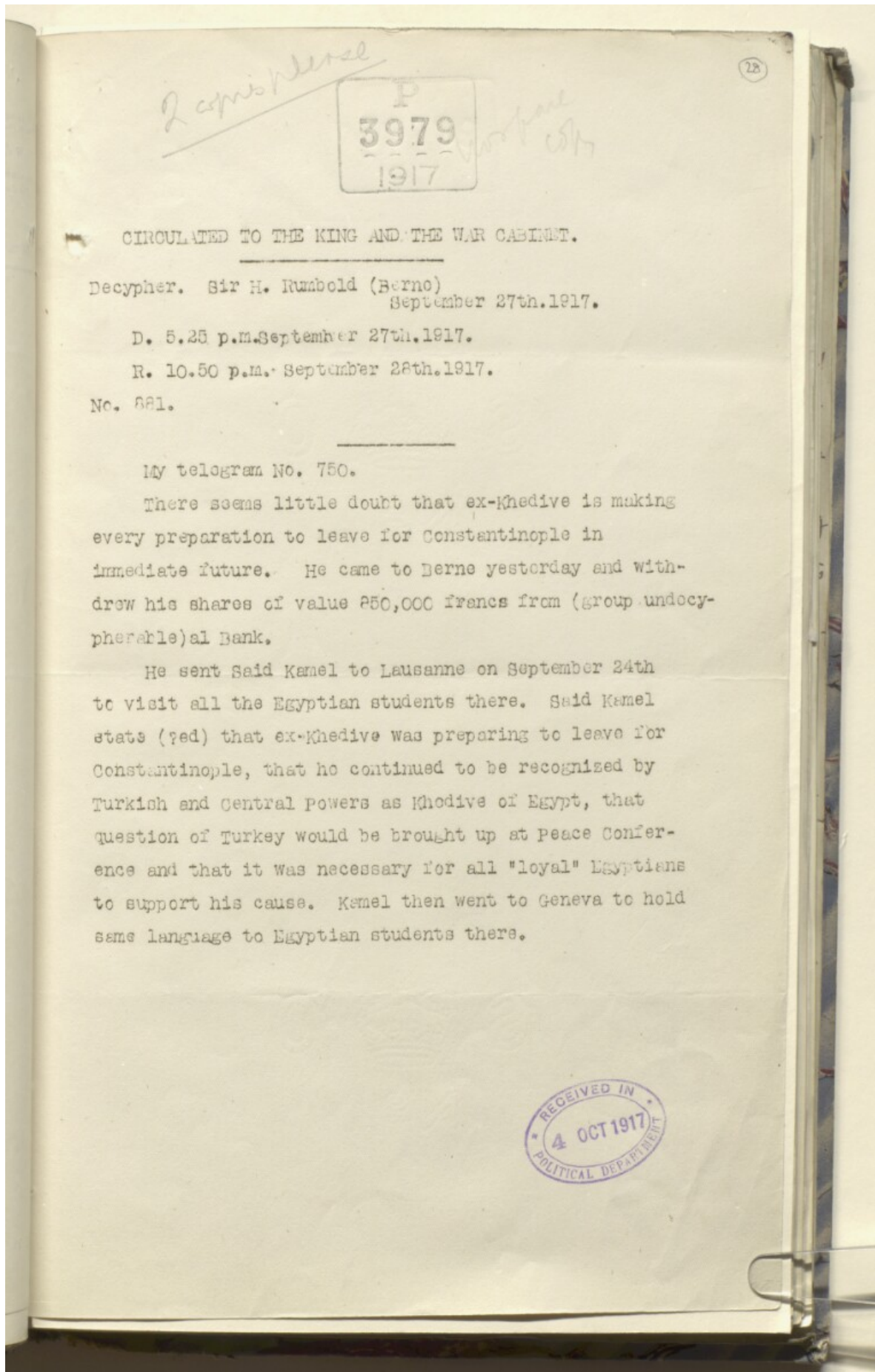
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr H. Pembroke let. no. 101 of Sept 27	ex-Khedive

RECEIVED IN  
4 OCT 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

(Similar letter sent to J. W. S.)





*2 copies*

CIRCULATED TO THE KING AND THE WAR CABINET.

Decypher. Sir H. Rumbold (Berne)  
September 27th. 1917.

D. 5.25 p.m. September 27th. 1917.

R. 10.50 p.m. September 28th. 1917.

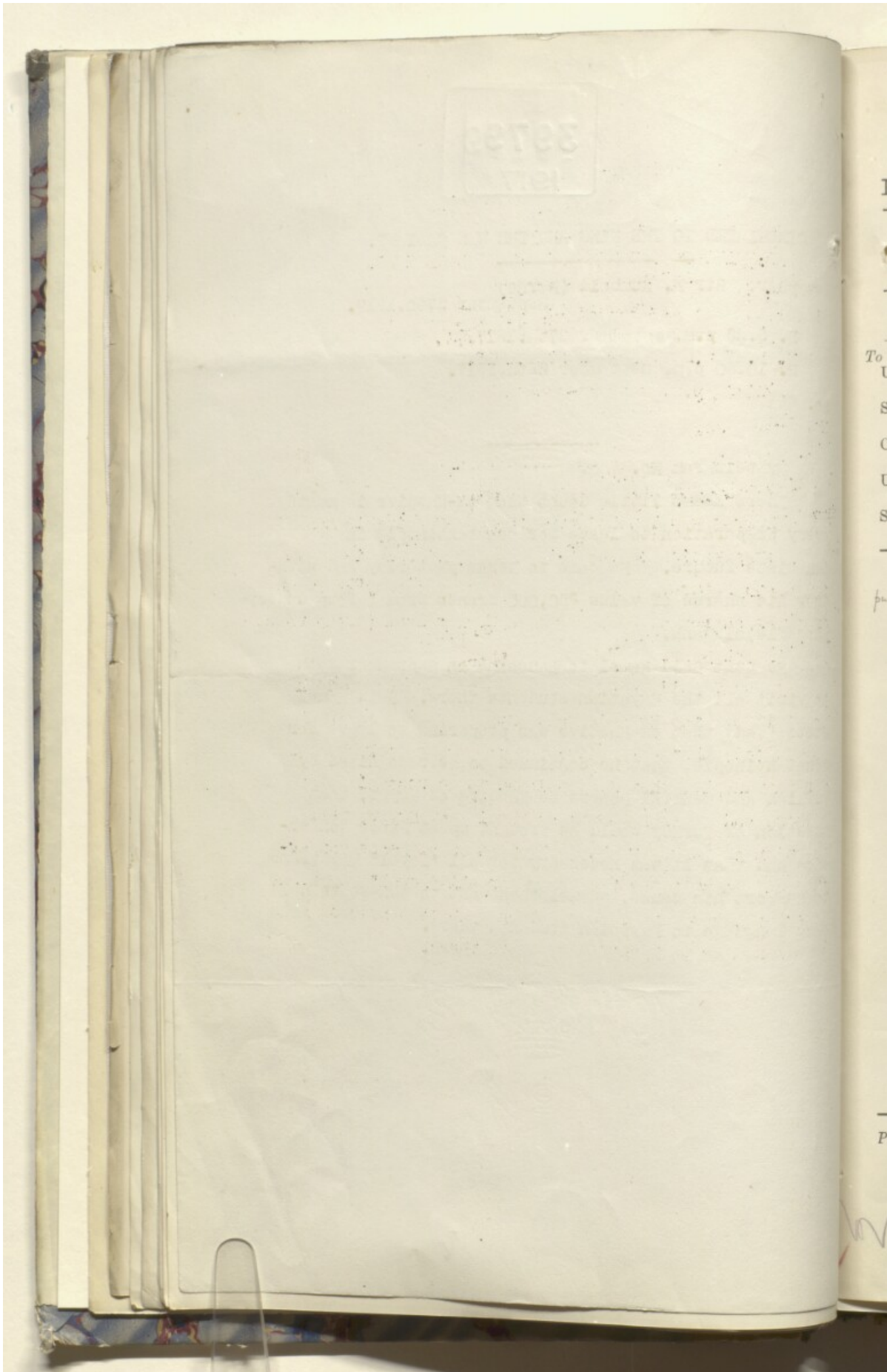
No. 881.

My telegram No. 750.

There seems little doubt that ex-Khedive is making every preparation to leave for Constantinople in immediate future. He came to Berne yesterday and withdrew his shares of value 250,000 francs from (group undecypherable)al Bank.

He sent Said Kamel to Lausanne on September 24th to visit all the Egyptian students there. Said Kamel states (yed) that ex-Khedive was preparing to leave for Constantinople, that he continued to be recognized by Turkish and Central powers as Khedive of Egypt, that question of Turkey would be brought up at Peace Conference and that it was necessary for all "loyal" Egyptians to support his cause. Kamel then went to Geneva to hold same language to Egyptian students there.







(2A)  
Put away with 3136  
14

Register No.  
3518

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

*Zimm F.O.* Dated 3 Sept 1917.  
Rec. 4 -

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary...	5/9	W.M.	Egypt.
Secretary of State...	5	W.M.	Turkish intrigues with ex-Khedive.
Committee.....			
Under Secretary...			The ex-Khedive said he about to leave Switzerland for Constantinople
Secretary of State...			

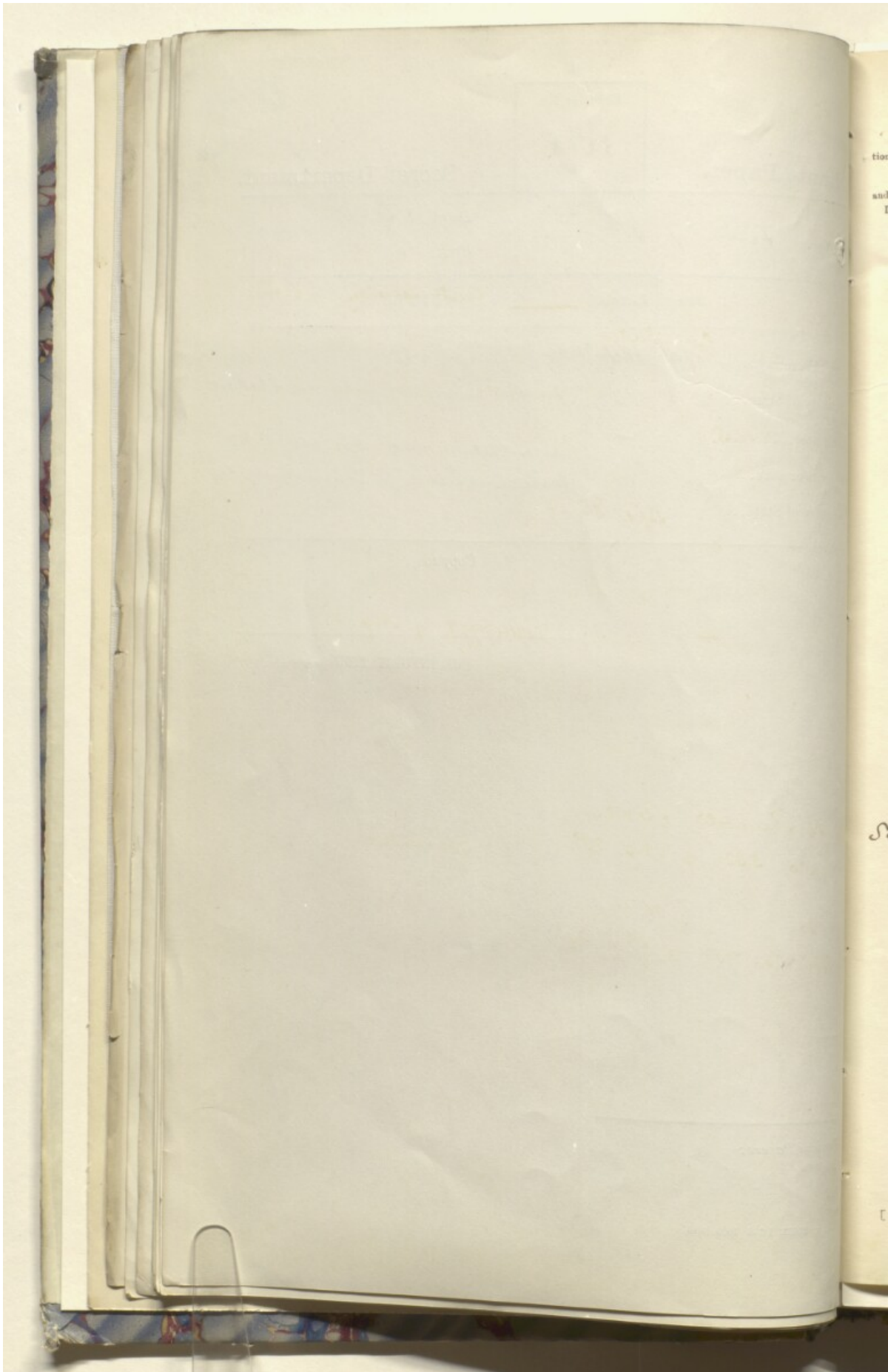
Copy to India - 6/10 Sep

FOR INFORMATION.

*W.M.  
C.M.  
E.G.*

Previous Papers:—  
3255

20663 1658 1000 5/16





In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. W/169916 1917 and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State  
Foreign Office,  
London.

P  
3518  
1917

30  
M 3255  
with 305474

Indexed

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Secretary Under-Secretary of State for India, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned papers.

Foreign Office,  
Sept. 3<sup>d</sup>, 1917.

Reference to previous correspondence:—

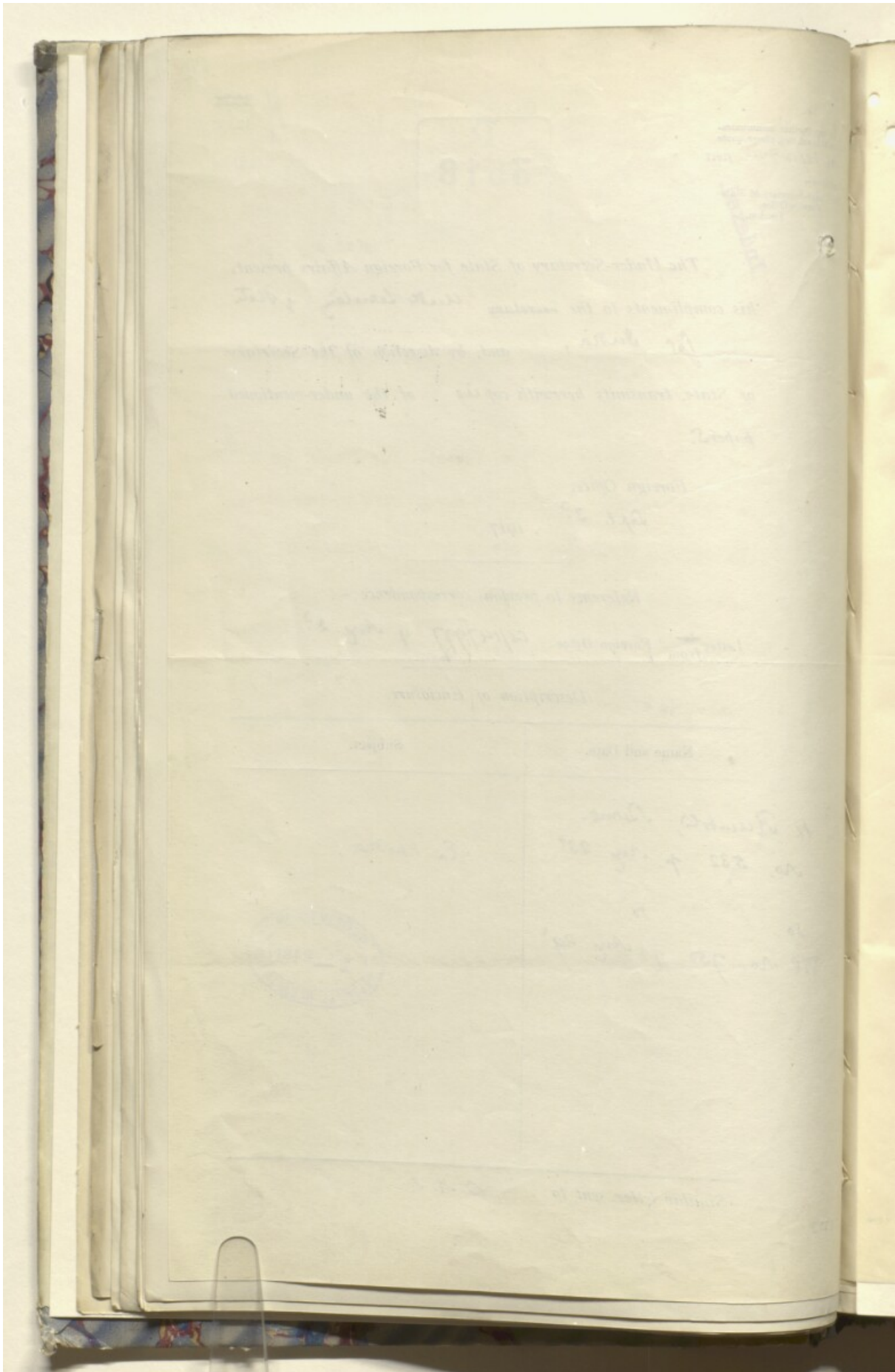
Letter from Foreign Office: W/147997 4 Aug. 2<sup>d</sup>

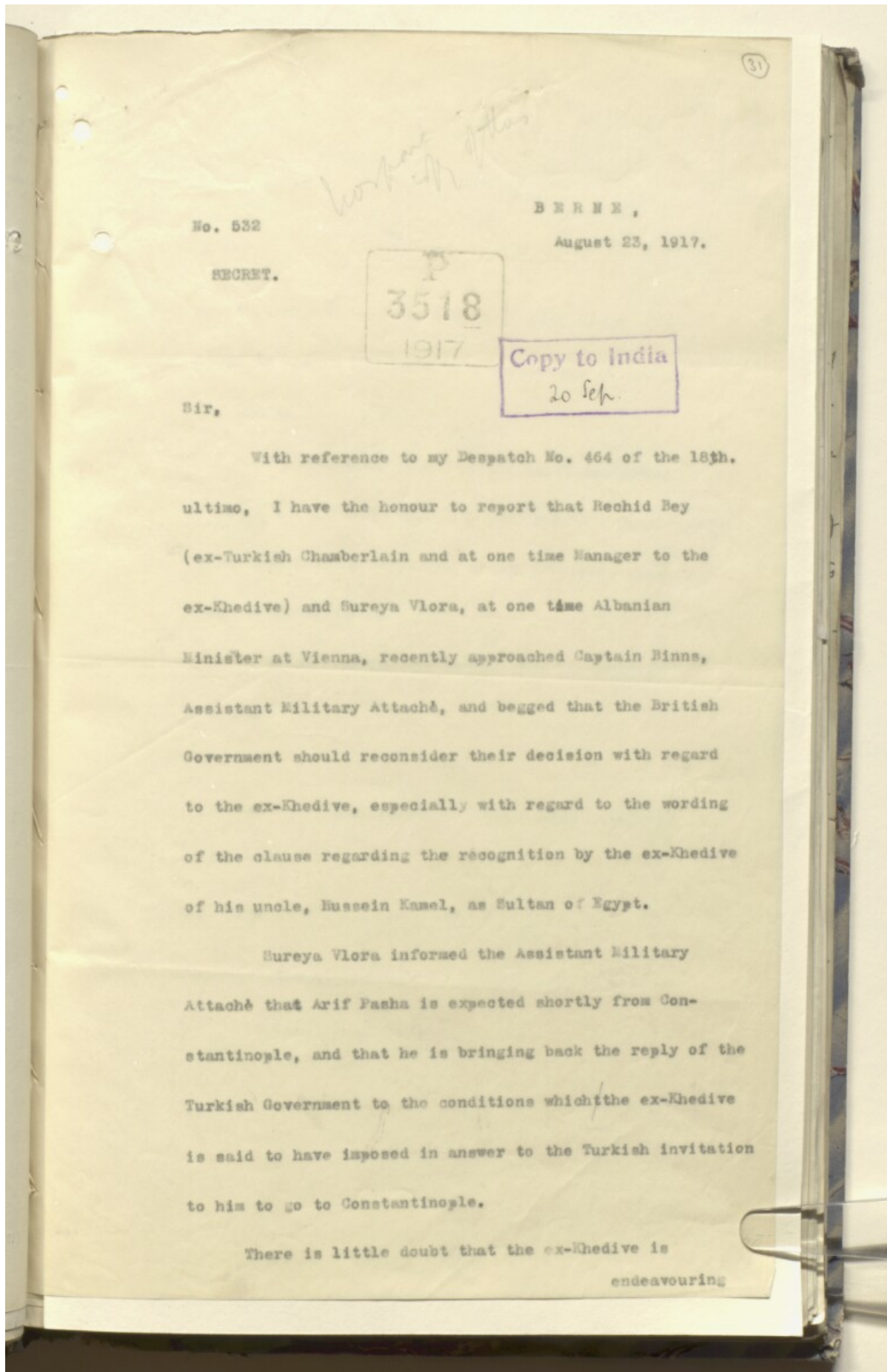
Description of Enclosure.

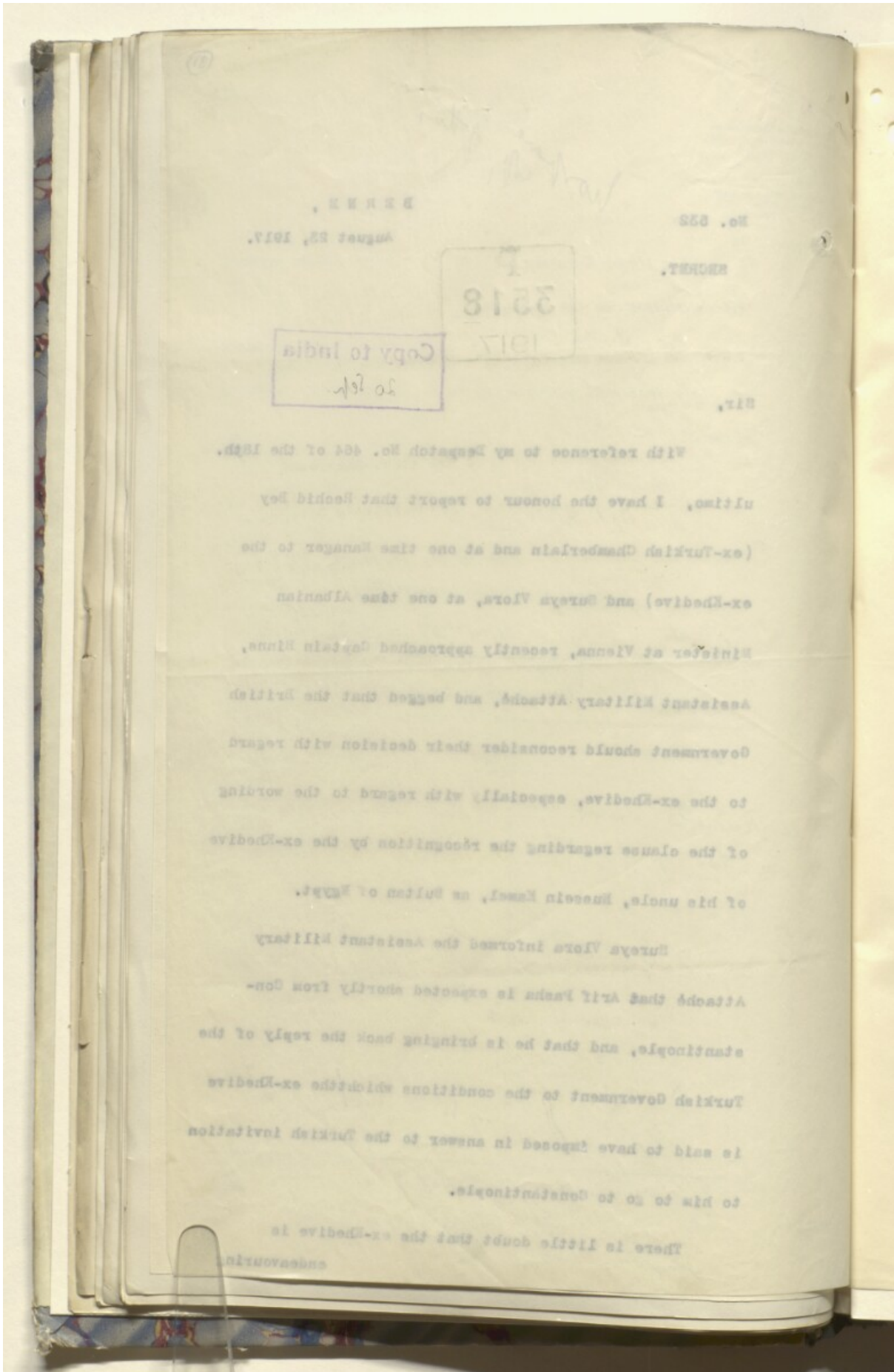
Name and Date.	Subject.
<p>Sir H. Rumbold, Berne. no. 532 7 Aug. 23<sup>d</sup></p> <p>do. no. 750 7 Aug. 29<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>Ex. Khedive.</p>

RECEIVED IN  
4 SEP 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Similar letter sent to D.A.S. )









32

2.

endeavouring to use the return of Arif Pasha as a lever to induce His Majesty's Government to accept his terms.

Captain Binns informed the above-mentioned persons that, in his opinion, His Majesty's Government would now decline to listen to any proposals emanating from the ex-Khedive.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

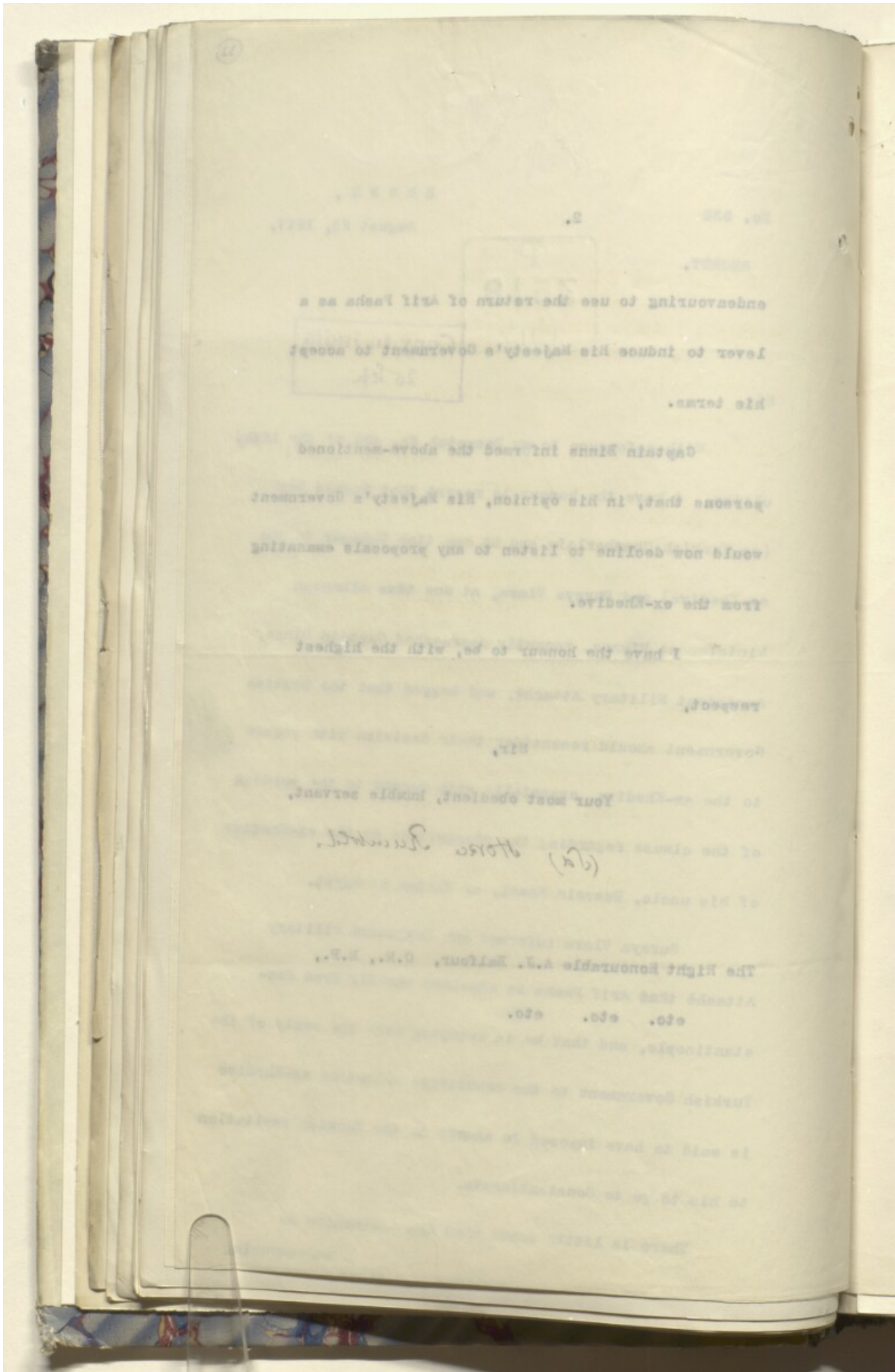
Sir,

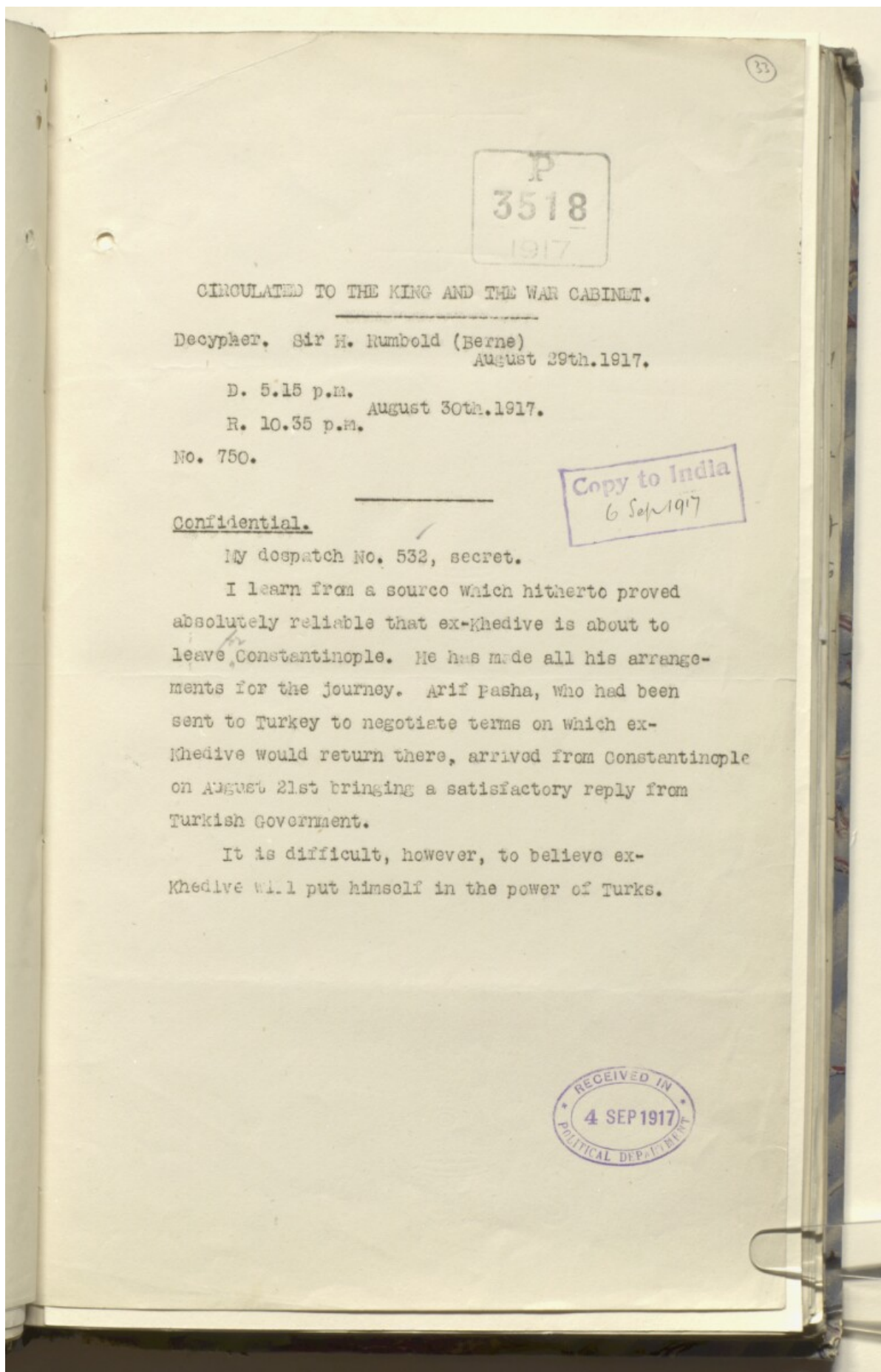
Your most obedient, humble servant,

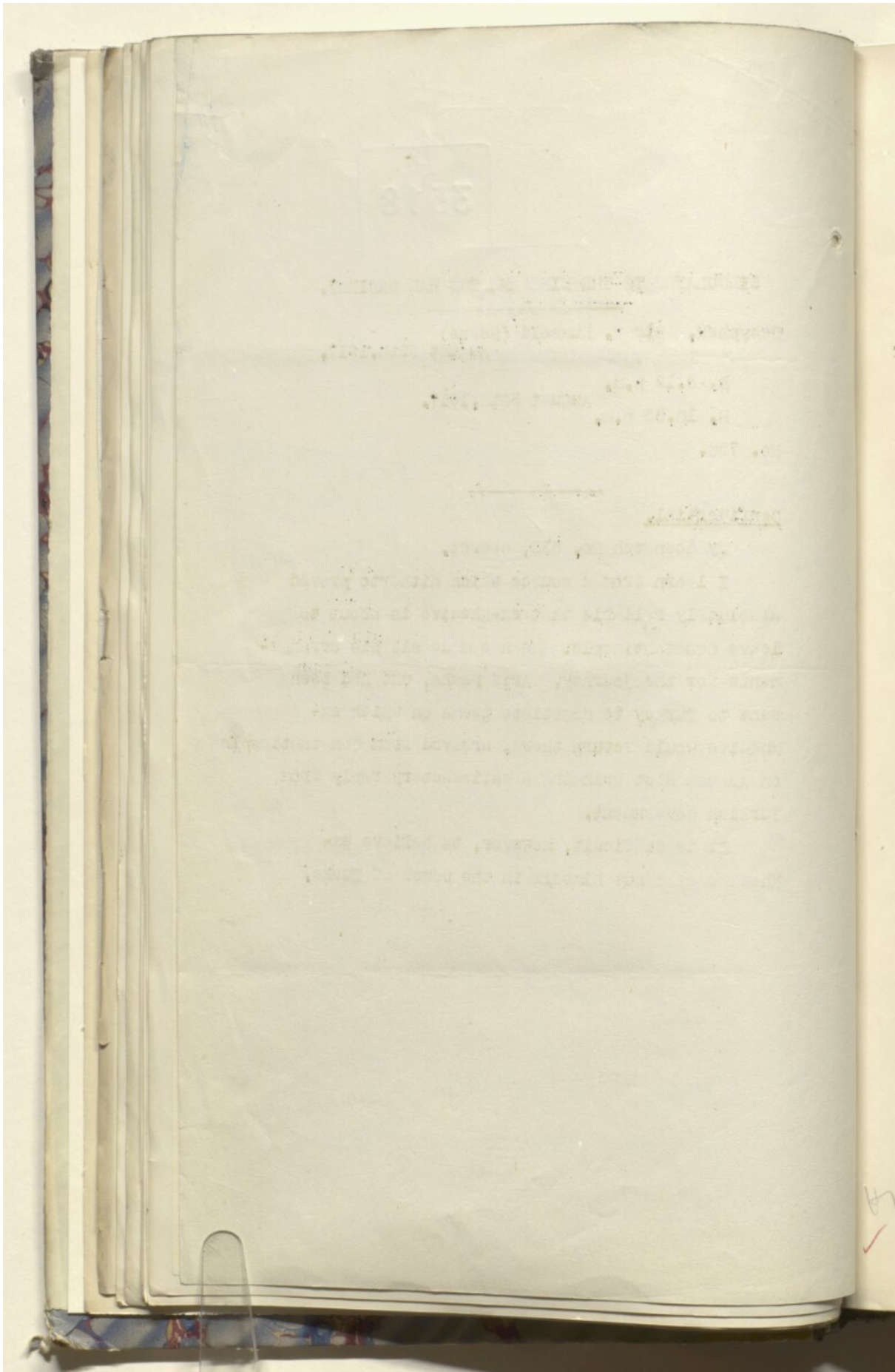
(Sd) Horre Rumbold.

The Right Honourable A.J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.,

etc. etc. etc.









Register No.
Put away with **3136**  
**14**

**Minute Paper.**

3255

**S. Secret Department.**

---

To. Dated 13 Aug 1917.

Rec.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary . . . . .	13 Aug	JY	<u>Egypt</u> Turkish intrigues with ex-Khedive
Secretary of State . . . . .	14	Abd	
Committee . . . . .			
Under Secretary . . . . .			
Secretary of State . . . . .			

Copy to India 16 Aug.

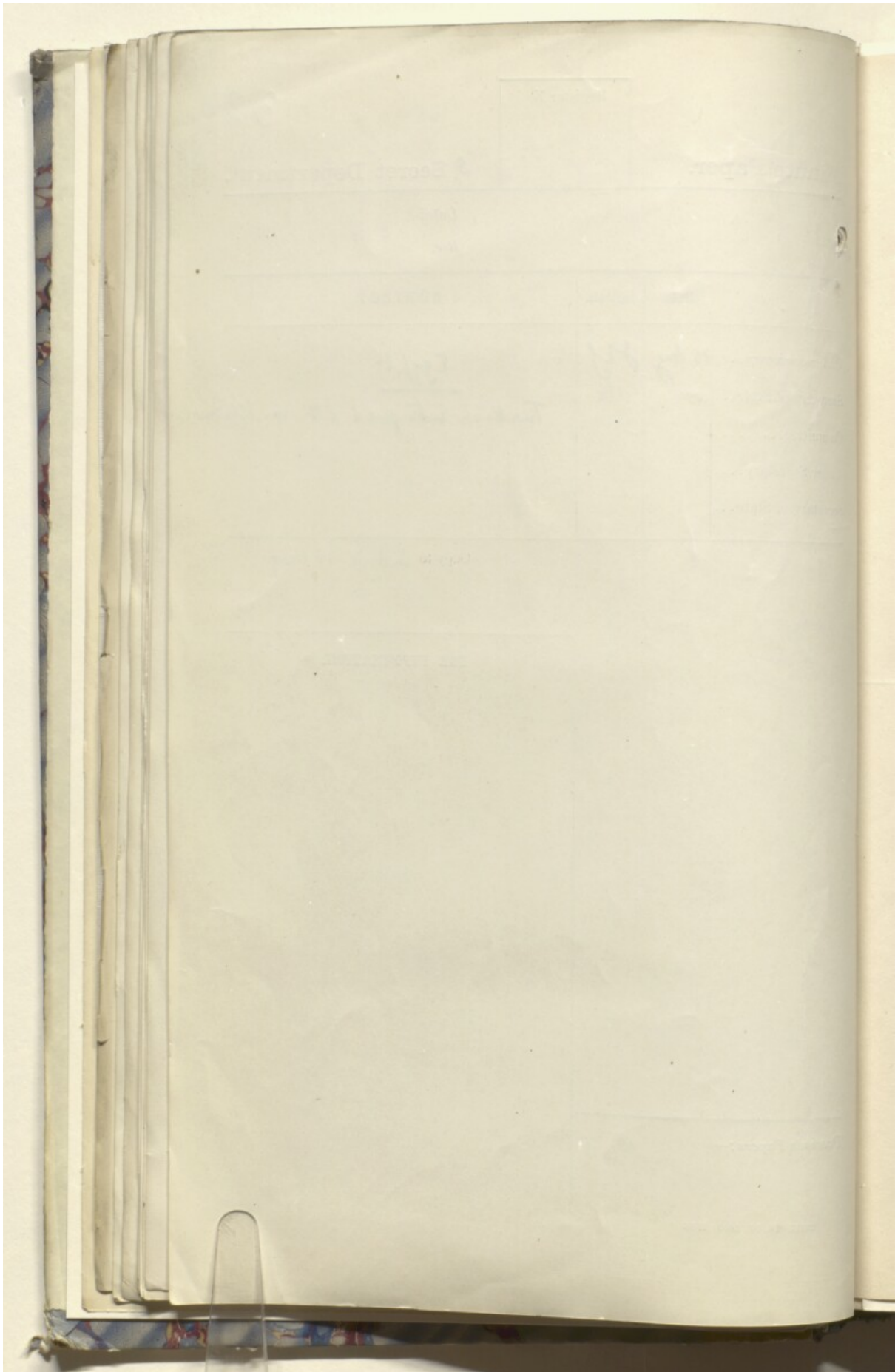
put by  
Esm  
14/8

FOR INFORMATION.

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Previous Papers :—

21517 1 1500 2000 11/16





(35)  
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and should be returned to the Foreign Office when done with unless  
required for official use.

P  
3255  
1917

M 3137  
in

Indexed.

SWITZERLAND

POLITICAL

Decypher. Sir H. Rumbold (Berne)  
August 7th. 1917.

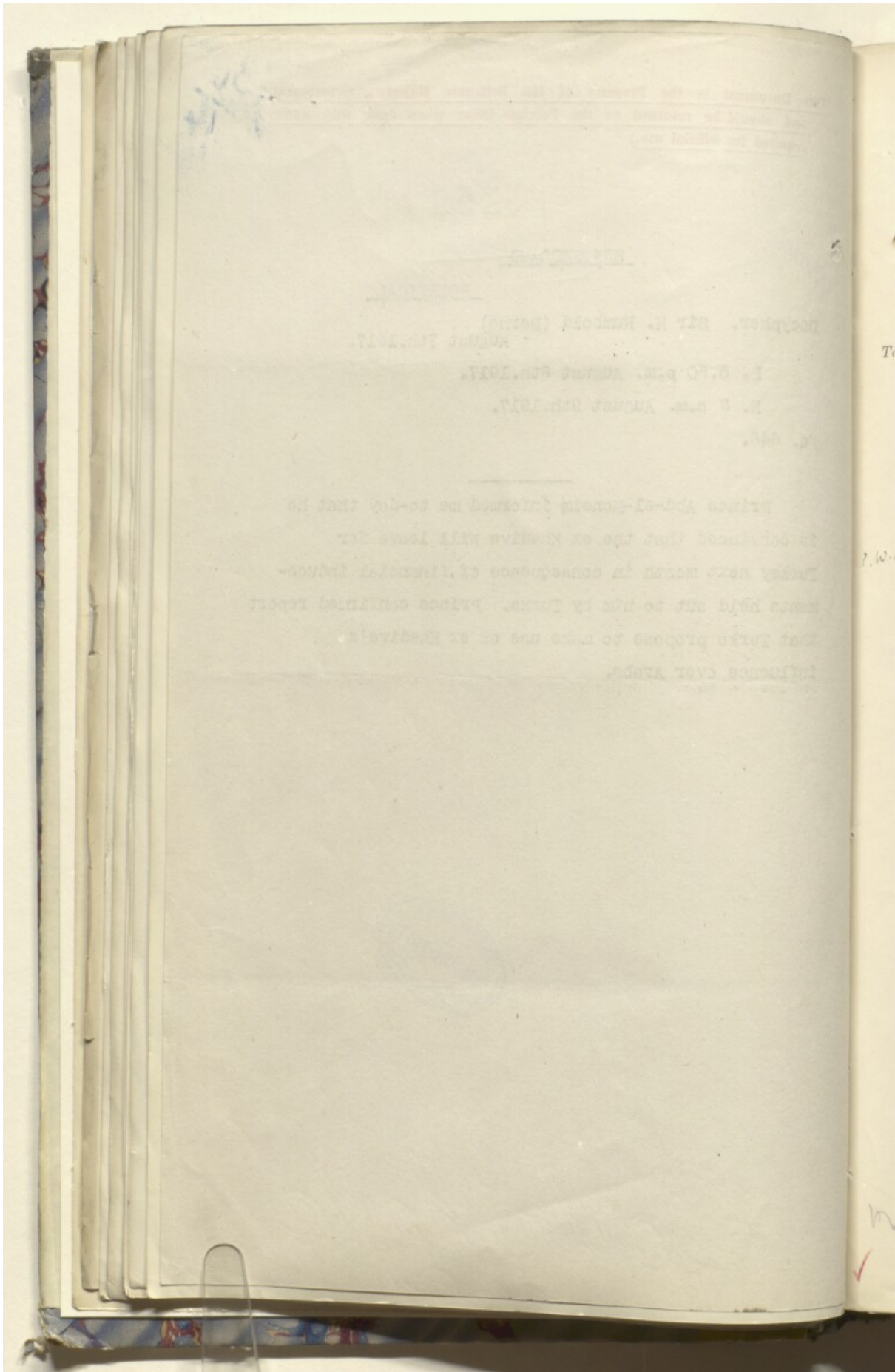
L. 5.50 p.m. August 8th. 1917.

R. 8 a.m. August 9th. 1917.

No. 648.

Prince Abd-el-Moneim informed me to-day that he is convinced that the ex Khedive will leave for Turkey next month in consequence of financial inducements held out to him by Turks. Prince confirmed report that Turks propose to make use of ex Khedive's influence over Arabs.

RECEIVED IN  
13 AUG 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT





(36)

Put away with 3136  
14

Register No. 3137

**Minute Paper.** **S. Secret Department.**

Letter from Foreign Office

Dated 1 } August 1917.  
Rec. 3 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary....	3 Aug	JH	Egypt Turkish intrigues with ex-Khedive
Secretary of State...	3	At	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary....			
Secretary of State...			

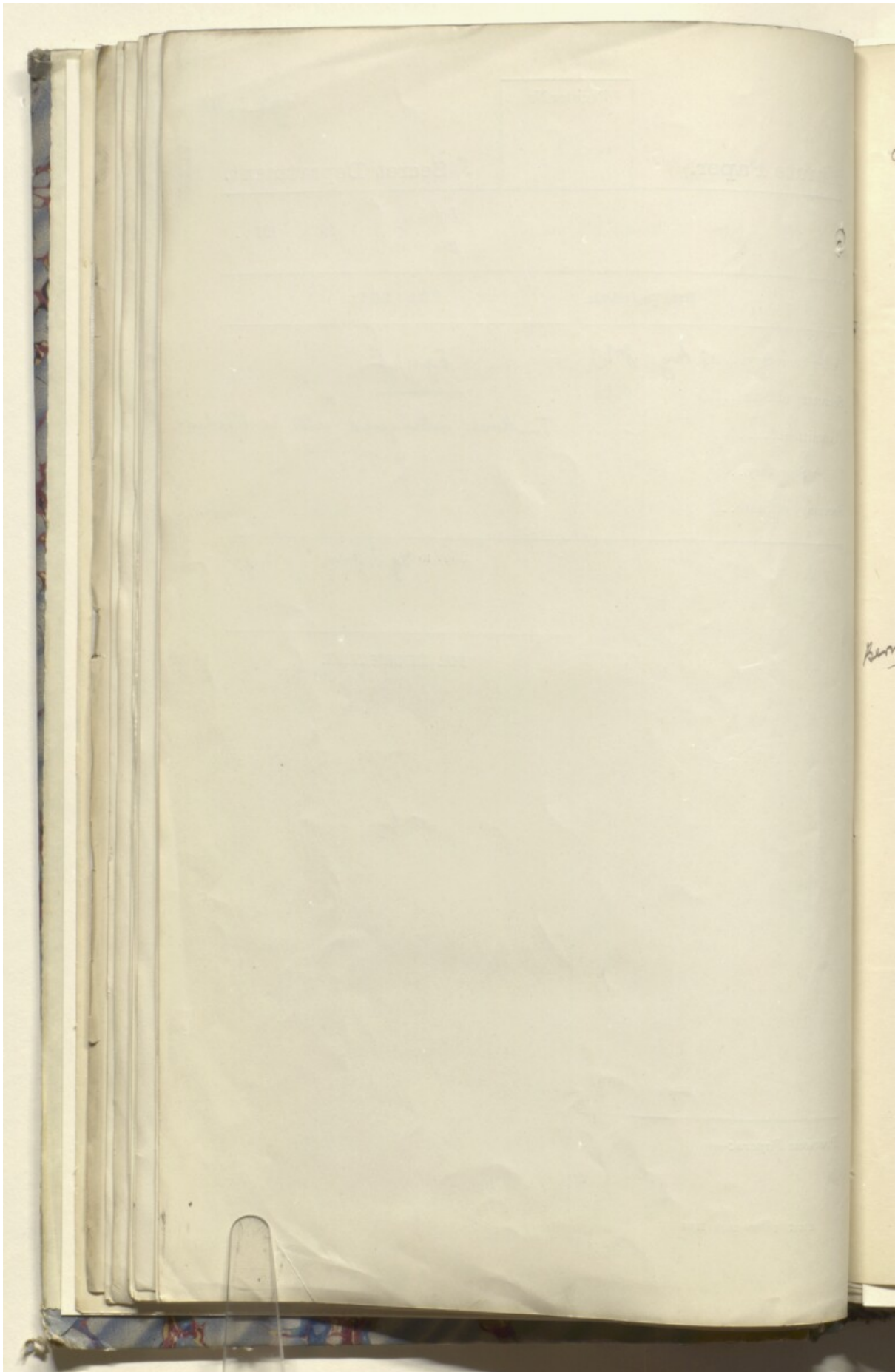
W.F. put by Sm 7/8.

Copy to India - 9 Aug.

FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers:—

21517 I 1500 2000 11/16





Immediate  
and  
Confidential.

Indexed.

(37)

P  
3137  
1917

M. 3062

(W. 147997 | 1917.)

Reference:—Letter <sup>to</sup> from Foreign Office: No. 14/352 of July 20.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India, and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit the accompanying copies of a <sup>despatch</sup> ~~telegram~~, as marked in the margin.

See despatch No. 464  
of July 18

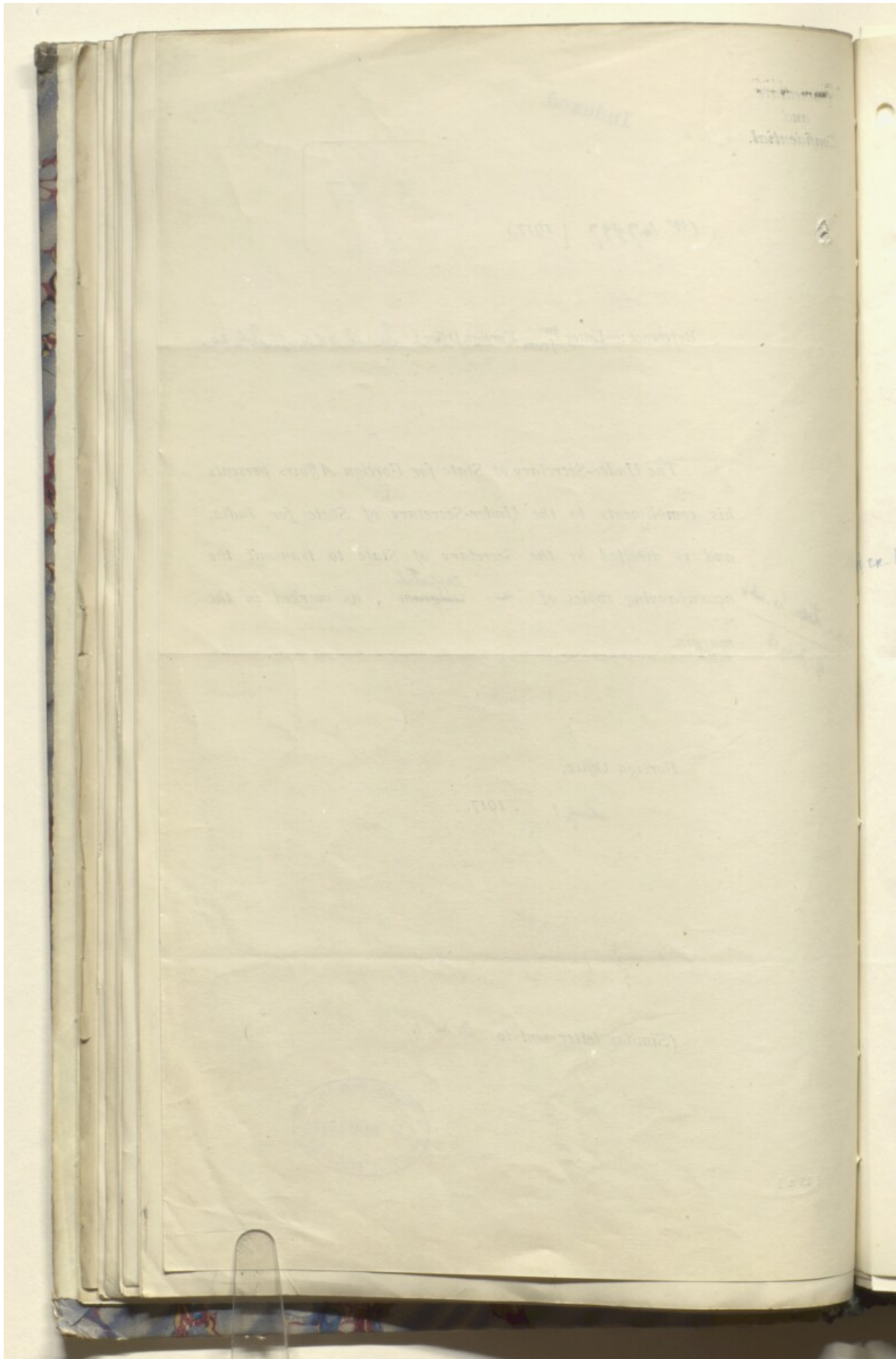
Foreign Office,

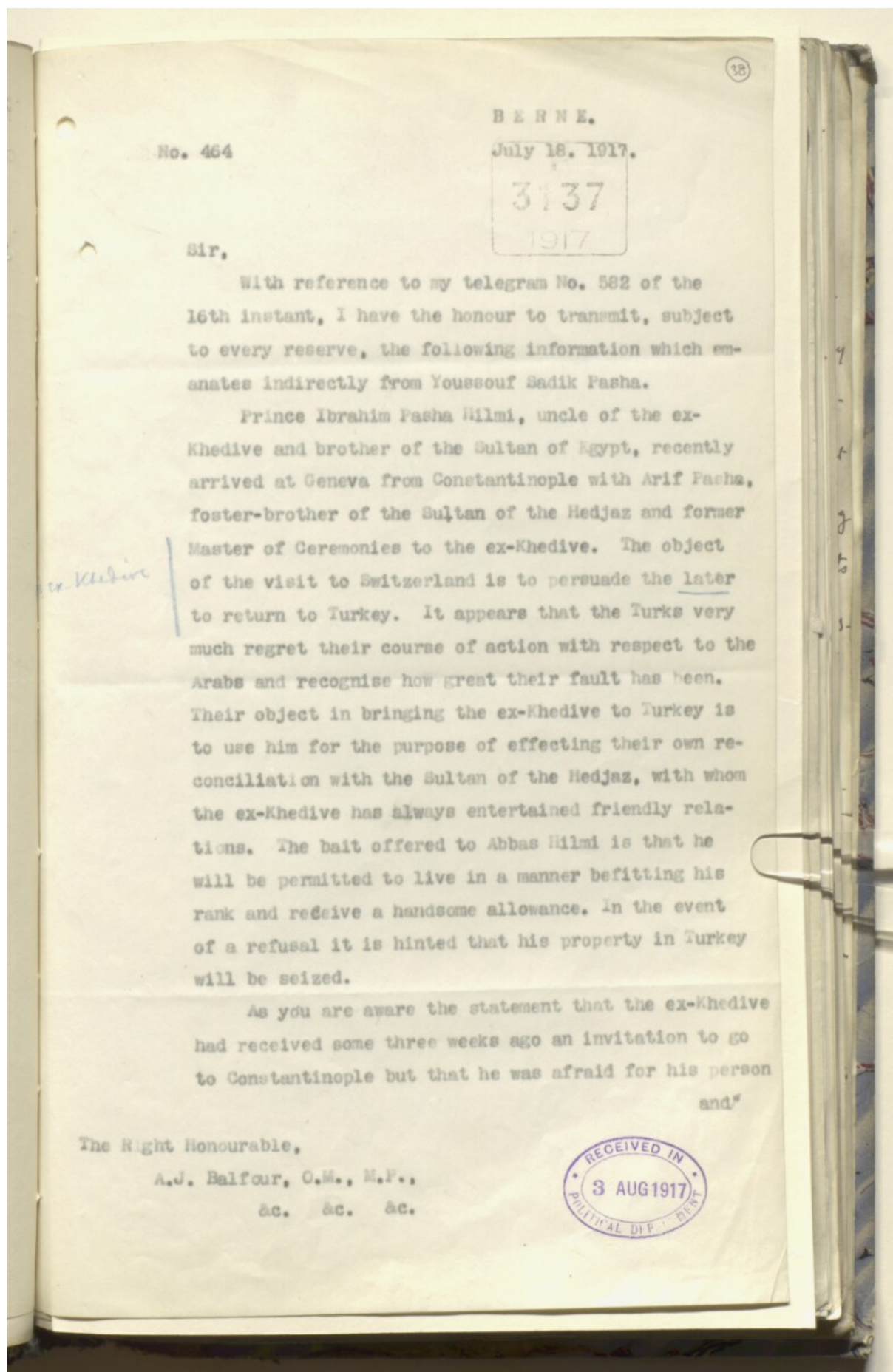
Aug. 1, 1917.

(Similar letter sent to D. M. I. )

RECEIVED IN  
3 AUG 1917  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

[ 15 a ]





No. 464

BERNE.

July 18. 1917.

3137

1917

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 582 of the 16th instant, I have the honour to transmit, subject to every reserve, the following information which emanates indirectly from Youssouf Sadik Pasha.

Prince Ibrahim Pasha Hilmi, uncle of the ex-Khedive and brother of the Sultan of Egypt, recently arrived at Geneva from Constantinople with Arif Pasha, foster-brother of the Sultan of the Hedjaz and former Master of Ceremonies to the ex-Khedive. The object of the visit to Switzerland is to persuade the later to return to Turkey. It appears that the Turks very much regret their course of action with respect to the Arabs and recognise how great their fault has been. Their object in bringing the ex-Khedive to Turkey is to use him for the purpose of effecting their own reconciliation with the Sultan of the Hedjaz, with whom the ex-Khedive has always entertained friendly relations. The bait offered to Abbas Hilmi is that he will be permitted to live in a manner befitting his rank and receive a handsome allowance. In the event of a refusal it is hinted that his property in Turkey will be seized.

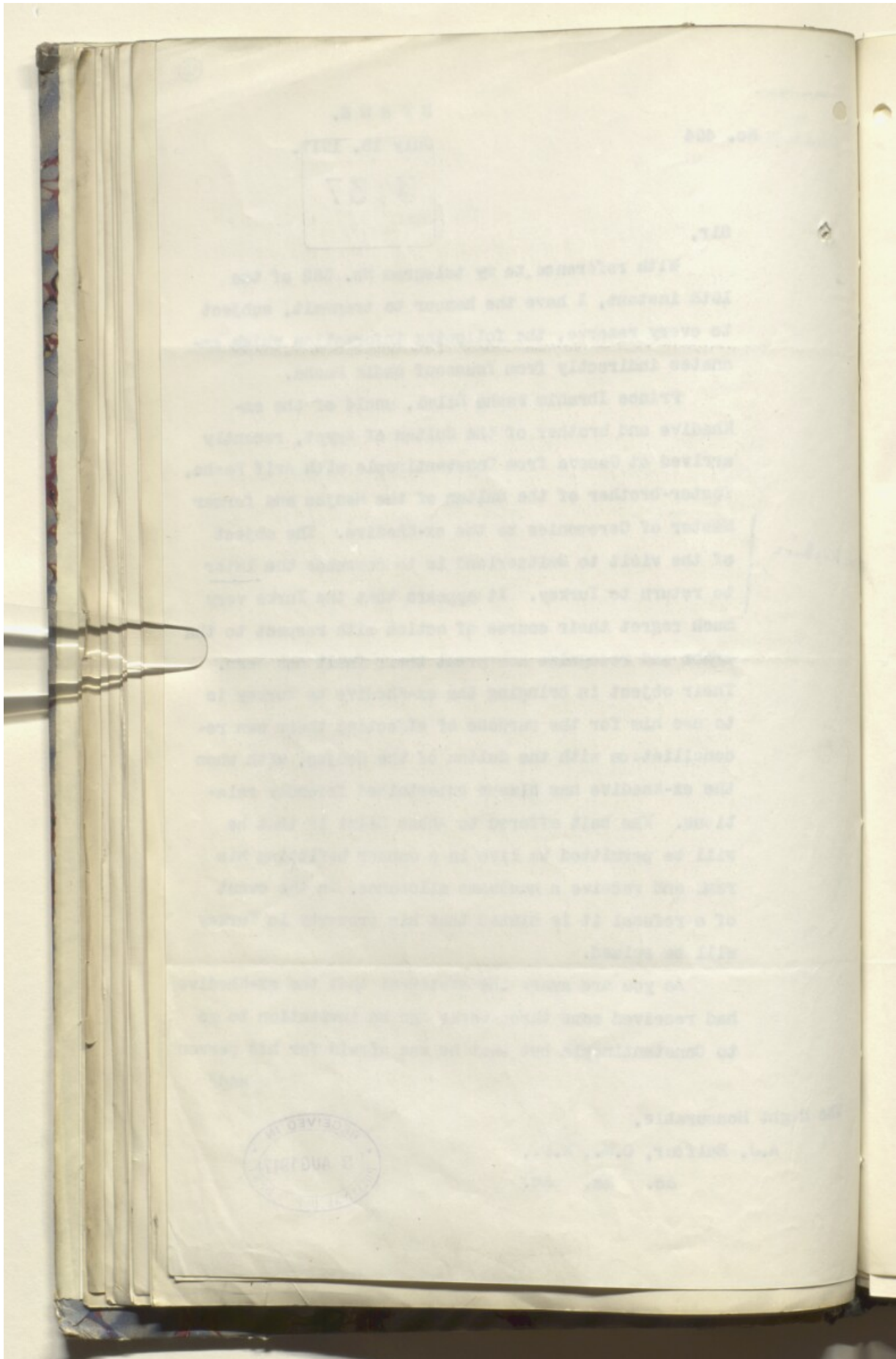
As you are aware the statement that the ex-Khedive had received some three weeks ago an invitation to go to Constantinople but that he was afraid for his person and"

The Right Honourable,

A.J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.







39

and had excused himself on the ground of health, for the present, has been confirmed by Prince Nouredin Vlora in conversation with a person in the confidence of this Legation.

With regard to the latter Prince, whose brother is married to the ex-Khedive's daughter, I have the honour to report that he called yesterday upon the Assistant Military Attaché to this Legation and stated that the ex-Khedive had told his daughter a few days ago that, in view of the difficulties he was experiencing, he would be unable to continue her allowance of 4000 francs a month and that, if she was unable to make other arrangements, she had better return to Constantinople.

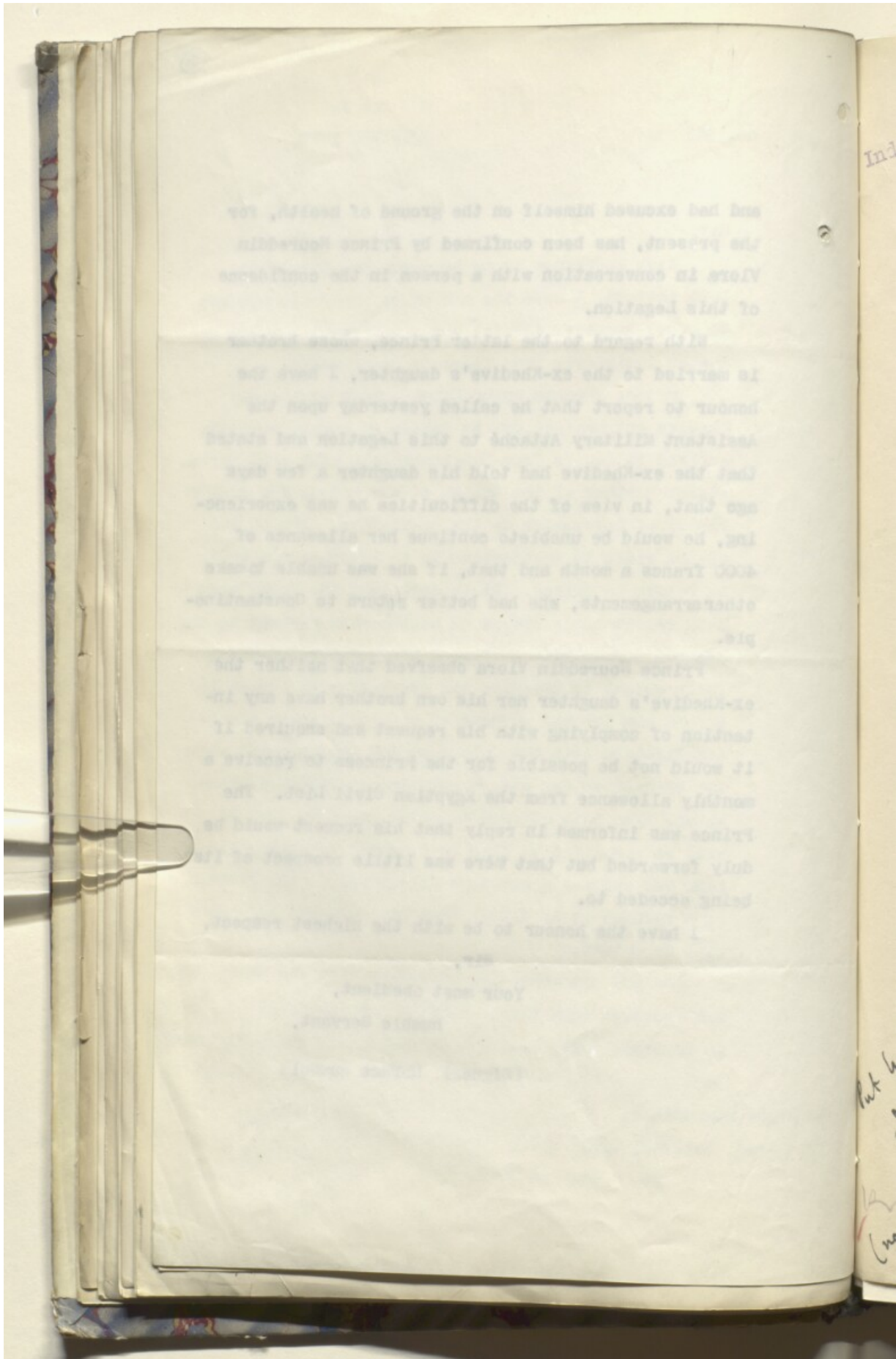
Prince Nouredin Vlora observed that neither the ex-Khedive's daughter nor his own brother have any intention of complying with his request and enquired if it would not be possible for the Princess to receive a monthly allowance from the Egyptian Civil List. The Prince was informed in reply that his request would be duly forwarded but that there was little prospect of its being acceded to.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

(Signed) Horace Rumbold





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and should be returned to the Foreign Office when done with unless  
required for official use.]

Index

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POLITICAL.

3062

1917

SWITZERLAND.

Decypher. Sir H. Rubbold, (Borne),  
July 14th. 1917.

D. 3.0.p.m. July 15th. 1917.

R. 9.50.p.m.

No. 579.

To-day being time limit fixed for acceptance or rejection by Ex Khedive of your conditions of renunciation, Chedid Bey informed Lord Acton that His Highness after earnest reflection perseveres in inability to accept clause mentioning uncle by name.

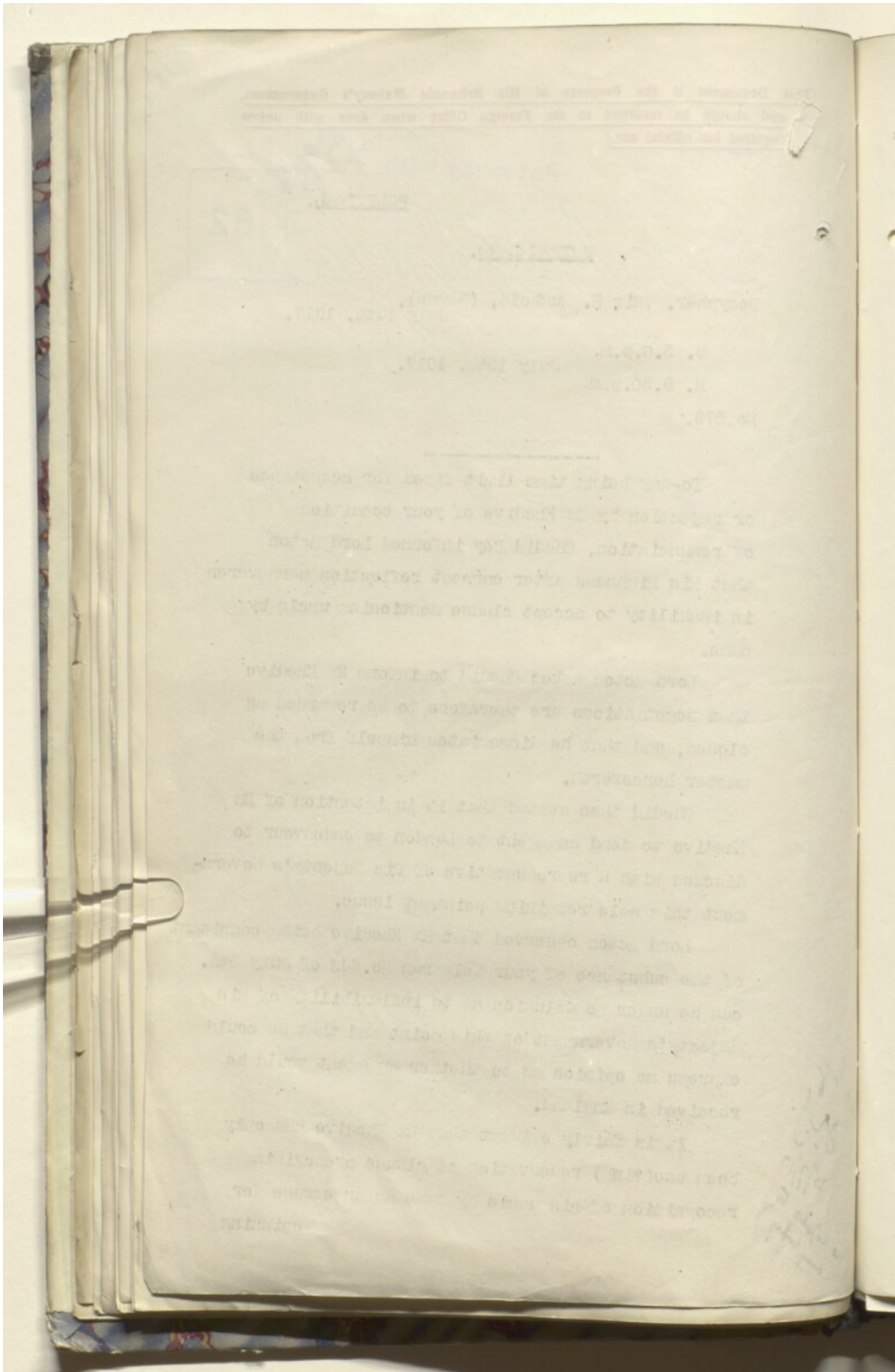
Lord Acton asked Chedid to inform Ex Khedive that negotiations are therefore to be regarded as closed, and that he dissociates himself from the matter henceforth.

Chedid then stated that it is intention of Ex Khedive to send an agent to London to endeavour to discuss with a representative of His Majesty's Government this sole remaining point at issue.

Lord Acton observed that Ex Khedive being cognisant of the substance of your telegram No. 642 of July 5th. can be under no delusion as to inflexibility of His Majesty's Government on this point and that he could express no opinion as to whether an agent would be received in England.

It is fairly evident that Ex Khedive has only been use(?)ing reservation of clause prescribing recognition of his uncle by name as an excuse for spinning

Put by  
J.G.J.  
25/7/17  
(no copies to  
anybody)



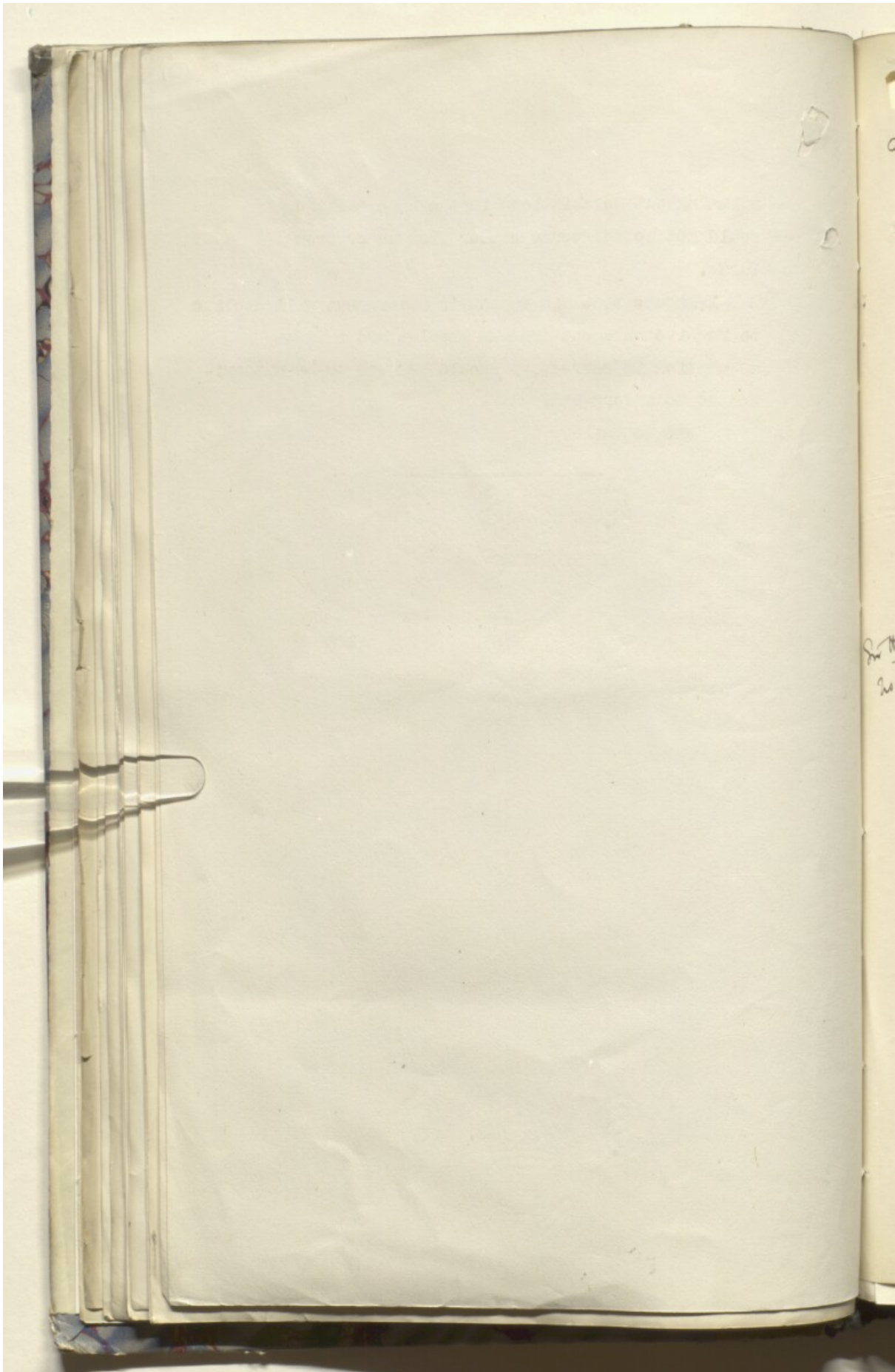


spinning out negotiations in the hope that he would get better terms either from us or from Turks.

I assume that His Majesty's Government will decline to receive an agent from the Khedive and if that assumption is correct, I should be glad to be authorised so to inform him.

Sent to Cairo.

---





Immediate  
and  
Confidential.

Secret

(W. 141352 | 1917.)

42  
3062  
1917

Reference:—Letter to Foreign Office:  
from

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,  
and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit the  
accompanying copies of a telegram, as marked in the  
margin.

See H. Remondet  
No. 582 C. July 16

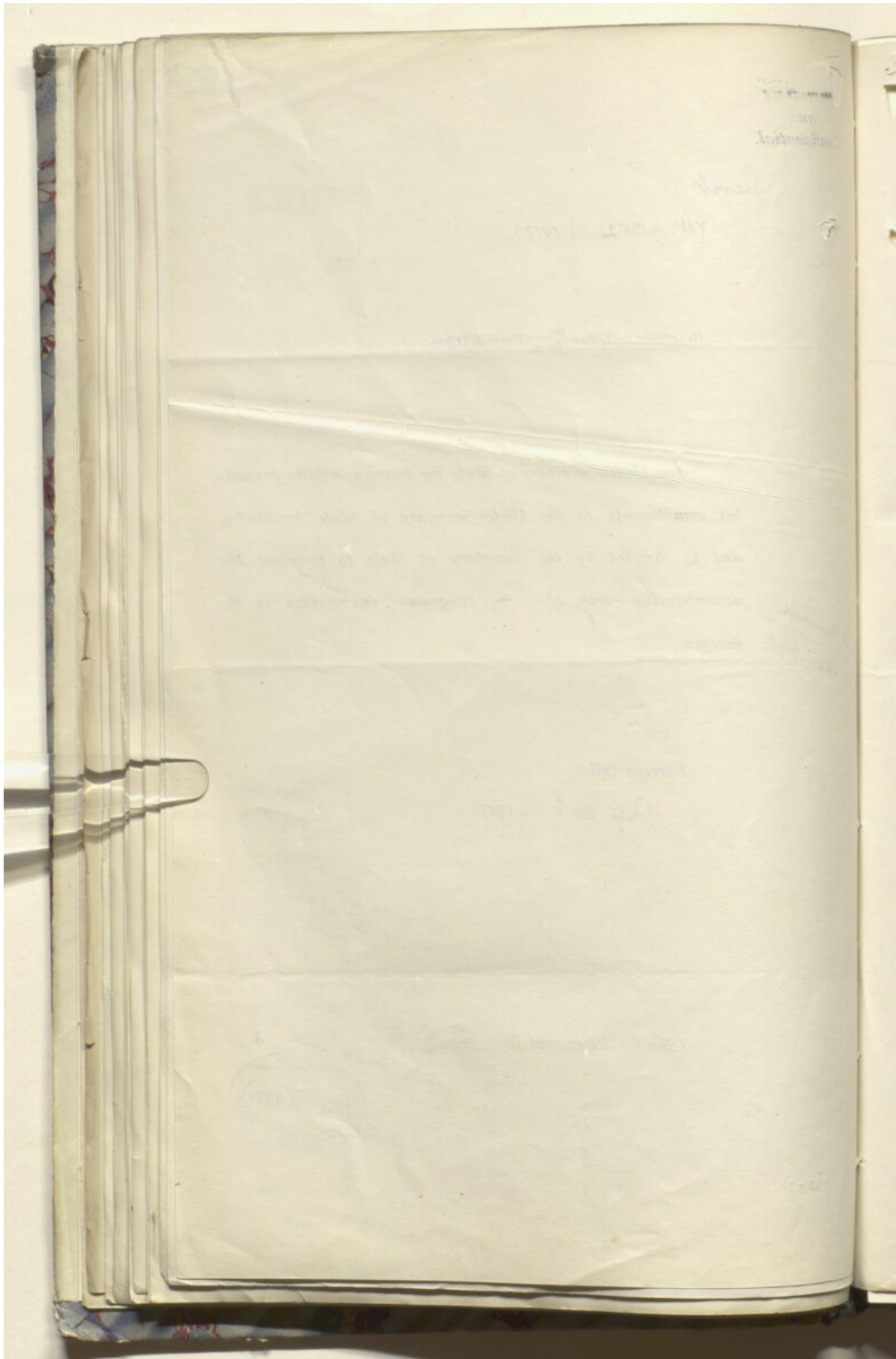
Foreign Office,

July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1917.

(Similar letter sent to J. M. I. .)

RECEIVED IN  
23 JUL 1917  
POLITICAL DEPT.

[ 15 a ]





(43)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government,  
and should be returned to the Foreign Office when done with unless  
required for official use.]

P  
3062  
1917

SWITZERLAND

POLITICAL

Decypher. Sir H. Rumbold (Berne)  
July 18th.1917.

D. 5.40 p.m. July 17th.1917.

R. 8 a.m. July 18th.1917.

No. 582.

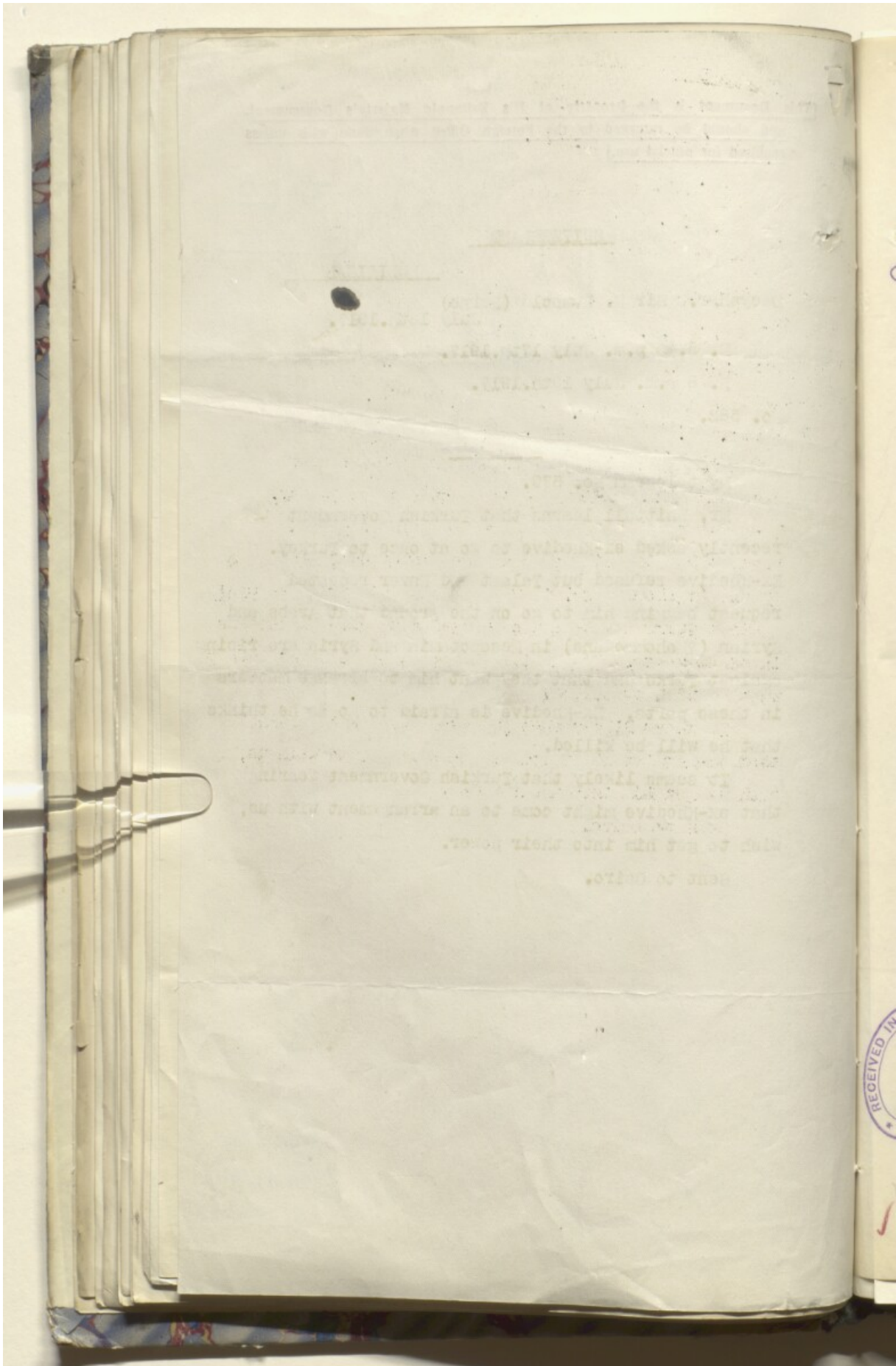
My telegram No. 579.

Mr. Whittall learns that Turkish Government recently asked ex-Khedive to go at once to Turkey. Ex-Khedive refused but Talaat and Enver repeated request begging him to go on the ground that Arabs and Syrian (Mahomedans) in Mesopotamia and Syria are rising against Turks and that they want him to arrange matters in these parts. Ex-Khedive is afraid to go as he thinks that he will be killed.

It seems likely that Turkish Government fearing that ex-Khedive might come to an arrangement with us, wish to get him into their power.

Sent to Cairo.







**CONFIDENTIAL**

Put away with 3136

*See Arthur Habyal  
by 9 transfer this  
14 15/12/16*

2445

44  
H 4923

EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

5492

13/12/16.

1916

Germany attaches a very great importance to having the ex-Khedive with her. She accords him the position of an "Allied Mussulman Sovereign" and recently, in a "protestation officielle" of the four Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, the Ministers claimed from the Federal Council respect for the "Extra-territoriality of an Allied Sovereign".

On several occasions the ex-Khedive has been charged with secret and important "missions" by the Central Powers.

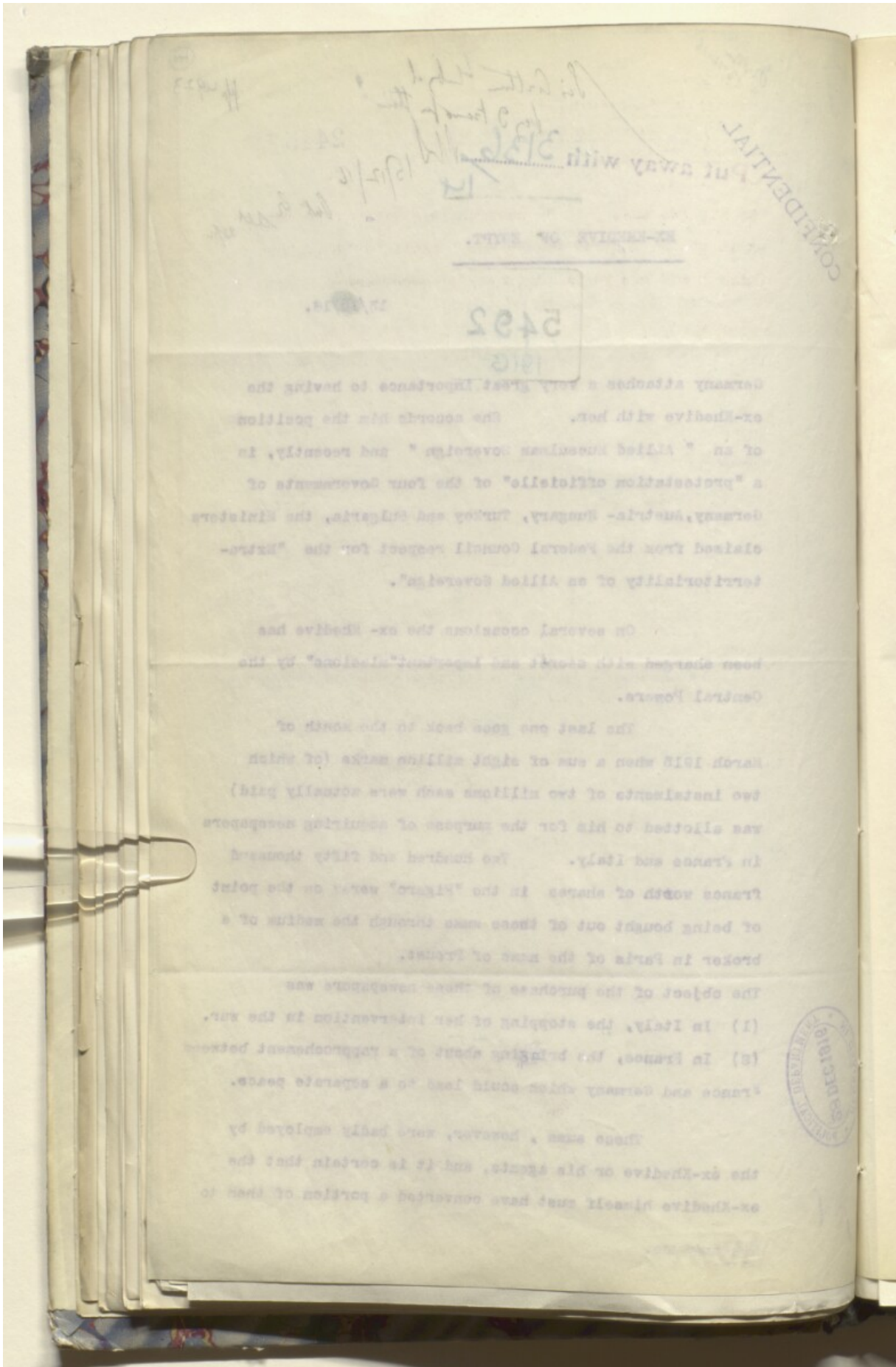
The last one goes back to the month of March 1916 when a sum of eight million marks (of which two instalments of two millions each were actually paid) was allotted to him for the purpose of acquiring newspapers in France and Italy. Two hundred and fifty thousand francs worth of shares in the "Figaro" were on the point of being bought out of these sums through the medium of a broker in Paris of the name of Proust.

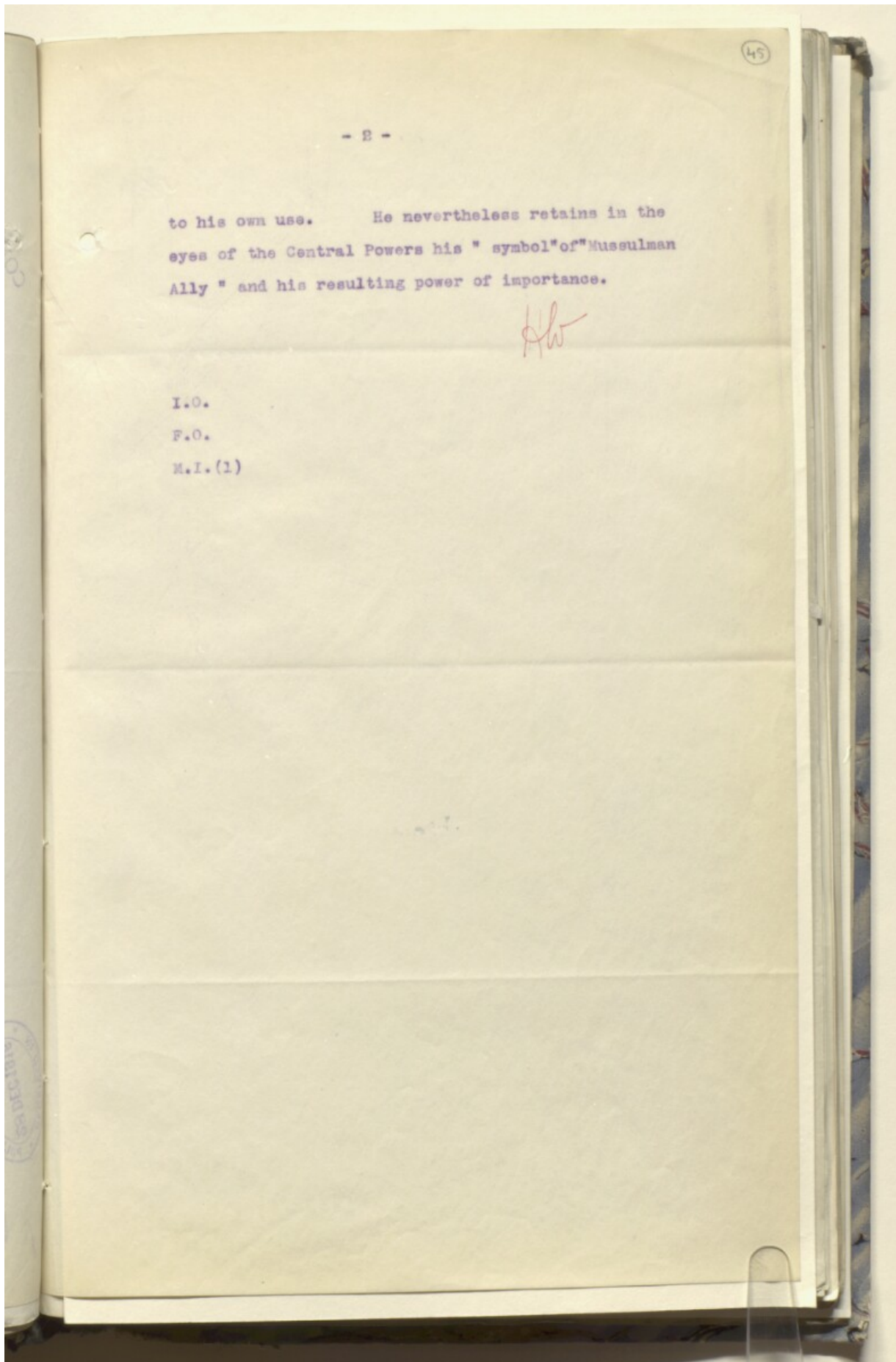
The object of the purchase of these newspapers was

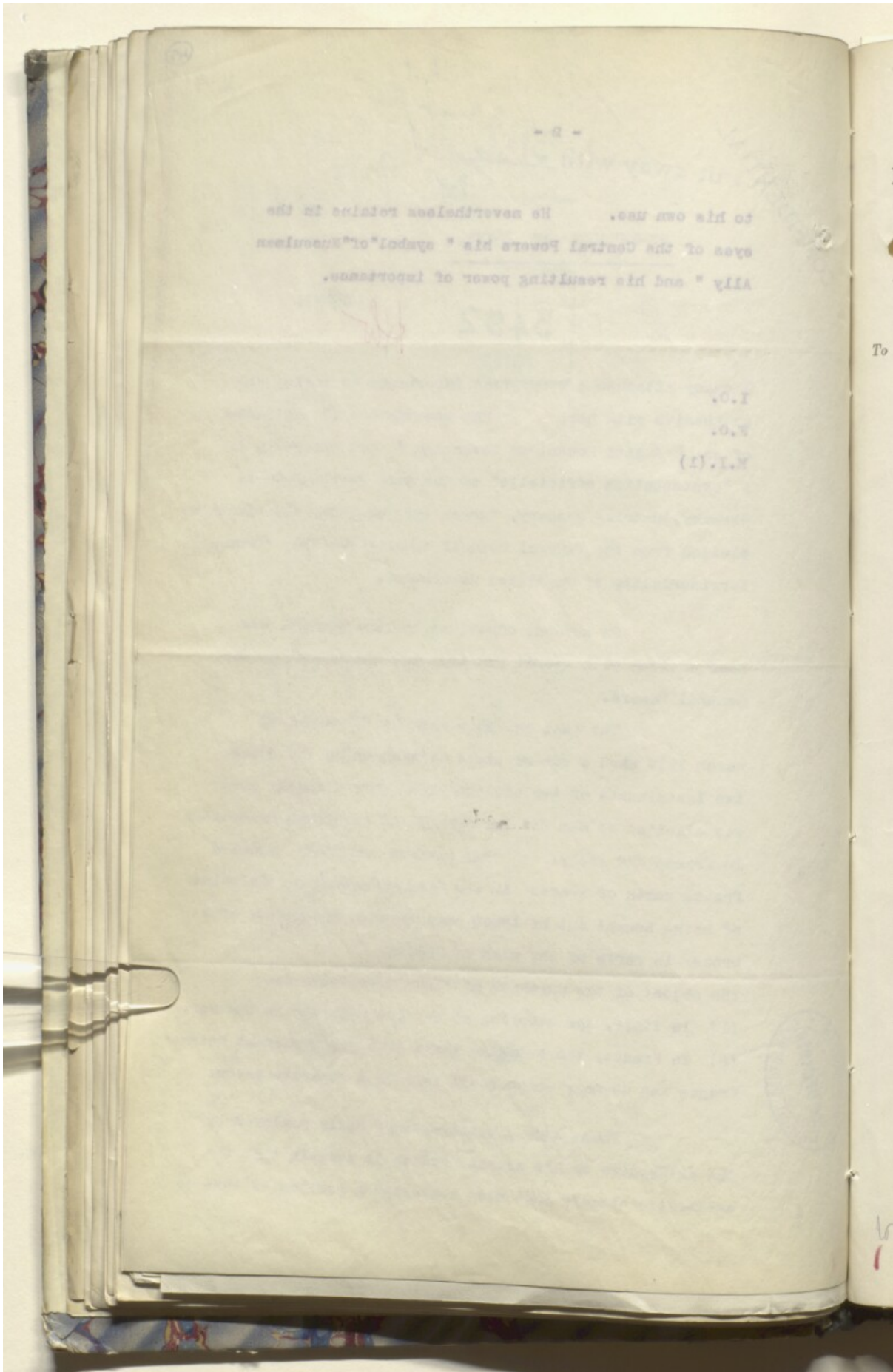
- (1) In Italy, the stopping of her intervention in the war.
- (2) In France, the bringing about of a rapprochement between France and Germany which could lead to a separate peace.

These sums, however, were badly employed by the ex-Khedive or his agents, and it is certain that the ex-Khedive himself must have converted a portion of them to

RECEIVED IN  
28 DEC 1916  
POLITICAL DEPT









Put away with 3136 (L6)  
14

Register No.  
4923  
 1916

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Dated 24 NOV 1916 191  
 Rec. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....	27 Nov.	W.H.	<u>The War</u>
Secretary of State.....	27	W.H.	Initial affairs
Committee.....			Intrigues of the ex-Khedive
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to

FOR INFORMATION.

Secretary, Military Dept.  
for information

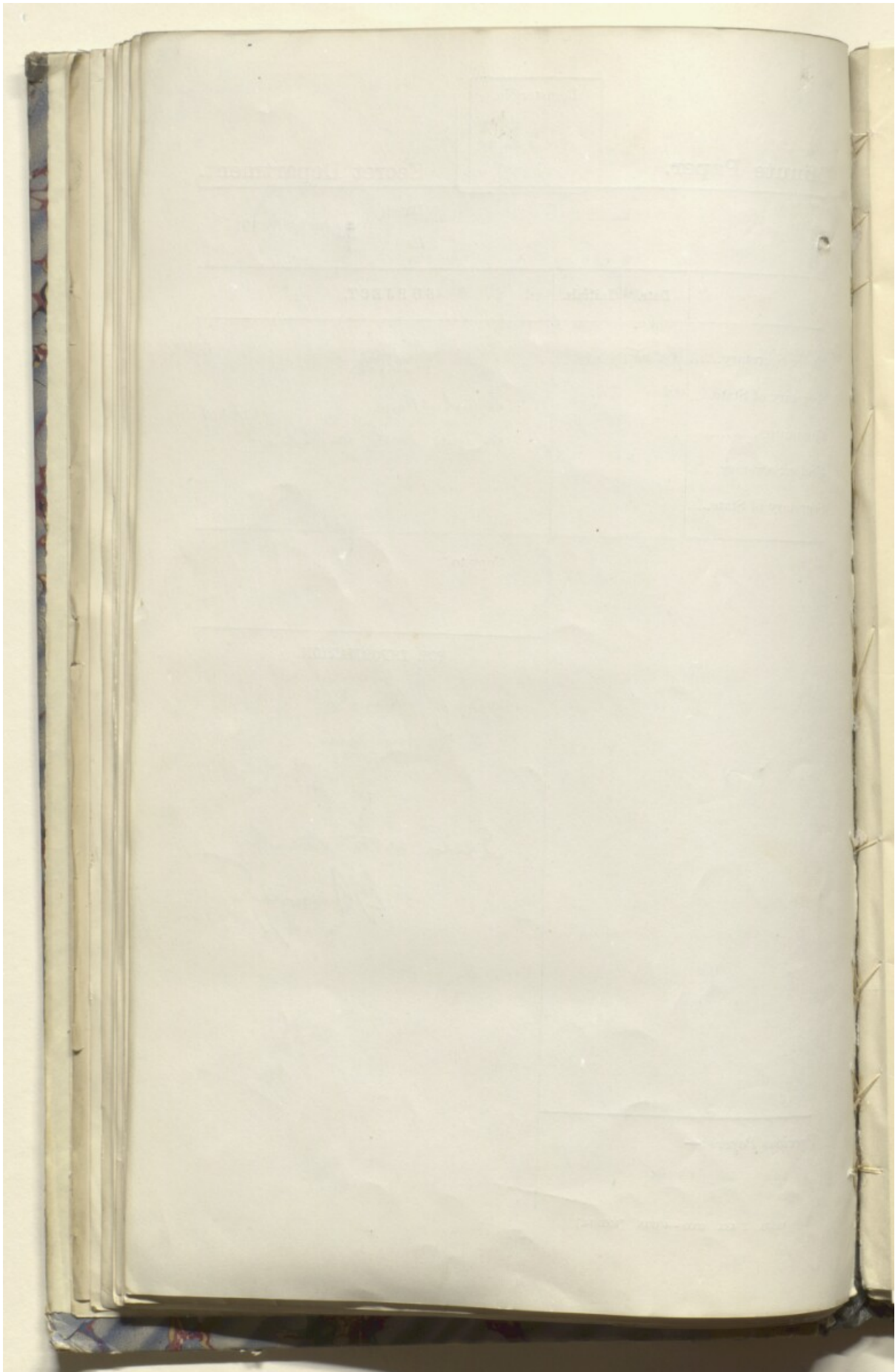
*A. Hutzler*  
24/1/16

Seen with V. ...  
*E. J. ...*  
27/11/16

*W.H.*  
*W.H.*

Previous Papers:—  
3136/14

18898. I. 483. 2000—4/1915. [1006/14.]





INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

4923  
1916

No.323.

ATHENS: 6.11.16.  
Recd. 18.11.16.

M.I.I.

Following from the Turkish Legation is of unknown value:-

Of the three new Army Corps (Kol Urdu), the formation of which has been previously reported two are destined to reinforce the troops in Thrace. One of these Army Corps, that formed at Brusa, is reported to have arrived at Baba Eski. (Cf. Athens report No.308 of October 10).

An attempt is reported to have been made at the beginning of October on the lives of a German Colonel and an Austrian Major who were proceeding in a motor car to call on Enver Pasha at his residence in Nishantash. Two cadets of the Military School fired four revolver shots at the motor car when it was passing Taxim. The German officer was killed on the spot and the Austrian wounded. The assailants were arrested.

A Greek refugee from Turkey who arrived here recently from Mytilene states that Talaat Bey and Enver Pasha are in disagreement regarding the despatch of Turkish troops to Galicia and the Dobrudja. Talaat is opposed to any Turkish troops being sent out of Turkey ~~with~~ while Enver is insisting on the despatch of reinforcements to those already sent.

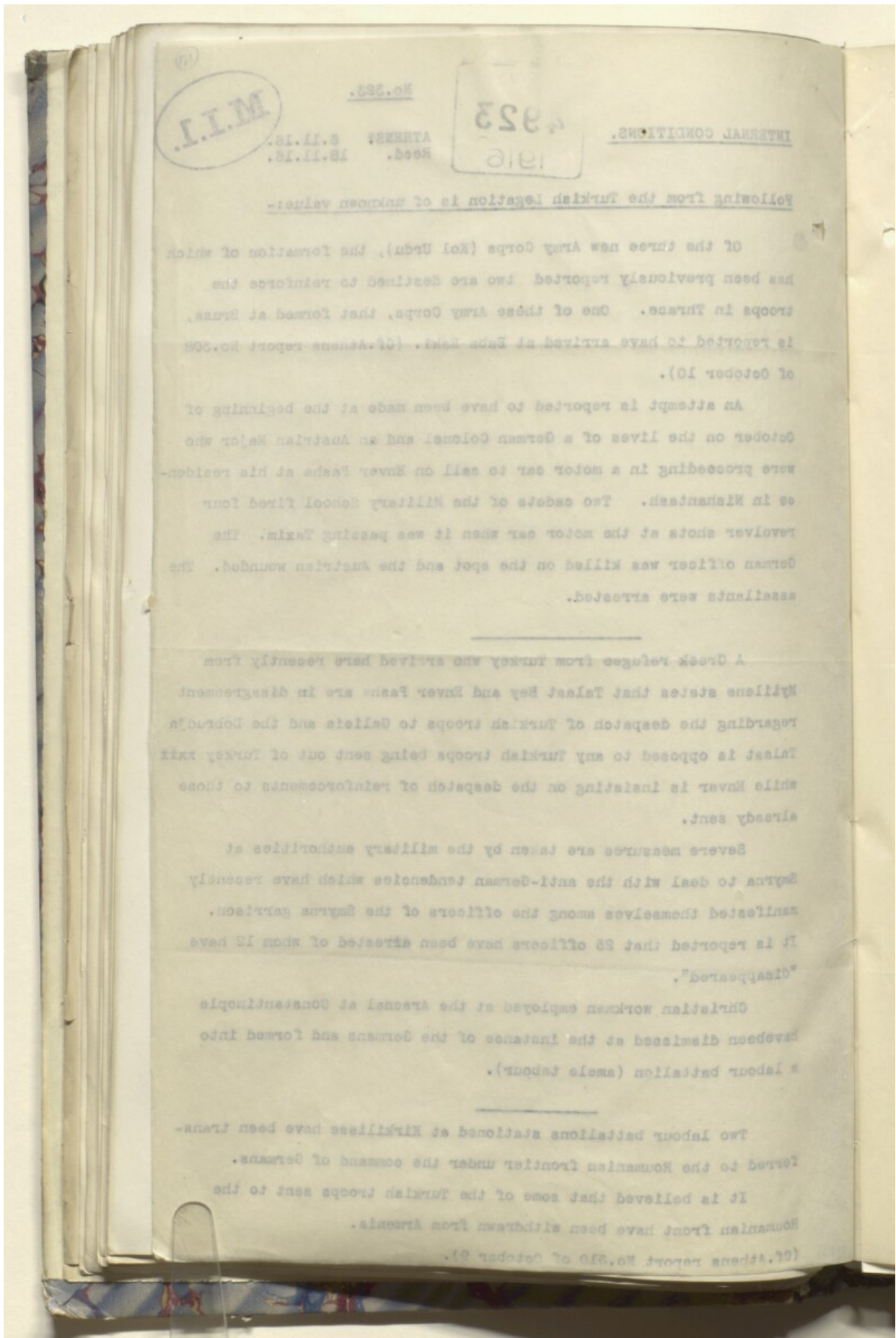
Severe measures are taken by the military authorities at Smyrna to deal with the anti-German tendencies which have recently manifested themselves among the officers of the Smyrna garrison. It is reported that 25 officers have been arrested of whom 12 have "disappeared".

Christian workmen employed at the Arsenal at Constantinople have been dismissed at the instance of the Germans and formed into a labour battalion (amele labour).

Two labour battalions stationed at Kirkilisse have been transferred to the Roumanian frontier under the command of Germans.

It is believed that some of the Turkish troops sent to the Roumanian front have been withdrawn from Armenia.

(Cf. Athens report No.310 of October 9).





48

2.

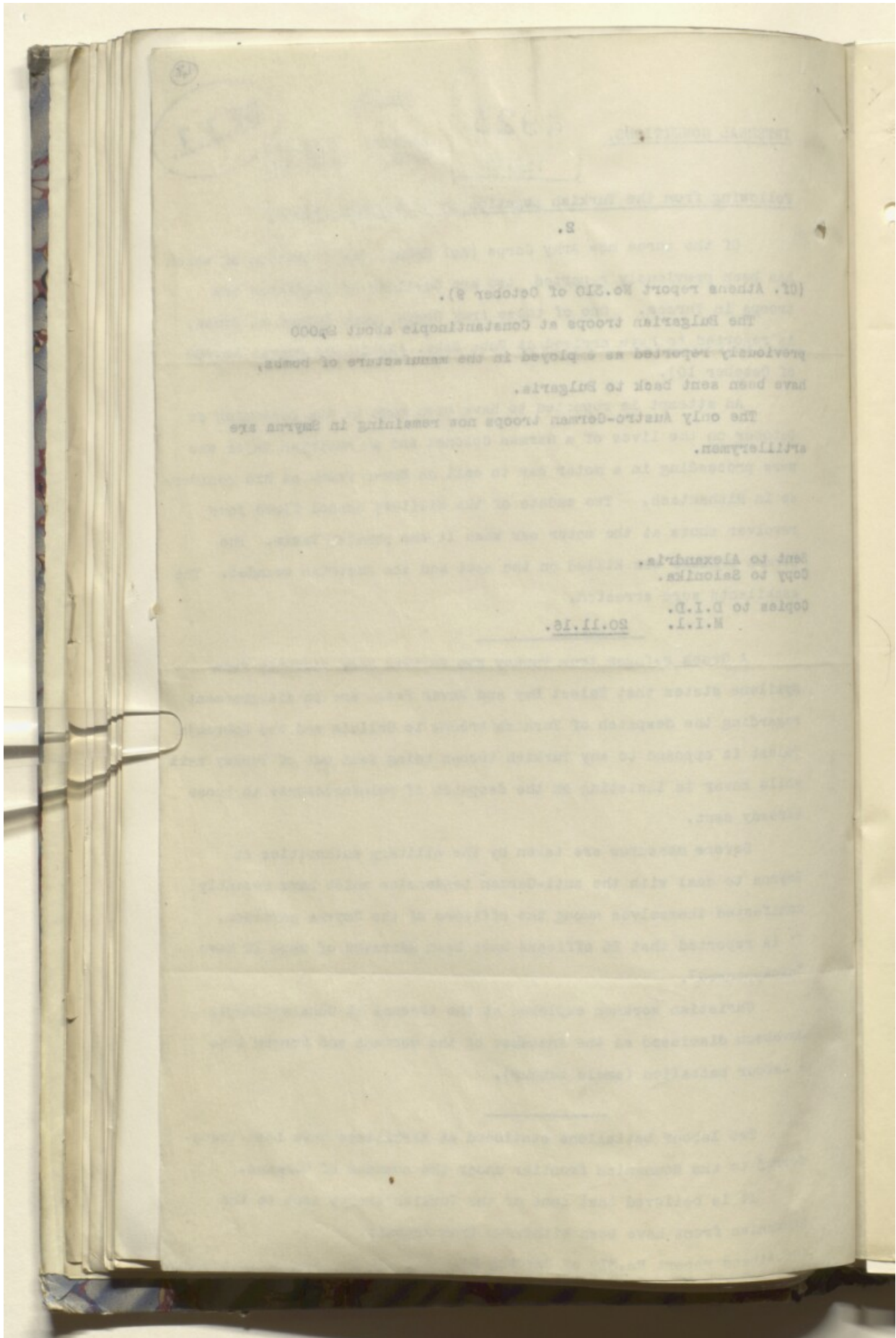
(Cf. Athens report No.310 of October 9).

The Bulgarian troops at Constantinople about 24000 previously reported as employed in the manufacture of bombs, have been sent back to Bulgaria.

The only Austro-German troops now remaining in Smyrna are artillerymen.

Sent to Alexandria.  
Copy to Salonika.

Copies to D.I.D.  
M.I.I. 20.11.16.





Report No.02606.

M.I.I.

BEHE, 15.11.16.

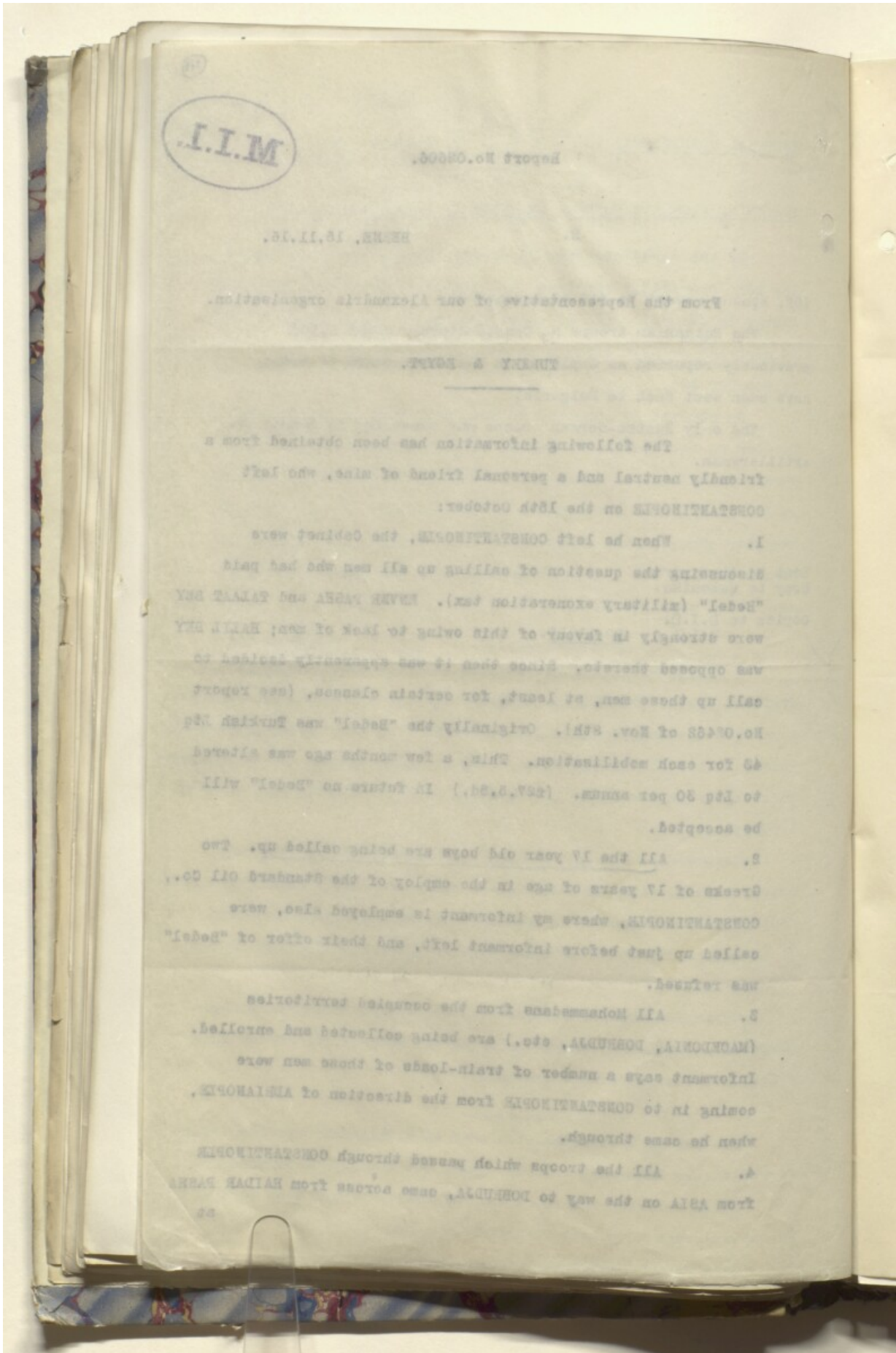
From the Representative of our Alexandria organisation.

TURKEY & EGYPT.

The following information has been obtained from a friendly neutral and a personal friend of mine, who left CONSTANTINOPIE on the 15th October:

1. When he left CONSTANTINOPIE, the Cabinet were discussing the question of calling up all men who had paid "Bedel" (military exoneration tax). ENVER PASHA and TALAAT BEY were strongly in favour of this owing to lack of men; HALIL BEY was opposed thereto. Since then it was apparently decided to call up these men, at least, for certain classes, (see report No.02462 of Nov. 8th). Originally the "Bedel" was Turkish Ltq 43 for each mobilisation. This, a few months ago was altered to Ltq 30 per annum. (227.5.5d.) In future no "Bedel" will be accepted.
2. All the 17 year old boys are being called up. Two Greeks of 17 years of age in the employ of the Standard Oil Co., CONSTANTINOPIE, where my informant is employed also, were called up just before informant left, and their offer of "Bedel" was refused.
3. All Mohammedans from the occupied territories (MACEDONIA, DOBRUDJA, etc.) are being collected and enrolled. Informant says a number of train-loads of those men were coming in to CONSTANTINOPIE from the direction of ADRIANOPIE, when he came through.
4. All the troops which passed through CONSTANTINOPIE from ASIA on the way to DOBRUDJA, came across from HAIDAR PASHA

at





at night time. No troops are brought over during the day.

5. During June, July and August, quite a number of Austrian and German guns and gunners arrived at CONSTANTINOPIE and were thence sent by steamer to PANDERMA. Informant himself saw at least 30 guns, ranging in size from 6 inch long guns to 8 and 10 inch Howitzers. No guns have passed through CONSTANTINOPIE since the 1st of September.

6. Ammunition, motor-lorries, wagons, war material and Red Cross supplies are coming through to CONSTANTINOPIE daily at the rate of one or two trains of fifteen and eighteen wagons each, per day.

7. 300 wagons of chrome ore which were brought over from PANDERMA and intended for Germany, have been stopped by the Turks at the frontier and not allowed to go out of the country.

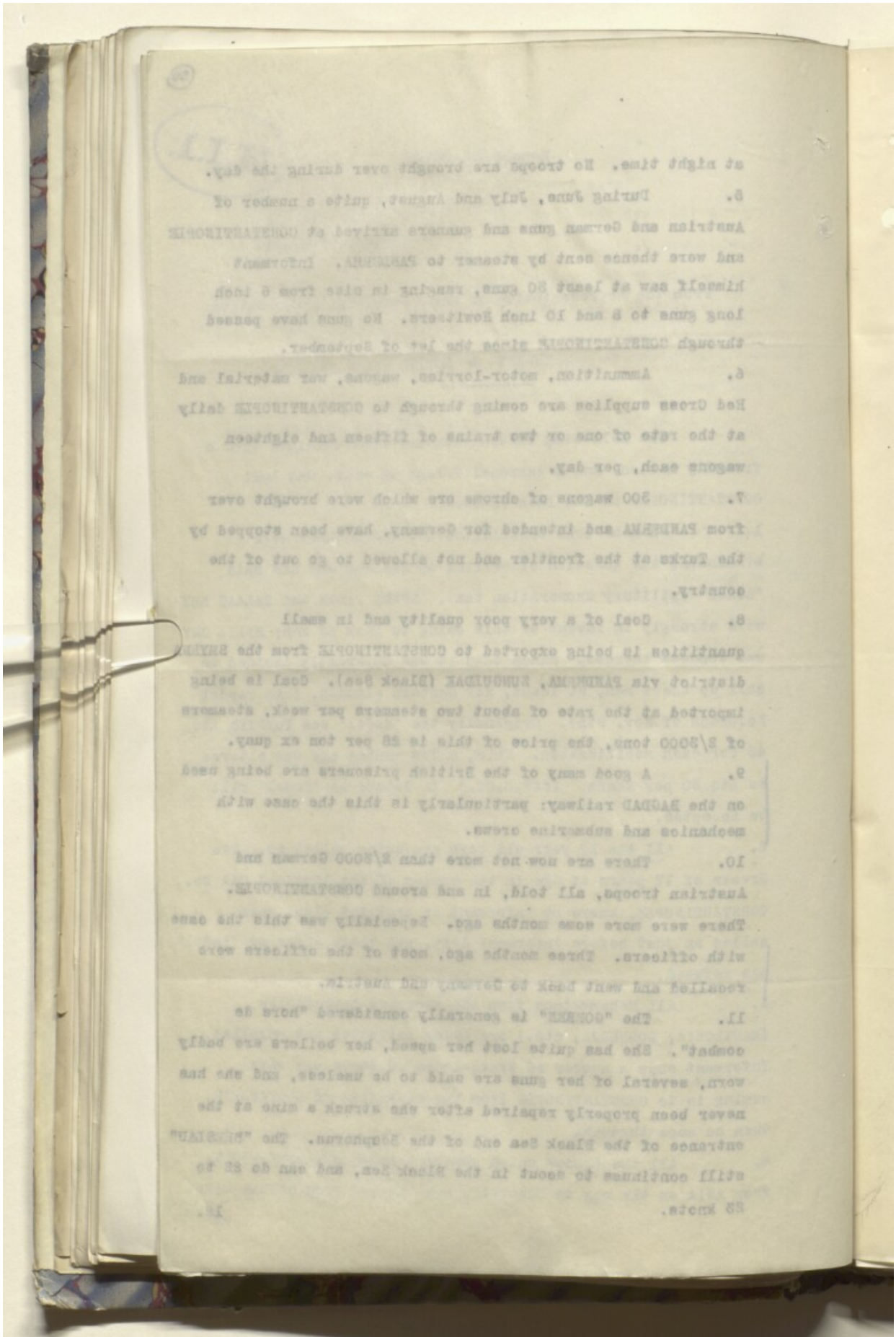
8. Coal of a very poor quality and in small quantities is being exported to CONSTANTINOPIE from the SMYRNA district via PANDERMA, ZUNGUIDAK (Black Sea). Coal is being imported at the rate of about two steamers per week, steamers of 2/3000 tons, the price of this is 28 per ton ex quay.

9. A good many of the British prisoners are being used on the BAGDAD railway: particularly is this the case with mechanics and submarine crews.

10. There are now not more than 2/3000 German and Austrian troops, all told, in and around CONSTANTINOPIE. There were more some months ago. Especially was this the case with officers. Three months ago, most of the officers were recalled and went back to Germany and Austria.

11. The "GOEBEN" is generally considered "hors de combat". She has quite lost her speed, her boilers are badly worn, several of her guns are said to be useless, and she has never been properly repaired after she struck a mine at the entrance of the Black Sea end of the Bosphorus. The "BRUSLAU" still continues to scout in the Black Sea, and can do 22 to 23 knots.

12.





(51)

12. One large submarine has been seen in the BOSPHORUS during the last three months. Informant feels certain that this is the U.52. (This is probably the same submarine as reported in my report No.01504 of Sept. 5th. Informant in that case, however, reported it as being U.51).

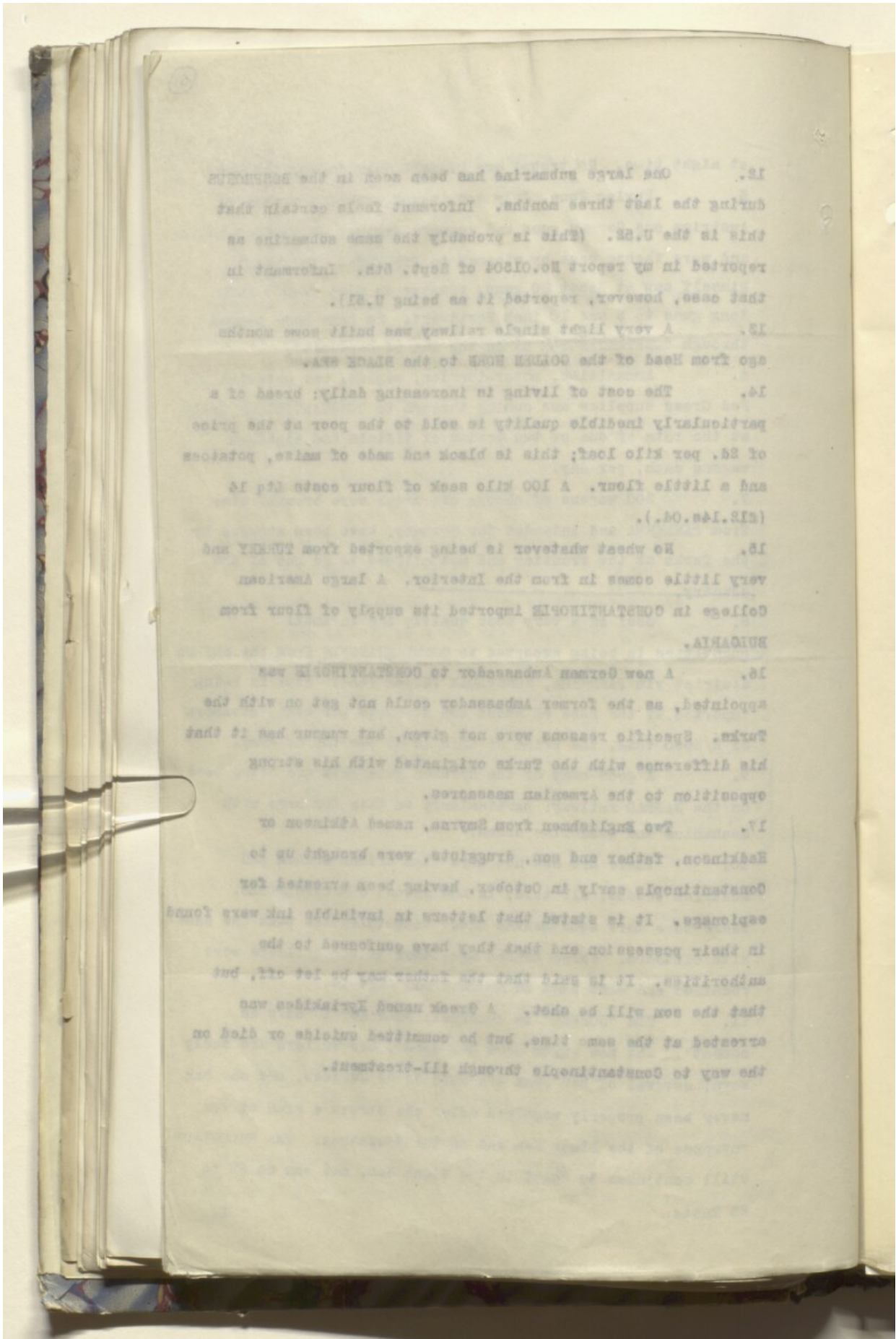
13. A very light single railway was built some months ago from Head of the GOLDEN HORN to the BLACK SEA.

14. The cost of living is increasing daily; bread of a particularly inedible quality is sold to the poor at the price of 2d. per kilo loaf; this is black and made of maize, potatoes and a little flour. A 100 kilo sack of flour costs Ltq 14 (212.14s.0d.).

15. No wheat whatever is being exported from TURKEY and very little comes in from the Interior. A large American College in CONSTANTINOPE imported its supply of flour from BULGARIA.

16. A new German Ambassador to CONSTANTINOPE was appointed, as the former Ambassador could not get on with the Turks. Specific reasons were not given, but rumour has it that his difference with the Turks originated with his strong opposition to the Armenian massacres.

17. Two Englishmen from Smyrna, named Atkinson or Hadkinson, father and son, druggists, were brought up to Constantinople early in October, having been arrested for espionage. It is stated that letters in invisible ink were found in their possession and that they have confessed to the authorities. It is said that the father may be let off, but that the son will be shot. A Greek named Kyriakides was arrested at the same time, but he committed suicide or died on the way to Constantinople through ill-treatment.





52

BULGARIA.

18. 17 year old boys are being called up. Informant, who stopped in Bulgaria for a day, and who came through to Switzerland with four Bulgarians (these were all 17 years of age) was informed by them that they had been called and medically examined, but being found unfit, were allowed to come on to Switzerland to continue their studies. They said, however, that they expected to be recalled at any moment. New recruits are now receiving about six weeks training in depots before being sent to the front.

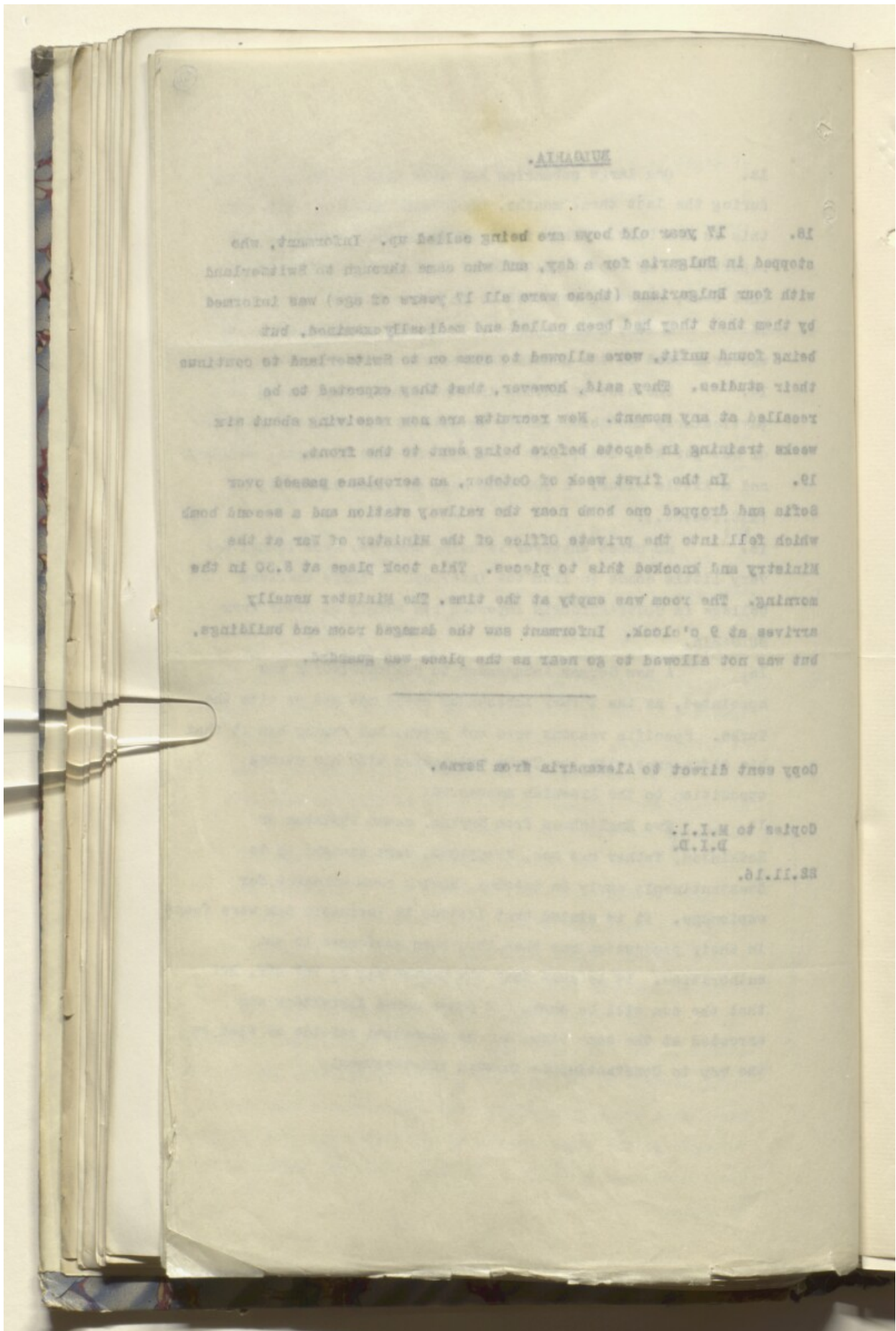
19. In the first week of October, an aeroplane passed over Sofia and dropped one bomb near the railway station and a second bomb which fell into the private Office of the Minister of War at the Ministry and knocked this to pieces. This took place at 8.30 in the morning. The room was empty at the time. The Minister usually arrives at 9 o'clock. Informant saw the damaged room and buildings, but was not allowed to go near as the place was guarded.

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Copy sent direct to Alexandria from Berne.

Copies to M.I.1.  
D.I.D.

22.11.16.





SECRET.

9458<sup>(53)</sup>

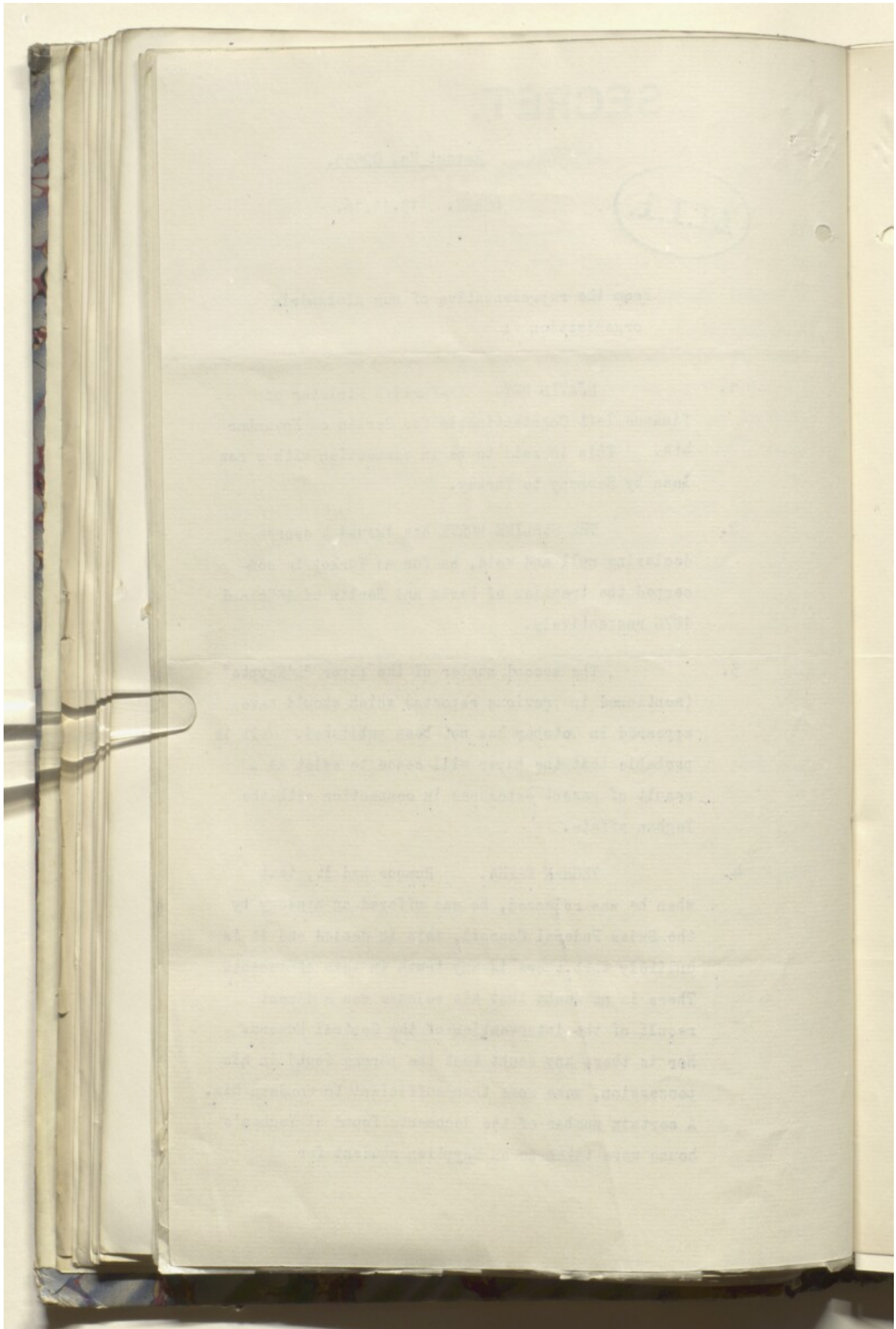
Report No. 02555.

BERNE. 13.11.16.

M.I.I.

From the representative of our Alexandria  
organisation :-

1. DJAVID BEY. Ex-Turkish Minister of finance left Constantinople for Berlin on November 4th. This is said to be in connection with a new loan by Germany to Turkey.
2. THE SUBLIME PORTE has issued a decree declaring null and void, as far as Turkey is concerned the treaties of Paris and Berlin of 1856 and 1878 respectively.
3. The second number of the paper "L'Egypte" (mentioned in previous reports) which should have appeared in October has not been published. It is probable that the paper will cease to exist as a result of recent exposures in connection with the Yeghan affair.
4. YEGHAN PASHA. Rumour had it, that when he was released, he was offered an apology by the Swiss Federal Council, this is denied and it is unlikely that there is any truth in this statement. There is no doubt that his release was a direct result of the intervention of the Central Powers. Nor is there any doubt that the papers found in his possession, were more than sufficient to condemn him. A certain number of the documents found at Yeghan's house were taken to an Egyptian student for





- 2 -

translation. These he commenced to do in the presence of the Swiss Police ; unfortunately before the student was able to get through more than a few documents, the Swiss Police were apparently warned against him and the documents were taken away. The student in question was Ali el Ghayati. The following are translations from the few documents which Ali el Ghayati was able to work on :

a). Copy of account book in Yeghan Pacha's handwriting :

Account respecting the sum of frs. 1,923000.

Frs. 250.000 paid Youssouf Sadik Pasha in connection with the affair of the Figaro.

" 50.000 ditto ditto ditto.

NOTE : This is no doubt in connection with the French Press affair.

Frs. 25.000 Sent to Mr. Tueni at Paris.

" 15.000 Paid to the Grand Masonic Lodge. (No place given).

" 25.000 Various expenses.

" 300 Paid agent for watching Youssouf Sadik Pasha.

" 500 Paid Said Kamel (this man is editor of "Moayid").

" 500 Paid to Mme Mohammed Ali, (in case of the death of her husband 1.000 frs. is to be paid.)

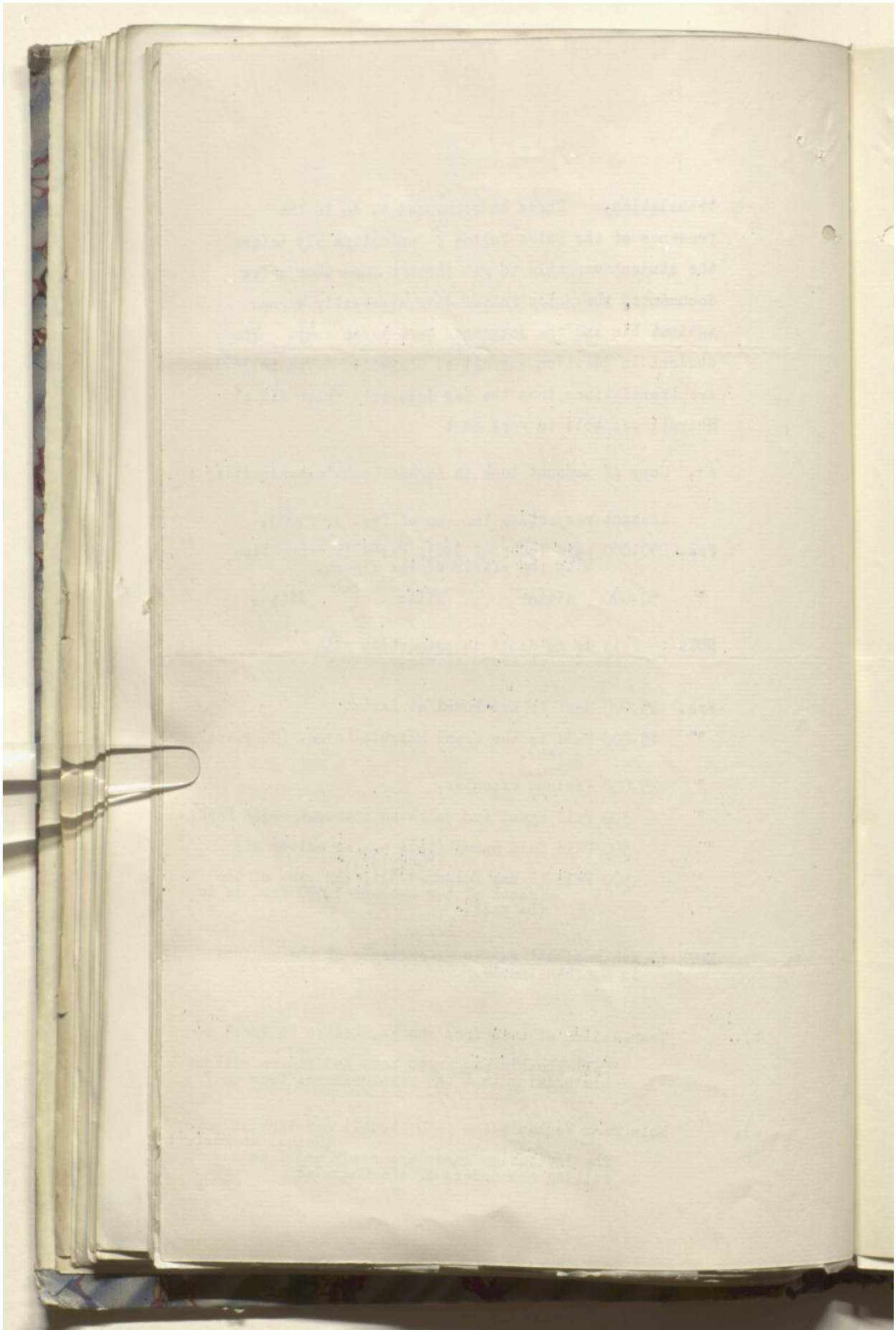
NOTE : Mohammed Ali was an ex-employee of the customs in Constantinople.

b). Translation of note from the Ex-Khedive to Tueni :

"Tell Ibrahim Naggar to come and see me without his knowing that the message comes from me."

c). Note from Yeghan Pasha to Dr Loutfi (ex Turkish Consul at Paris :

"The invitation cards are ready and I am now waiting the orders of the Consula"





55

- 3 -

NOTE :- This no doubt refers to the invitations sent out in connection with l'office Musulman International which was recently formed at Lausanne. Referred to in report No. 46 of October 3rd.

d). Note from the ex-Khedive in his own handwriting to Yeghan Pasha :-

"Tell Rechid Bey (presumably the ex-Chamberlain of the Sultan of Turkey) to inform Prince Sabaheddin to avoid any interview with Fazil Pasha".

e). Note in Yeghan Pasha's handwriting :-

"I have telephoned Andon Bey Ketcheoglou advising him of the departure of Halid Hakki, Kemal Hidhat and Ghalib Bey, friends of Cherif Pasha, for Paris".

NOTE :- This no doubt refers to the departure of these three gentlemen, who left Geneva for Paris to see Cherif Pasha, in connection with the Turkish Opposition programme about three or four weeks ago.

5. The ex-Khedive is known to have written a long official letter to the Federal Council requesting them to release Yeghan Pasha and protesting his innocence.

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Sent direct to Egypt from Berne.

Copies to :- M.I.1.  
D.I.D.

19.11.16.





56

09450

SECRET.

M.I.1.

I.2886.

ITALY, 10-11-16.  
Recd. 15-11-16.

sent to  
D. M. I.  
M. I. 2  
~~M. I. 2 A.~~  
M. I. 2 B.  
~~M. I. 2 C.~~

MIS  
M.I. 2 B.  
div M. Sykes  
I.O.

From our Representative with the  
Italian General Headquarters.

From the Italian Admiralty Intelligence Division, 6th Nov. 1915.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE EX-KHEDIVE  
and  
THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

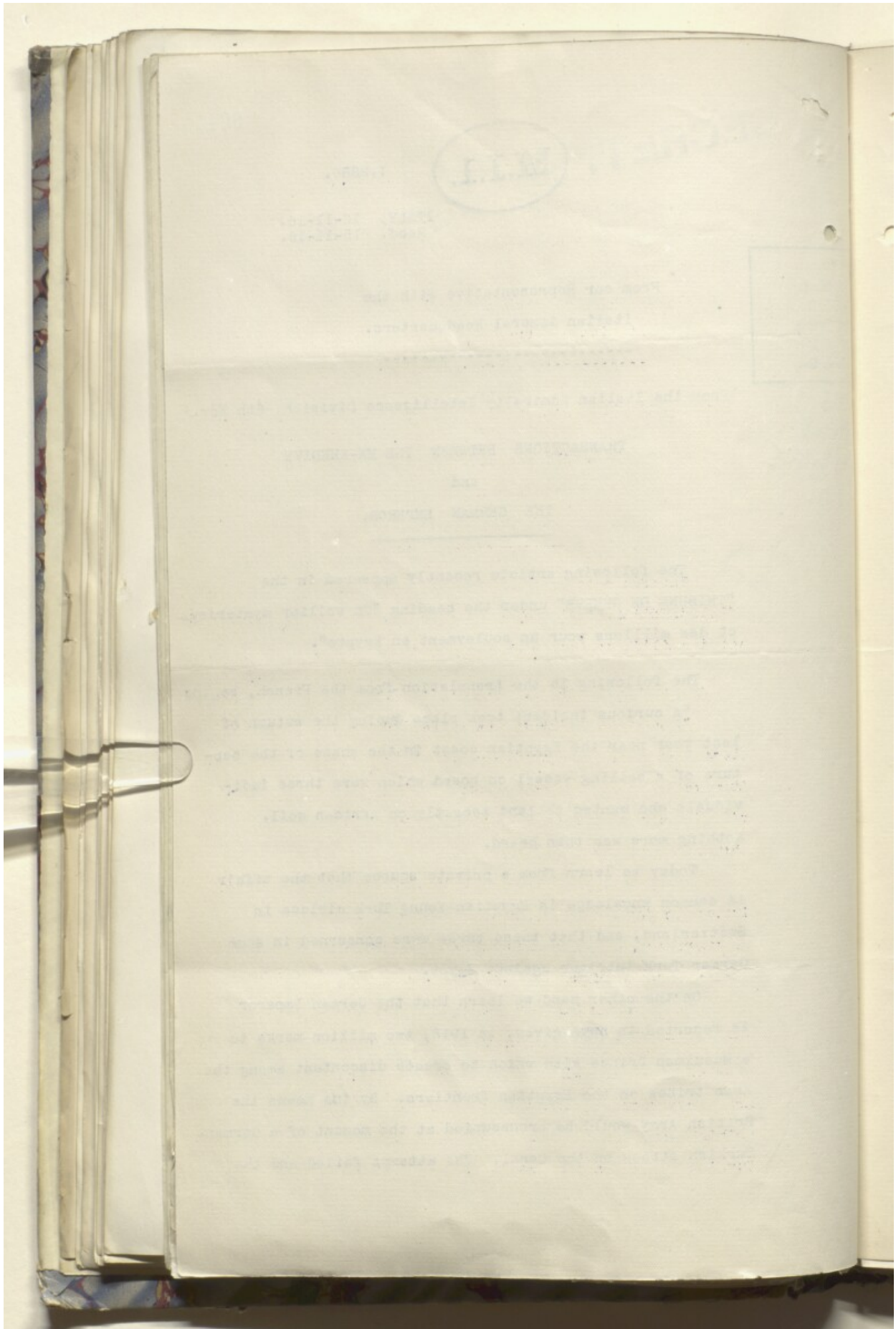
The following article recently appeared in the  
"TRIBUNE DE GENEVE" under the heading "Un voilier mysterieux  
et des millions pour un soulèvement en Egypte".

The following is the translation from the French, begins:

"A curious incident took place during the autumn of  
last year near the Egyptian coast in the shape of the cap-  
ture of a sailing vessel on board which were three indi-  
viduals who wanted to land secretly on African soil.  
Nothing more was then heard.

Today we learn from a private source that the affair  
is common knowledge in Egyptian-Young Turk circles in  
Switzerland, and that these three were concerned in some  
German Turk intrigue against Egypt.

On the other hand we learn that the German Emperor  
is reported to have given, in 1915, two million marks to  
a Musulman Prince with which to create discontent among the  
Arab tribes on the Egyptian frontiers. By this means the  
British Army would be preoccupied at the moment of a German-  
Turkish attack on the Canal. The attempt failed and the





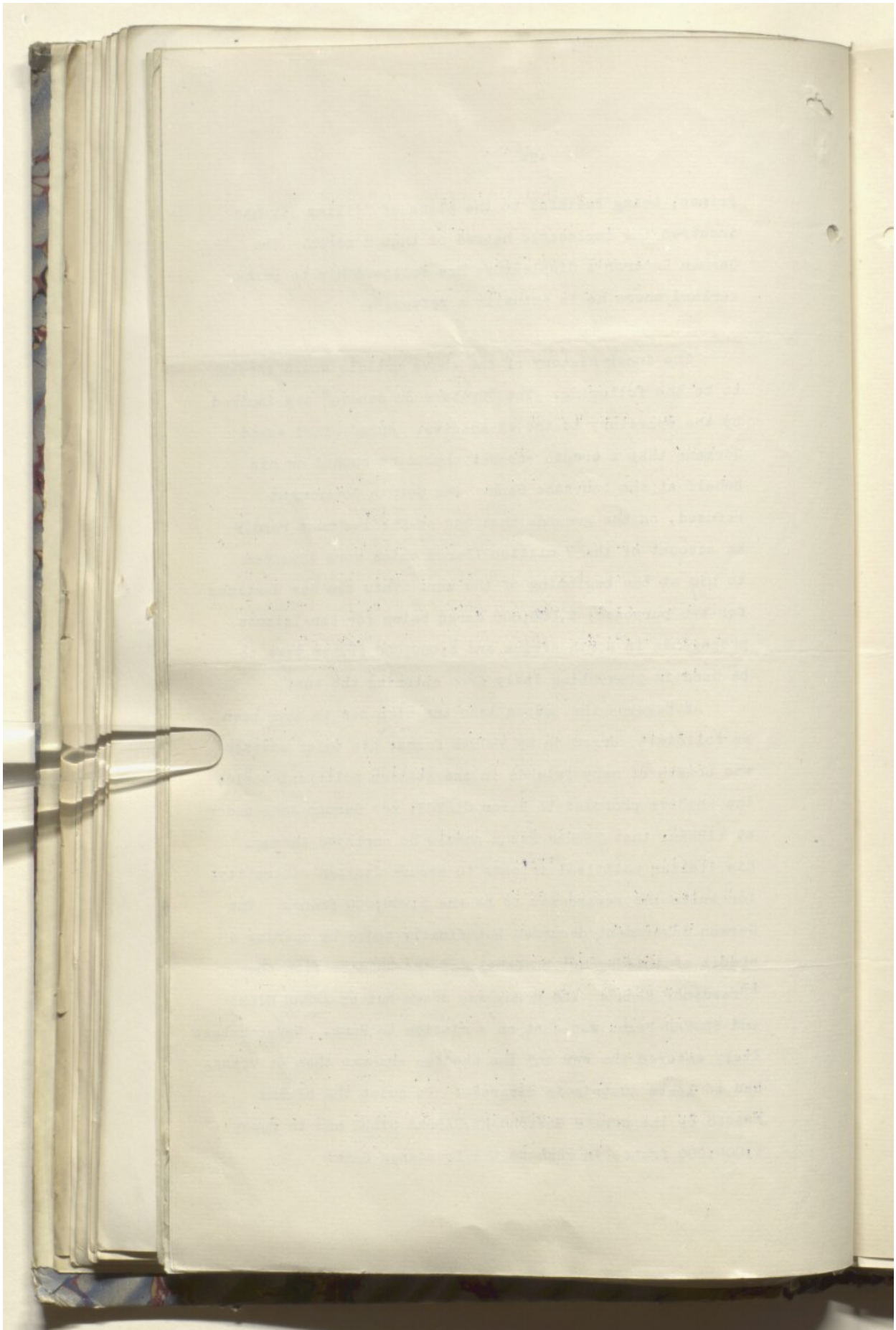
(57)

-2-

Prince, being faithful to the plans of William II, has incurred the implacable hatred of that monarch. The German Emperor's displeasure has followed him to Switzerland where he is actually a refugee".

The inner history of the above article would appear to be the following. The "Tribune de Geneve" was inspired by the secretary to the ex-Khedive. ABBAS HILMI asked Germans that a credit account should be opened on his behalf at the Deutsche Bank. The German Government refused, on the grounds that the ex-Khedive must render an account of the 7 million francs which were advanced to him at the beginning of the war. This sum was destined for two purposes, 2,000,000 marks being for Pan-Islamic propaganda in North Africa and 5,000,000 francs were to be used in preventing Italy from entering the war.

As regards the second item the plan was to have been as follows:- Urged on by YEGHAN Pasha, his chief advisor who boasts of many friends in the Italian political world, the Khedive proposed to Baron CIRSKY, the German Ambassador at VIENNA, that YEGHAN Pasha should be employed through his Italian political friends to secure Italian neutrality, for which the reward was to be the 5,000,000 francs. The German Government demurred but finally ended by opening a credit of this amount on behalf of the Khedive with the "Dresdener Bank". The money was drawn out by ABBAS HILMI and YEGHAN Pasha was sent on a mission to Rome. Nevertheless Italy entered the war and the Khedive who was then at VIENNA had to leave Austria in disgrace. To quiet the claims raised by the German Government, ABBAS HILMI had to repay 1,000,000 francs in cash to the Dresdener Bank.





58

-3-

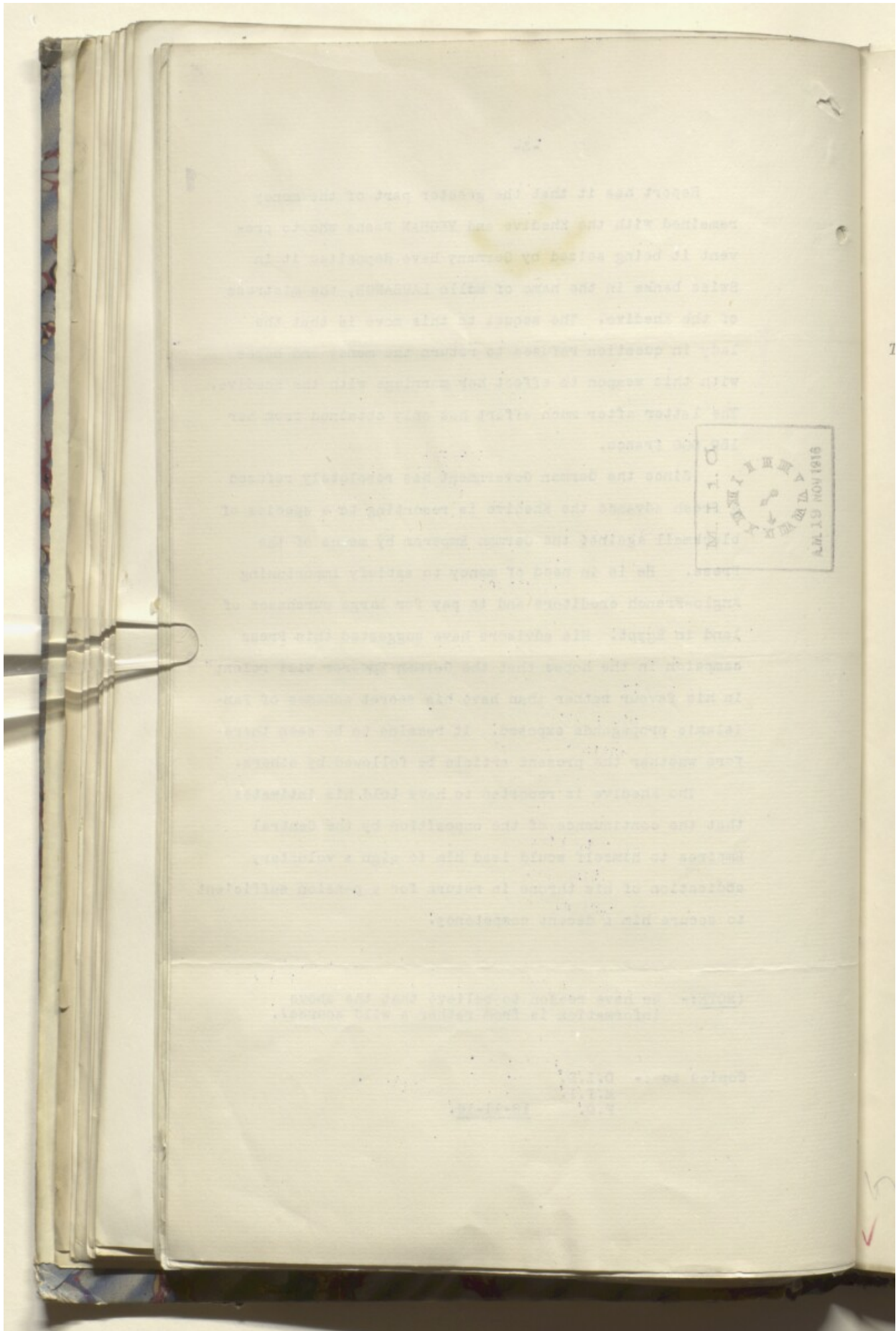
Report has it that the greater part of the money remained with the Khedive and YEGHAN Pasha who to prevent it being seized by Germany have deposited it in Swiss banks in the name of Mdllle LAUSANGE, the mistress of the Khedive. The sequel to this move is that the lady in question refuses to return the money and hopes with this weapon to effect her marriage with the Khedive. The latter after much effort has only obtained from her 150,000 francs.

Since the German Government has resolutely refused a fresh advance the Khedive is resorting to a species of blackmail against the German Emperor by means of the Press. He is in need of money to satisfy importuning Anglo-French creditors and to pay for large purchases of land in Egypt. His advisors have suggested this Press campaign in the hopes that the German Emperor will relent in his favour rather than have his secret schemes of Pan-Islamic propaganda exposed. It remains to be seen therefore whether the present article be followed by others.

The Khedive is reported to have told his intimates that the continuance of the opposition by the Central Empires to himself would lead him to sign a voluntary abdication of his throne in return for a pension sufficient to secure him a decent competency.

(NOTE:- We have reason to believe that the above information is from rather a wild source).

Copies to :- D.I.D.  
M.I.I.  
F.O. 18-11-16.





(59)

Register No.  
**608**

~~Put away with 3124~~  
**Secret Department.**

**Minute Paper.**

Letter from War Office

Dated 17 February  
Rec. 18 February 1916.

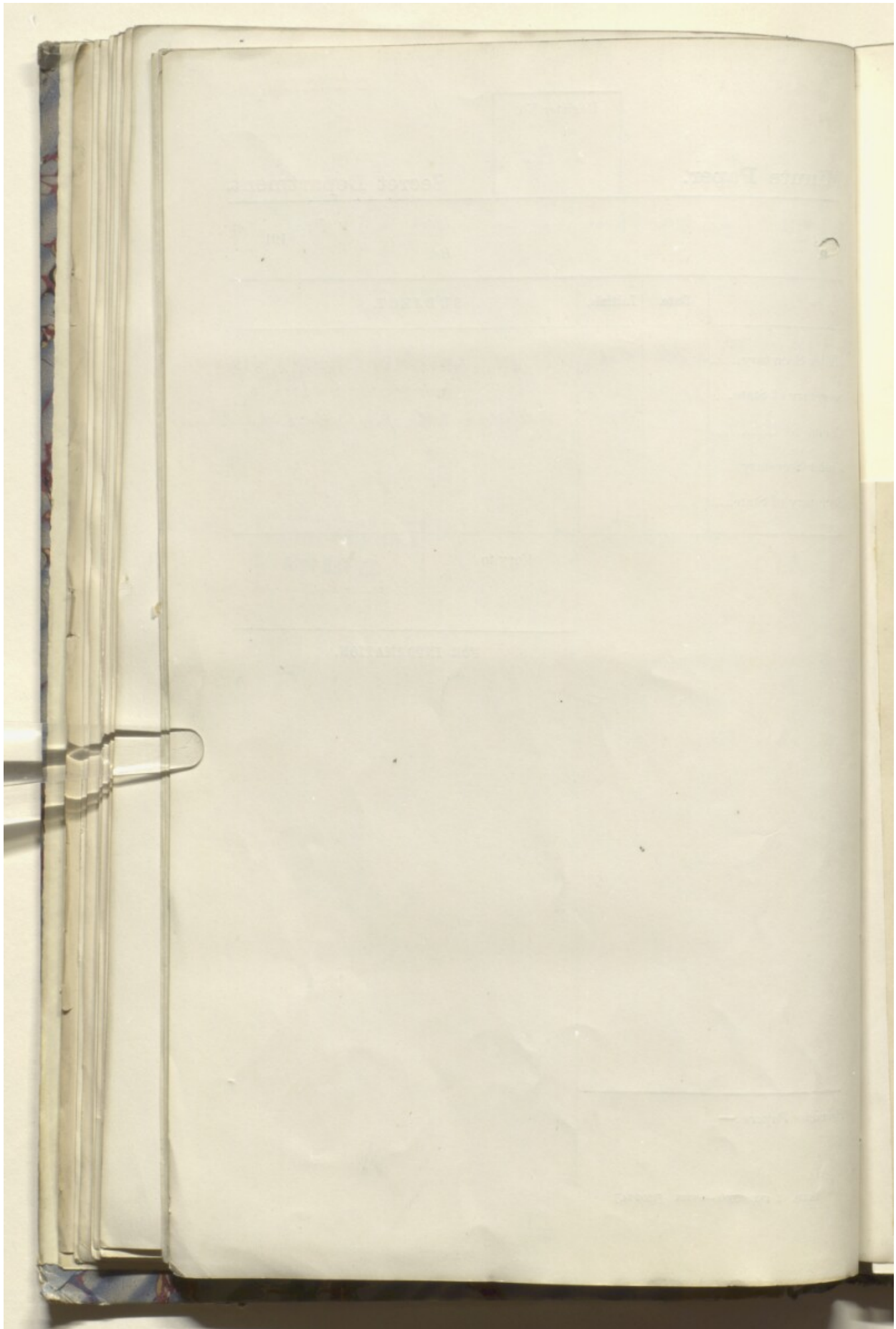
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....	19 Feb	abb	The War.
Secretary of State.....	21	J.W.H	Intercepted letter from Abdul Aziz Shamsh
Committee .....			
Under Secretary .....			
Secretary of State.....			

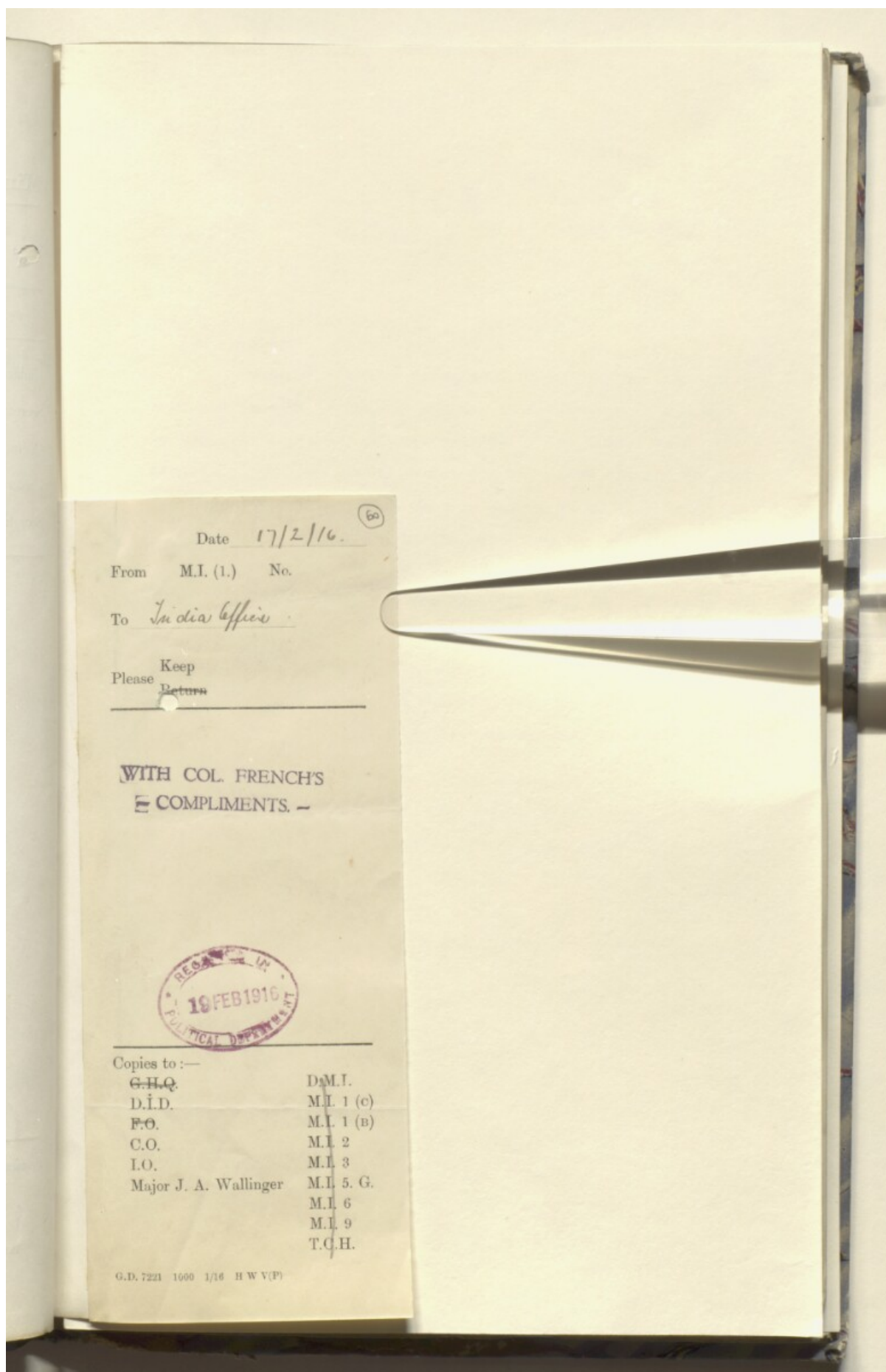
Copy to India  
25 FEB 1916

FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers :—

18998. I. 483. 2000.—4/1916. [1000/14.]





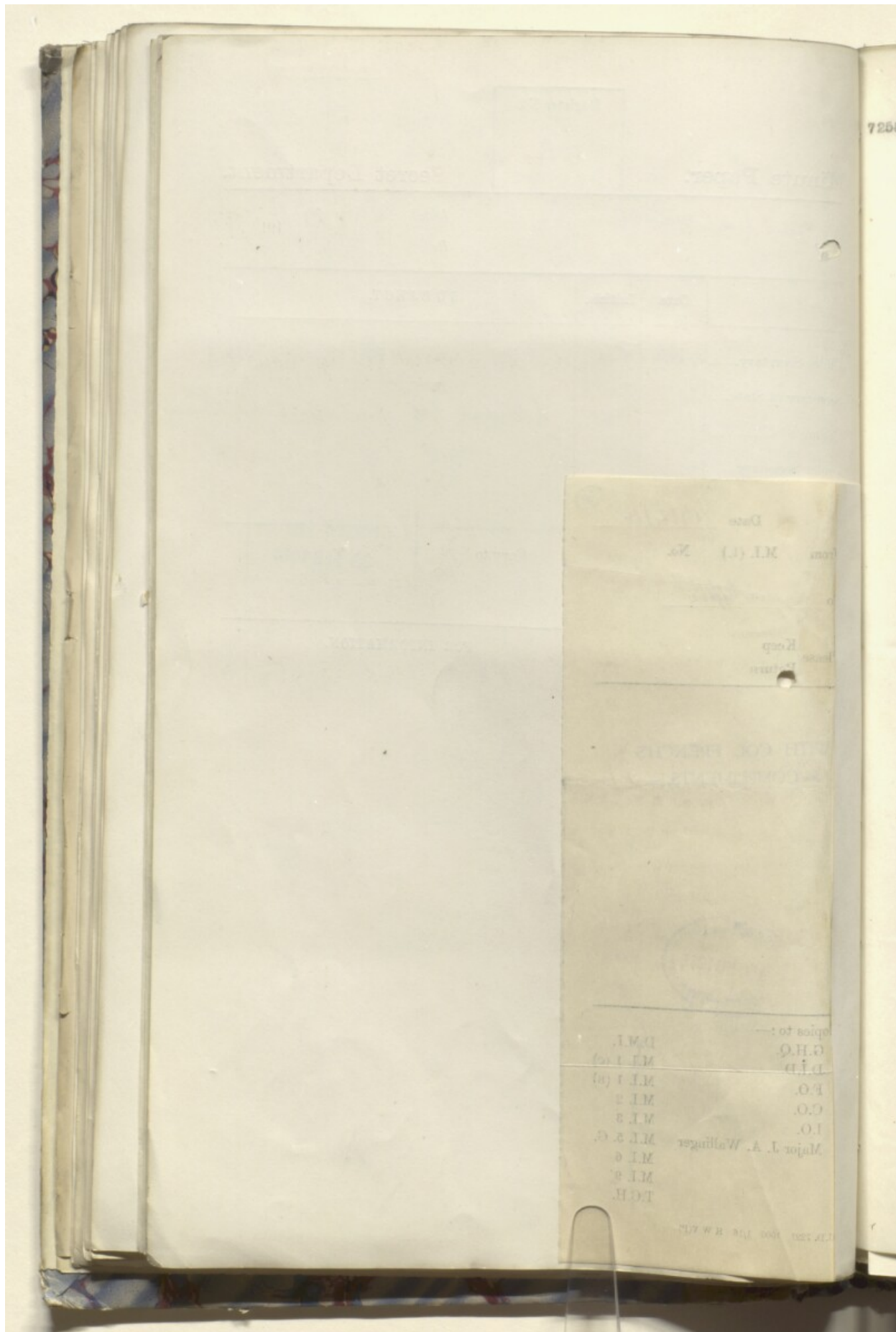
Date 17/2/16. (50)  
From M.I. (1.) No.  
To India Office  
Please Keep  
Return

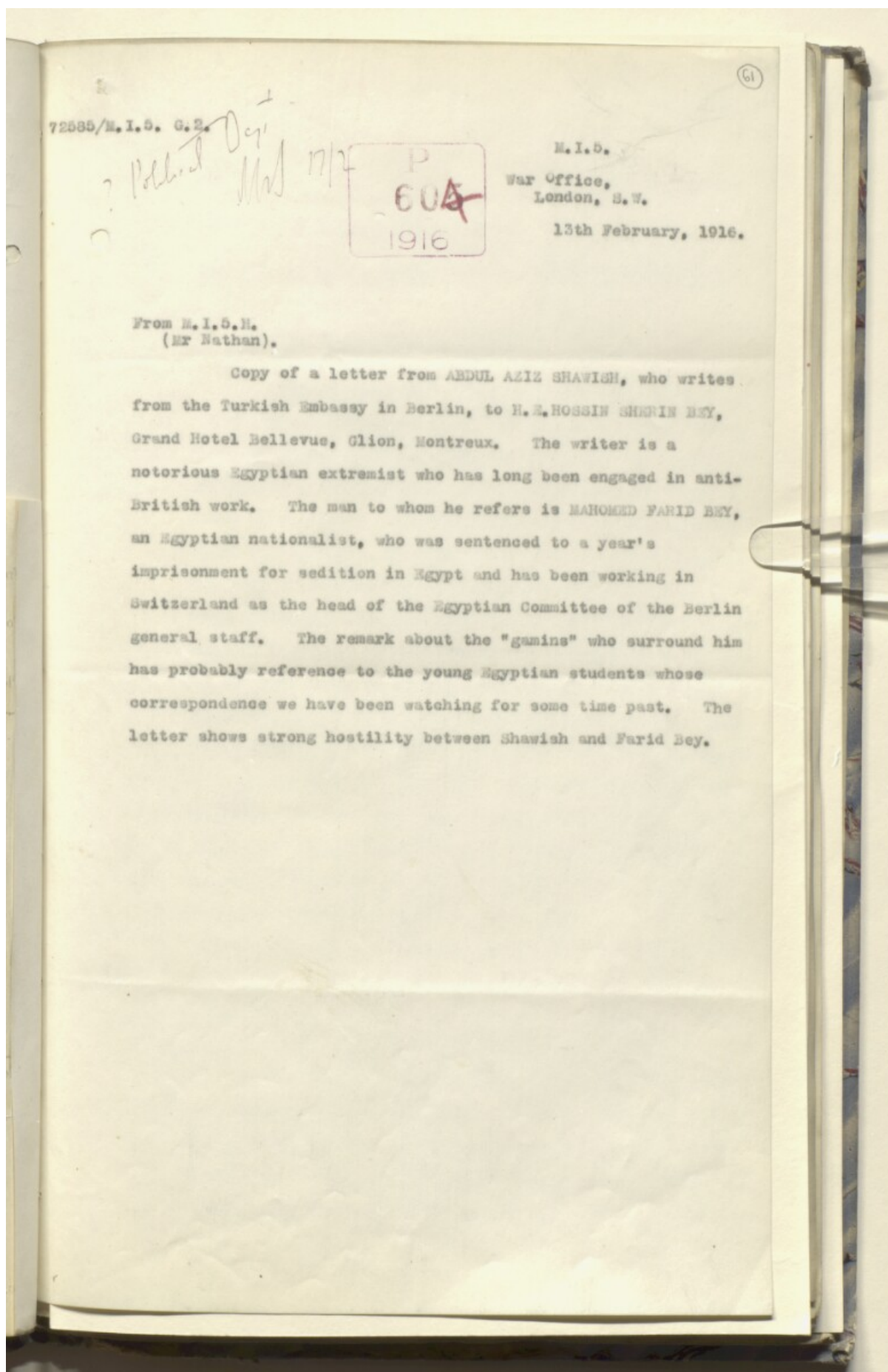
WITH COL. FRENCH'S  
COMPLIMENTS. -



Copies to:—  
G.H.Q. D.M.I.  
D.I.D. M.I. 1 (c)  
F.O. M.I. 1 (b)  
C.O. M.I. 2  
I.O. M.I. 3  
Major J. A. Wallinger M.I. 5. G.  
M.I. 6  
M.I. 9  
T.C.H.

G.D. 7221 1000 1/16 H W V (P)





72885/M.I.S. G.2.

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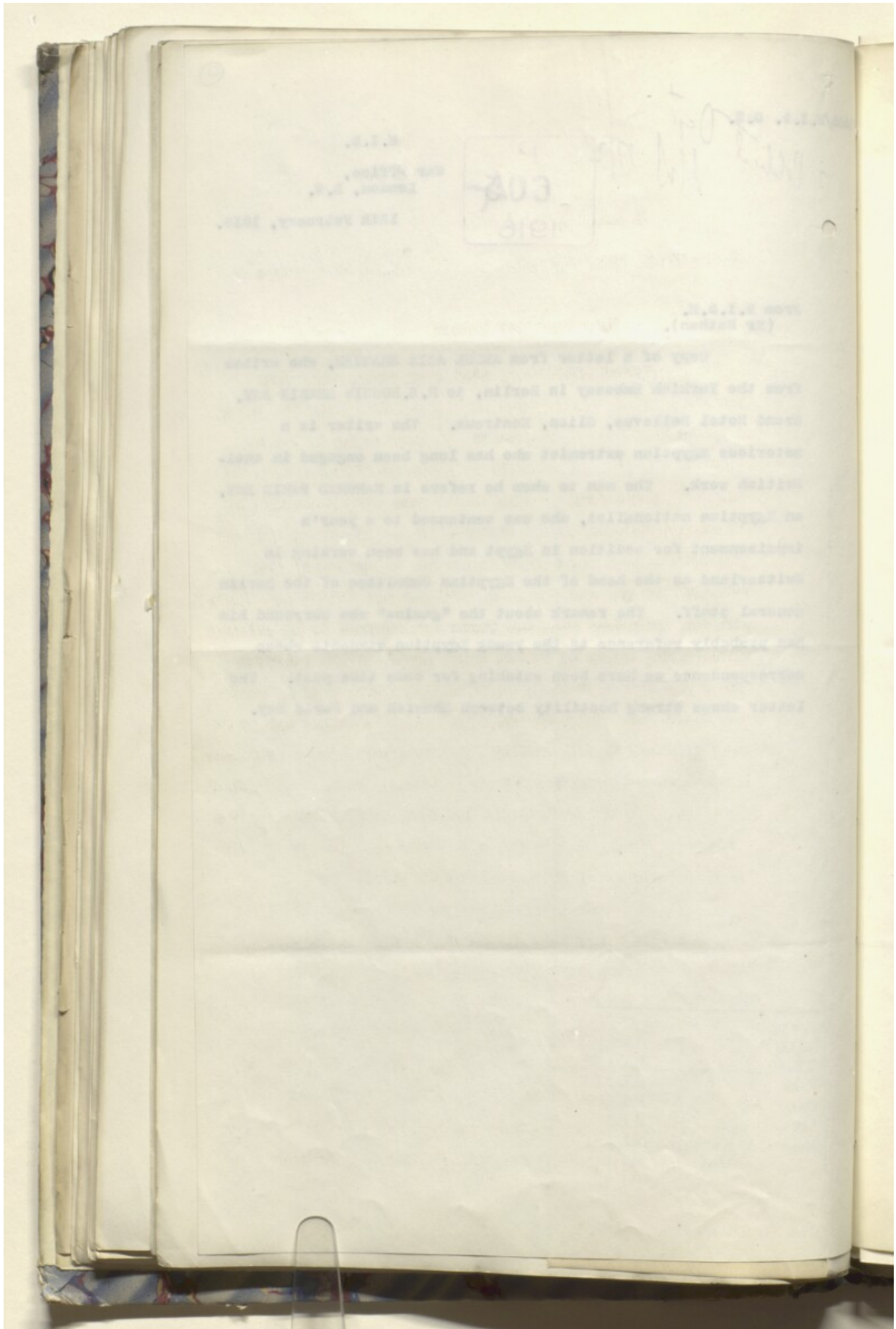
61

P  
604  
1916

M.I.S.  
War Office,  
London, S.W.  
13th February, 1916.

From M.I.S.H.  
(EX Nathan).

Copy of a letter from ABDUL AZIZ SHAWISH, who writes from the Turkish Embassy in Berlin, to H. E. HOSSIN SHERIN BEY, Grand Hotel Bellevue, Clion, Montreux. The writer is a notorious Egyptian extremist who has long been engaged in anti-British work. The man to whom he refers is MAHOMED FARID BEY, an Egyptian nationalist, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for sedition in Egypt and has been working in Switzerland as the head of the Egyptian Committee of the Berlin general staff. The remark about the "gamins" who surround him has probably reference to the young Egyptian students whose correspondence we have been watching for some time past. The letter shows strong hostility between Shawish and Farid Bey.





(62)

72585.

M.A. 5917.

TRADUCTION.

Cheik Abdel Asis Shanish.

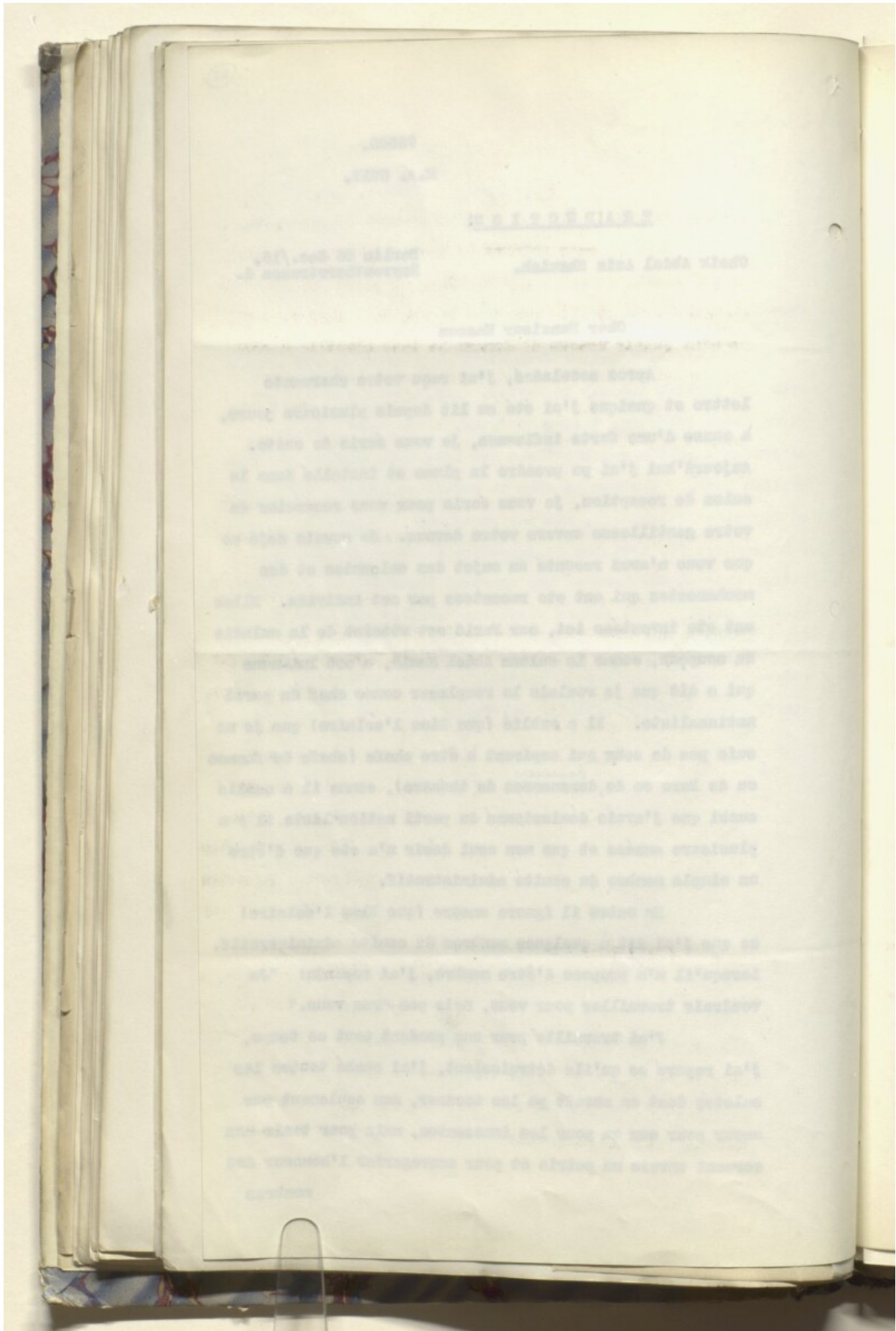
Berlin 26 Dec./15.  
Bayroutherstrasse 4.

Cher Monsieur Hassan

Après accolades, j'ai reçu votre charmante lettre et quoique j'ai été au lit depuis plusieurs jours, à cause d'une forte influenza, je vous écris de suite. Aujourd'hui j'ai pu prendre la plume et installé dans le salon de reception, je vous écris pour vous remercier de votre gentillesse envers votre dévoué. Je savais déjà ce que vous m'avez raconté au sujet des calomnies et des mechancetes qui ont été racontées par cet individu. Elles ont été inventées ici, car Farid est atteint de la maladie du soupçon, comme le sultan Abdel Hamid, c'est lui-même qui a dit que je voulais le remplacer comme chef du parti nationaliste. Il a oublié (que Dieu l'éclaire) que je ne suis pas de ceux qui aspirent à être chefs (chefs de femmes ou de Bars ou de dansuses de théâtre), comme il a oublié aussi que j'avais démissionné du parti nationaliste il y a plusieurs années et que mon seul désir n'a été que d'être un simple membre du comité administratif.

En outre il ignore encore (que Dieu l'éclaire) ce que j'ai dit à quelques membres du comité administratif. Lorsqu'il m'a proposé d'être membre, j'ai répondu: "Je voudrais travailler pour vous, mais pas avec vous."

J'ai travaillé pour eux pendant tout ce temps, j'ai réparé ce qu'ils détruisaient, j'ai caché toutes les saletés dont on aurait pu les accuser, non seulement par amour pour eux ou pour les innocentes, mais pour tenir mon serment envers ma patrie et pour sauvegarder l'honneur des membres





(63)

membres du parti tout entier dont j'étais le collègue.

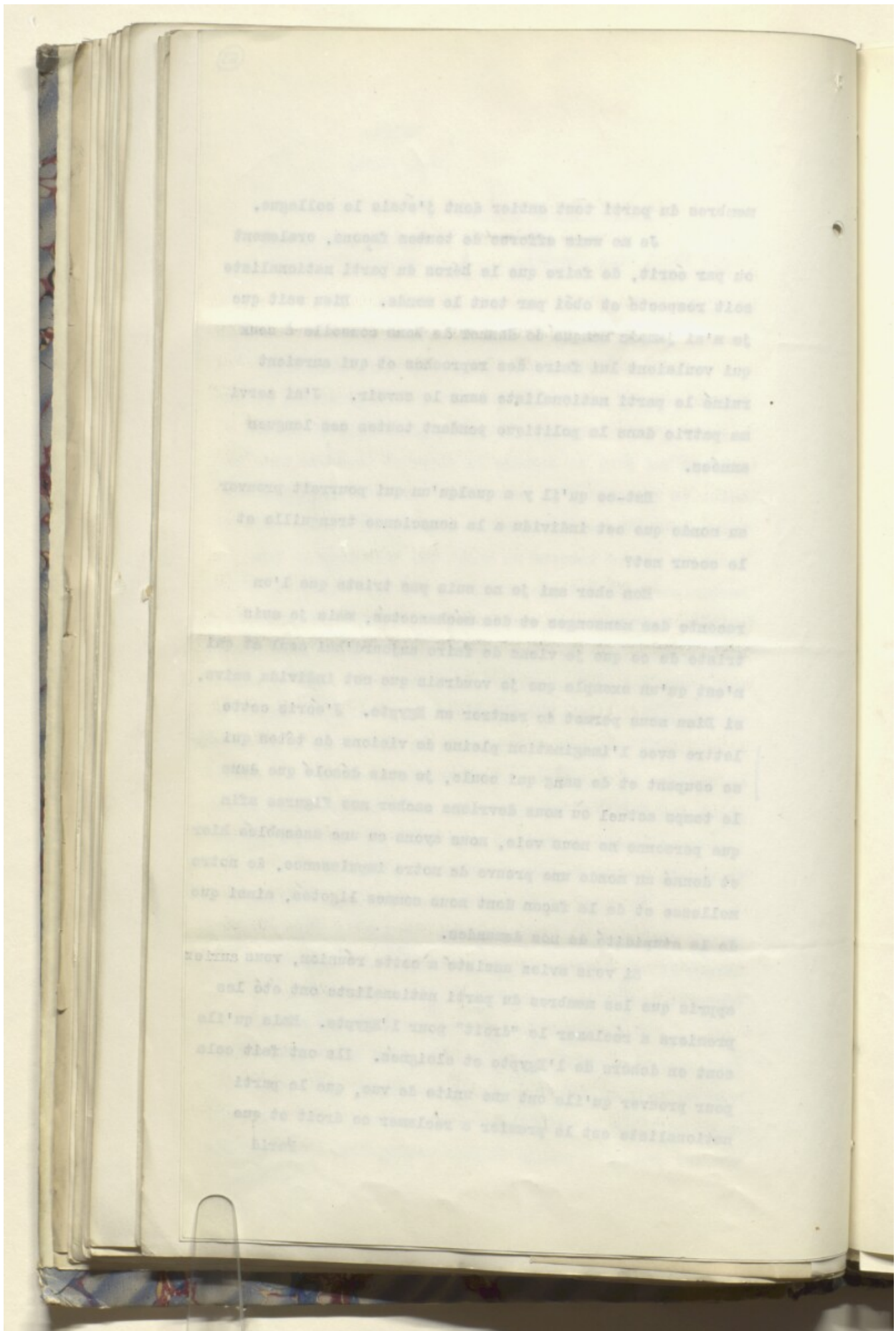
Je me suis efforcé de toutes façons, oralement ou par écrit, de faire que le héros du parti nationaliste soit respecté et obéi par tout le monde. Dieu sait que je n'ai jamais manqué de donner de bons conseils à ceux qui voulaient lui faire des reproches et qui auraient ruiné le parti nationaliste sans le savoir. J'ai servi ma patrie dans la politique pendant toutes ces longues années.

Est-ce qu'il y a quelqu'un qui pourrait prouver au monde que cet individu a la conscience tranquille et le coeur net?

Mon cher ami je ne suis pas triste que l'on raconte des mensonges et des méchancetés, mais je suis triste de ce que je viens de faire aujourd'hui seul et qui n'est qu'un exemple que je voudrais que cet individu suive, si Dieu nous permet de rentrer en Egypte. J'écris cette lettre avec l'imagination pleine de visions de têtes qui se coupent et de sang qui coule, je suis désolé que dans le temps actuel où nous devrions cacher nos figures afin que personne ne nous voie, nous ayons eu une assemblée hier et donné au monde une preuve de notre impuissance, de notre mollesse et de la façon dont nous sommes ligotés, ainsi que de la stupidité de nos demandes.

Si vous aviez assisté à cette réunion, vous auriez appris que les membres du parti nationaliste ont été les premiers à réclamer le "droit" pour l'Egypte. Mais qu'ils sont en dehors de l'Egypte et éloignés. Ils ont fait cela pour prouver qu'ils ont une unité de vue, que le parti nationaliste est le premier à réclamer ce droit et que

Farid





(64)

Farid est le chef de ce parti. (Dieu soit loué).

Si le parti nationaliste veut être le premier à réclamer le "droit" pour l'Egypte pendant la durée de la guerre, cela ne doit pas se faire en dehors de l'Egypte.

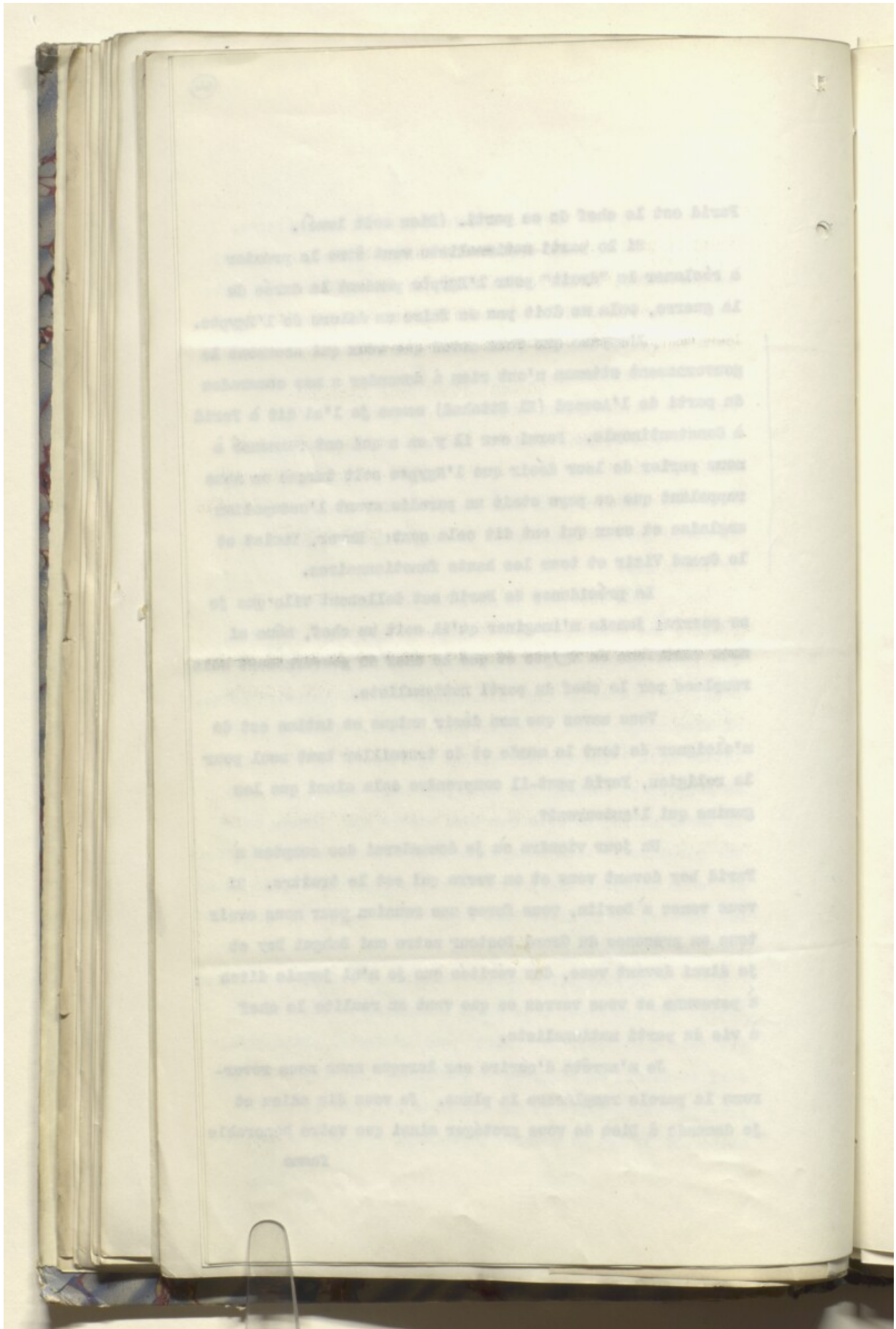
J'espère que vous savez que ceux qui accusent le gouvernement ottoman n'ont rien à demander à nos camarades du parti de l'Accord (El Ettahad) comme je l'ai dit à Farid à Constantinople. Parmi eux il y en a qui ont commencé à nous parler de leur désir que l'Egypte soit turque en nous rappelant que ce pays était un paradis avant l'occupation anglaise et ceux qui ont dit cela sont: Enver, Taalat et le Grand Visir et tous les hauts fonctionnaires.

La présidence de Farid est tellement vile que je ne pourrai jamais m'imaginer qu'il soit un chef, même si nous rentrions en Egypte et que le chef du gouvernement soit remplacé par le chef du parti nationaliste.

Vous savez que mon désir unique et intime est de m'éloigner de tout le monde et de travailler tout seul pour la religion, Farid peut-il comprendre cela ainsi que les gamins qui l'entourent?

Un jour viendra où je demanderai des comptes à Farid bey devant vous et on verra qui est le traître. Si vous venez à Berlin, vous ferez une réunion pour nous avoir tous en présence du Grand Docteur notre ami Bahgat Bey et je dirai devant vous, des vérités que je n'ai jamais dites à personne et vous verrez ce que vaut en réalité le chef à vie du parti nationaliste.

Je m'arrête d'écrire car lorsque nous nous reverrons la parole remplacera la plume. Je vous dis adieu et je demande à Dieu de vous protéger ainsi que votre honorable  
forme





65

bonne et puisse-t-il vous donner santé et force. Je  
voudrais que vous saluez Bahgat Bey de ma part.

Nous espérons vous voir tous à Berlin et nous  
vous envoyons nos meilleures salutations.

Signé: Adbel Asis Shauisch.

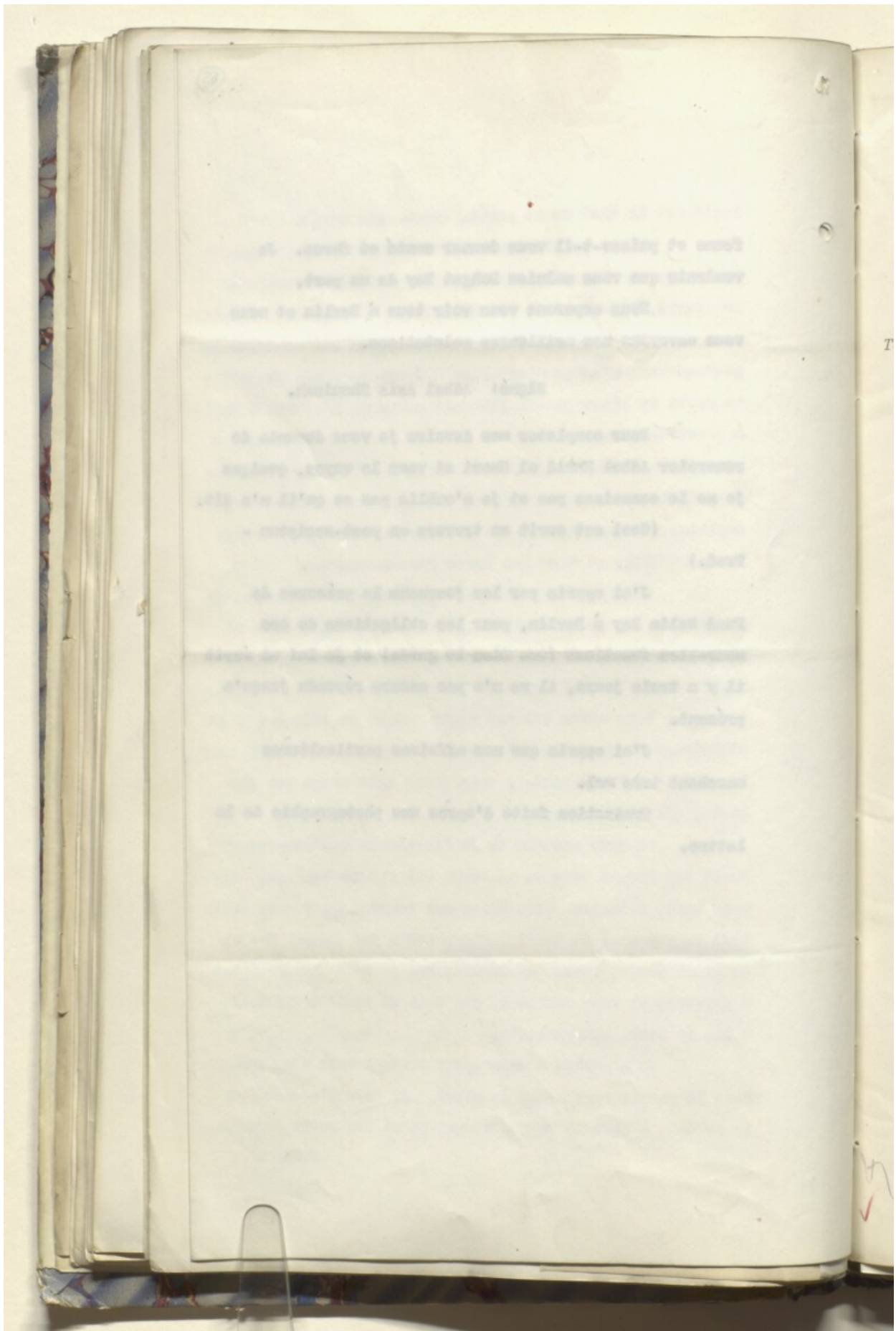
Pour compléter mes devoirs je vous demande de  
remercier Adbel Hamid el Hasri si vous le voyez, quoique  
je ne le connaisse pas et je n'oublie pas ce qu'il m'a dit.

(Ceci est écrit en travers en post-scriptum -  
Trad.)

J'ai appris par les journaux la présence de  
Fuad Selim Bey à Berlin, pour les obligations de ses  
nouvelles fonctions (Que Dieu le garde) et je lui ai écrit  
il y a trois jours, il ne m'a pas encore répondu jusqu'à  
présent.

J'ai appris que nos affaires particulières  
marchent très mal.

Traduction faite d'après une photographie de la  
lettre.





3136 (66)  
T4

Register No. **502** Put away with.....

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

*Letter from F.O.* Dated 7 Feb. 1916.  
Rec. 8

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to

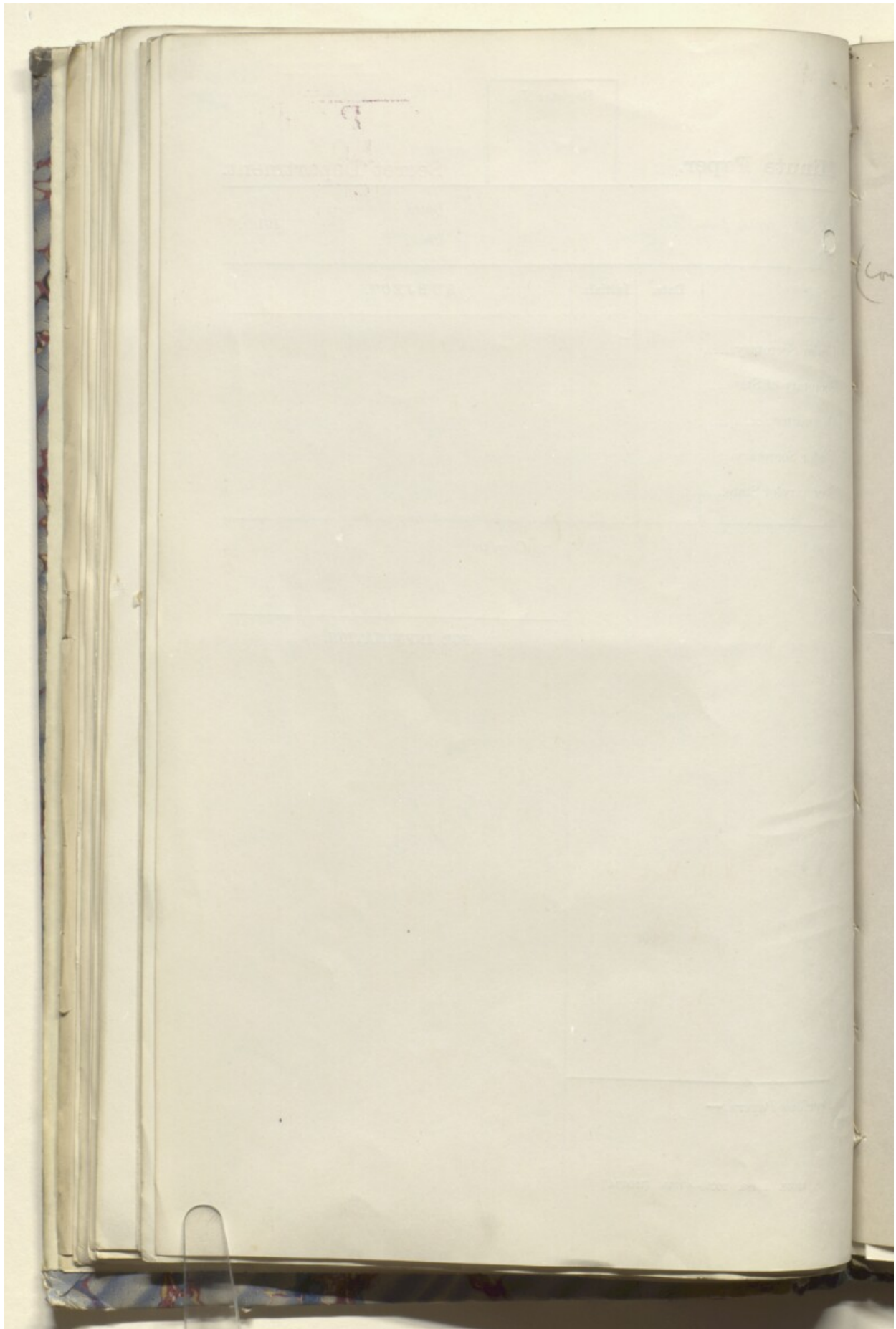
FOR INFORMATION.

*Circulated with  
521  
16*

*Received back from  
P. L. 2/8/16  
(with 521/16)*

Previous Papers :—

1899. I. 483. 2000.—4/1915. [1000/14.]





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. W. 20948/1916  
 and address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.



P  
 502  
 1916

67

*(Confidential)*

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
 his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary  
 of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned  
 paper.

Foreign Office,

February 7., 1916

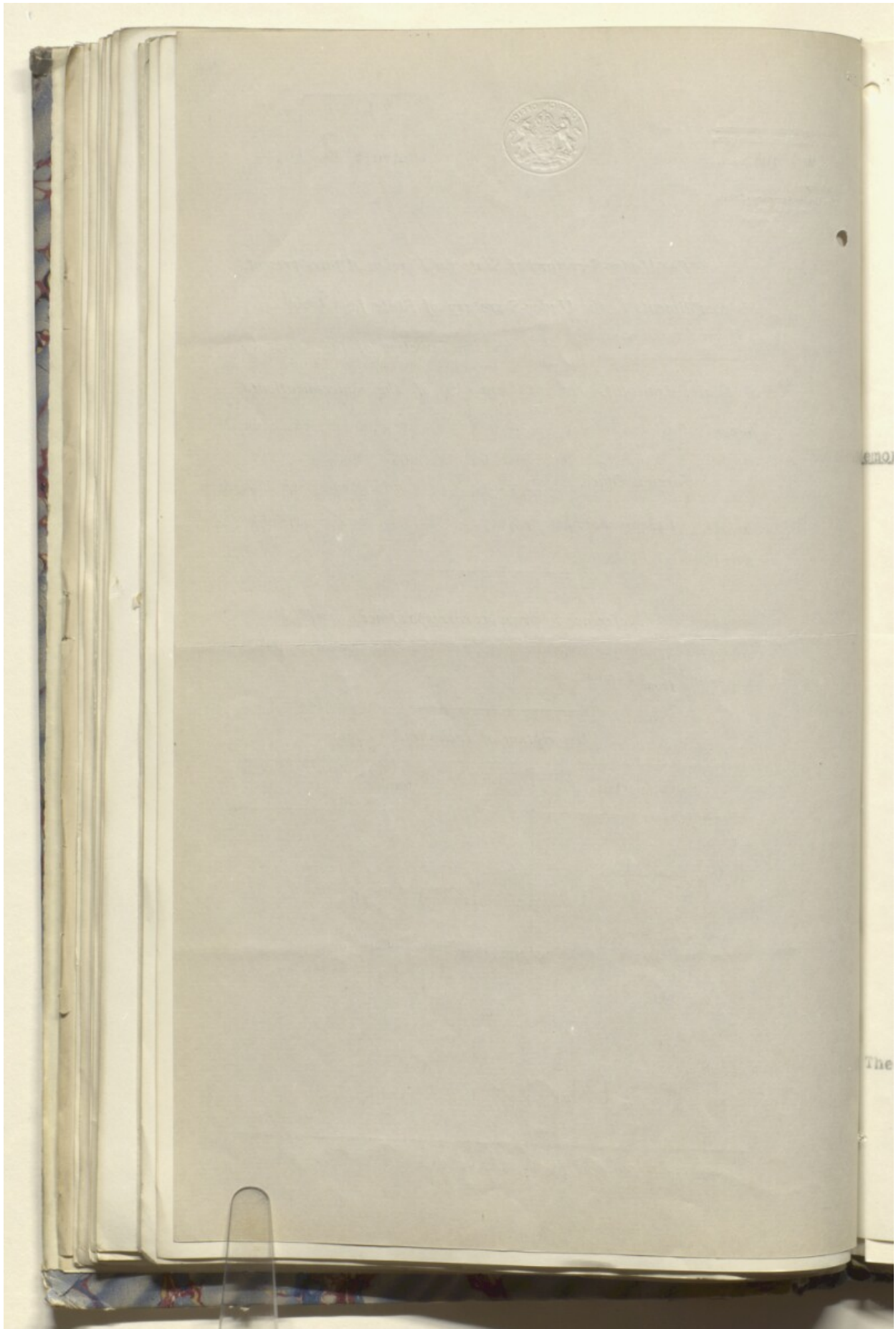
Reference to previous correspondence:

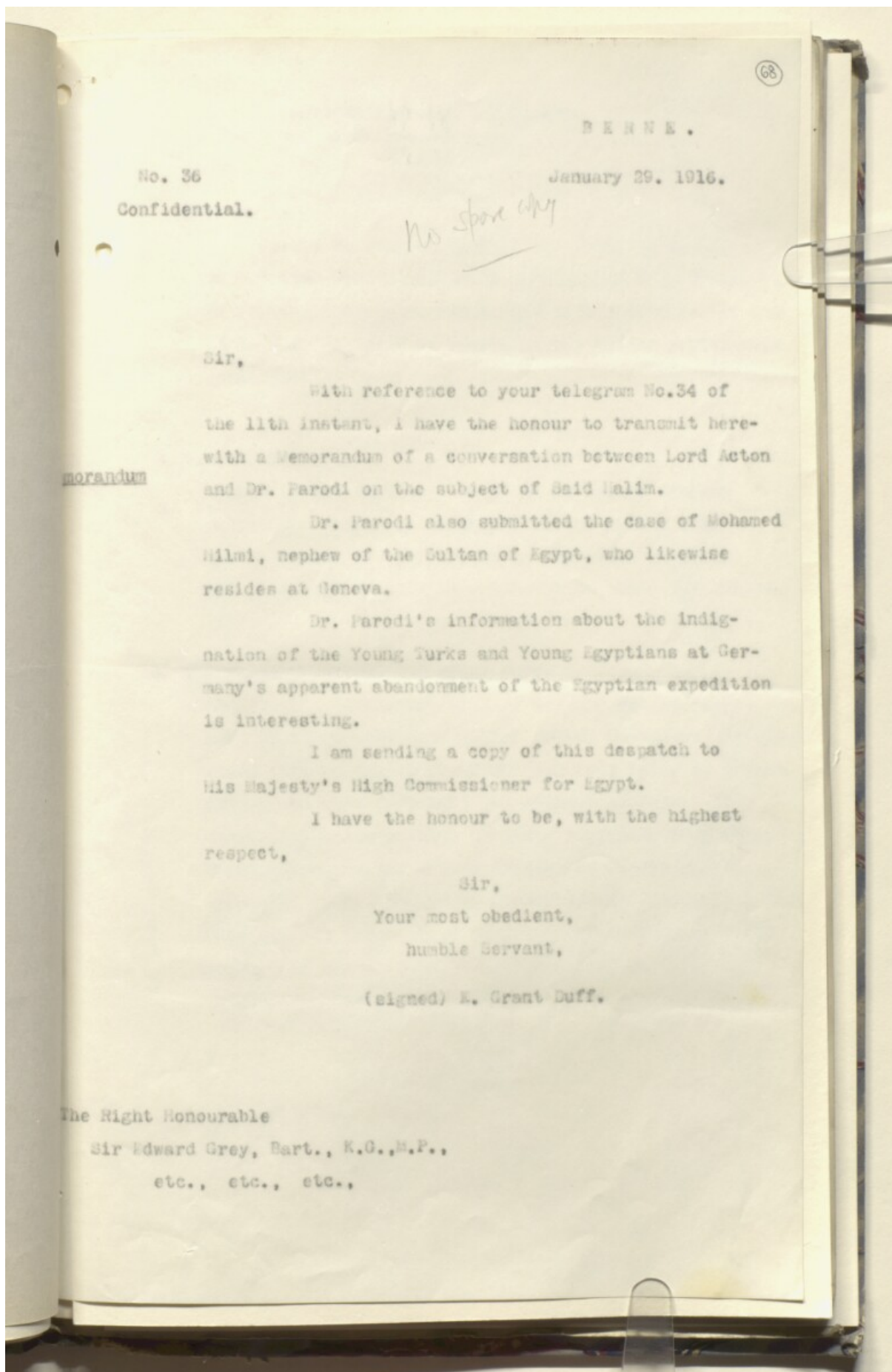
Letter to Foreign Office:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H. H. Minister at Berne, No. 36, 8 FEB 1916 January 29.	Young Egyptians and Young Turks in Switzerland -

*(Similar letter sent to Director of Military Intelligence)*





68

GENEVA.

No. 36

January 29. 1916.

Confidential.

*No spare copy*

Sir,

Memorandum

With reference to your telegram No. 34 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorandum of a conversation between Lord Acton and Dr. Parodi on the subject of Said Halim.

Dr. Parodi also submitted the case of Mohamed Hilmi, nephew of the Sultan of Egypt, who likewise resides at Geneva.

Dr. Parodi's information about the indignation of the Young Turks and Young Egyptians at Germany's apparent abandonment of the Egyptian expedition is interesting.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

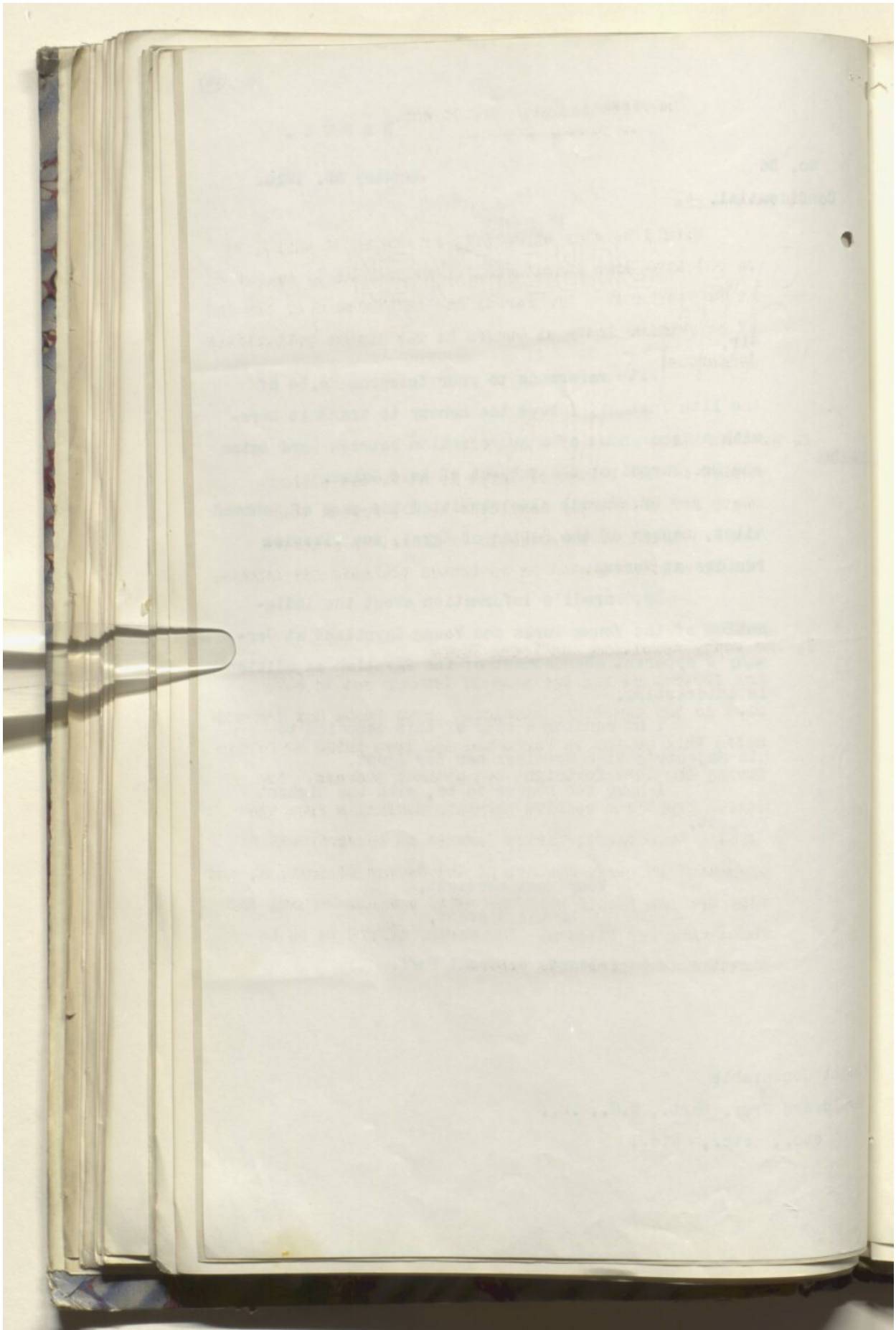
humble servant,

(signed) E. Grant Duff.

The Right Honourable

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.,





(69)

Conversation with Dr. Parodi.

1. Said Halim

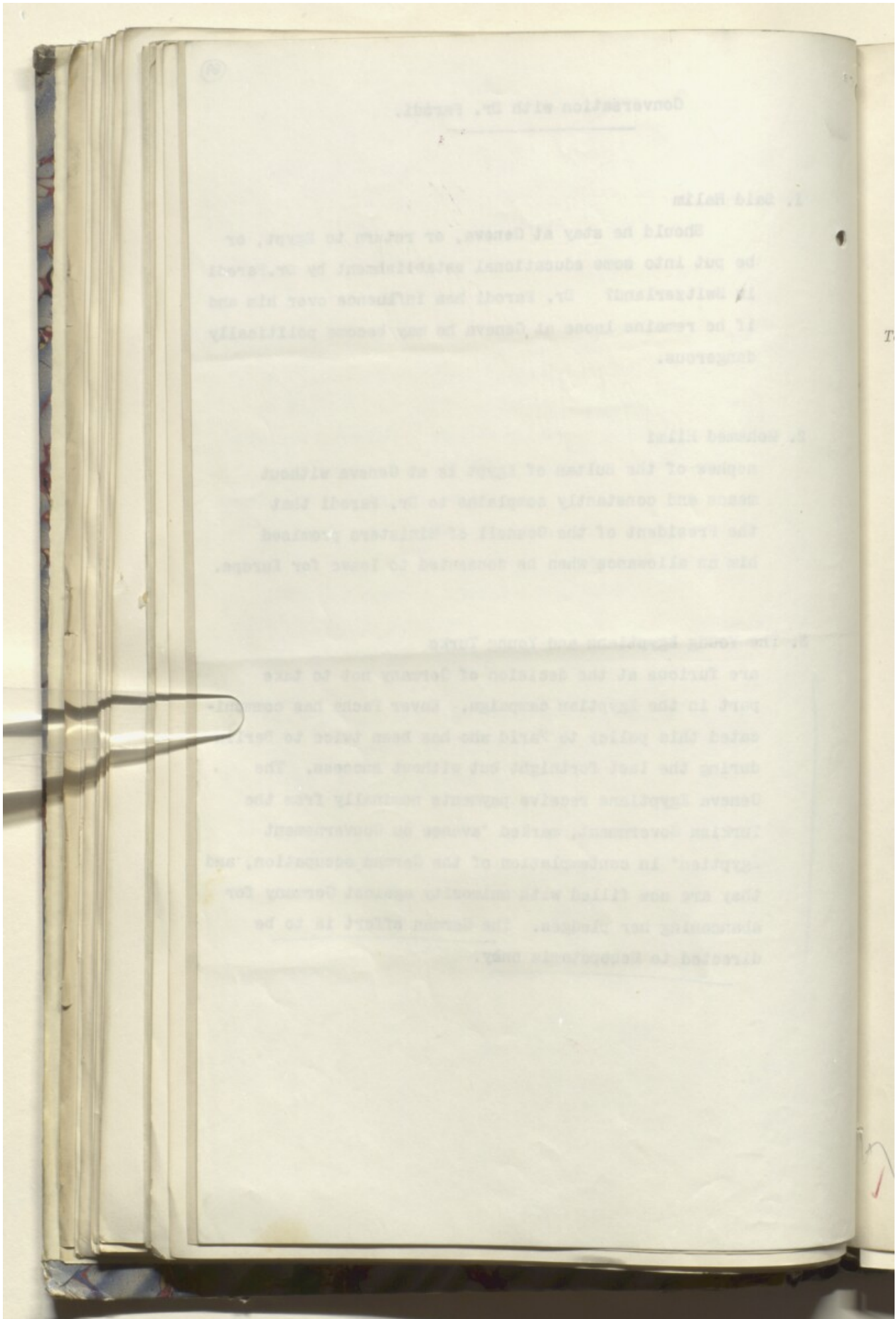
Should he stay at Geneva, or return to Egypt, or be put into some educational establishment by Dr. Parodi in Switzerland? Dr. Parodi has influence over him and if he remains loose at Geneva he may become politically dangerous.

2. Mohamed Hilmi

nephew of the Sultan of Egypt is at Geneva without means and constantly complains to Dr. Parodi that the President of the Council of Ministers promised him an allowance when he consented to leave for Europe.

3. The Young Egyptians and Young Turks

are furious at the decision of Germany not to take part in the Egyptian campaign. Enver Facha has communicated this policy to Parid who has been twice to Berlin during the last fortnight but without success. The Geneva Egyptians receive payments nominally from the Turkish Government, marked "avance au Gouvernement Egyptien" in contemplation of the German occupation, and they are now filled with animosity against Germany for abandoning her pledges. The German effort is to be directed to Mesopotamia only.





(70)

Register No.  
**4747**

Put away with **3136/14**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from FO Dated 24 } December 1915.  
Rec. 27 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....	3/Dec.	Atk	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The War.</u></p> <p>Anti-British Propaganda in Egypt.</p>
Secretary of State.....	1	J.W.H	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

partly.  
done by H/S  
11.16

Copy to India 7 Jan 1916.  
July, Sept, 28-12-15.

**FOR INFORMATION.**

To Secretary Mil. Dep.  
for information

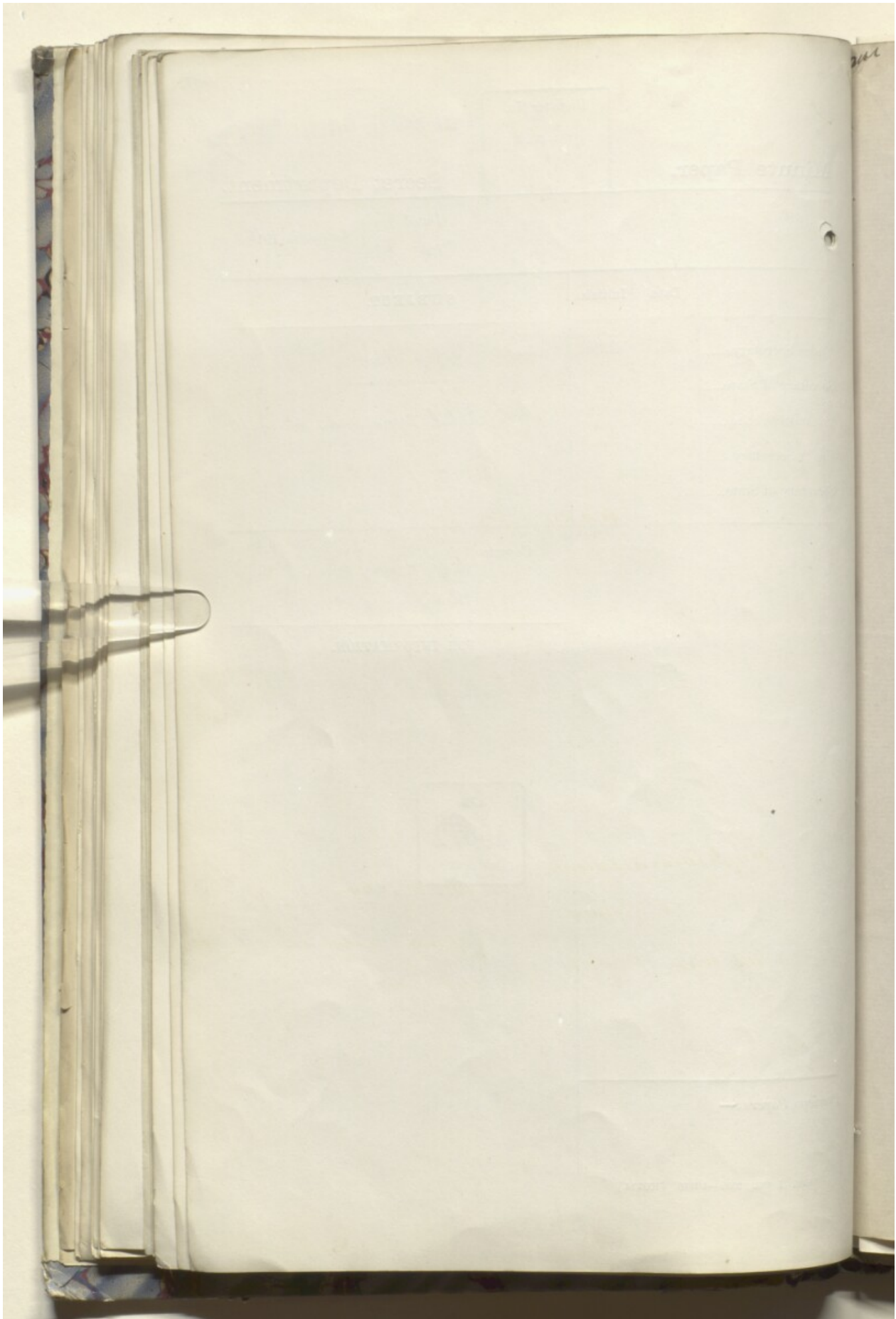
Atk  
26/1/15

**M**  
45872  
1915

Seen EJA 29/1/15

Previous Papers:—


16698. I. 453. 2009—4/1915. [1000/14.]





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. *W/145078/1915*  
 and address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.

P  
4747  
1915
(71)  
*Capt. Hill Dept. 2872-151*

  
*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
 his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,  
 and, by direction of the Secretary  
 of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned  
 paper.*


*Foreign Office,  
 Dec. 24, 1915.*

*Reference to previous correspondence:*

Letter <sup>to</sup> Foreign Office:   
 from

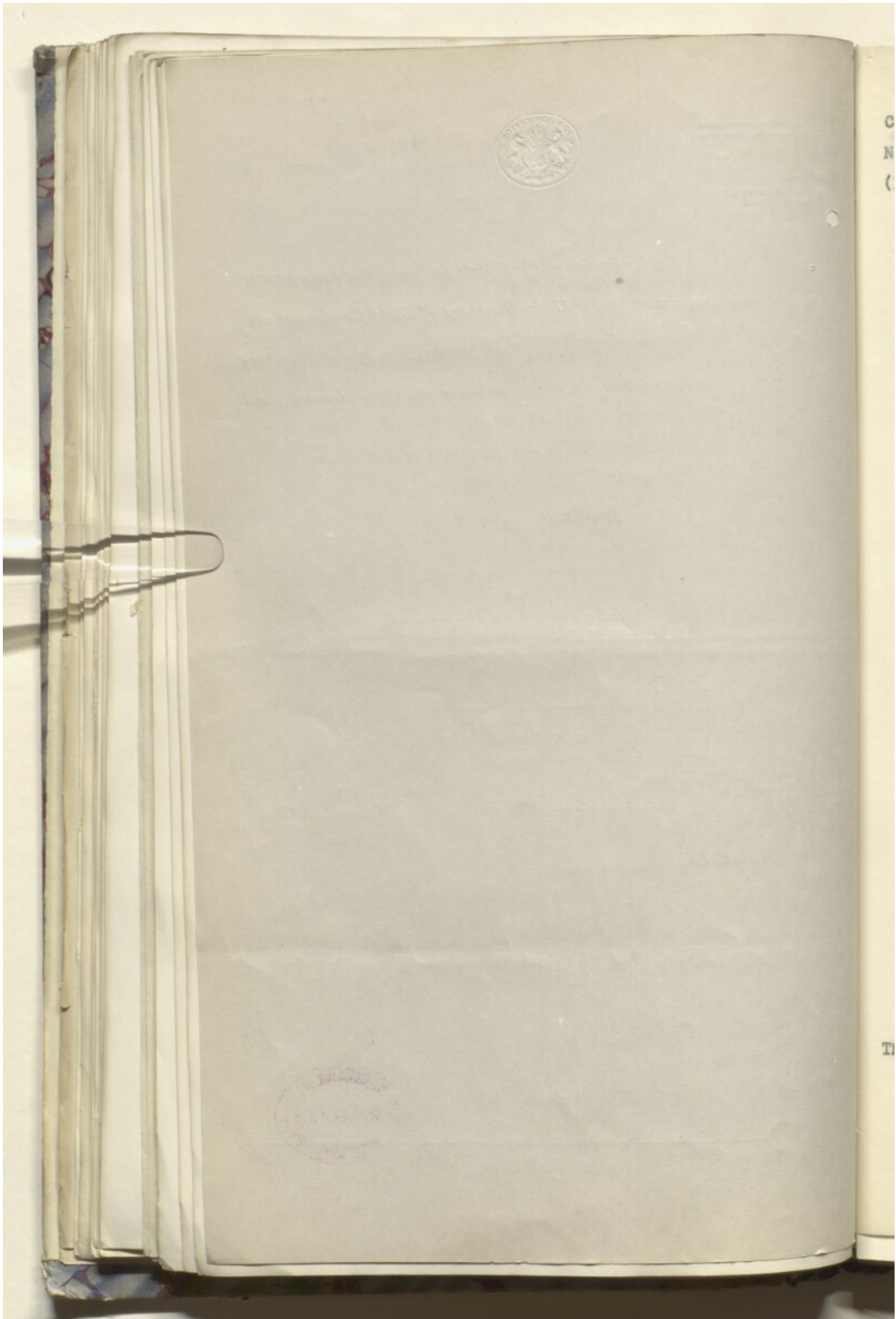
*Description of Inclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>High Commissioner                      at Cairo                      no. 164. Dec. 7.</i>	<i>Anti-British                      Propaganda in                      the East.</i>



*(Similar letter sent to D.M.O.)*

[ 12 ]





Copy.  
No. 164.  
(195078)

THE RESIDENCY,  
CAIRO.

P<sup>m</sup>  
4747  
1915

December 7th, 1915.

Sir:-

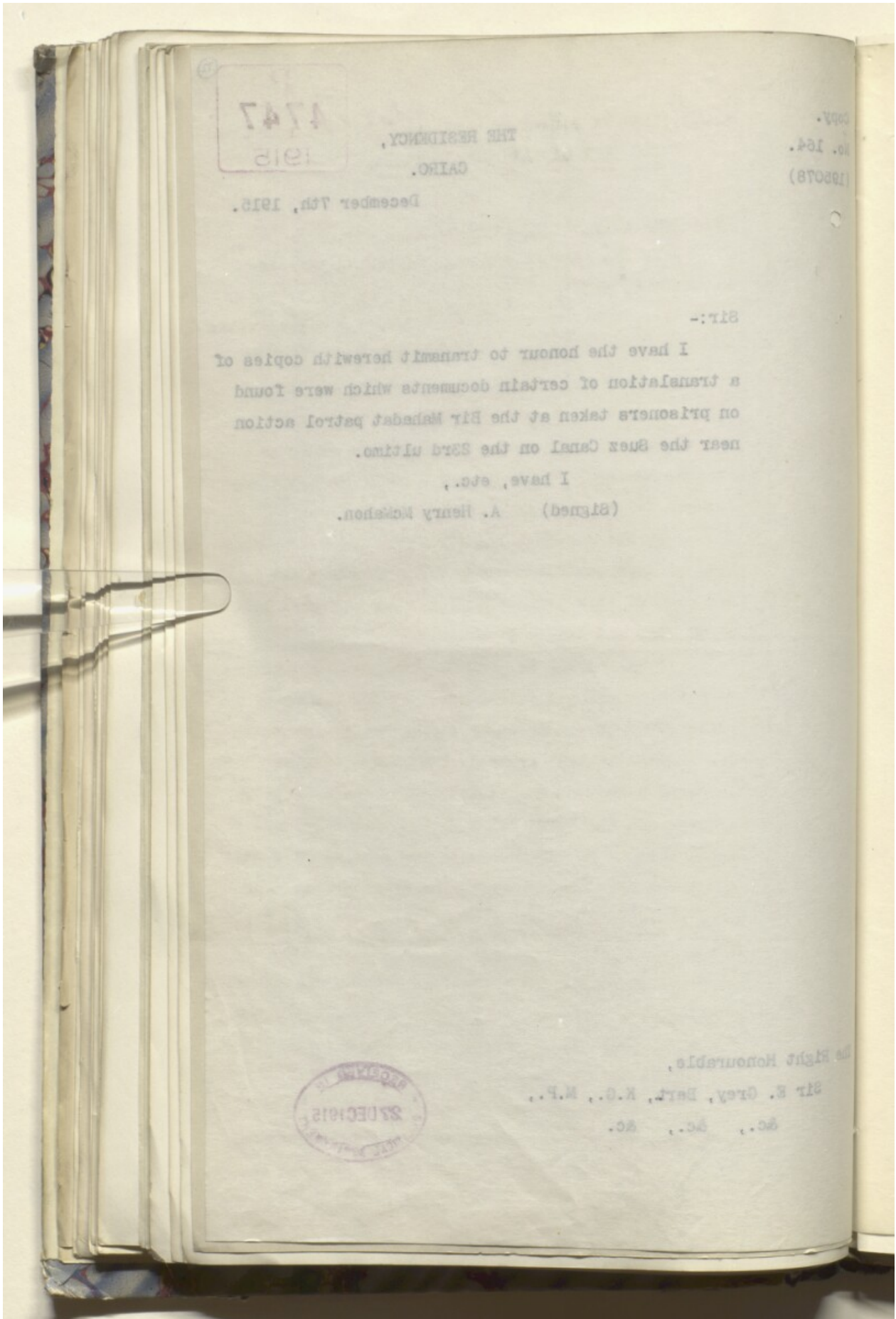
I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a translation of certain documents which were found on prisoners taken at the Bir Mahadat patrol action near the Suez Canal on the 23rd ultimo.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. Henry McMahon.

The Right Honourable,  
Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.





1747

THE RESIDENCY,  
CAIRO.

December 7th, 1915.

Copy.  
No. 164.  
(19078)

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a translation of certain documents which were found on prisoners taken at the Bir Bahadut patrol action near the Suez Canal on the 3rd inst.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. Henry McMahon.

RECEIVED  
27 DEC 1915

The Right Honorable,  
Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.



(13)

Translation of documents taken on Prisoners after the  
BIR MAHDAT Patrol action.

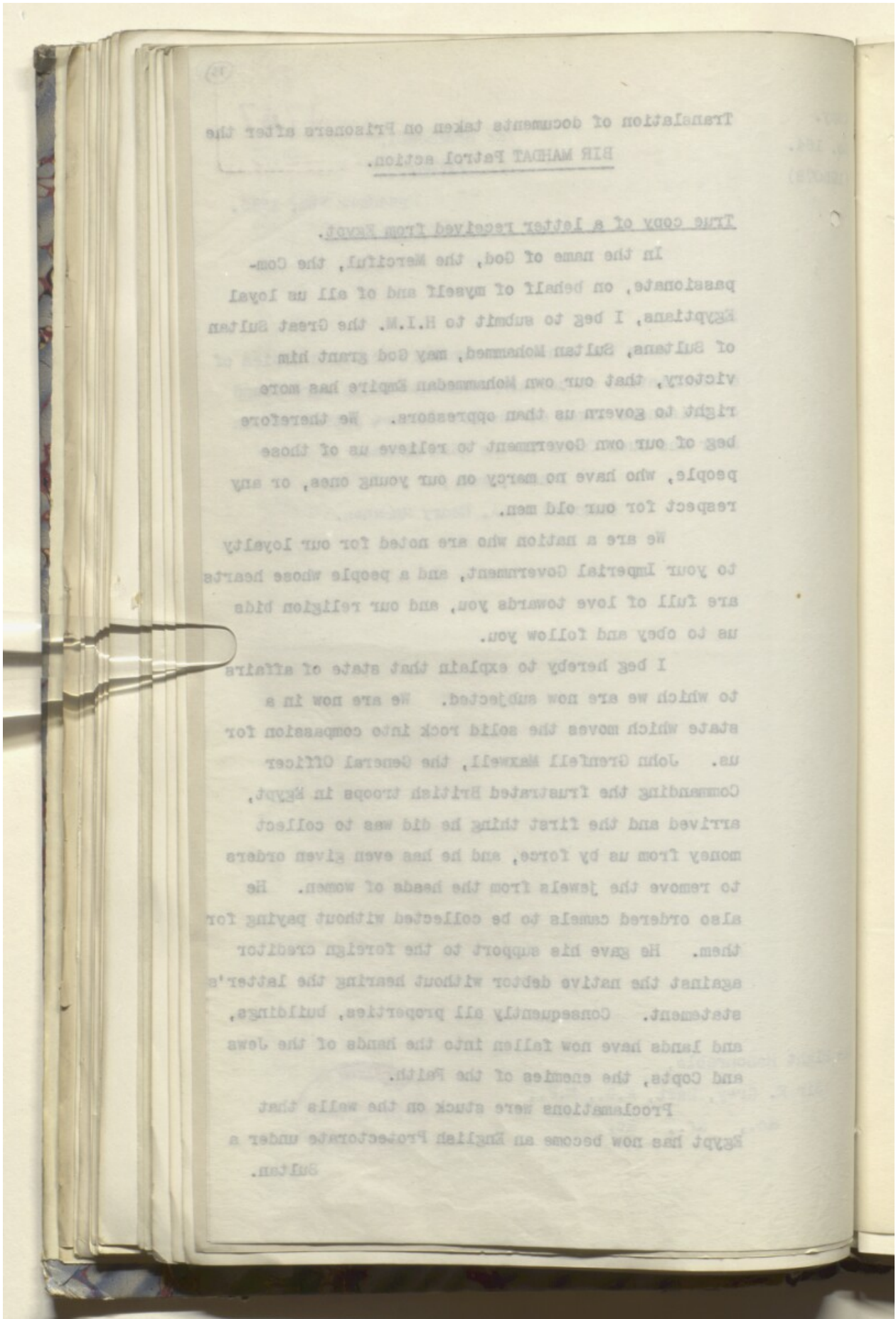
True copy of a letter received from Egypt.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, on behalf of myself and of all us loyal Egyptians, I beg to submit to H.I.M. the Great Sultan of Sultans, Sultan Mohammed, may God grant him victory, that our own Mohammedan Empire has more right to govern us than oppressors. We therefore beg of our own Government to relieve us of those people, who have no mercy on our young ones, or any respect for our old men.

We are a nation who are noted for our loyalty to your Imperial Government, and a people whose hearts are full of love towards you, and our religion bids us to obey and follow you.

I beg hereby to explain that state of affairs to which we are now subjected. We are now in a state which moves the solid rock into compassion for us. John Grenfell Maxwell, the General Officer Commanding the frustrated British troops in Egypt, arrived and the first thing he did was to collect money from us by force, and he has even given orders to remove the jewels from the heads of women. He also ordered camels to be collected without paying for them. He gave his support to the foreign creditor against the native debtor without hearing the latter's statement. Consequently all properties, buildings, and lands have now fallen into the hands of the Jews and Copts, the enemies of the Faith.

Proclamations were stuck on the walls that Egypt has now become an English Protectorate under a Sultan.





76

Sultan. Some of our men and our children were taken to the Dardanelles. Later the criers were sent out to proclaim that the country was under Martial Law, and the Military Authorities have the power to inflict capital punishment, flogging, detention, or deportation. In consequence of this, every man suspected was sent to prison and flogged.

The Azhar Mosque, the great religious school was closed, the Ulema was insulted, and the scholars' rations stopped.

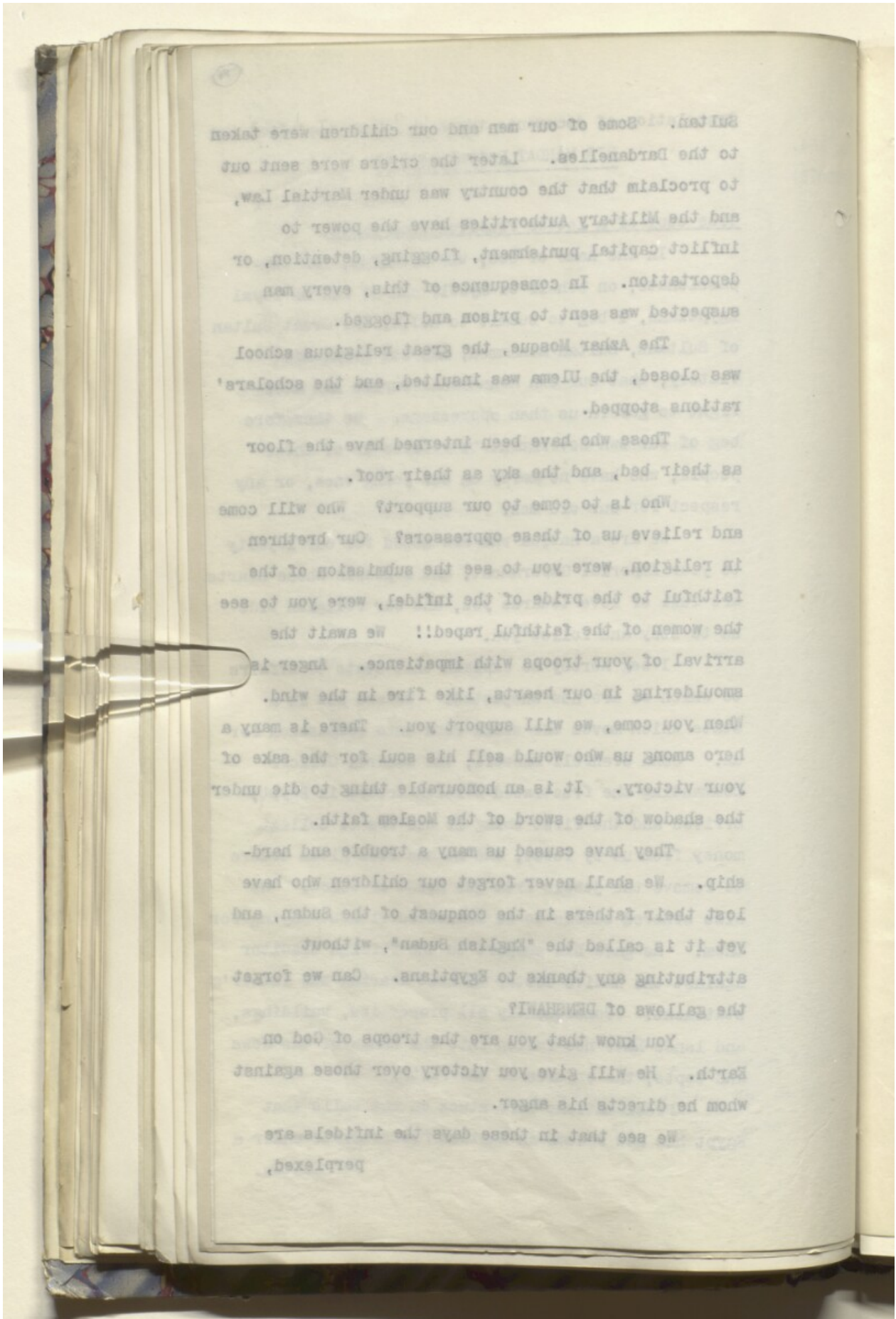
Those who have been interned have the floor as their bed, and the sky as their roof.

Who is to come to our support? Who will come and relieve us of these oppressors? Our brethren in religion, were you to see the submission of the faithful to the pride of the infidel, were you to see the women of the faithful raped!! We await the arrival of your troops with impatience. Anger is smouldering in our hearts, like fire in the wind. When you come, we will support you. There is many a hero among us who would sell his soul for the sake of your victory. It is an honourable thing to die under the shadow of the sword of the Moslem faith.

They have caused us many a trouble and hardship. We shall never forget our children who have lost their fathers in the conquest of the Sudan, and yet it is called the "English Sudan", without attributing any thanks to Egyptians. Can we forget the gallows of DENSHAWI?

You know that you are the troops of God on Earth. He will give you victory over those against whom he directs his anger.

We see that in these days the infidels are perplexed,





(75)

perplexed, and do not know what to do. I saw all their fortifications. They are very simple, and could not withstand the attack of your advanced guard.

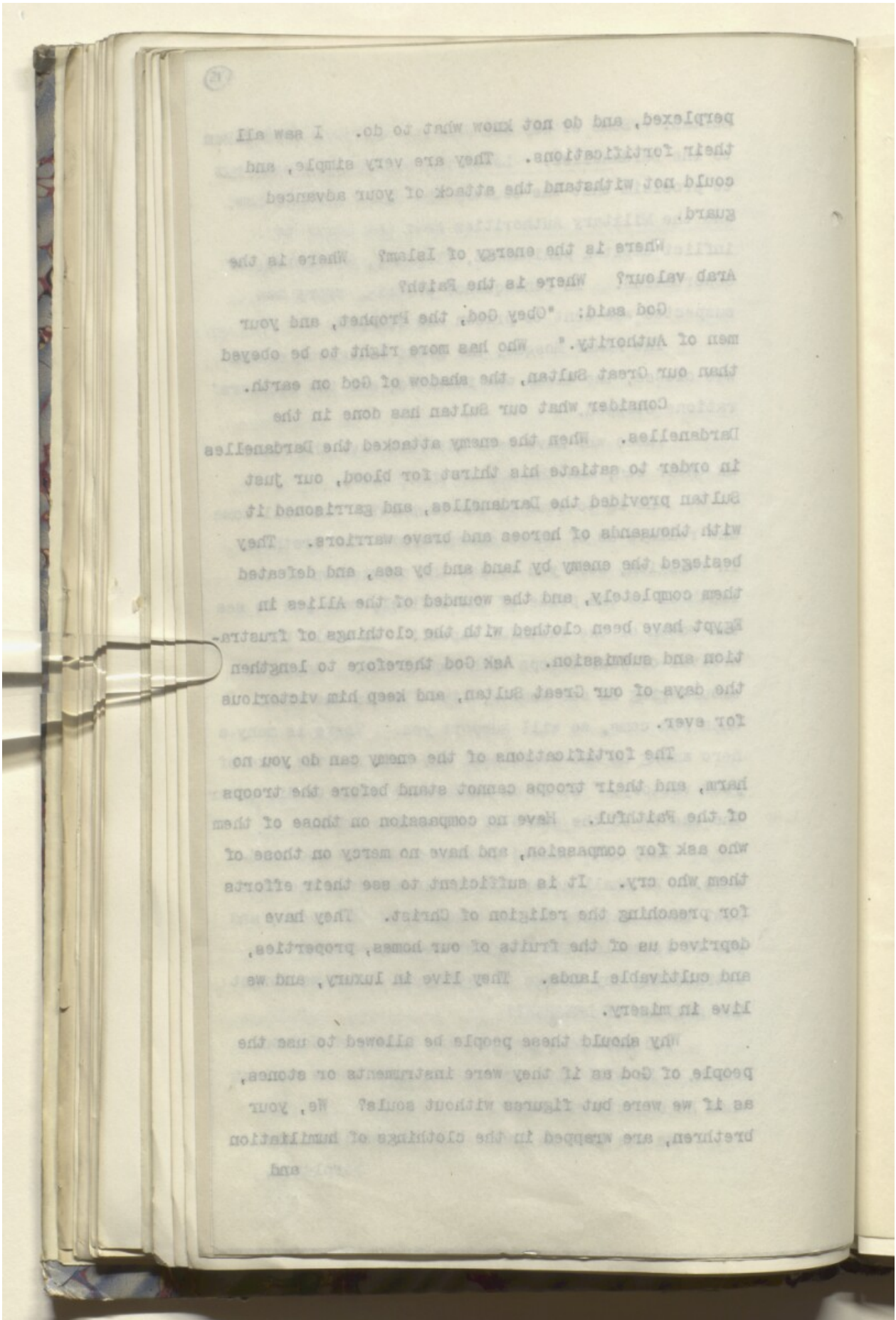
Where is the energy of Islam? Where is the Arab valour? Where is the Faith?

God said: "Obey God, the Prophet, and your men of Authority." Who has more right to be obeyed than our Great Sultan, the shadow of God on earth.

Consider what our Sultan has done in the Dardanelles. When the enemy attacked the Dardanelles in order to satiate his thirst for blood, our just Sultan provided the Dardanelles, and garrisoned it with thousands of heroes and brave warriors. They besieged the enemy by land and by sea, and defeated them completely, and the wounded of the Allies in Egypt have been clothed with the clothings of frustration and submission. Ask God therefore to lengthen the days of our Great Sultan, and keep him victorious for ever.

The fortifications of the enemy can do you no harm, and their troops cannot stand before the troops of the Faithful. Have no compassion on those of them who ask for compassion, and have no mercy on those of them who cry. It is sufficient to see their efforts for preaching the religion of Christ. They have deprived us of the fruits of our homes, properties, and cultivable lands. They live in luxury, and we live in misery.

Why should these people be allowed to use the people of God as if they were instruments or stones, as if we were but figures without souls? We, your brethren, are wrapped in the clothings of humiliation  
and



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 Why should these people be allowed to use the  
 people of God as if they were instruments or stones,  
 as if we were but figures without souls? We, your  
 brethren, are wrapped in the cloths of humiliation  
 and



76

and submission. Where are you, People of the Koran?  
Come for our support; rise up, and break our chains.

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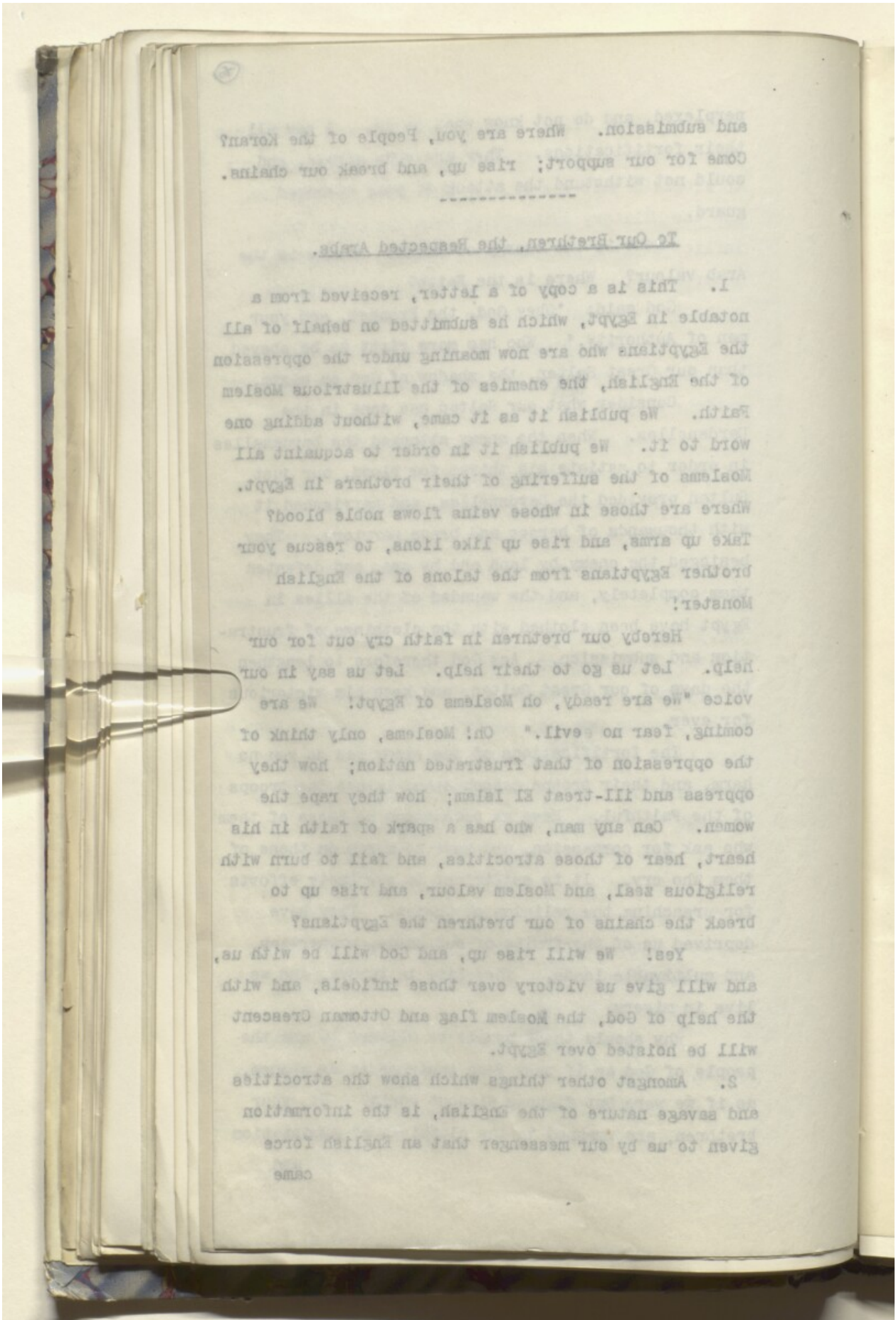
To Our Brethren, the Respected Arabs.

1. This is a copy of a letter, received from a notable in Egypt, which he submitted on behalf of all the Egyptians who are now moaning under the oppression of the English, the enemies of the Illustrious Moslem Faith. We publish it as it came, without adding one word to it. We publish it in order to acquaint all Moslems of the suffering of their brothers in Egypt. Where are those in whose veins flows noble blood? Take up arms, and rise up like lions, to rescue your brother Egyptians from the talons of the English Monster!

Hereby our brethren in faith cry out for our help. Let us go to their help. Let us say in our voice "We are ready, oh Moslems of Egypt! We are coming, fear no evil." Oh! Moslems, only think of the oppression of that frustrated nation; how they oppress and ill-treat El Islam; how they rape the women. Can any man, who has a spark of faith in his heart, hear of those atrocities, and fail to burn with religious zeal, and Moslem valour, and rise up to break the chains of our brethren the Egyptians?

Yes! We will rise up, and God will be with us, and will give us victory over those infidels, and with the help of God, the Moslem flag and Ottoman Crescent will be hoisted over Egypt.

2. Amongst other things which show the atrocities and savage nature of the English, is the information given to us by our messenger that an English force  
came



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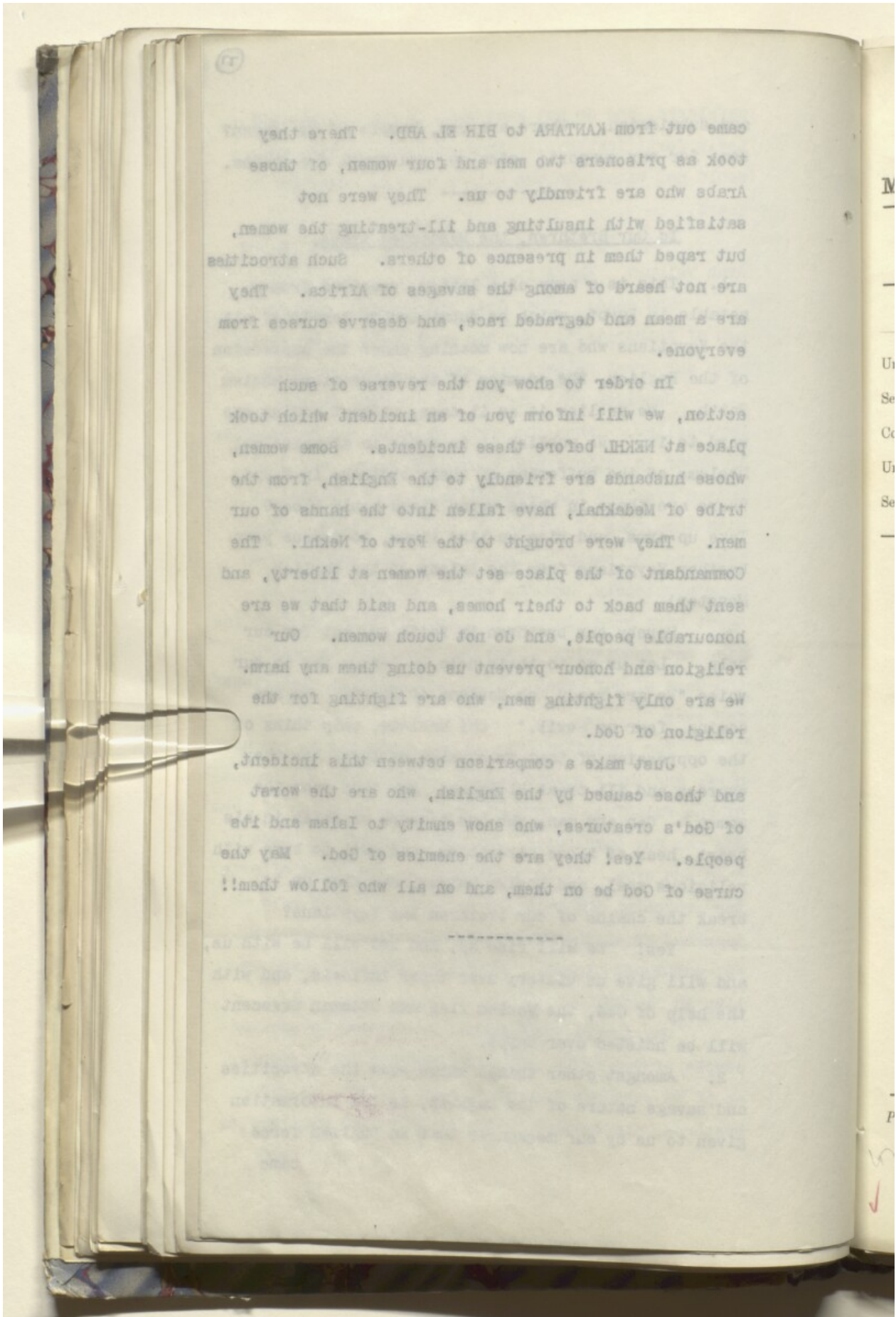
(7)

came out from KANTARA to BIR EL ABD. There they took as prisoners two men and four women, of those Arabs who are friendly to us. They were not satisfied with insulting and ill-treating the women, but raped them in presence of others. Such atrocities are not heard of among the savages of Africa. They are a mean and degraded race, and deserve curses from everyone.

In order to show you the reverse of such action, we will inform you of an incident which took place at NEKHL before these incidents. Some women, whose husbands are friendly to the English, from the tribe of Medakhal, have fallen into the hands of our men. They were brought to the Fort of Nekhl. The Commandant of the place set the women at liberty, and sent them back to their homes, and said that we are honourable people, and do not touch women. Our religion and honour prevent us doing them any harm. We are only fighting men, who are fighting for the religion of God.

Just make a comparison between this incident, and those caused by the English, who are the worst of God's creatures, who show enmity to Islam and its people. Yes! they are the enemies of God. May the curse of God be on them, and on all who follow them!!

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(78)  
3136  
14

Register No. 4714 Put away with 3136  
14

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from F.O., No. 191528/T Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 1915.  
Rec. 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	25 Dec.	J.S.	<u>Egypt</u> Status of Egyptian subjects for purposes of passports, &c.
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

July  
5/12 J.W.H.

Copy to India  
**Copy to India**  
 31 DEC 1915

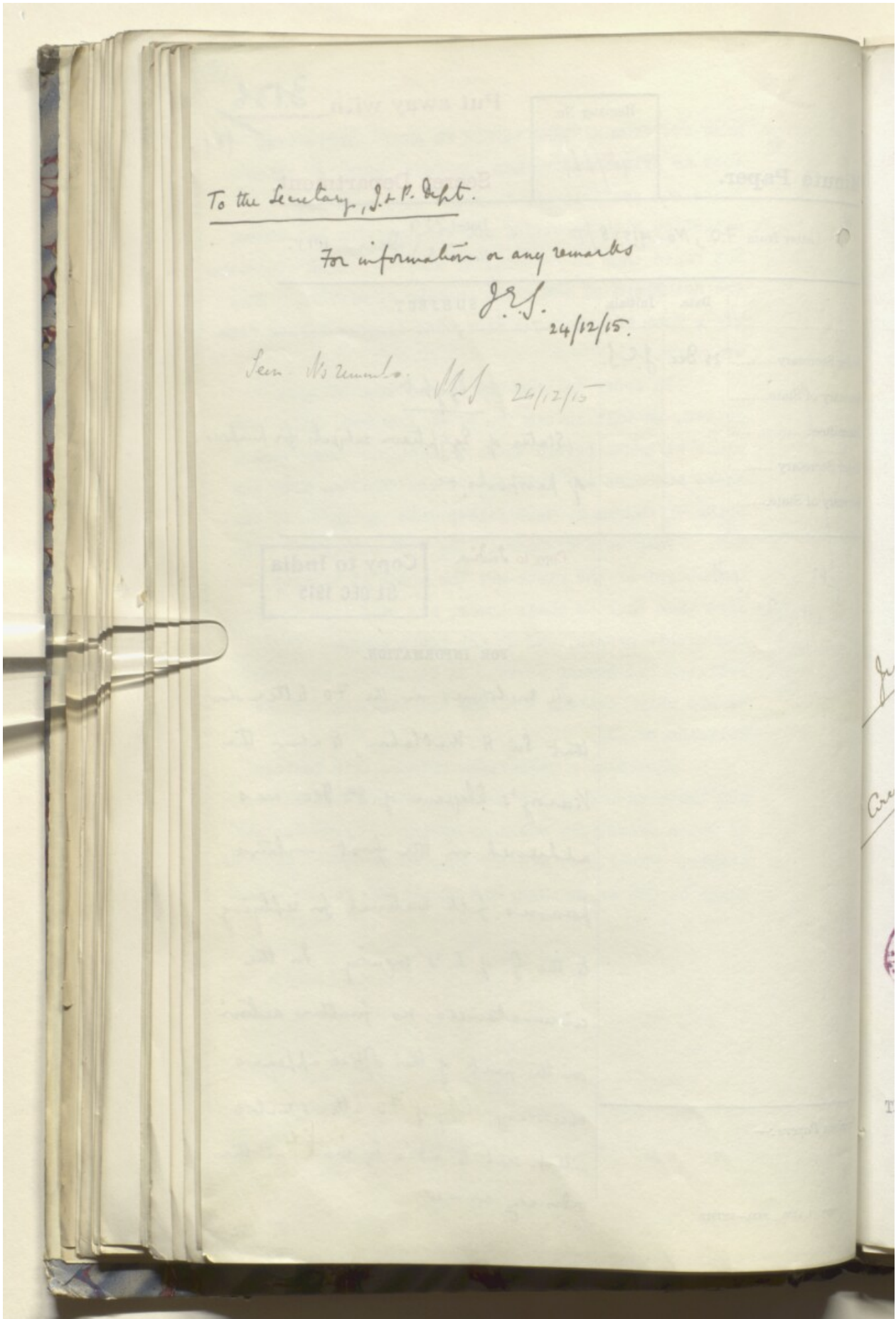
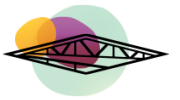
FOR INFORMATION.

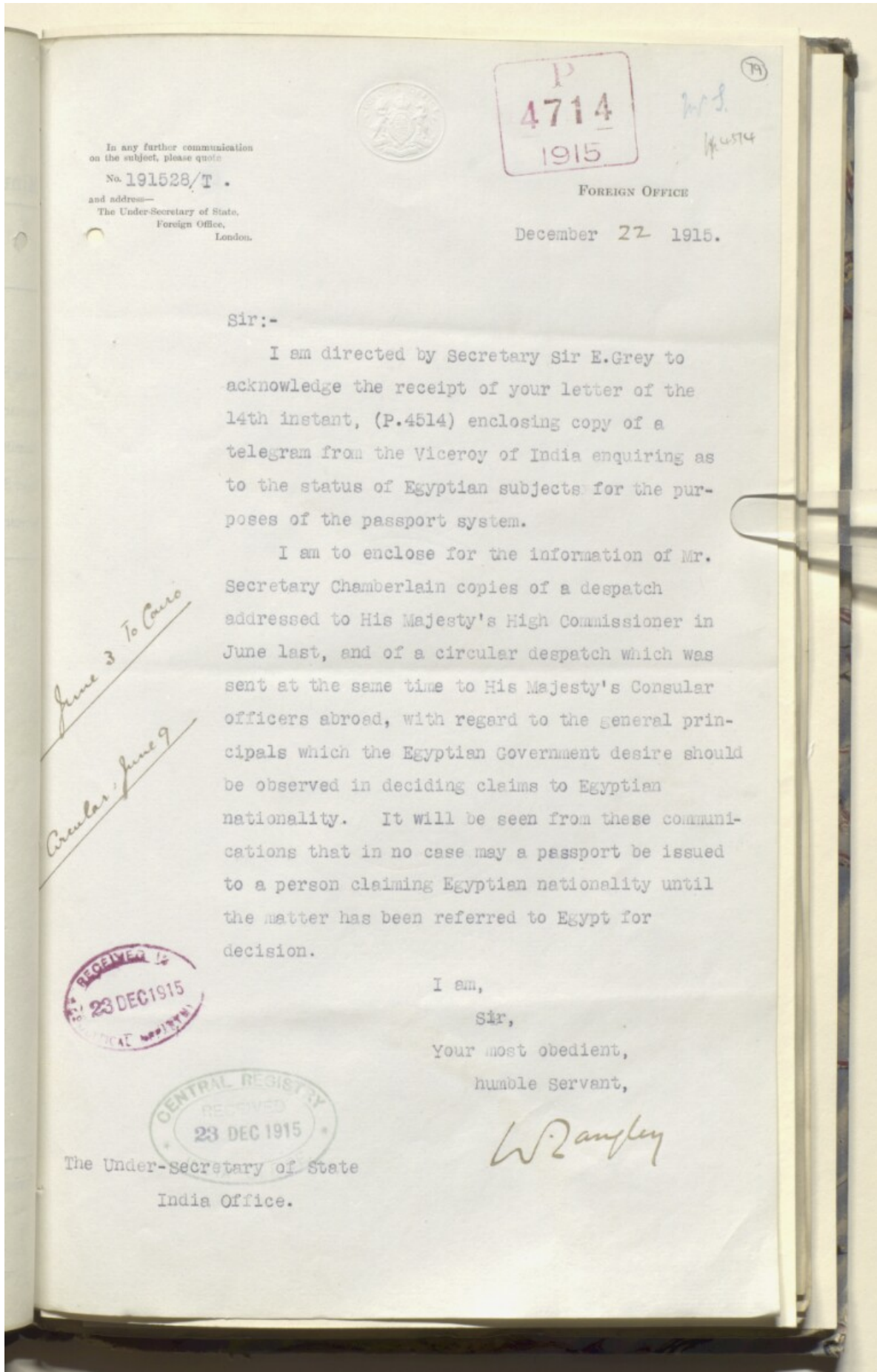
The enclosures in the F.O. letter show that Sir H. McMahon, to whom the Viceroy's telegram of 8<sup>th</sup> Dec. was addressed in the first instance, possesses full material for replying to the G. of I.'s enquiry. In the circumstances no further action on the part of this Office appears necessary. Copy of F.O. letter & enclos will be sent to India by mail in the ordinary course.

Previous Papers:—

To the

18970. I. 1496. 2000.—10/1912.





In any further communication on the subject, please quote No. 191528/T . and address— The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London.

P  
4714  
1915

FOREIGN OFFICE

December 22 1915.

Sir:-

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, (P.4514) enclosing copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of India enquiring as to the status of Egyptian subjects for the purposes of the passport system.

I am to enclose for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain copies of a despatch addressed to His Majesty's High Commissioner in June last, and of a circular despatch which was sent at the same time to His Majesty's Consular officers abroad, with regard to the general principles which the Egyptian Government desire should be observed in deciding claims to Egyptian nationality. It will be seen from these communications that in no case may a passport be issued to a person claiming Egyptian nationality until the matter has been referred to Egypt for decision.

*June 3 To Cairo*  
*Circular June 9*

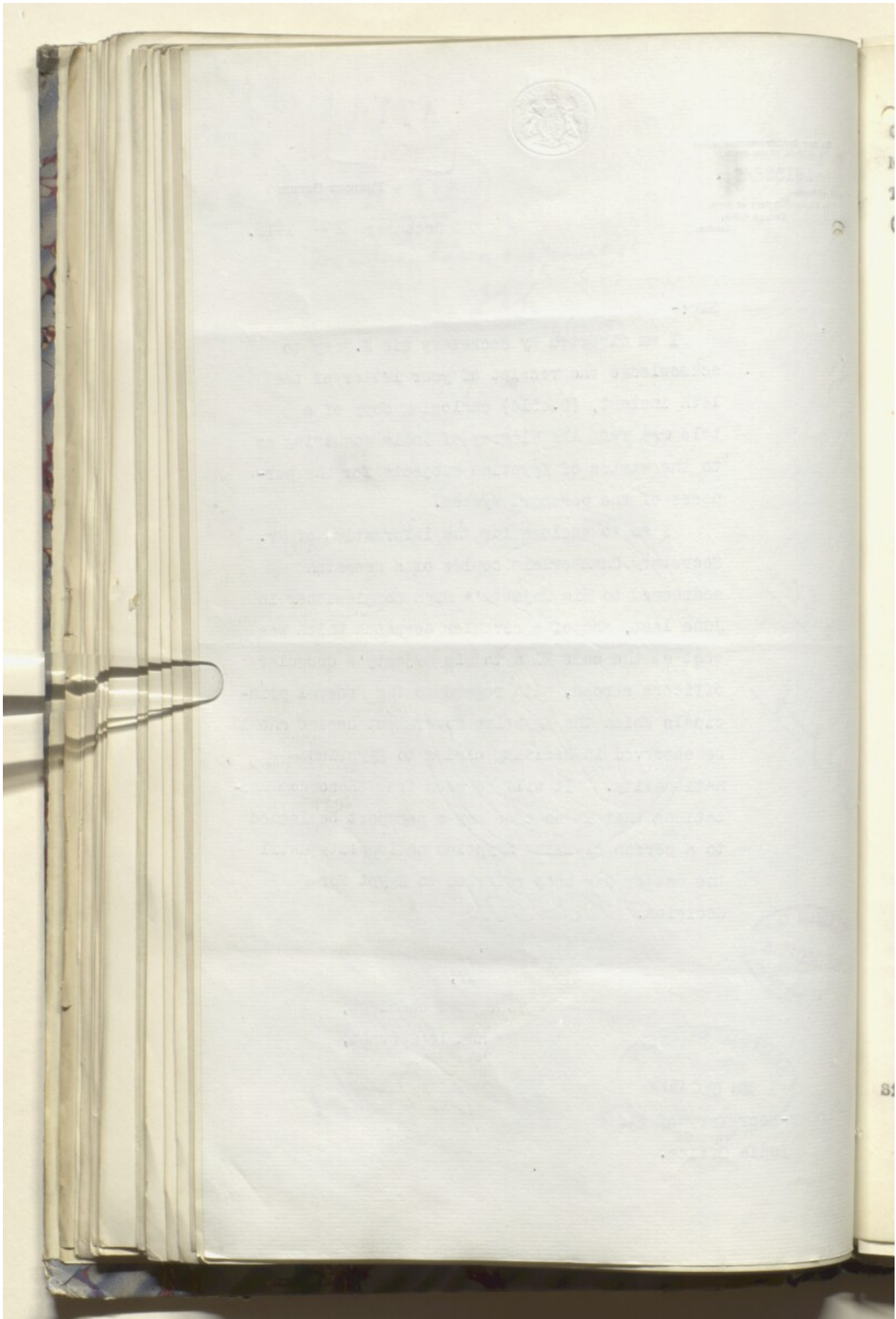
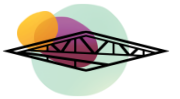
I am,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

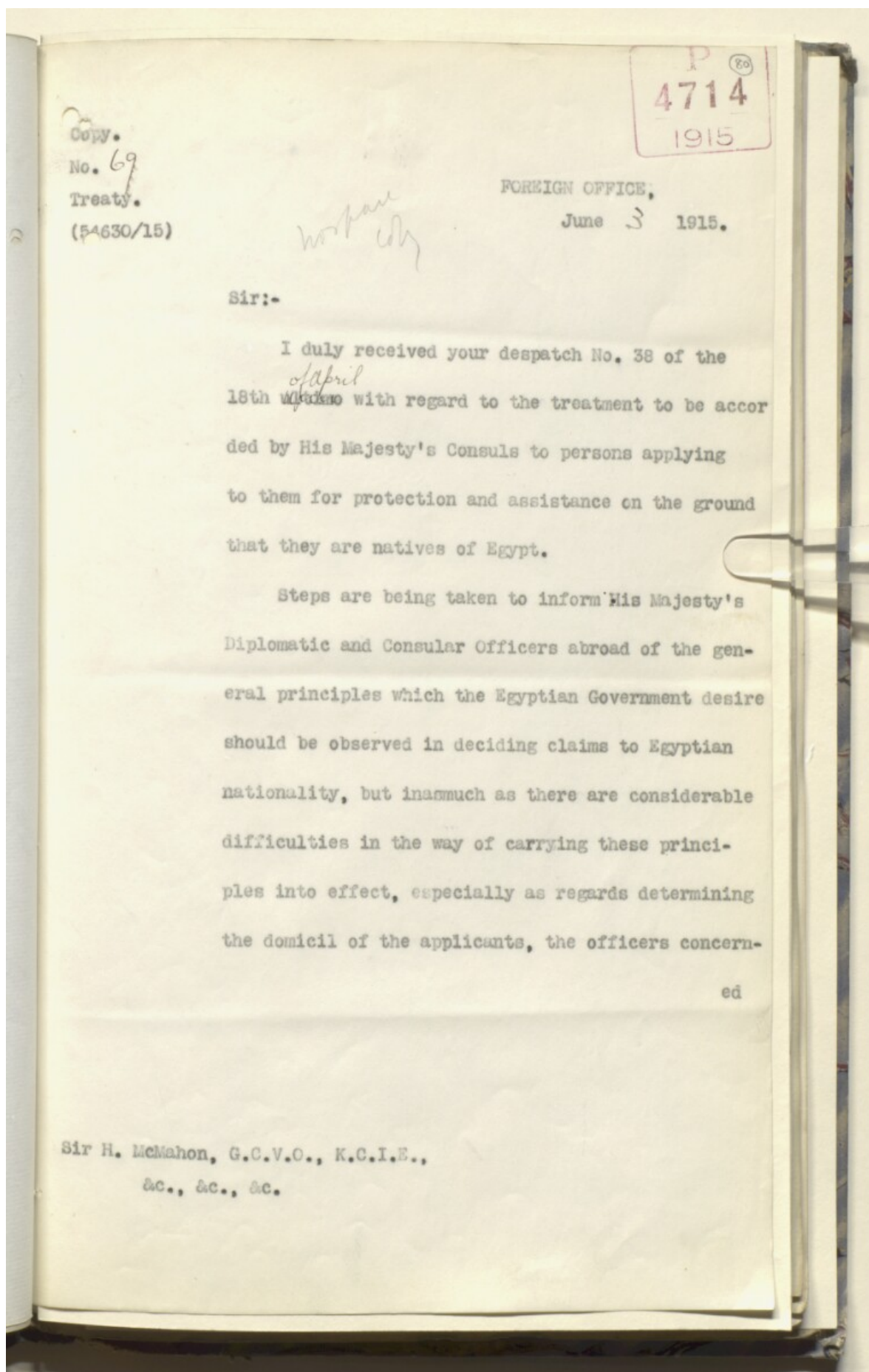
*W R Ambery*

RECEIVED 23 DEC 1915

CENTRAL REGISTER RECEIVED 23 DEC 1915

The Under-Secretary of State  
India Office.





Copy.  
No. 69  
Treaty.  
(54630/15)

P 4714 1915

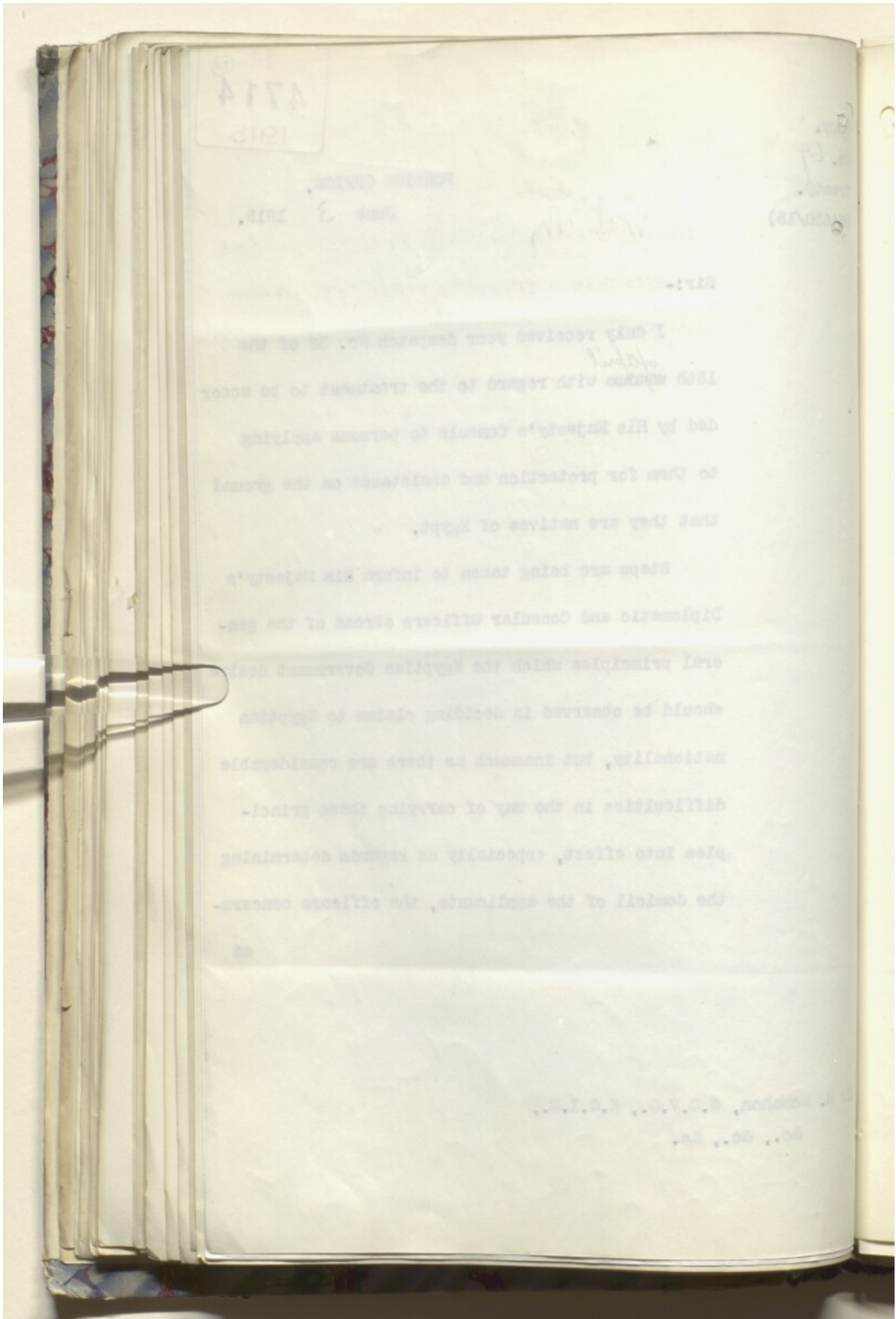
FOREIGN OFFICE,  
June 3 1915.

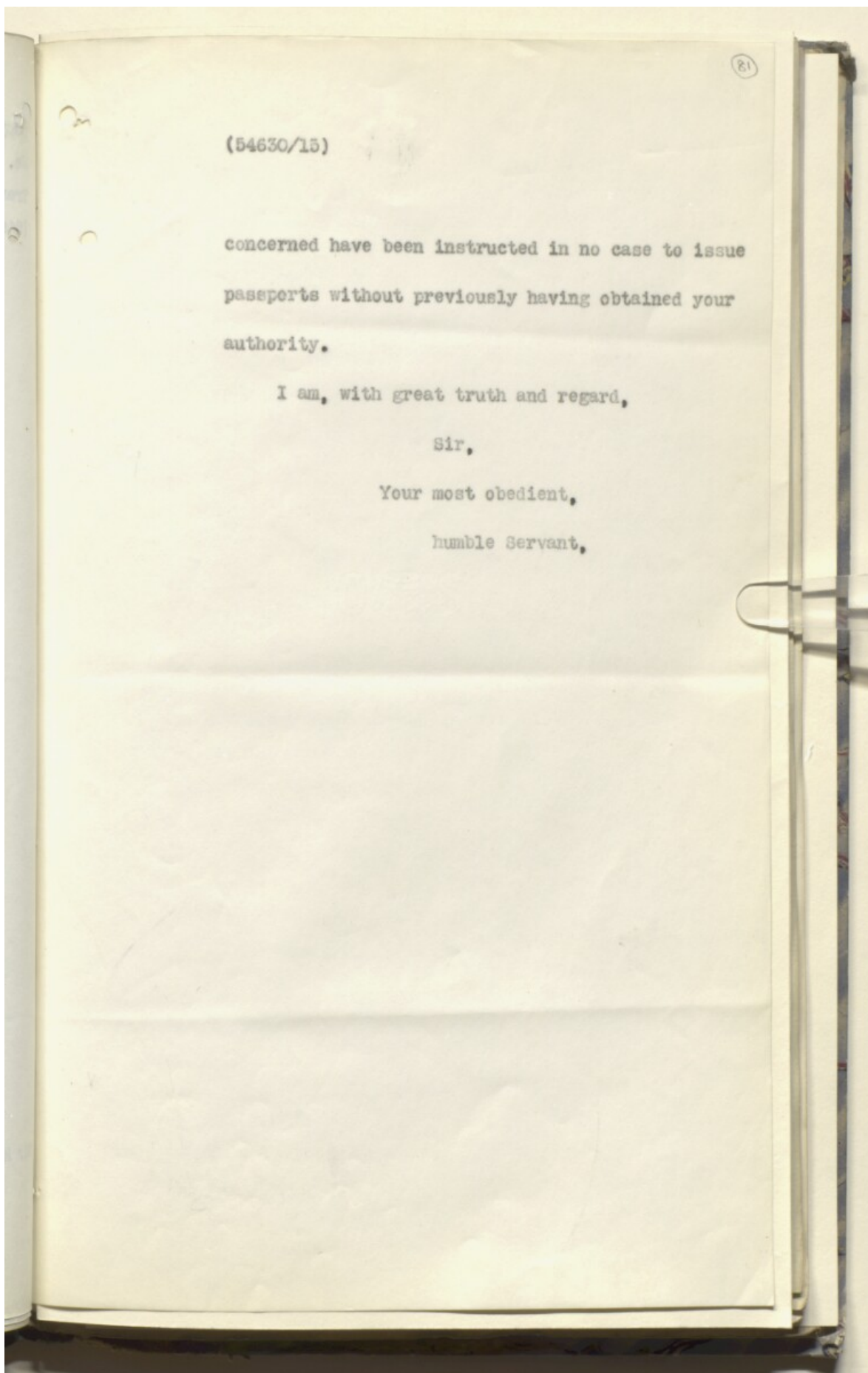
Sir:-

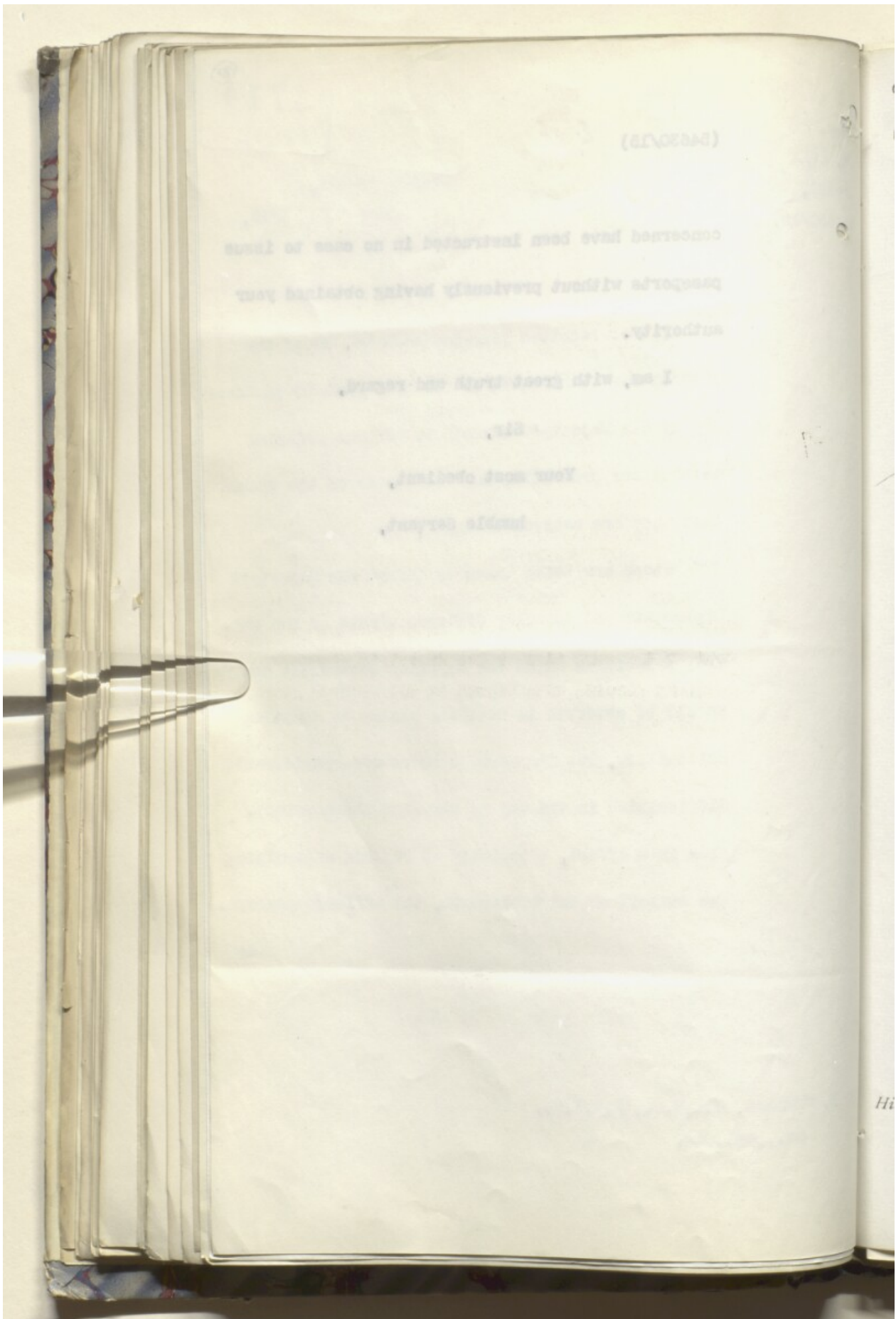
I duly received your despatch No. 38 of the 18th <sup>of April</sup> ~~of April~~ with regard to the treatment to be accorded by His Majesty's Consuls to persons applying to them for protection and assistance on the ground that they are natives of Egypt.

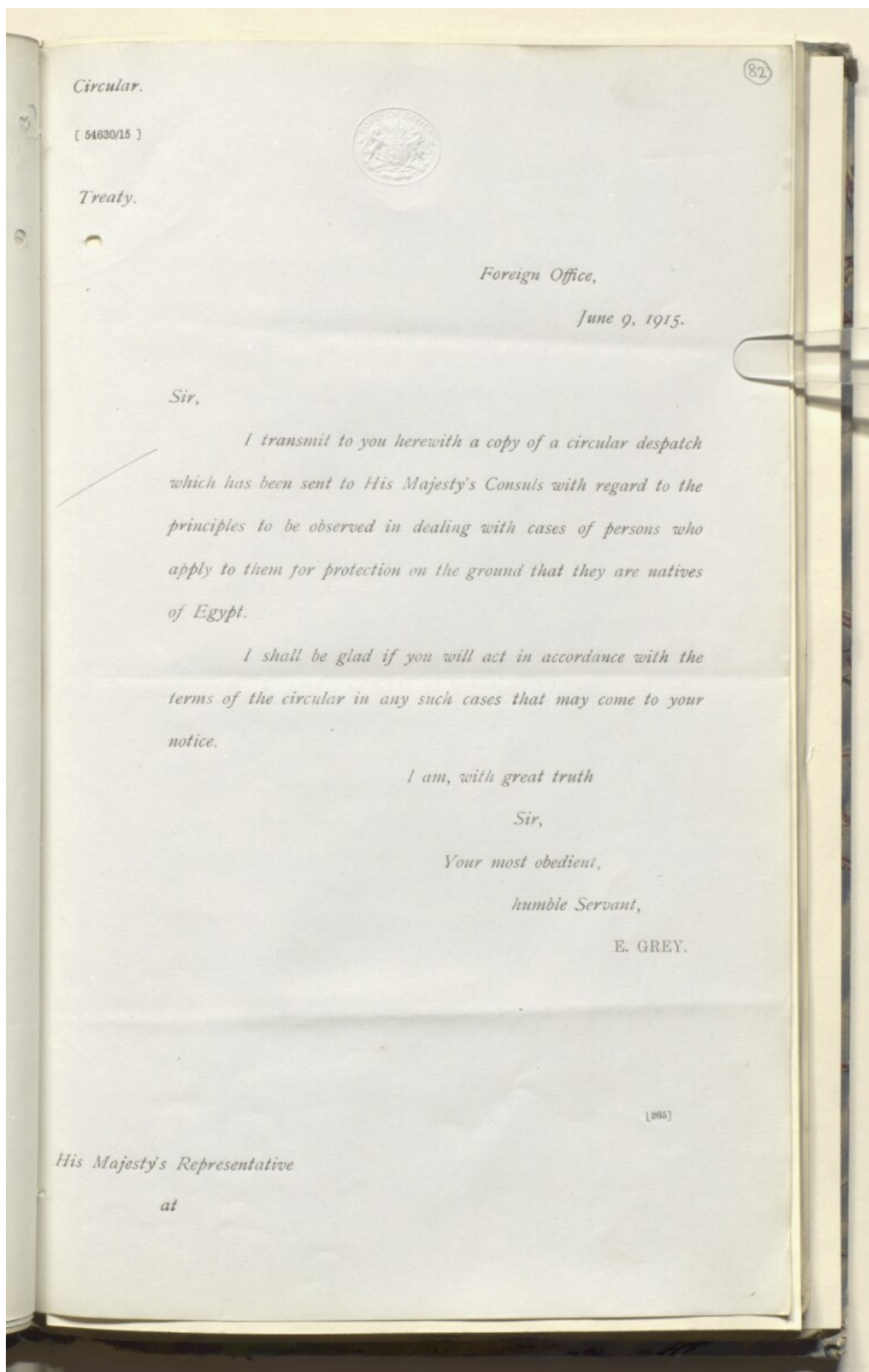
Steps are being taken to inform His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad of the general principles which the Egyptian Government desire should be observed in deciding claims to Egyptian nationality, but inasmuch as there are considerable difficulties in the way of carrying these principles into effect, especially as regards determining the domicile of the applicants, the officers concerned

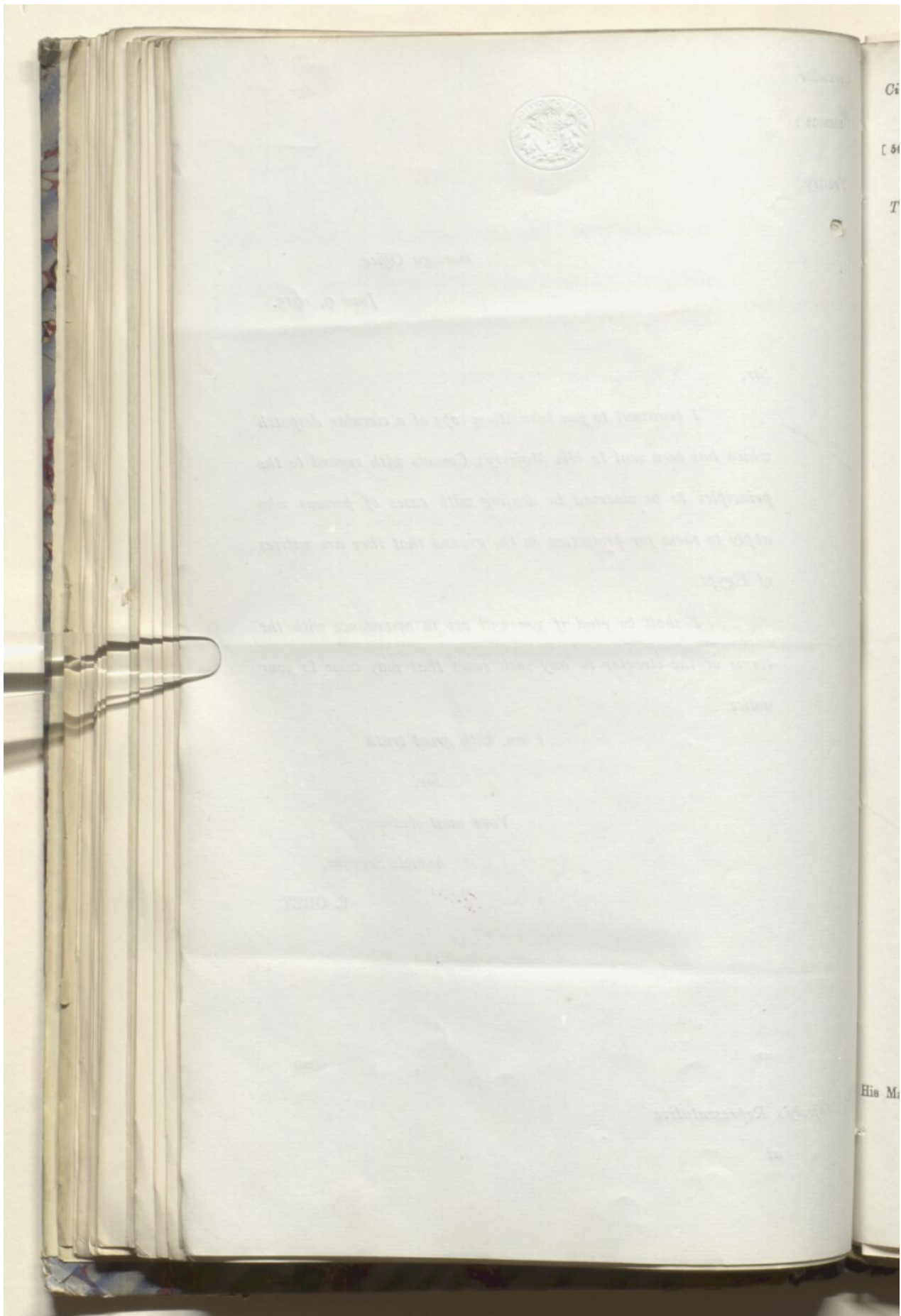
Sir H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.,  
&c., &c., &c.

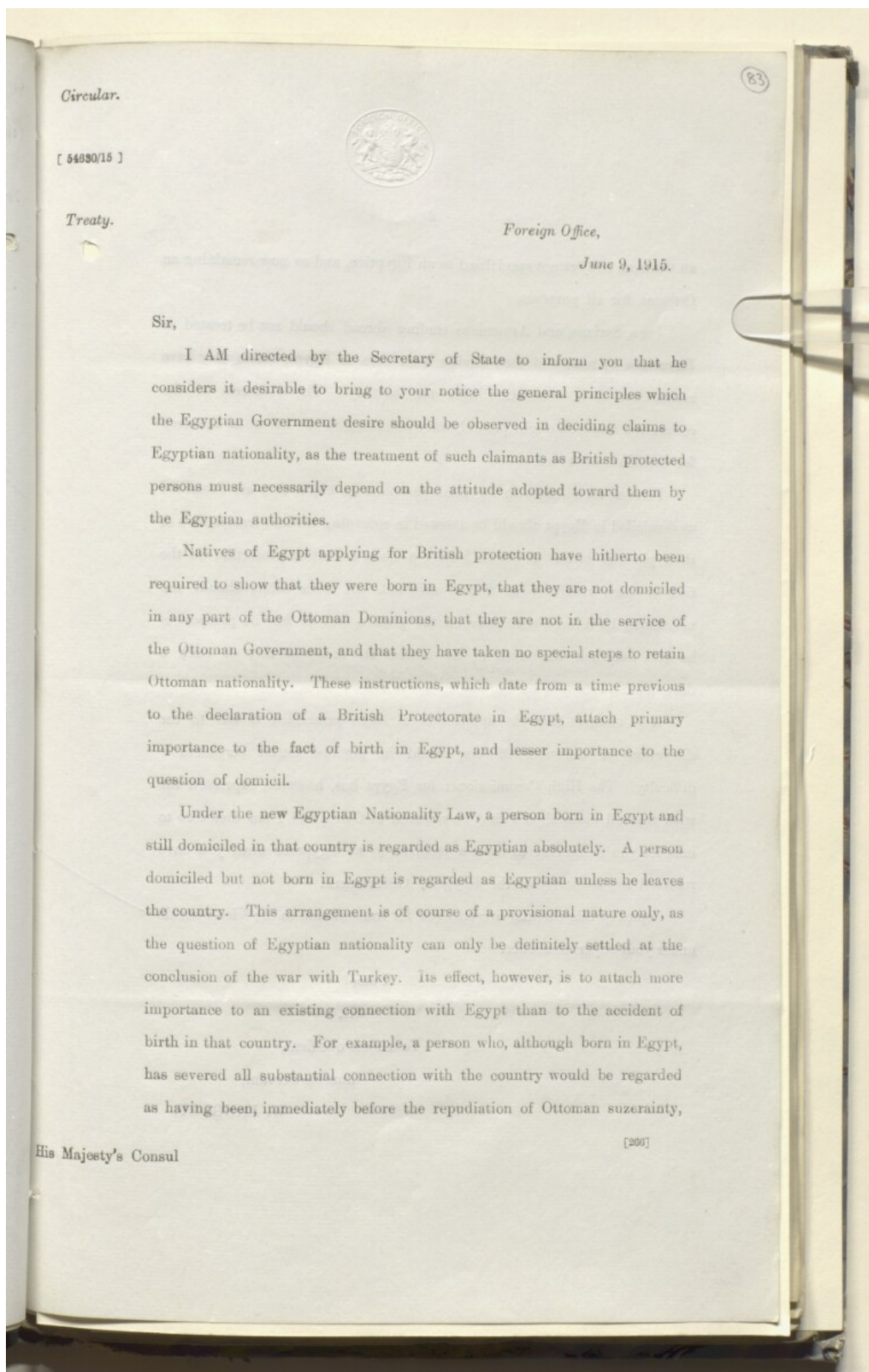












Circular.

[ 54890/15 ]

Treaty.

Foreign Office,

June 9, 1915.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he considers it desirable to bring to your notice the general principles which the Egyptian Government desire should be observed in deciding claims to Egyptian nationality, as the treatment of such claimants as British protected persons must necessarily depend on the attitude adopted toward them by the Egyptian authorities.

Natives of Egypt applying for British protection have hitherto been required to show that they were born in Egypt, that they are not domiciled in any part of the Ottoman Dominions, that they are not in the service of the Ottoman Government, and that they have taken no special steps to retain Ottoman nationality. These instructions, which date from a time previous to the declaration of a British Protectorate in Egypt, attach primary importance to the fact of birth in Egypt, and lesser importance to the question of domicile.

Under the new Egyptian Nationality Law, a person born in Egypt and still domiciled in that country is regarded as Egyptian absolutely. A person domiciled but not born in Egypt is regarded as Egyptian unless he leaves the country. This arrangement is of course of a provisional nature only, as the question of Egyptian nationality can only be definitely settled at the conclusion of the war with Turkey. Its effect, however, is to attach more importance to an existing connection with Egypt than to the accident of birth in that country. For example, a person who, although born in Egypt, has severed all substantial connection with the country would be regarded as having been, immediately before the repudiation of Ottoman suzerainty,

His Majesty's Consul

[200]



2

an Ottoman subject not specialised as an Egyptian, and as now remaining an Ottoman for all purposes.

Jews, Syrians, and Armenians trading abroad should not be treated as Egyptians by reason of their having been born in Egypt, unless they have maintained their connection with the country. The closeness of the connection required might possibly vary according to the nature of the need for consular assistance.

Persons travelling with Egyptian passports in which they are described as domiciled in Egypt should be assisted in returning thither, irrespective of their place of birth. A person basing a claim to British protection on the fact of long residence in Egypt, although not born there, should not necessarily be refused assistance on the ground that he has no passport if he can establish the truth of his statements independently of such a document.

It is obvious that the application of these principles, if left to the discretion of Consular Officers, would in practice entail considerable difficulty. The High Commissioner for Egypt has, however, expressed the wish that all cases should first be referred to Cairo, and I am therefore to instruct you in no case to issue a passport to an Egyptian until you have received the authority of the Egyptian Government.

Copies of this Circular are enclosed for transmission to the Vice-Consuls under your superintendence.

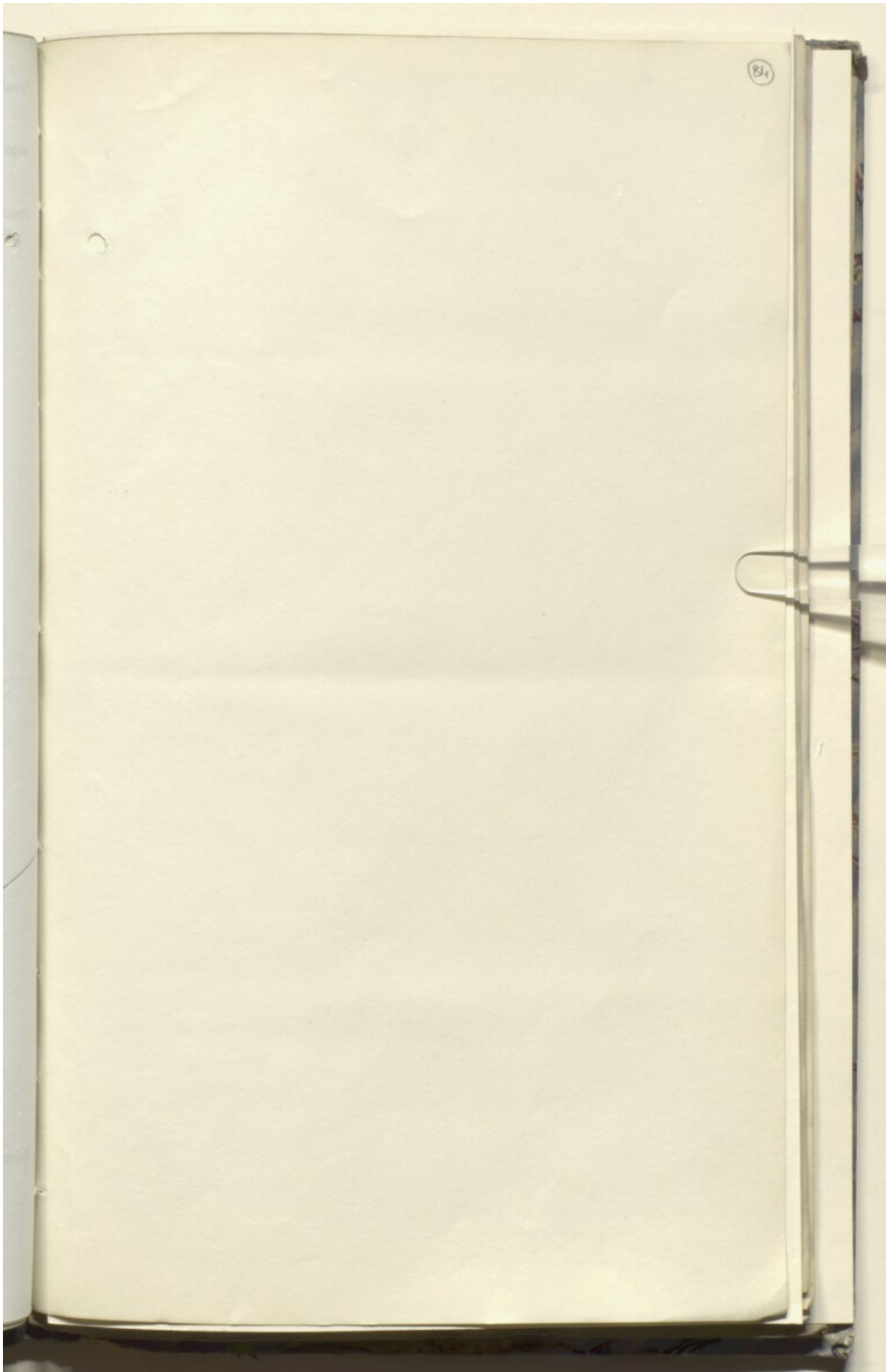
I am,

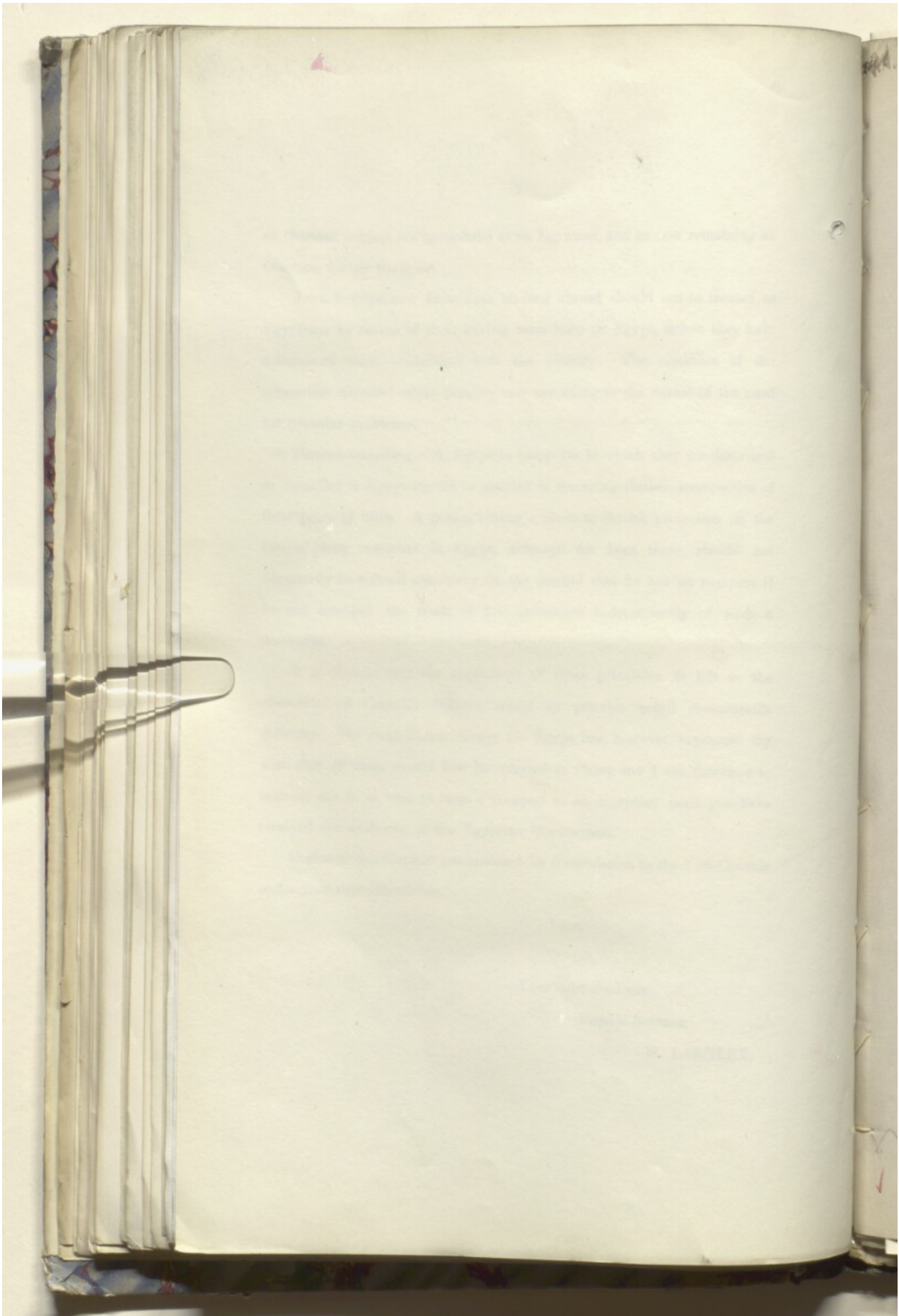
Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

W. LANGLEY.







4675/15. 85

*Put away with 3136*

*4/16*

*Copy to India 7 Jan 1916*

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. W126263 1916  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State  
Foreign Office,  
London.


*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,  
and, by direction of the Secretary  
of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned  
paper.*

Foreign Office,  
  
Dec 29, 1915.

Reference to previous correspondence:

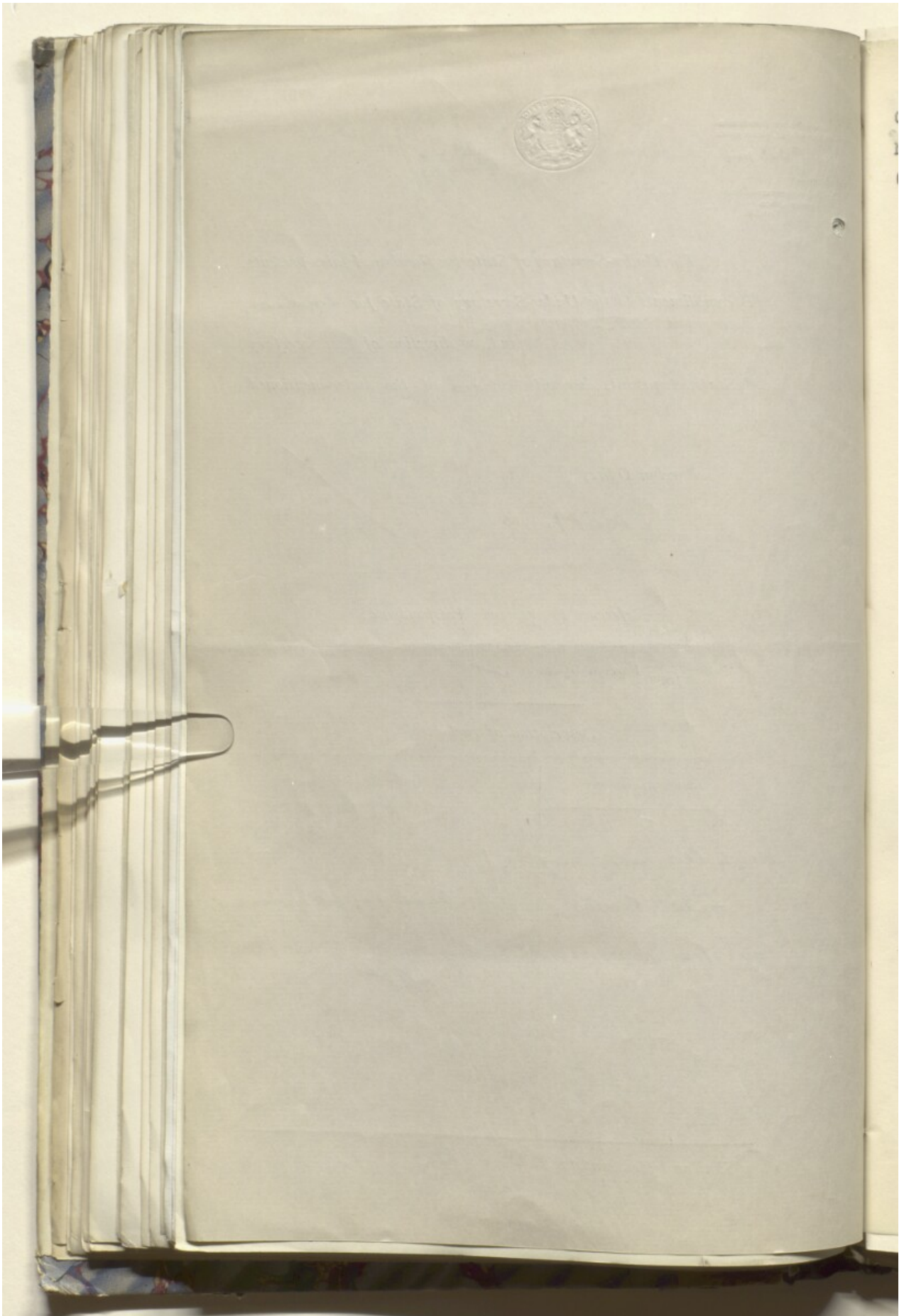
Letter to from Foreign Office:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<p><i>High Commissioner at Cairo - no. 169. Dec. 14.</i></p>	<p><i>Turkish Propaganda.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>

(Similar letter sent to *D. I. D.*)

[ 12 ]





Copy.  
No. 169.  
(198263)

THE RESIDENCY,  
CAIRO.

December 14th, 1915.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a seditious pamphlet addressed to the Egyptian Nation which was seized by the French patrol boat "Nord Caper" on the 7th ultimo on a sailing vessel bound for the coast of Tripoli.

Two Turkish Officers and several Turkish non-Commissioned Officers and men besides money and munitions for the forces of the Senussi were seized on board the same vessel.

Although this document purports to emanate from the Senussi, the style is thought to betray authorship of Sheikh Abdel Aziz Shawish.

The writer describes the atrocities committed by the English in Egypt and urges the population to rise up against them and join the Senussi army.

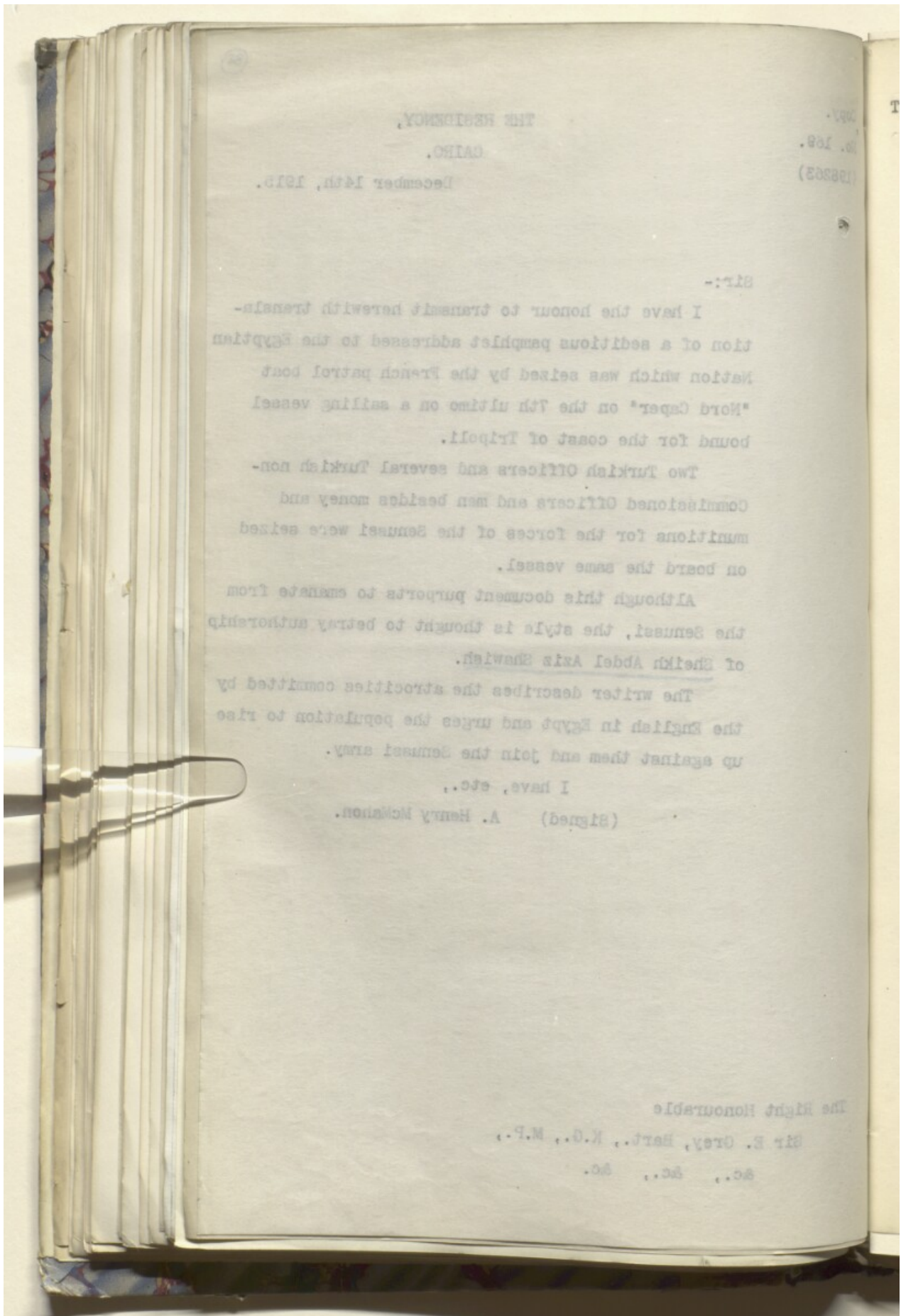
I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. Henry McMahon.

The Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.





Translation.

(87)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the  
Compassionate - Praise be to God and Prayers and Peace  
on the Great Leader, the Prophet of God and his  
Friends and followers.

If you wish to conquer for God, God will give  
you support.

-----

To the Egyptian Nation:-

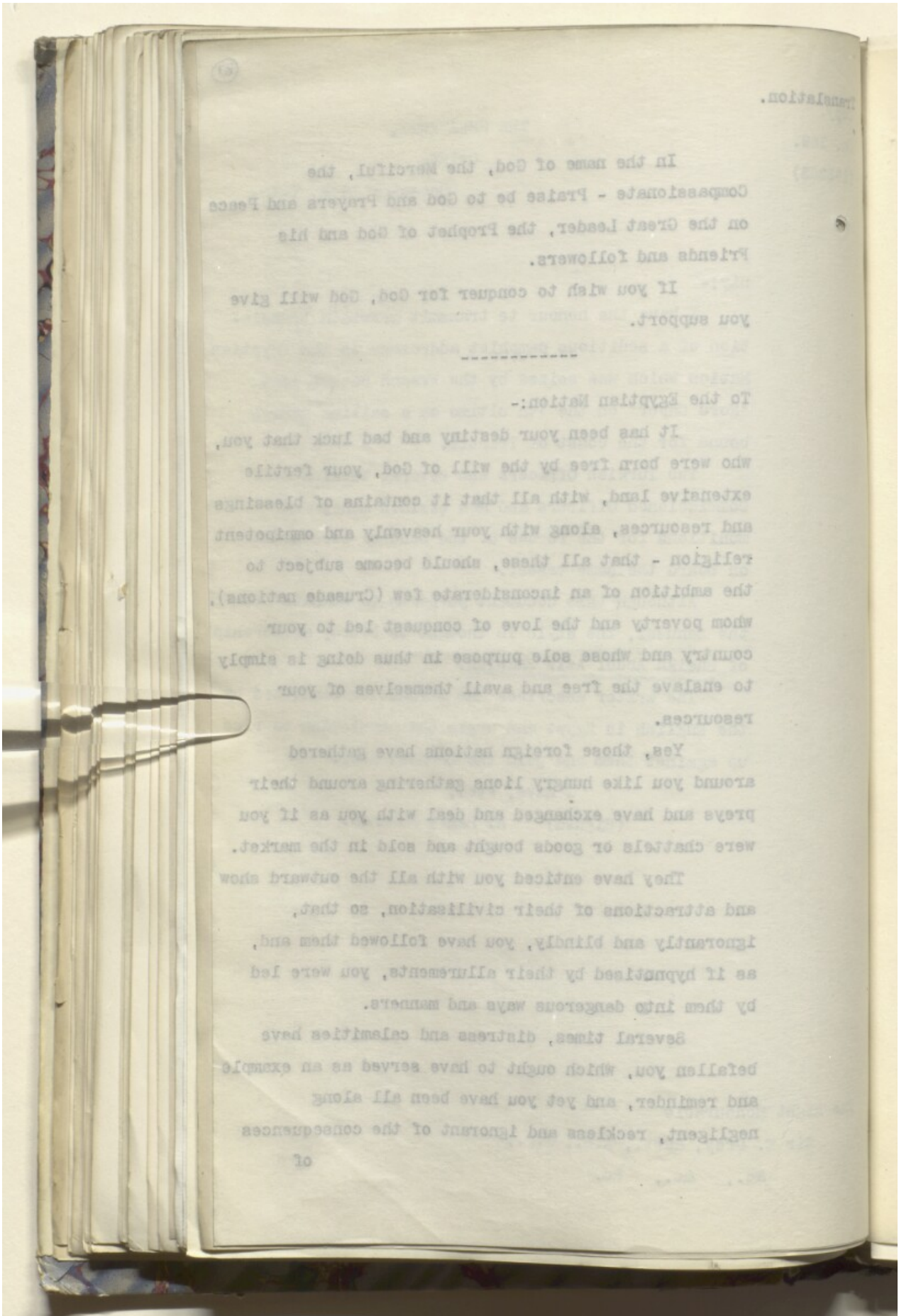
It has been your destiny and bad luck that you,  
who were born free by the will of God, your fertile  
extensive land, with all that it contains of blessings  
and resources, along with your heavenly and omnipotent  
religion - that all these, should become subject to  
the ambition of an inconsiderate few (Crusade nations),  
whom poverty and the love of conquest led to your  
country and whose sole purpose in thus doing is simply  
to enslave the free and avail themselves of your  
resources.

Yes, those foreign nations have gathered  
around you like hungry lions gathering around their  
preys and have exchanged and deal with you as if you  
were chattels or goods bought and sold in the market.

They have enticed you with all the outward show  
and attractions of their civilisation, so that,  
ignorantly and blindly, you have followed them and,  
as if hypnotised by their allurements, you were led  
by them into dangerous ways and manners.

Several times, distress and calamities have  
befallen you, which ought to have served as an example  
and reminder, and yet you have been all along  
negligent, reckless and ignorant of the consequences

of



Translation.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the  
 Compassionate - Praise be to God and Prayers and Peace  
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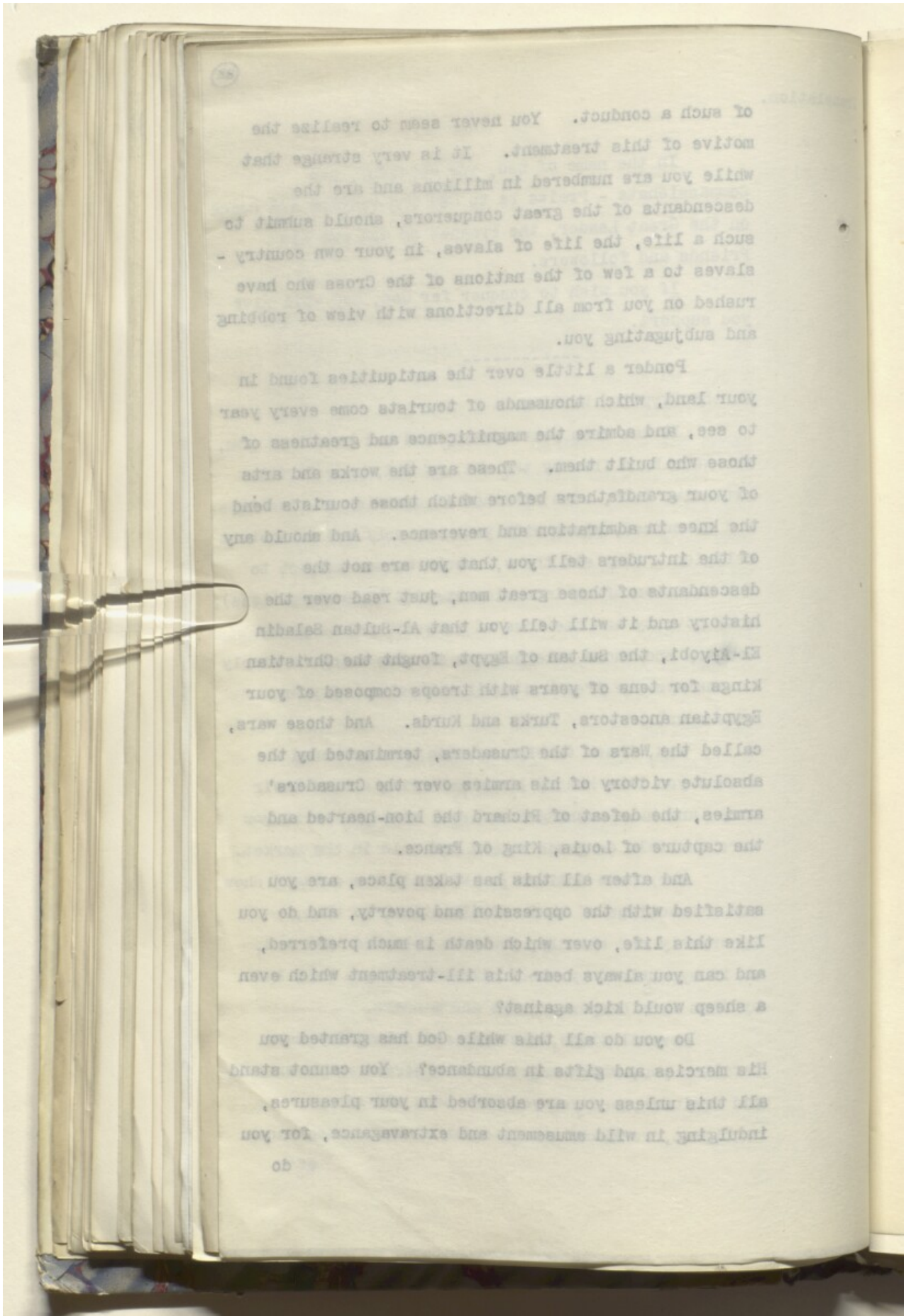
of such a conduct. You never seem to realize the motive of this treatment. It is very strange that while you are numbered in millions and are the descendants of the great conquerors, should submit to such a life, the life of slaves, in your own country - slaves to a few of the nations of the Cross who have rushed on you from all directions with view of robbing and subjugating you.

Ponder a little over the antiquities found in your land, which thousands of tourists come every year to see, and admire the magnificence and greatness of those who built them. These are the works and arts of your grandfathers before which those tourists bend the knee in admiration and reverence. And should any of the intruders tell you that you are not the descendants of those great men, just read over the history and it will tell you that Al-Sultan Saladin El-Aiyobi, the Sultan of Egypt, fought the Christian kings for tens of years with troops composed of your Egyptian ancestors, Turks and Kurds. And those wars, called the Wars of the Crusaders, terminated by the absolute victory of his armies over the Crusaders' armies, the defeat of Richard the Lion-hearted and the capture of Louis, King of France.

And after all this has taken place, are you satisfied with the oppression and poverty, and do you like this life, over which death is much preferred, and can you always bear this ill-treatment which even a sheep would kick against?

Do you do all this while God has granted you His mercies and gifts in abundance? You cannot stand all this unless you are absorbed in your pleasures, indulging in wild amusement and extravagance, for you

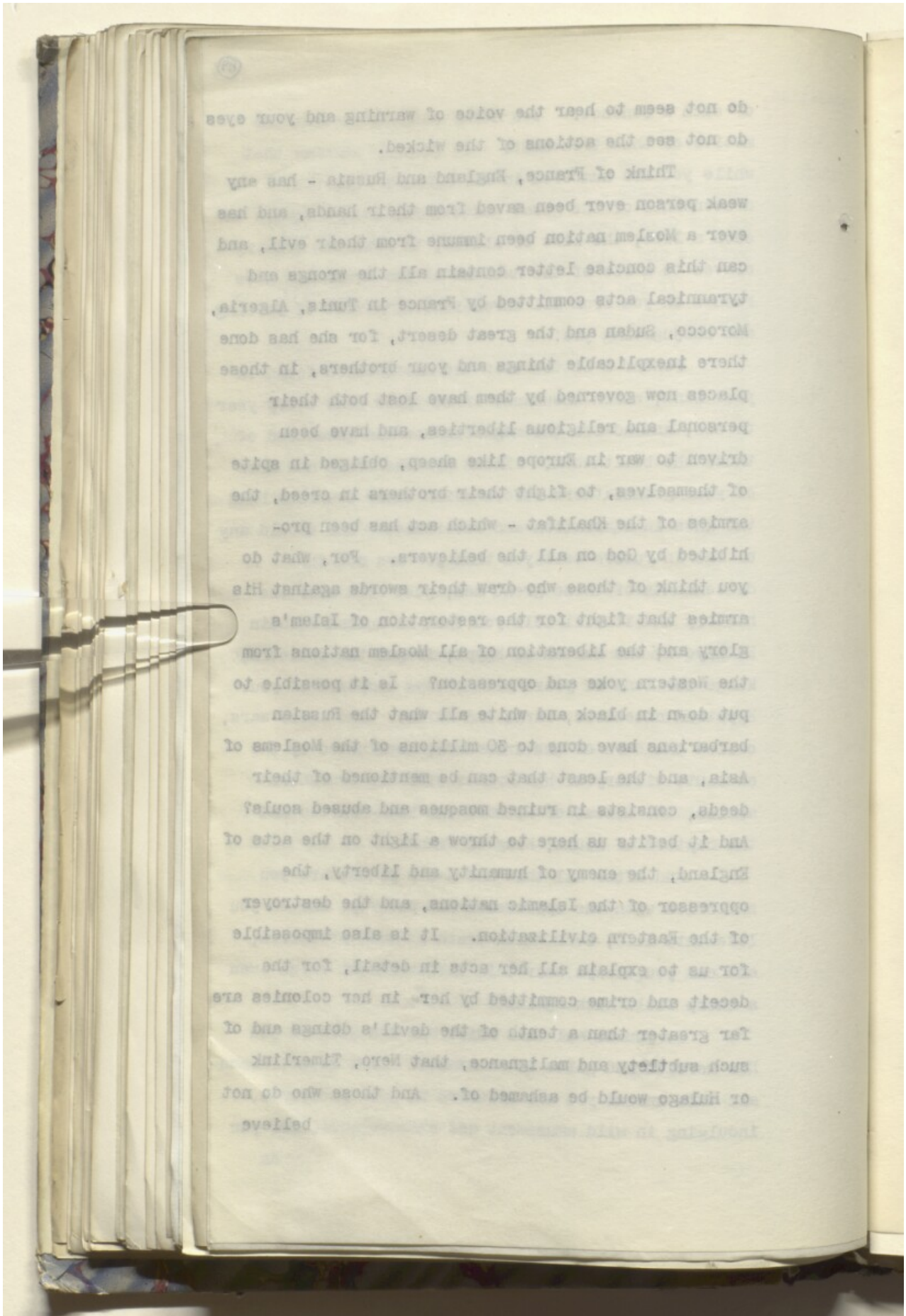
do





do not seem to hear the voice of warning and your eyes do not see the actions of the wicked.

Think of France, England and Russia - has any weak person ever been saved from their hands, and has ever a Moslem nation been immune from their evil, and can this concise letter contain all the wrongs and tyrannical acts committed by France in Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan and the great desert, for she has done there inexplicable things and your brothers, in those places now governed by them have lost both their personal and religious liberties, and have been driven to war in Europe like sheep, obliged in spite of themselves, to fight their brothers in creed, the armies of the Khalifat - which act has been prohibited by God on all the believers. For, what do you think of those who draw their swords against His armies that fight for the restoration of Islam's glory and the liberation of all Moslem nations from the Western yoke and oppression? Is it possible to put down in black and white all what the Russian barbarians have done to 30 millions of the Moslems of Asia, and the least that can be mentioned of their deeds, consists in ruined mosques and abused souls? And it befits us here to throw a light on the acts of England, the enemy of humanity and liberty, the oppressor of the Islamic nations, and the destroyer of the Eastern civilization. It is also impossible for us to explain all her acts in detail, for the deceit and crime committed by her in her colonies are far greater than a tenth of the devil's doings and of such subtlety and malignance, that Nero, Timerlink or Hulago would be ashamed of. And those who do not believe





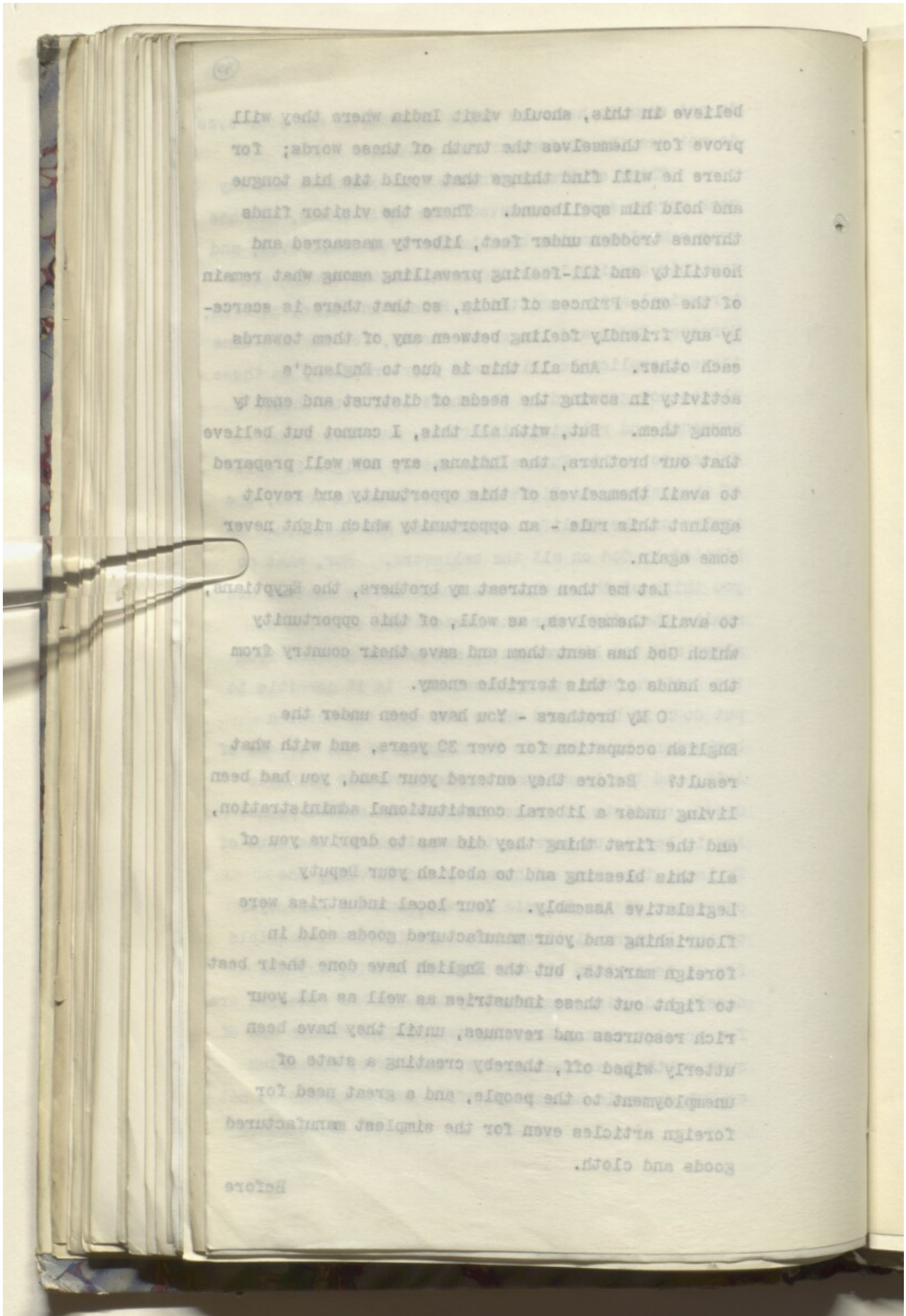
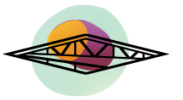
(90)

believe in this, should visit India where they will prove for themselves the truth of these words; for there he will find things that would tie his tongue and hold him spellbound. There the visitor finds thrones trodden under feet, liberty massacred and hostility and ill-feeling prevailing among what remain of the once Princes of India, so that there is scarcely any friendly feeling between any of them towards each other. And all this is due to England's activity in sowing the seeds of distrust and enmity among them. But, with all this, I cannot but believe that our brothers, the Indians, are now well prepared to avail themselves of this opportunity and revolt against this rule - an opportunity which might never come again.

Let me then entreat my brothers, the Egyptians, to avail themselves, as well, of this opportunity which God has sent them and save their country from the hands of this terrible enemy.

O My brothers - You have been under the English occupation for over 30 years, and with what result? Before they entered your land, you had been living under a liberal constitutional administration, and the first thing they did was to deprive you of all this blessing and to abolish your Deputy Legislative Assembly. Your local industries were flourishing and your manufactured goods sold in foreign markets, but the English have done their best to fight out these industries as well as all your rich resources and revenues, until they have been utterly wiped off, thereby creating a state of unemployment to the people, and a great need for foreign articles even for the simplest manufactured goods and cloth.

Before



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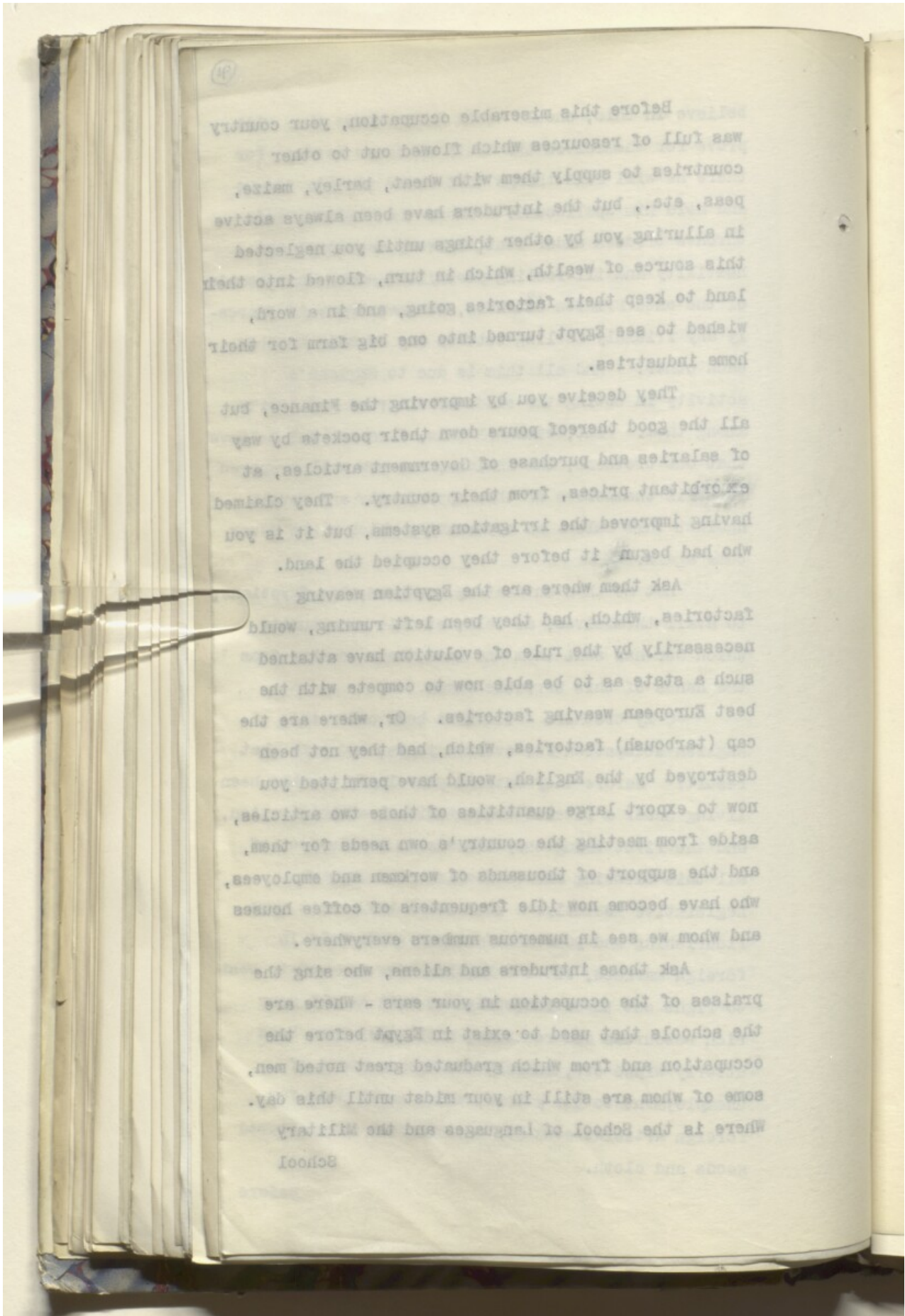
(91)

Before this miserable occupation, your country was full of resources which flowed out to other countries to supply them with wheat, barley, maize, peas, etc., but the intruders have been always active in alluring you by other things until you neglected this source of wealth, which in turn, flowed into their land to keep their factories going, and in a word, wished to see Egypt turned into one big farm for their home industries.

They deceive you by improving the Finance, but all the good thereof pours down their pockets by way of salaries and purchase of Government articles, at exorbitant prices, from their country. They claimed having improved the irrigation systems, but it is you who had begun it before they occupied the land.

Ask them where are the Egyptian weaving factories, which, had they been left running, would necessarily by the rule of evolution have attained such a state as to be able now to compete with the best European weaving factories. Or, where are the cap (tarboush) factories, which, had they not been destroyed by the English, would have permitted you now to export large quantities of those two articles, aside from meeting the country's own needs for them, and the support of thousands of workmen and employees, who have become now idle frequenters of coffee houses and whom we see in numerous numbers everywhere.

Ask those intruders and aliens, who sing the praises of the occupation in your ears - Where are the schools that used to exist in Egypt before the occupation and from which graduated great noted men, some of whom are still in your midst until this day. Where is the School of Languages and the Military School





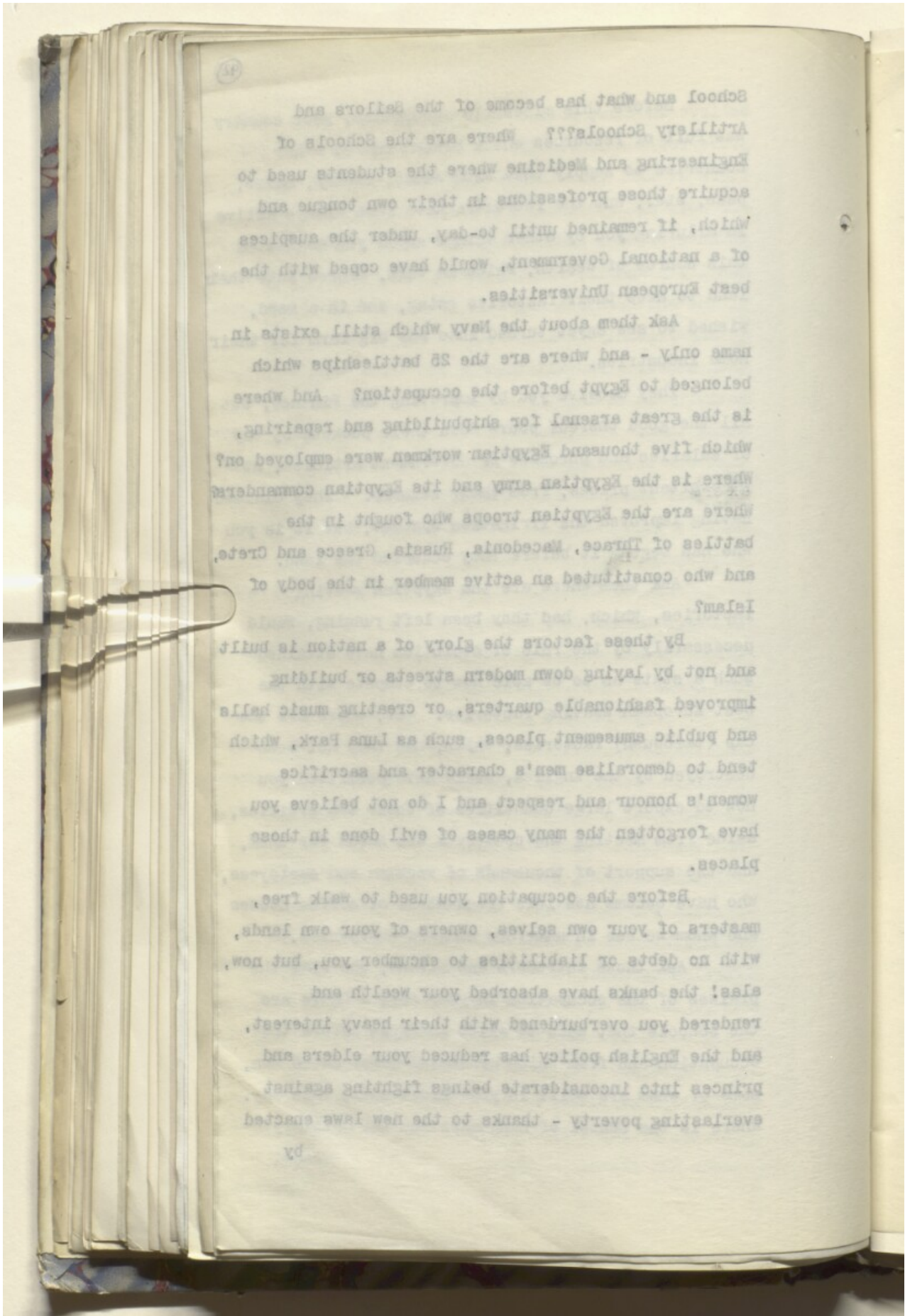
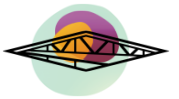
(92)

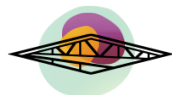
School and what has become of the Sailors and Artillery Schools??? Where are the Schools of Engineering and Medicine where the students used to acquire those professions in their own tongue and which, if remained until to-day, under the auspices of a national Government, would have coped with the best European Universities.

Ask them about the Navy which still exists in name only - and where are the 25 battleships which belonged to Egypt before the occupation? And where is the great arsenal for shipbuilding and repairing, which five thousand Egyptian workmen were employed on? Where is the Egyptian army and its Egyptian commanders? Where are the Egyptian troops who fought in the battles of Thrace, Macedonia, Russia, Greece and Crete, and who constituted an active member in the body of Islam?

By these factors the glory of a nation is built and not by laying down modern streets or building improved fashionable quarters, or creating music halls and public amusement places, such as Luna Park, which tend to demoralise men's character and sacrifice women's honour and respect and I do not believe you have forgotten the many cases of evil done in those places.

Before the occupation you used to walk free, masters of your own selves, owners of your own lands, with no debts or liabilities to encumber you, but now, alas! the banks have absorbed your wealth and rendered you overburdened with their heavy interest, and the English policy has reduced your elders and princes into inconsiderate beings fighting against everlasting poverty - thanks to the new laws enacted  
by





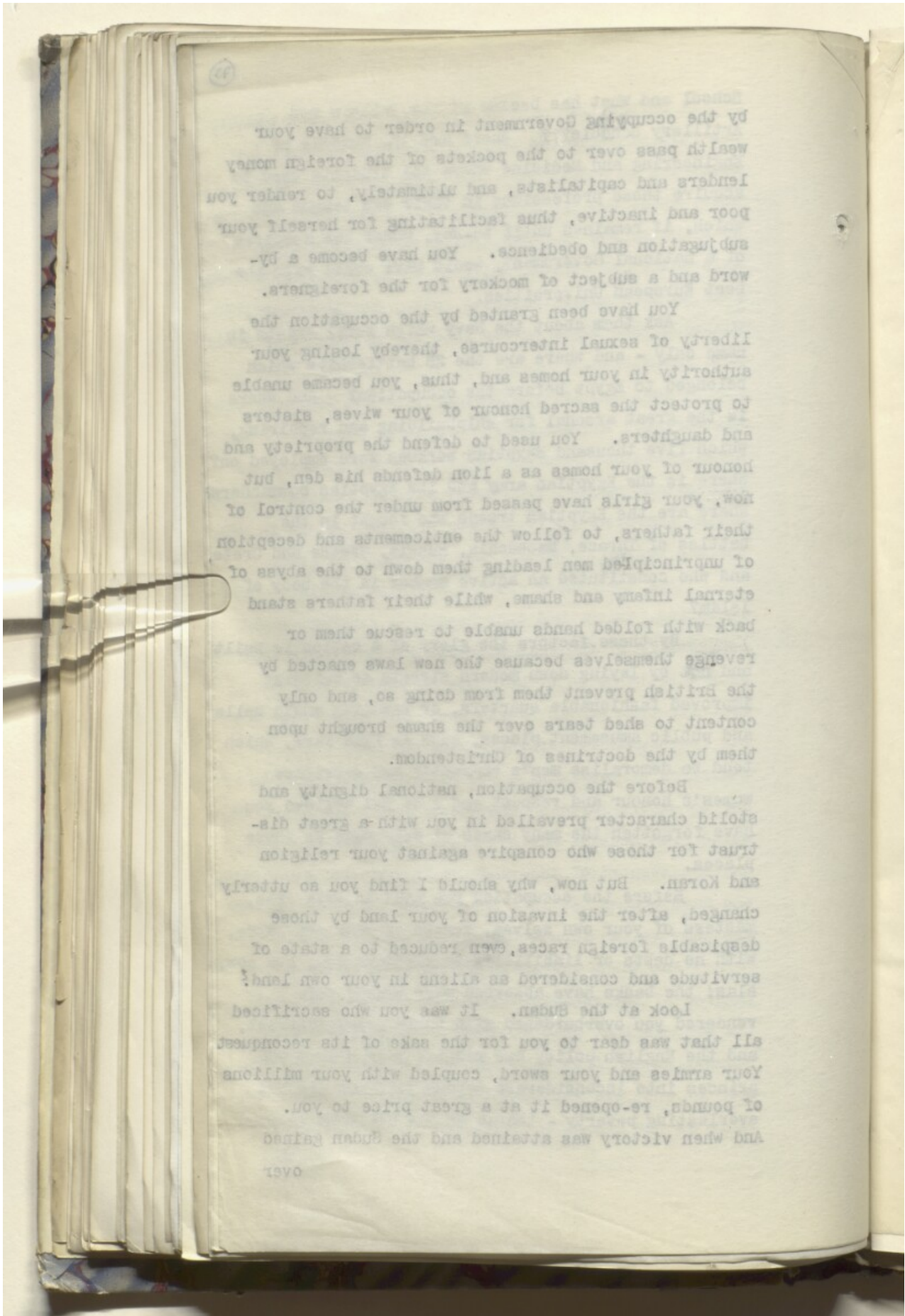
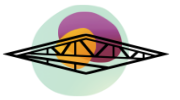
(93)

by the occupying Government in order to have your wealth pass over to the pockets of the foreign money lenders and capitalists, and ultimately, to render you poor and inactive, thus facilitating for herself your subjugation and obedience. You have become a by-word and a subject of mockery for the foreigners.

You have been granted by the occupation the liberty of sexual intercourse, thereby losing your authority in your homes and, thus, you became unable to protect the sacred honour of your wives, sisters and daughters. You used to defend the propriety and honour of your homes as a lion defends his den, but now, your girls have passed from under the control of their fathers, to follow the enticements and deception of unprincipled men leading them down to the abyss of eternal infamy and shame, while their fathers stand back with folded hands unable to rescue them or revenge themselves because the new laws enacted by the British prevent them from doing so, and only content to shed tears over the shame brought upon them by the doctrines of Christendom.

Before the occupation, national dignity and stolid character prevailed in you with a great distrust for those who conspire against your religion and Koran. But now, why should I find you so utterly changed, after the invasion of your land by those despicable foreign races, even reduced to a state of servitude and considered as aliens in your own land?

Look at the Sudan. It was you who sacrificed all that was dear to you for the sake of its reconquest. Your armies and your sword, coupled with your millions of pounds, re-opened it at a great price to you. And when victory was attained and the Sudan gained  
over



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Your armies and your sword, coupled with your millions  
of pounds, re-opened it at a great price to you.  
And when victory was attained and the Sudan gained  
over



(94)

over once more by you into your legitimate ownership, the deceitful occupants sprang up and hoisted the English-Ottoman (Egyptian) flag and claimed a legal right of ownership in the Sudan. You were forced to accept those terms in spite of you and thus surrendered part of your land to them. They left you nothing but claimed everything for themselves until you came to be considered as subordinates while they became your chiefs. Have you never heard of the Egyptian soldiers in the Sudan? They are treated like servants and should not be called soldiers, but porters and servants.

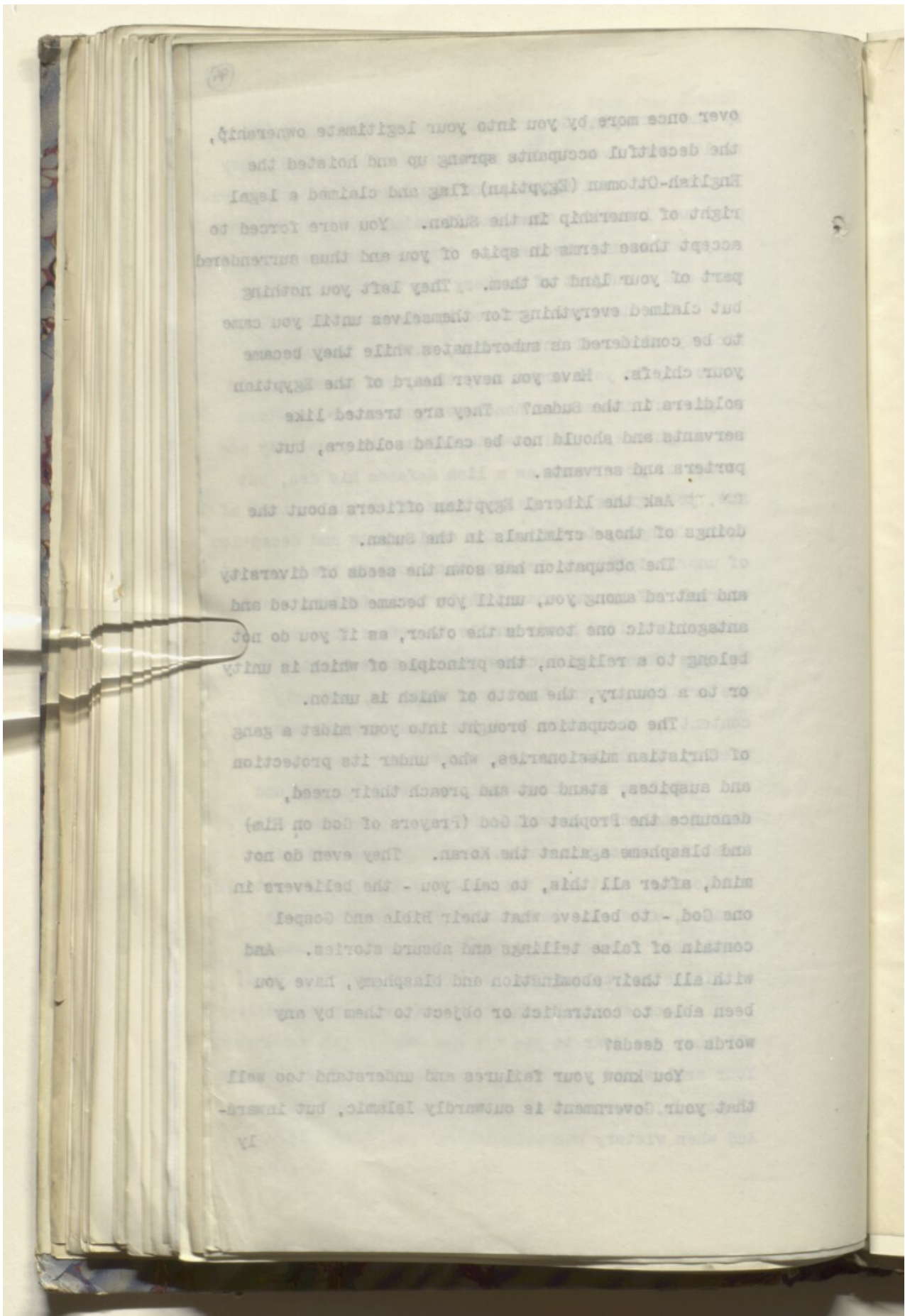
Ask the liberal Egyptian officers about the doings of those criminals in the Sudan.

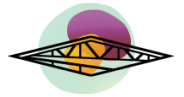
The occupation has sown the seeds of diversity and hatred among you, until you became disunited and antagonistic one towards the other, as if you do not belong to a religion, the principle of which is unity or to a country, the motto of which is union.

The occupation brought into your midst a gang of Christian missionaries, who, under its protection and auspices, stand out and preach their creed, denounce the Prophet of God (Prayers of God on Him) and blaspheme against the Koran. They even do not mind, after all this, to call you - the believers in one God - to believe what their Bible and Gospel contain of false tellings and absurd stories. And with all their abomination and blasphemy, have you been able to contradict or object to them by any words or deeds?

You know your failures and understand too well that your Government is outwardly Islamic, but inward-

ly





(95)

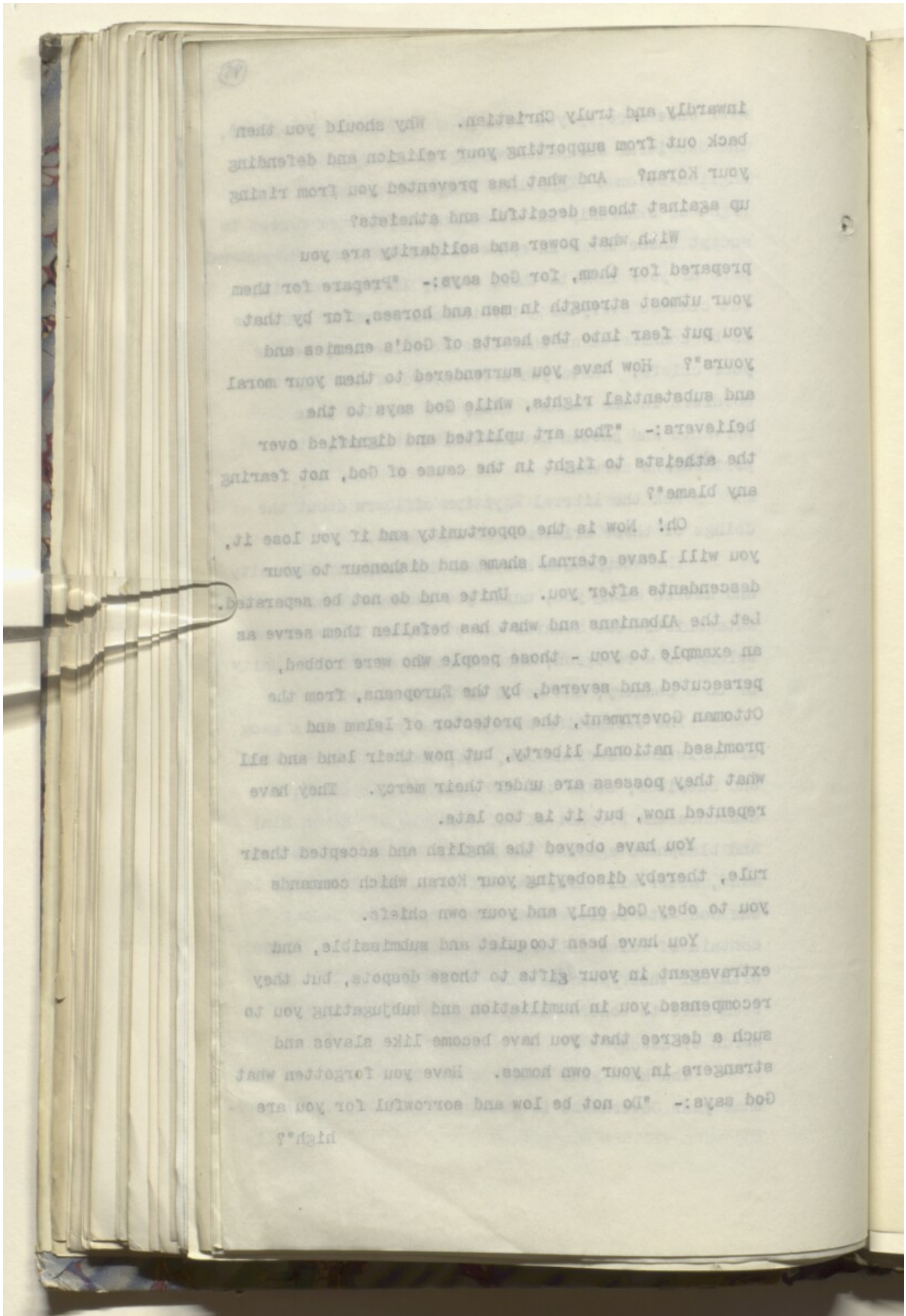
inwardly and truly Christian. Why should you then back out from supporting your religion and defending your Koran? And what has prevented you from rising up against those deceitful and atheists?

With what power and solidarity are you prepared for them, for God says:- "Prepare for them your utmost strength in men and horses, for by that you put fear into the hearts of God's enemies and yours"? How have you surrendered to them your moral and substantial rights, while God says to the believers:- "Thou art uplifted and dignified over the atheists to fight in the cause of God, not fearing any blame"?

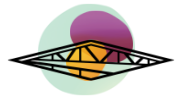
Oh! Now is the opportunity and if you lose it, you will leave eternal shame and dishonour to your descendants after you. Unite and do not be separated. Let the Albanians and what has befallen them serve as an example to you - those people who were robbed, persecuted and severed, by the Europeans, from the Ottoman Government, the protector of Islam and promised national liberty, but now their land and all what they possess are under their mercy. They have repented now, but it is too late.

You have obeyed the English and accepted their rule, thereby disobeying your Koran which commands you to obey God only and your own chiefs.

You have been too quiet and submissive, and extravagant in your gifts to those despots, but they recompensed you in humiliation and subjugating you to such a degree that you have become like slaves and strangers in your own homes. Have you forgotten what God says:- "Do not be low and sorrowful for you are high"?



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 high?"



96

high"? Have you doubted in God's promise and he is most truthful?

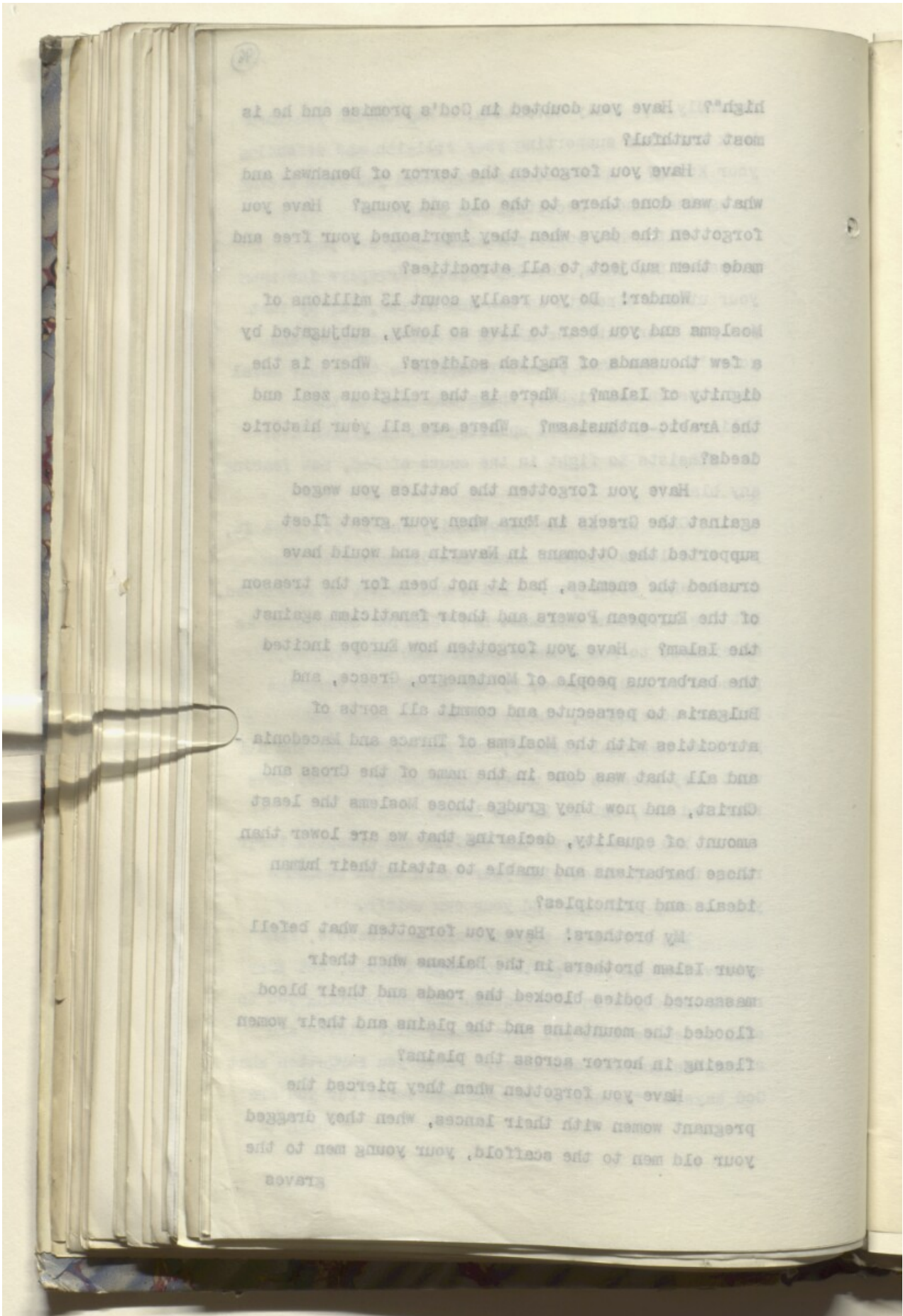
Have you forgotten the terror of Denshawai and what was done there to the old and young? Have you forgotten the days when they imprisoned your free and made them subject to all atrocities?

Wonder! Do you really count 13 millions of Moslems and you bear to live so lowly, subjugated by a few thousands of English soldiers? Where is the dignity of Islam? Where is the religious zeal and the Arabic enthusiasm? Where are all your historic deeds?

Have you forgotten the battles you waged against the Greeks in Mura when your great fleet supported the Ottomans in Navarin and would have crushed the enemies, had it not been for the treason of the European Powers and their fanaticism against the Islam? Have you forgotten how Europe incited the barbarous people of Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria to persecute and commit all sorts of atrocities with the Moslems of Thrace and Macedonia - and all that was done in the name of the Cross and Christ, and now they grudge those Moslems the least amount of equality, declaring that we are lower than those barbarians and unable to attain their human ideals and principles?

My brothers! Have you forgotten what befell your Islam brothers in the Balkans when their massacred bodies blocked the roads and their blood flooded the mountains and the plains and their women fleeing in horror across the plains?

Have you forgotten when they pierced the pregnant women with their lances, when they dragged your old men to the scaffold, your young men to the graves





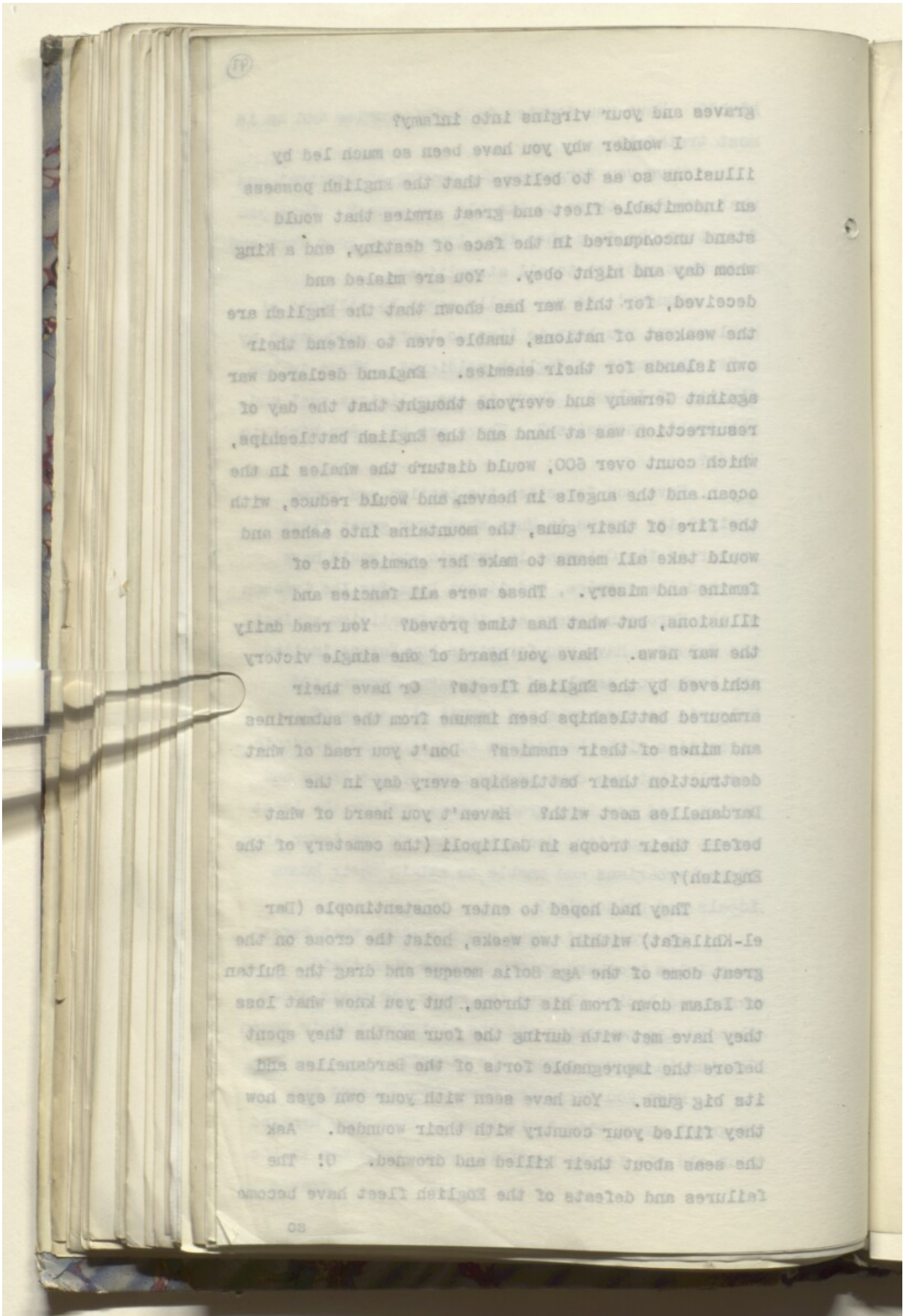
(97)

graves and your virgins into infamy?

I wonder why you have been so much led by illusions so as to believe that the English possess an indomitable fleet and great armies that would stand unconquered in the face of destiny, and a King whom day and night obey. You are misled and deceived, for this war has shown that the English are the weakest of nations, unable even to defend their own islands for their enemies. England declared war against Germany and everyone thought that the day of resurrection was at hand and the English battleships, which count over 600, would disturb the whales in the ocean and the angels in heaven and would reduce, with the fire of their guns, the mountains into ashes and would take all means to make her enemies die of famine and misery. These were all fancies and illusions, but what has time proved? You read daily the war news. Have you heard of one single victory achieved by the English fleets? Or have their armoured battleships been immune from the submarines and mines of their enemies? Don't you read of what destruction their battleships every day in the Dardanelles meet with? Haven't you heard of what befell their troops in Gallipoli (the cemetery of the English)?

They had hoped to enter Constantinople (Dar el-Khilafat) within two weeks, hoist the cross on the great dome of the Aga Sofia mosque and drag the Sultan of Islam down from his throne, but you know what loss they have met with during the four months they spent before the impregnable forts of the Dardanelles and its big guns. You have seen with your own eyes how they filled your country with their wounded. Ask the seas about their killed and drowned. O! The failures and defeats of the English fleet have become

80





98

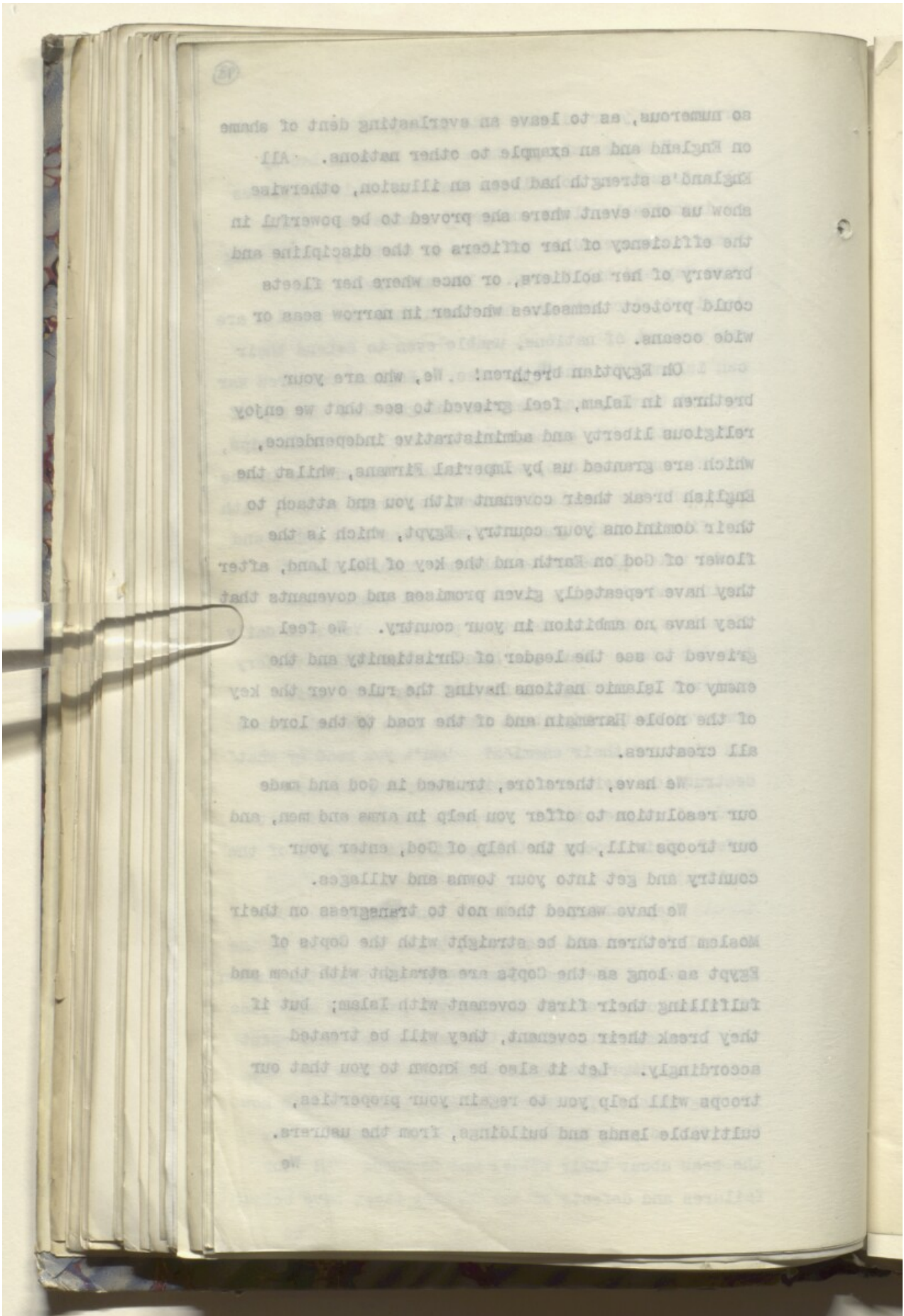
so numerous, as to leave an everlasting dent of shame on England and an example to other nations. All-England's strength had been an illusion, otherwise show us one event where she proved to be powerful in the efficiency of her officers or the discipline and bravery of her soldiers, or once where her fleets could protect themselves whether in narrow seas or wide oceans.

Oh Egyptian brethren! We, who are your brethren in Islam, feel grieved to see that we enjoy religious liberty and administrative independence, which are granted us by Imperial Firmans, whilst the English break their covenant with you and attach to their dominions your country, Egypt, which is the flower of God on Earth and the key of Holy Land, after they have repeatedly given promises and covenants that they have no ambition in your country. We feel grieved to see the leader of Christianity and the enemy of Islamic nations having the rule over the key of the noble Haramain and of the road to the lord of all creatures.

We have, therefore, trusted in God and made our resolution to offer you help in arms and men, and our troops will, by the help of God, enter your country and get into your towns and villages.

We have warned them not to transgress on their Moslem brethren and be straight with the Copts of Egypt as long as the Copts are straight with them and fulfilling their first covenant with Islam; but if they break their covenant, they will be treated accordingly. Let it also be known to you that our troops will help you to regain your properties, cultivable lands and buildings, from the usurers.

We





99

We have instructed our troops and those Egyptians who join them that they should attack the subjects of those Powers now fighting El-Islam and the Power of the Grand Khalifat - take hold of all their possessions - money, properties and furnitures and to pursue and kill them wherever they find them. But neither you nor our troops should kill an infant, a woman or an old man or a monk who secludes himself for the worship of God. And he of them, who gives up his arms to you, you should not kill but take as prisoner until the war is over.

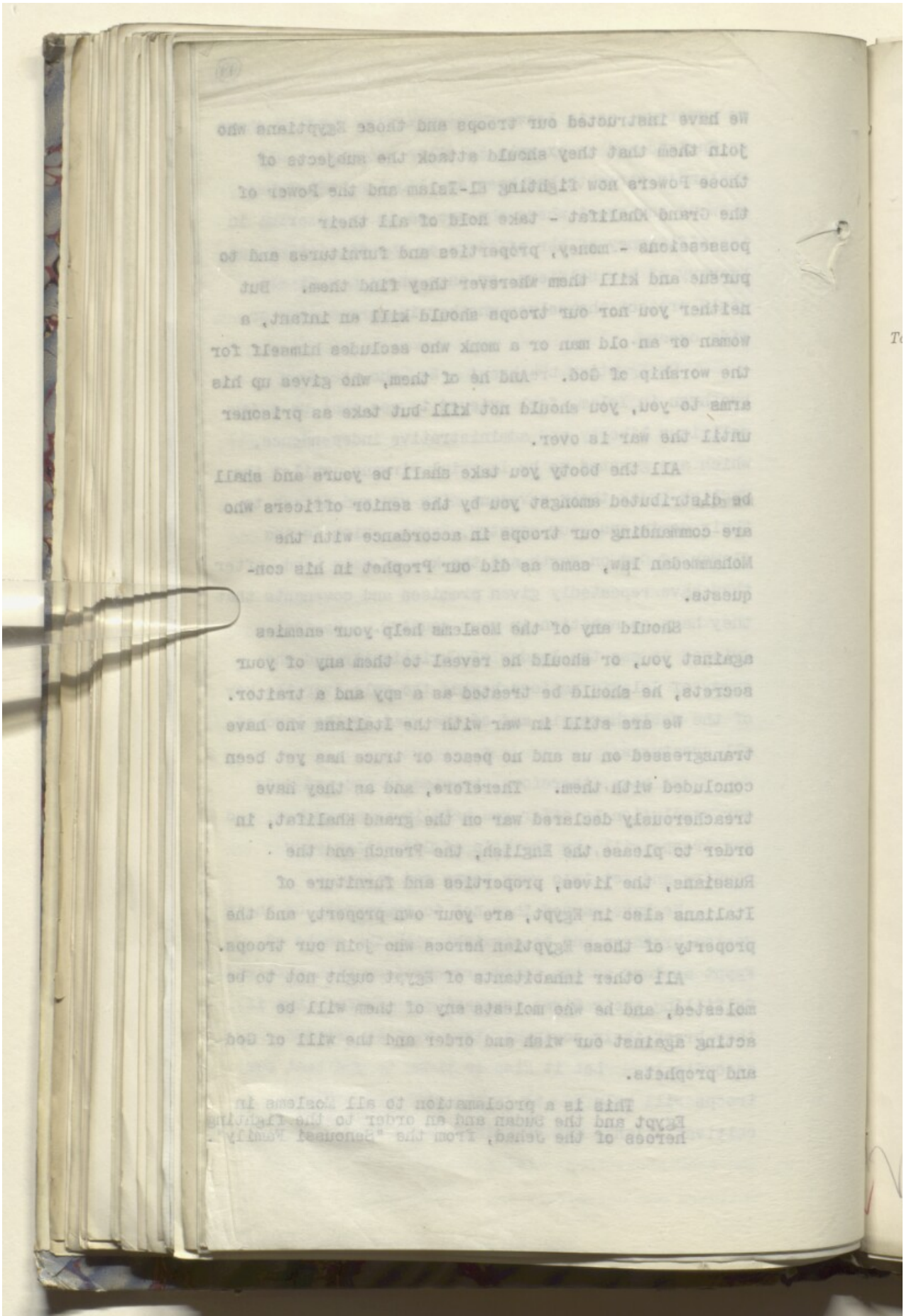
All the booty you take shall be yours and shall be distributed amongst you by the senior officers who are commanding our troops in accordance with the Mohammedan law, same as did our Prophet in his conquests.

Should any of the Moslems help your enemies against you, or should he reveal to them any of your secrets, he should be treated as a spy and a traitor.

We are still in war with the Italians who have transgressed on us and no peace or truce has yet been concluded with them. Therefore, and as they have treacherously declared war on the grand Khalifat, in order to please the English, the French and the Russians, the lives, properties and furniture of Italians also in Egypt, are your own property and the property of those Egyptian heroes who join our troops.

All other inhabitants of Egypt ought not to be molested, and he who molests any of them will be acting against our wish and order and the will of God and prophets.

This is a proclamation to all Moslems in Egypt and the Sudan and an order to the fighting heroes of the Jihad, from the "Senoussi Family".





(100)

Register No.  
**4675**

Put away with **3136**  
14

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from Admiralty Dated 15 } December 1915.  
Rec. 18 }

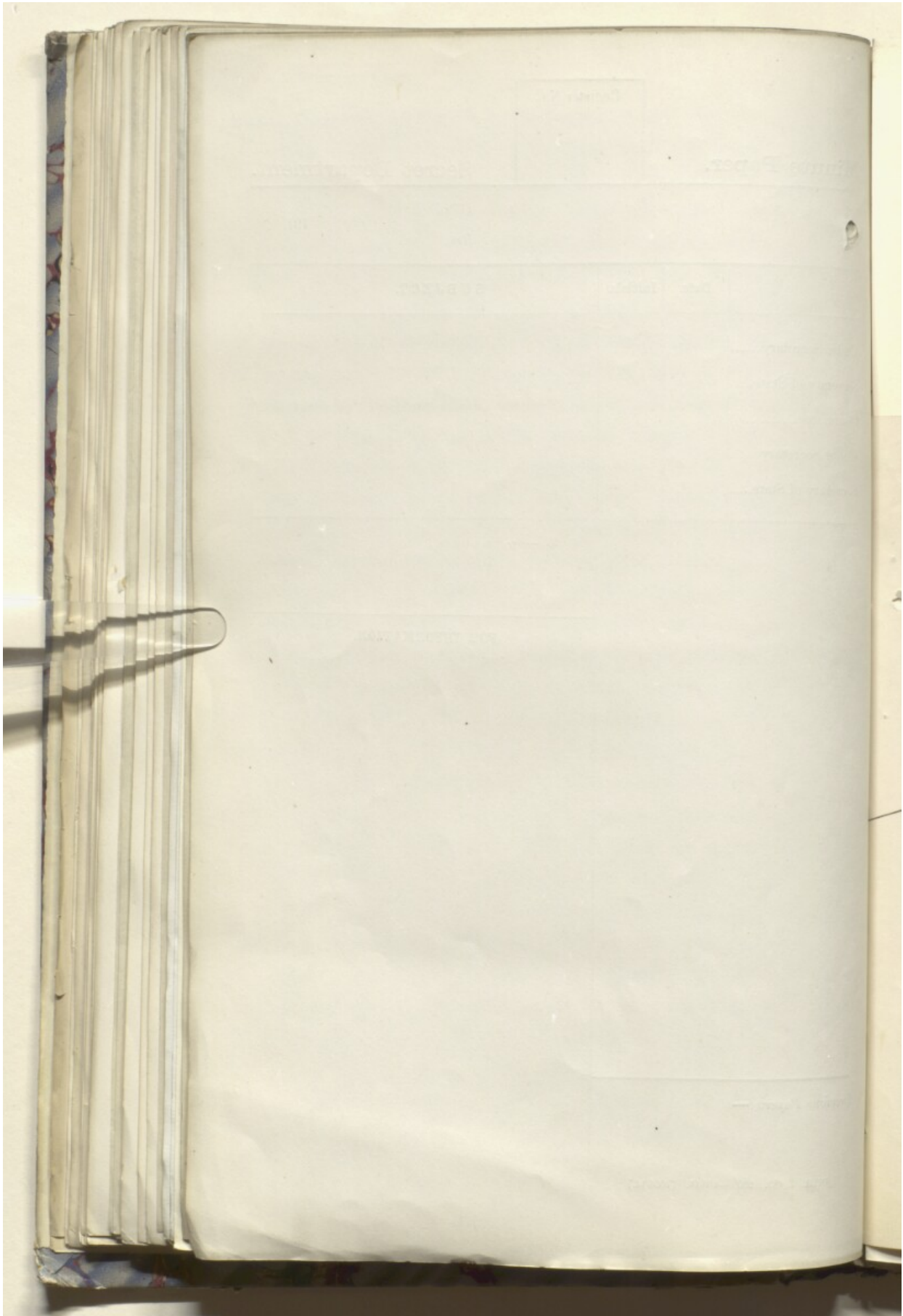
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....	21 Dec.	W.H.	The war.
Secretary of State.....	21	J.W.H.	Turkish proclamation addressed to the people of Egypt.
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

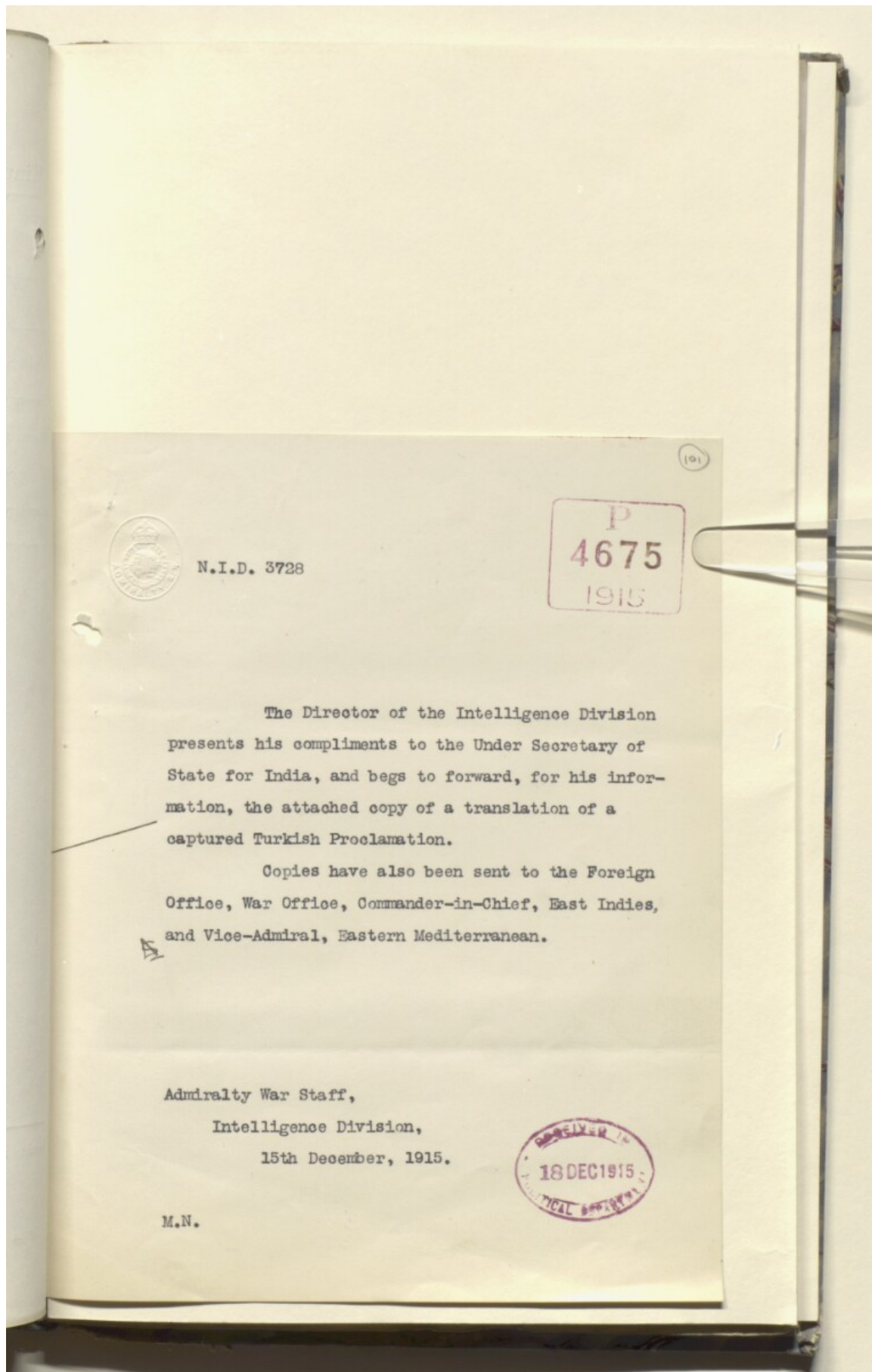
*copy to India see 70 letter above (4675/15)*

FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers :—

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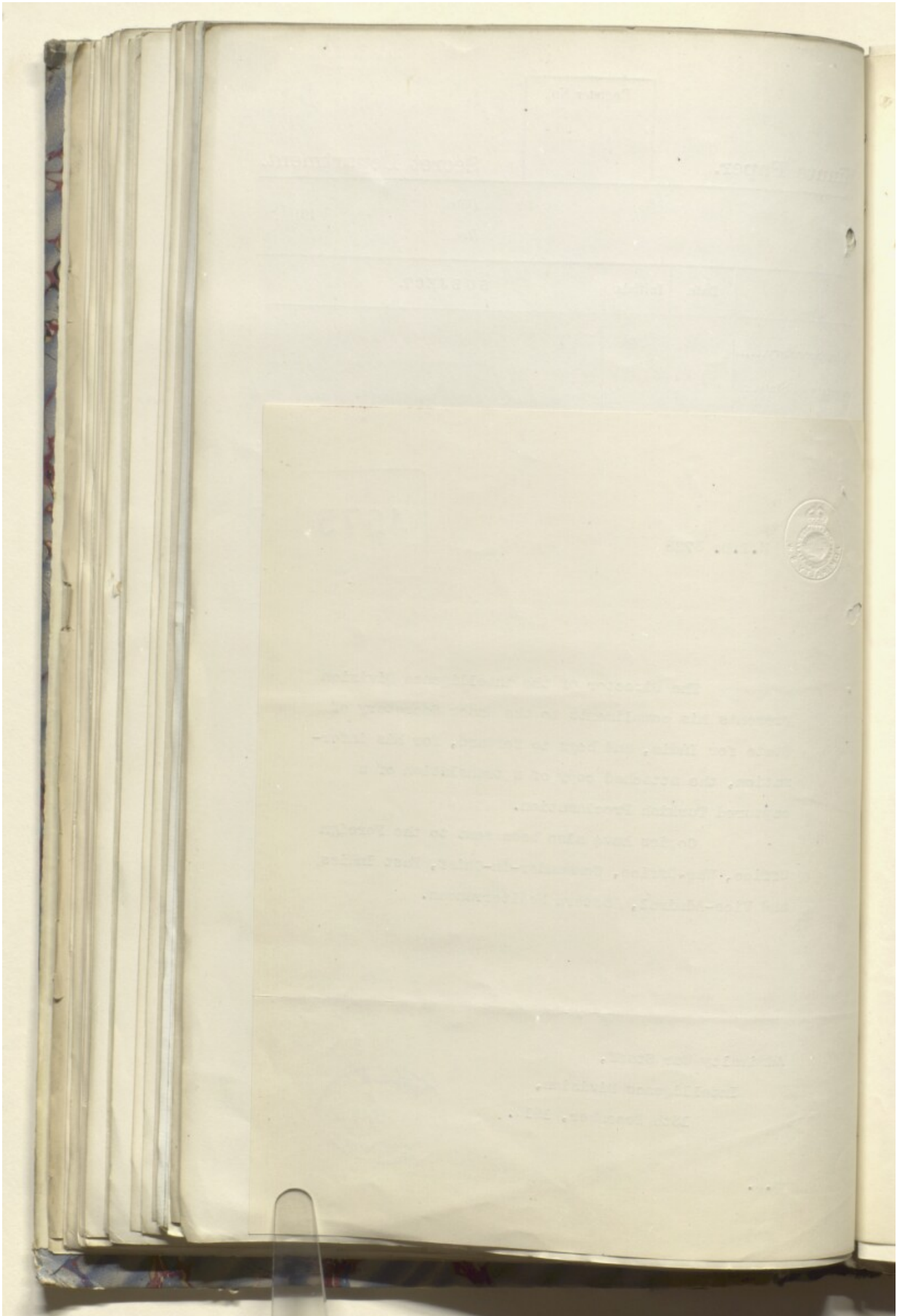
The Director of the Intelligence Division presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for India, and begs to forward, for his information, the attached copy of a translation of a captured Turkish Proclamation.

Copies have also been sent to the Foreign Office, War Office, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, and Vice-Admiral, Eastern Mediterranean.

Admiralty War Staff,  
Intelligence Division,  
15th December, 1915.

M.N.







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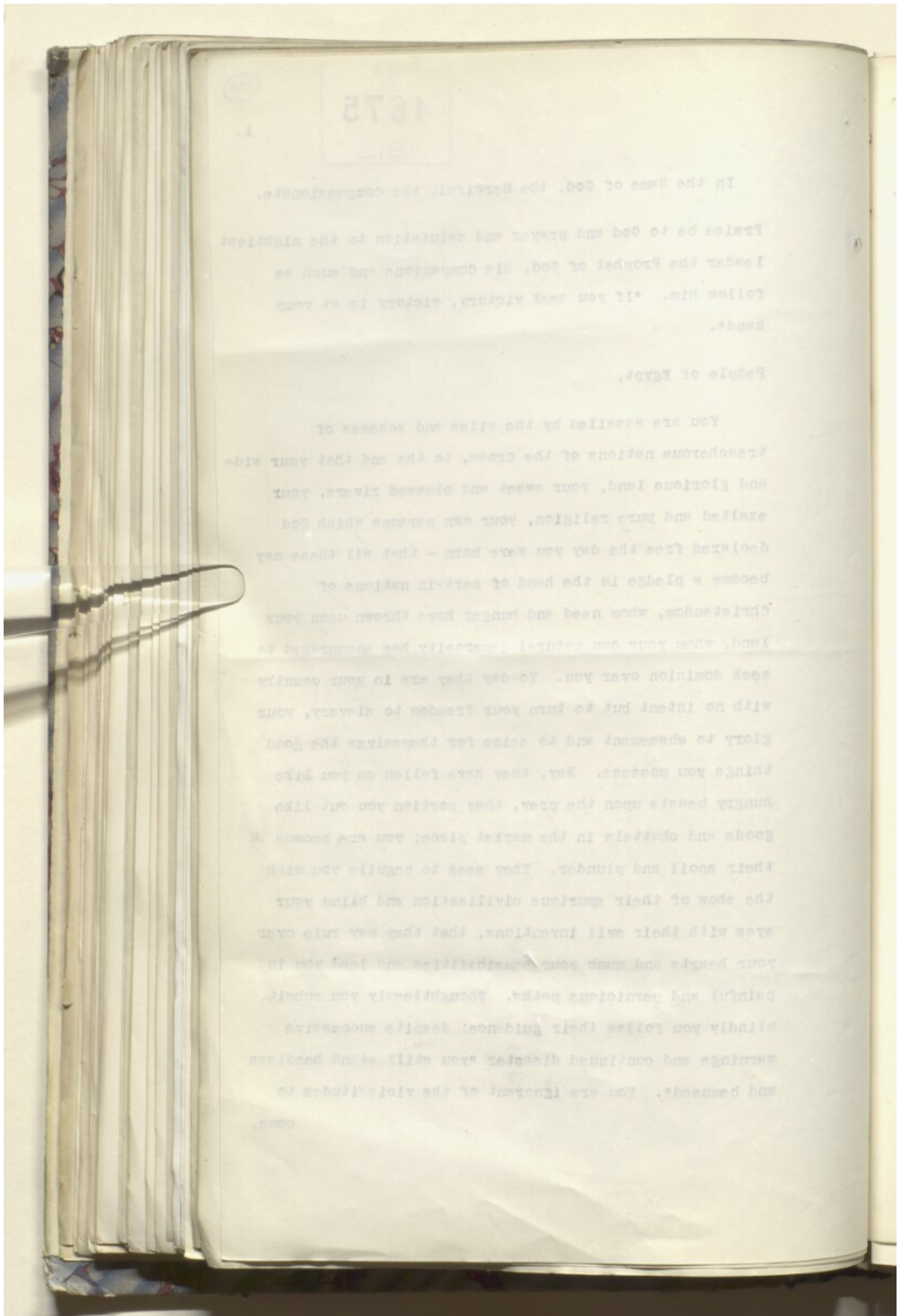
1.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Praise be to God and prayer and salutation to the mightiest leader the Prophet of God, his Companions and such as follow him. "If you seek victory, victory is at your hand".

People of Egypt,

You are assailed by the wiles and schemes of treacherous nations of the Cross, to the end that your wide and glorious land, your sweet and blessed rivers, your exalted and pure religion, your own persons which God declared free the day you were born - that all these may become a pledge in the hand of certain nations of Christendom, whom need and hunger have thrown upon your land, whom your own natural generosity has encouraged to seek dominion over you. To-day they are in your country with no intent but to turn your freedom to slavery, your glory to abasement and to seize for themselves the good things you possess. Nay, they have fallen on you like hungry beasts upon the prey, they portion you out like goods and chattels in the market place; you are become their spoil and plunder. They seek to beguile you with the show of their spurious civilisation and blind your eyes with their evil inventions, that they may rule over your hearts and numb your sensibilities and lead you in painful and pernicious paths. Thoughtlessly you submit, blindly you follow their guidance; despite successive warnings and continued disaster "you still stand heedless and bemused". You are ignorant of the vicissitudes to  
come,





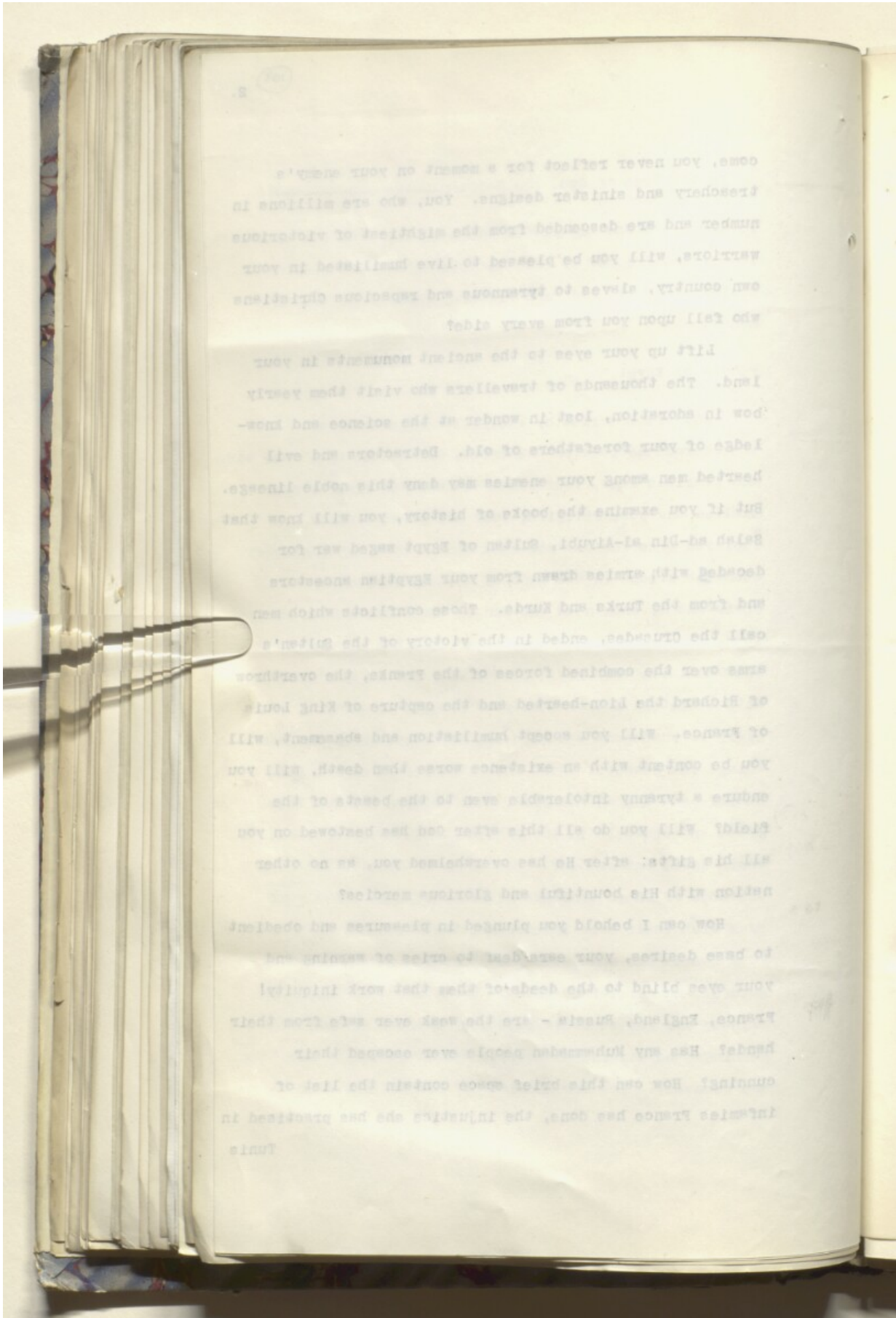
103 2.

come, you never reflect for a moment on your enemy's treachery and sinister designs. You, who are millions in number and are descended from the mightiest of victorious warriors, will you be pleased to live humiliated in your own country, slaves to tyrannous and rapacious Christians who fall upon you from every side?

Lift up your eyes to the ancient monuments in your land. The thousands of travellers who visit them yearly bow in adoration, lost in wonder at the science and knowledge of your forefathers of old. Detractors and evil hearted men among your enemies may deny this noble lineage. But if you examine the books of history, you will know that Salah ad-Din al-Aiyubi, Sultan of Egypt waged war for decades with armies drawn from your Egyptian ancestors and from the Turks and Kurds. Those conflicts which men call the Crusades, ended in the victory of the Sultan's arms over the combined forces of the Franks, the overthrow of Richard the Lion-hearted and the capture of King Louis of France. Will you accept humiliation and abasement, will you be content with an existence worse than death, will you endure a tyranny intolerable even to the beasts of the field? Will you do all this after God has bestowed on you all his gifts: after He has overwhelmed you, as no other nation with His bountiful and glorious mercies?

How can I behold you plunged in pleasures and obedient to base desires, your ears deaf to cries of warning and your eyes blind to the deeds of them that work iniquity! France, England, Russia - are the weak ever safe from their hands? Has any Muhammadan people ever escaped their cunning? How can this brief space contain the list of infamies France has done, the injustice she has practised in

Tunis





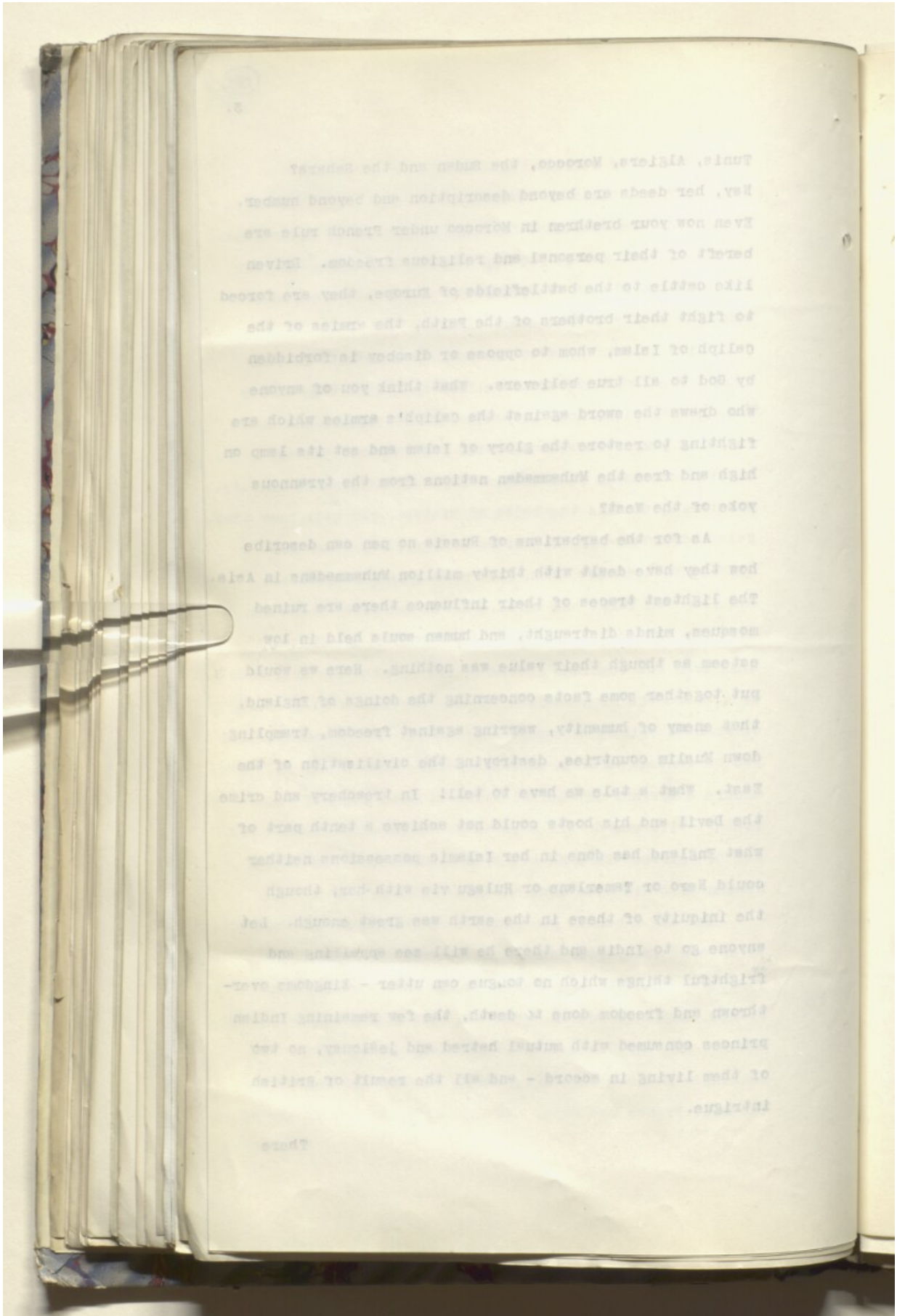
104

3.

Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, the Sudan and the Sahara? Nay, her deeds are beyond description and beyond number. Even now your brethren in Morocco under French rule are bereft of their personal and religious freedom. Driven like cattle to the battlefields of Europe, they are forced to fight their brothers of the Faith, the armies of the Caliph of Islam, whom to oppose or disobey is forbidden by God to all true believers. What think you of anyone who draws the sword against the Caliph's armies which are fighting to restore the glory of Islam and set its lamp on high and free the Muhammadan nations from the tyrannous yoke of the West?

As for the barbarians of Russia no pen can describe how they have dealt with thirty million Muhammadans in Asia. The lightest traces of their influence there are ruined mosques, minds distraught, and human souls held in low esteem as though their value was nothing. Here we would put together some facts concerning the doings of England, that enemy of humanity, warring against freedom, trampling down Muslim countries, destroying the civilisation of the East. What a tale we have to tell! In treachery and crime the Devil and his hosts could not achieve a tenth part of what England has done in her Islamic possessions neither could Nero or Tamerlane or Hulagu vie with her, though the iniquity of these in the earth was great enough. Let anyone go to India and there he will see appalling and frightful things which no tongue can utter - kingdoms overthrown and freedom done to death, the few remaining Indian princes consumed with mutual hatred and jealousy, no two of them living in accord - and all the result of British intrigue.

There



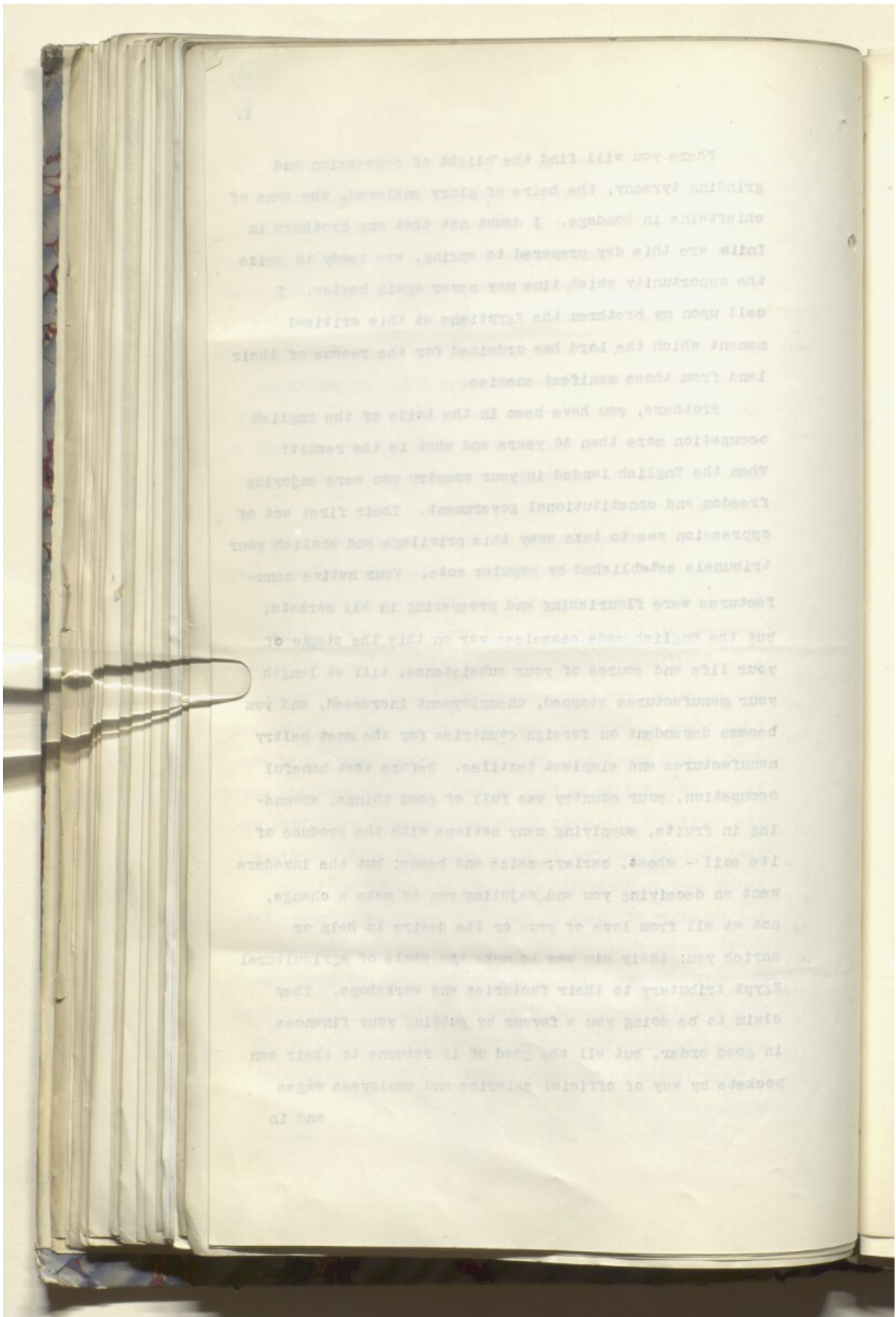


(105)

4.

There you will find the blight of oppression and grinding tyranny, the heirs of glory enslaved, the sons of chieftains in bondage. I doubt not that our brothers in India are this day prepared to spring, are ready to seize the opportunity which time may never again bestow. I call upon my brethren the Egyptians at this critical moment which the Lord has ordained for the rescue of their land from those manifest enemies.

Brothers, you have been in the toils of the English occupation more than 30 years and what is the result? When the English landed in your country you were enjoying freedom and constitutional government. Their first act of oppression was to take away this privilege and abolish your tribunals established by popular vote. Your native manufactures were flourishing and prospering in all markets, but the English made ceaseless war on this the staple of your life and source of your subsistence, till at length your manufactures stopped, unemployment increased, and you became dependant on foreign countries for the most paltry manufactures and simplest textiles. Before that baneful occupation, your country was full of good things, abounding in fruits, supplying many nations with the produce of its soil - wheat, barley, maize and beans; but the invaders went on deceiving you and cajoling you to make a change, not at all from love of you or the desire to help or enrich you; their aim was to make the whole of agricultural Egypt tributary to their factories and workshops. They claim to be doing you a favour by putting your finances in good order, but all the good of it returns to their own pockets by way of official salaries and employees wages  
and in



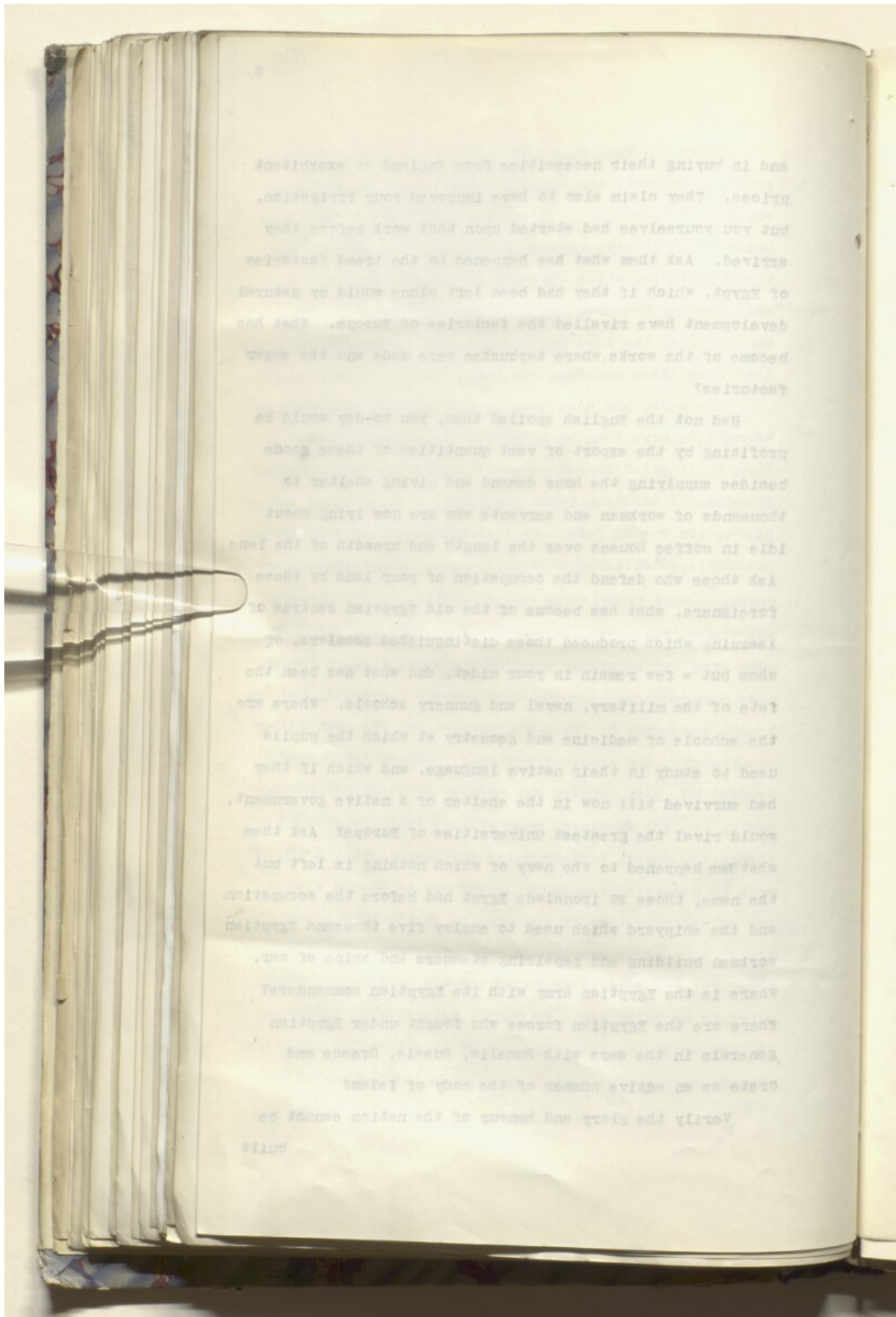


106 5.

and in buying their necessities from England at exorbitant prices. They claim also to have improved your irrigation, but you yourselves had started upon that work before they arrived. Ask them what has happened to the tread factories of Egypt, which if they had been left alone would by natural development have rivalled the factories of Europe. What has become of the works where turbushes were made and the sugar factories?

Had not the English spoiled them, you to-day would be profiting by the export of vast quantities of these goods besides supplying the home demand and giving shelter to thousands of workmen and servants who are now lying about idle in coffee houses over the length and breadth of the land. Ask those who defend the occupation of your land by these foreigners, what has become of the old Egyptian centres of learning which produced those distinguished scholars, of whom but a few remain in your midst, and what has been the fate of the military, naval and gunnery schools. Where are the schools of medicine and geometry at which the pupils used to study in their native language, and which if they had survived till now in the shelter of a native government, would rival the greatest universities of Europe? Ask them what has happened to the navy of which nothing is left but the name, those 25 ironclads Egypt had before the occupation and the shipyard which used to employ five thousand Egyptian workmen building and repairing steamers and ships of war. Where is the Egyptian army with its Egyptian commanders? Where are the Egyptian forces who fought under Egyptian generals in the wars with Rumelia, Russia, Greece and Crete as an active member of the body of Islam?

Verily the glory and honour of the nation cannot be  
built

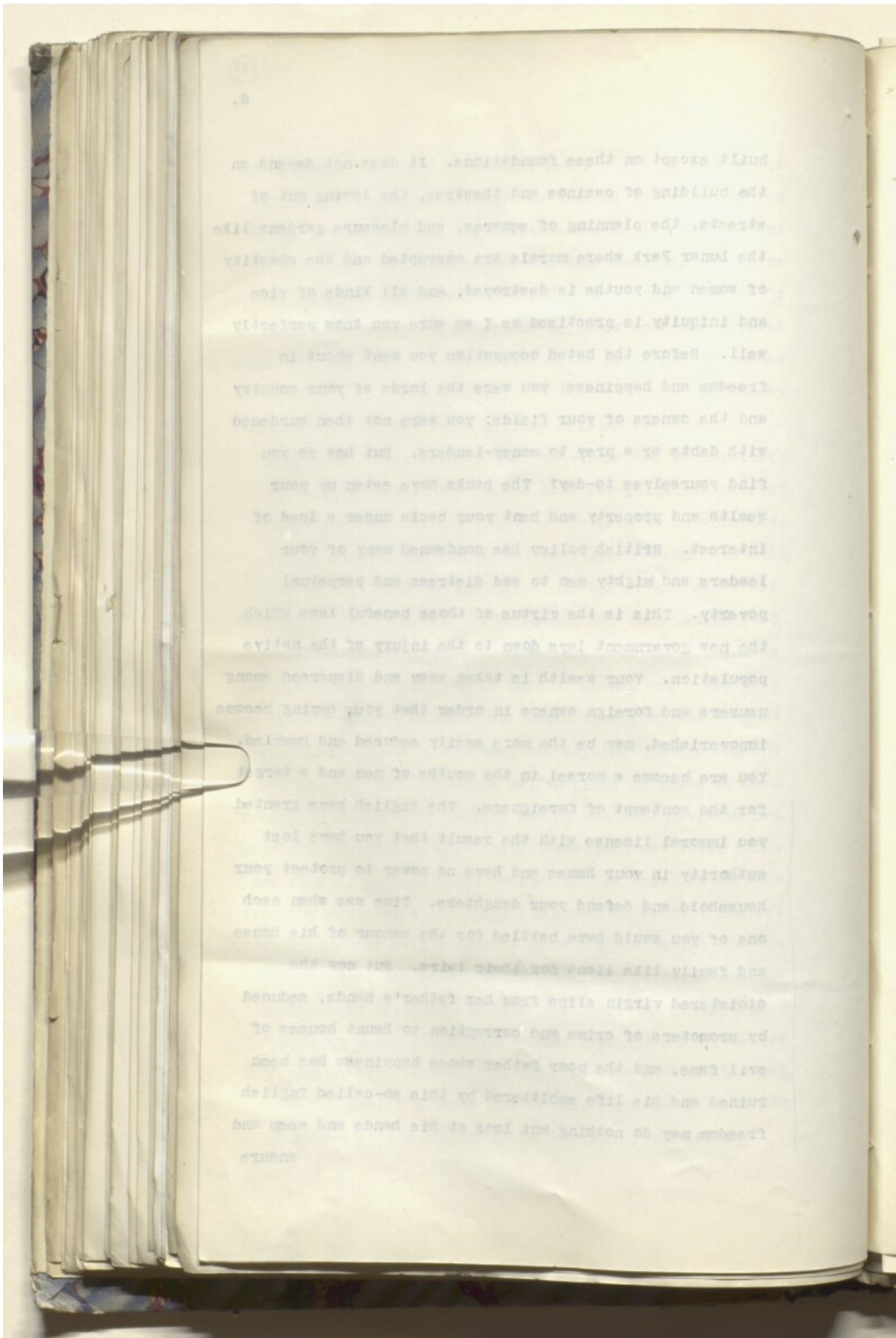




(107)

6.

built except on these foundations. It does not depend on the building of casinos and theatres, the laying out of streets, the planning of squares, and pleasure gardens like the Luner Park where morals are corrupted and the chastity of women and youths is destroyed, and all kinds of vice and iniquity is practised as I am sure you know perfectly well. Before the hated occupation you went about in freedom and happiness: you were the lords of your country and the owners of your fields; you were not then burdened with debts or a prey to money-lenders. But how do you find yourselves to-day? The banks have eaten up your wealth and property and bent your backs under a load of interest. British policy has condemned many of your leaders and mighty men to sad distress and perpetual poverty. This is the virtue of those baneful laws which the new government lays down to the injury of the native population. Your wealth is taken away and dispersed among usurers and foreign owners in order that you, having become impoverished, may be the more easily seduced and humbled. You are become a morsel in the mouths of men and a target for the contempt of foreigners. The English have granted you immoral license with the result that you have lost authority in your homes and have no power to protect your household and defend your daughters. Time was when each one of you would have battled for the honour of his house and family like lions for their lairs. But now the cloistered virgin slips from her father's hands, seduced by promoters of crime and corruption to haunt houses of evil fame, and the poor father whose happiness has been ruined and his life embittered by this so-called English freedom may do nothing but look at his hands and weep and endure





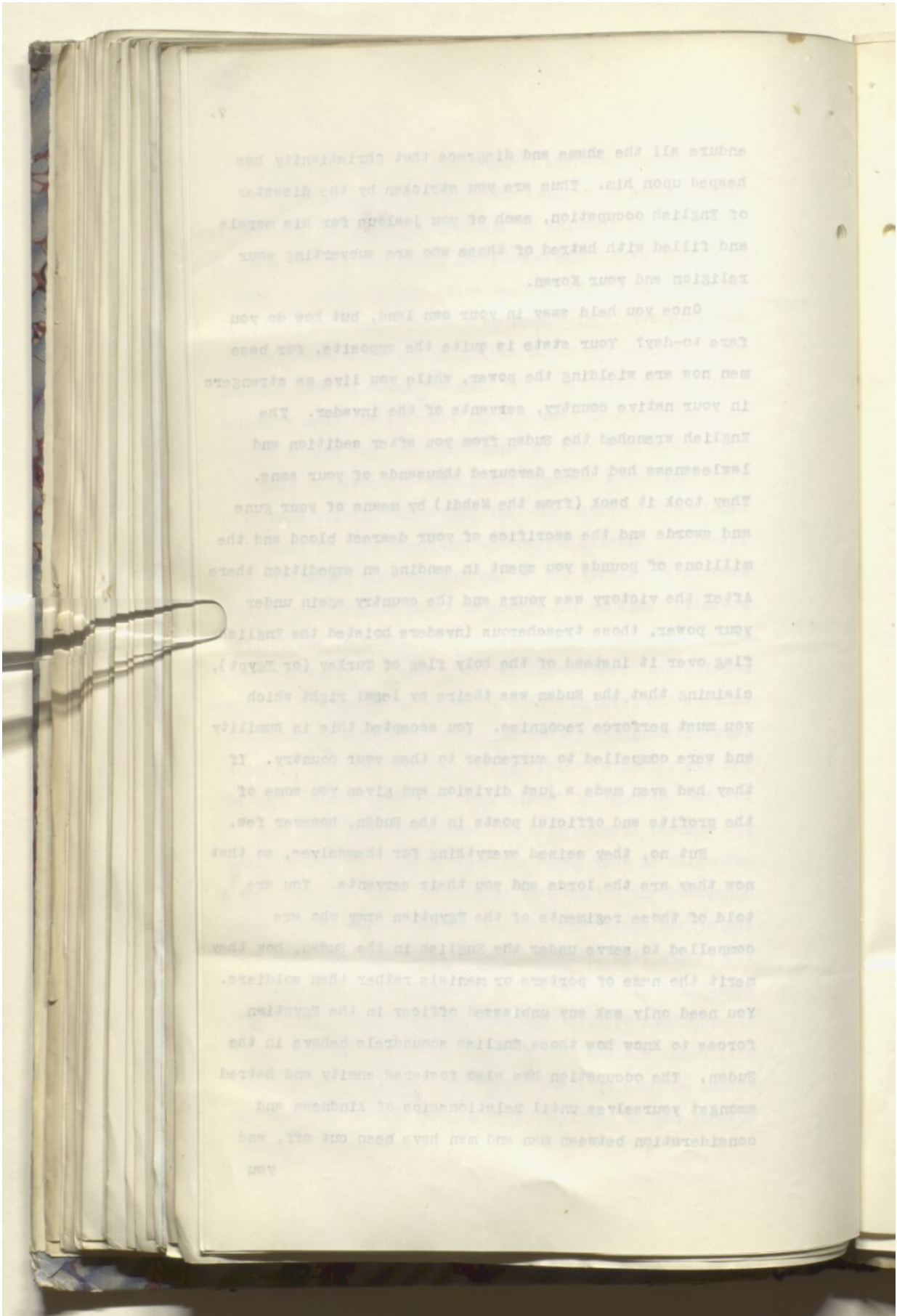
(108)

7.

endure all the shame and disgrace that christianity has heaped upon him. Thus are you stricken by the disaster of English occupation, each of you jealous for his morals and filled with hatred of those who are subverting your religion and your Koran.

Once you held sway in your own land, but how do you fare to-day? Your state is quite the opposite, for base men now are wielding the power, while you live as strangers in your native country, servants of the invader. The English wrenched the Sudan from you after sedition and lawlessness had there devoured thousands of your sons. They took it back (from the Mahdi) by means of your guns and swords and the sacrifice of your dearest blood and the millions of pounds you spent in sending an expedition there. After the victory was yours and the country again under your power, those treacherous invaders hoisted the English flag over it instead of the holy flag of Turkey (or Egypt), claiming that the Sudan was theirs by legal right which you must perforce recognise. You accepted this in humility and were compelled to surrender to them your country. If they had even made a just division and given you some of the profits and official posts in the Sudan, however few.

But no, they seized everything for themselves, so that now they are the lords and you their servants. You are told of those regiments of the Egyptian army who are compelled to serve under the English in the Sudan, how they merit the name of porters or menials rather than soldiers. You need only ask any unbiassed officer in the Egyptian forces to know how those English scoundrels behave in the Sudan. The occupation has also fostered enmity and hatred amongst yourselves until relationships of kindness and consideration between man and man have been cut off, and  
you



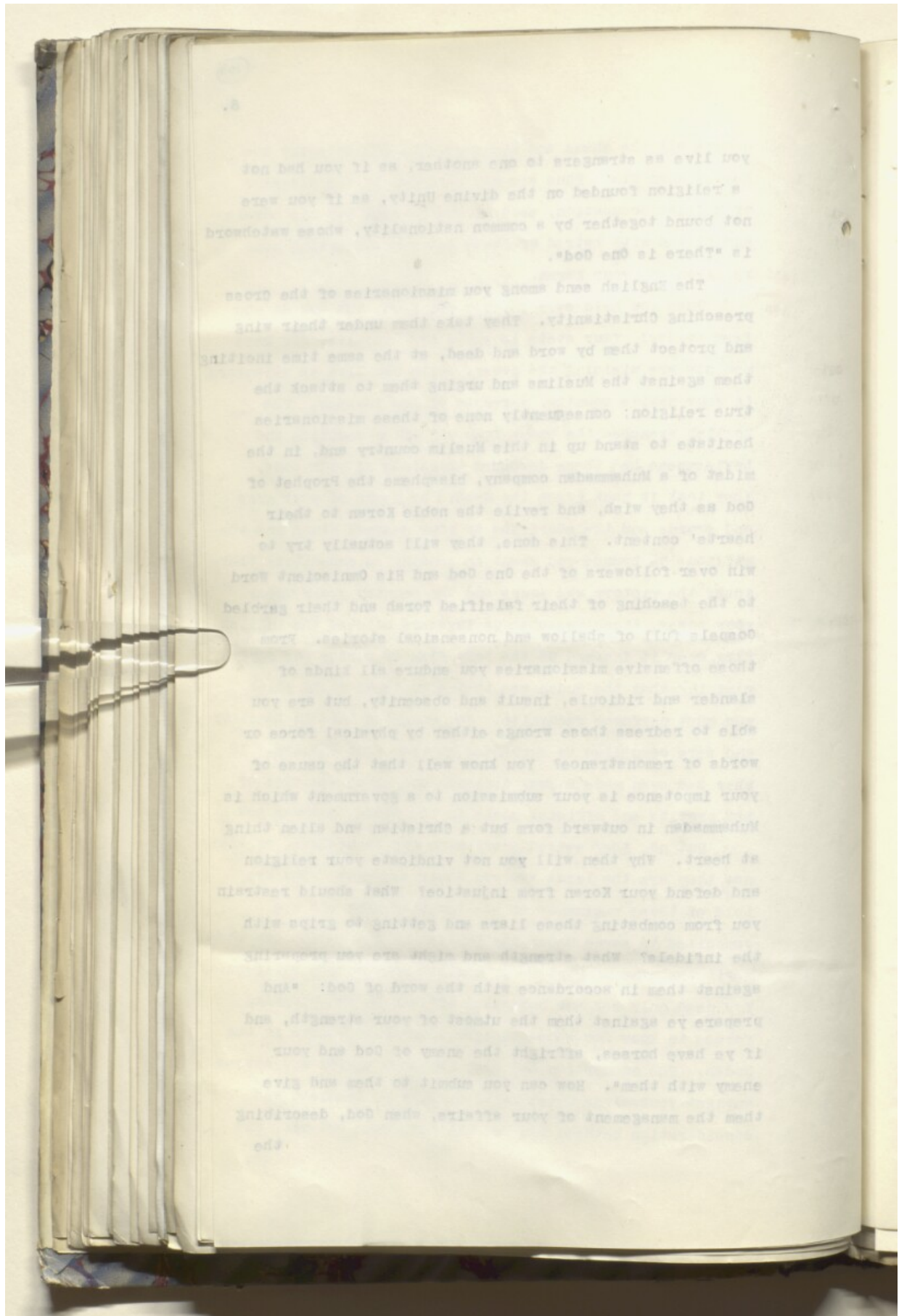


109

8.

you live as strangers to one another, as if you had not a religion founded on the divine Unity, as if you were not bound together by a common nationality, whose watchword is "There is One God".

The English send among you missionaries of the Cross preaching Christianity. They take them under their wing and protect them by word and deed, at the same time inciting them against the Muslims and urging them to attack the true religion: consequently none of these missionaries hesitate to stand up in this Muslim country and, in the midst of a Muhammeden company, blaspheme the Prophet of God as they wish, and revile the noble Koran to their hearts' content. This done, they will actually try to win over followers of the One God and His Omniscient Word to the teaching of their falsified Torah and their garbled Gospels full of shallow and nonsensical stories. From these offensive missionaries you endure all kinds of slander and ridicule, insult and obscenity, but are you able to redress those wrongs either by physical force or words of remonstrance? You know well that the cause of your impotence is your submission to a government which is Muhammeden in outward form but a Christian and alien thing at heart. Why then will you not vindicate your religion and defend your Koran from injustice? What should restrain you from combating these liars and getting to grips with the infidels? What strength and might are you preparing against them in accordance with the word of God: "And prepare ye against them the utmost of your strength, and if ye have horses, affright the enemy of God and your enemy with them". How can you submit to them and give them the management of your affairs, when God, describing the

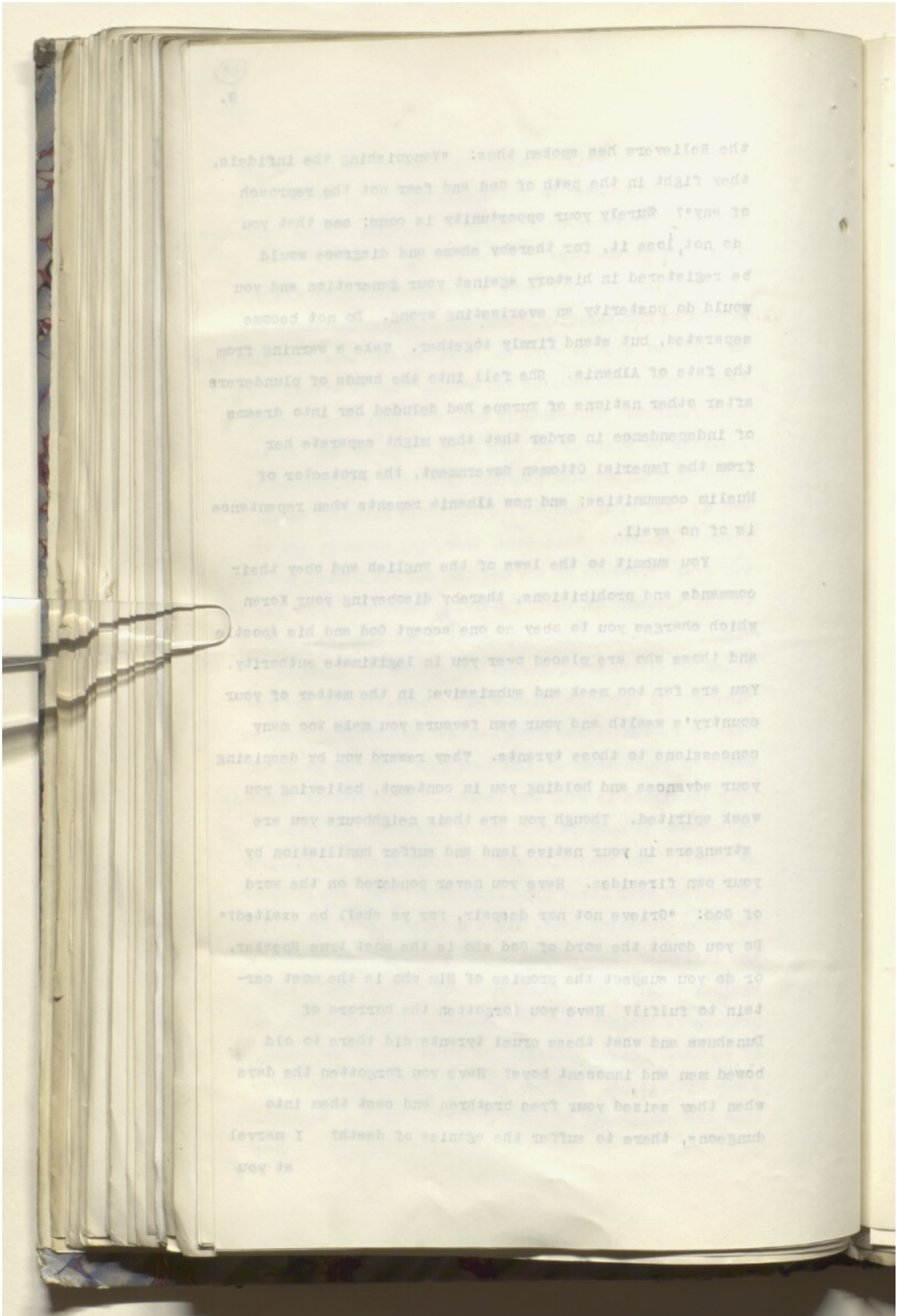




(110)  
9.

the Believers has spoken thus: "Vanquishing the infidels, they fight in the path of God and fear not the reproach of any"? Surely your opportunity is come; see that you do not lose it, for thereby shame and disgrace would be registered in history against your generation and you would do posterity an everlasting wrong. Do not become separated, but stand firmly together. Take a warning from the fate of Albania. She fell into the hands of plunderers after other nations of Europe had deluded her into dreams of independence in order that they might separate her from the Imperial Ottoman Government, the protector of Muslim communities: and now Albania repents when repentance is of no avail.

You submit to the laws of the English and obey their commands and prohibitions, thereby disobeying your Koran which charges you to obey no one (except God and his Apostle and those who are placed over you in legitimate authority. You are far too meek and submissive; in the matter of your country's wealth and your own favours you make too many concessions to those tyrants. They reward you by despising your advances and holding you in contempt, believing you weak spirited. Though you are their neighbours you are strangers in your native land and suffer humiliation by your own firesides. Have you never pondered on the word of God: "Grieve not nor despair, for ye shall be exalted?" Do you doubt the word of God who is the most true Speaker, or do you suspect the promise of Him who is the most certain to fulfil? Have you forgotten the horrors of Dunshwa and what these cruel tyrants did there to old bowed men and innocent boys? Have you forgotten the days when they seized your free brethren and cast them into dungeons, there to suffer the agonies of death? I marvel at you.



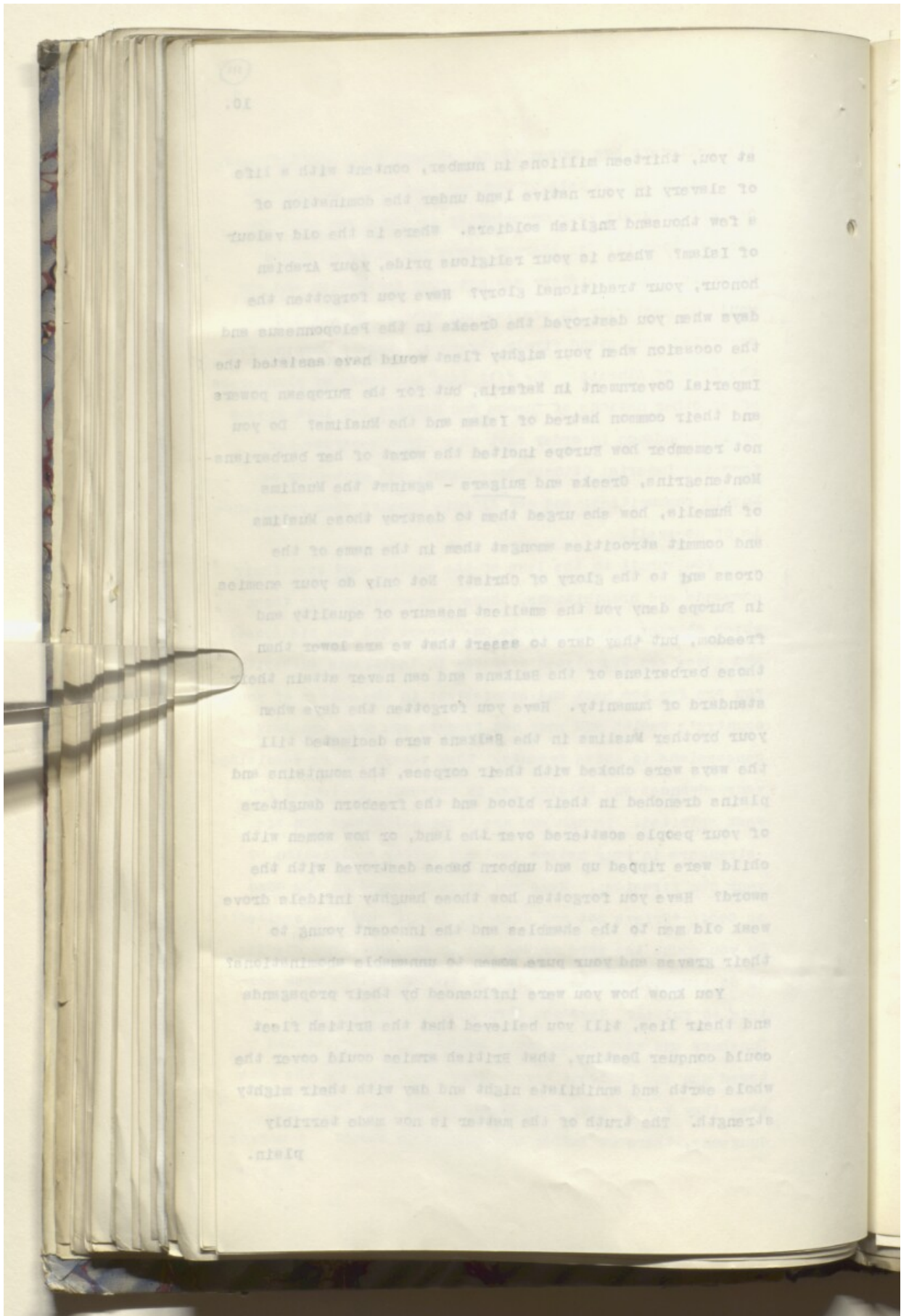


(11)

10.

at you, thirteen millions in number, content with a life of slavery in your native land under the domination of a few thousand English soldiers. Where is the old valour of Islam? Where is your religious pride, your Arabian honour, your traditional glory? Have you forgotten the days when you destroyed the Greeks in the Peloponnesus and the occasion when your mighty fleet would have assisted the Imperial Government in Nefarin, but for the European powers and their common hatred of Islam and the Muslims? Do you not remember how Europe incited the worst of her barbarians - Montenegrins, Greeks and Bulgars - against the Muslims of Rumelia, how she urged them to destroy those Muslims and commit atrocities amongst them in the name of the Cross and to the glory of Christ? Not only do your enemies in Europe deny you the smallest measure of equality and freedom, but they dare to assert that we are lower than those barbarians of the Balkans and can never attain their standard of humanity. Have you forgotten the days when your brother Muslims in the Balkans were decimated till the ways were choked with their corpses, the mountains and plains drenched in their blood and the freeborn daughters of your people scattered over the land, or how women with child were ripped up and unborn babes destroyed with the sword? Have you forgotten how those haughty infidels drove weak old men to the shambles and the innocent young to their graves and your pure women to unnameable abominations?

You know how you were influenced by their propaganda and their lies, till you believed that the British fleet could conquer Destiny, that British armies could cover the whole earth and annihilate night and day with their mighty strength. The truth of the matter is now made terribly plain.

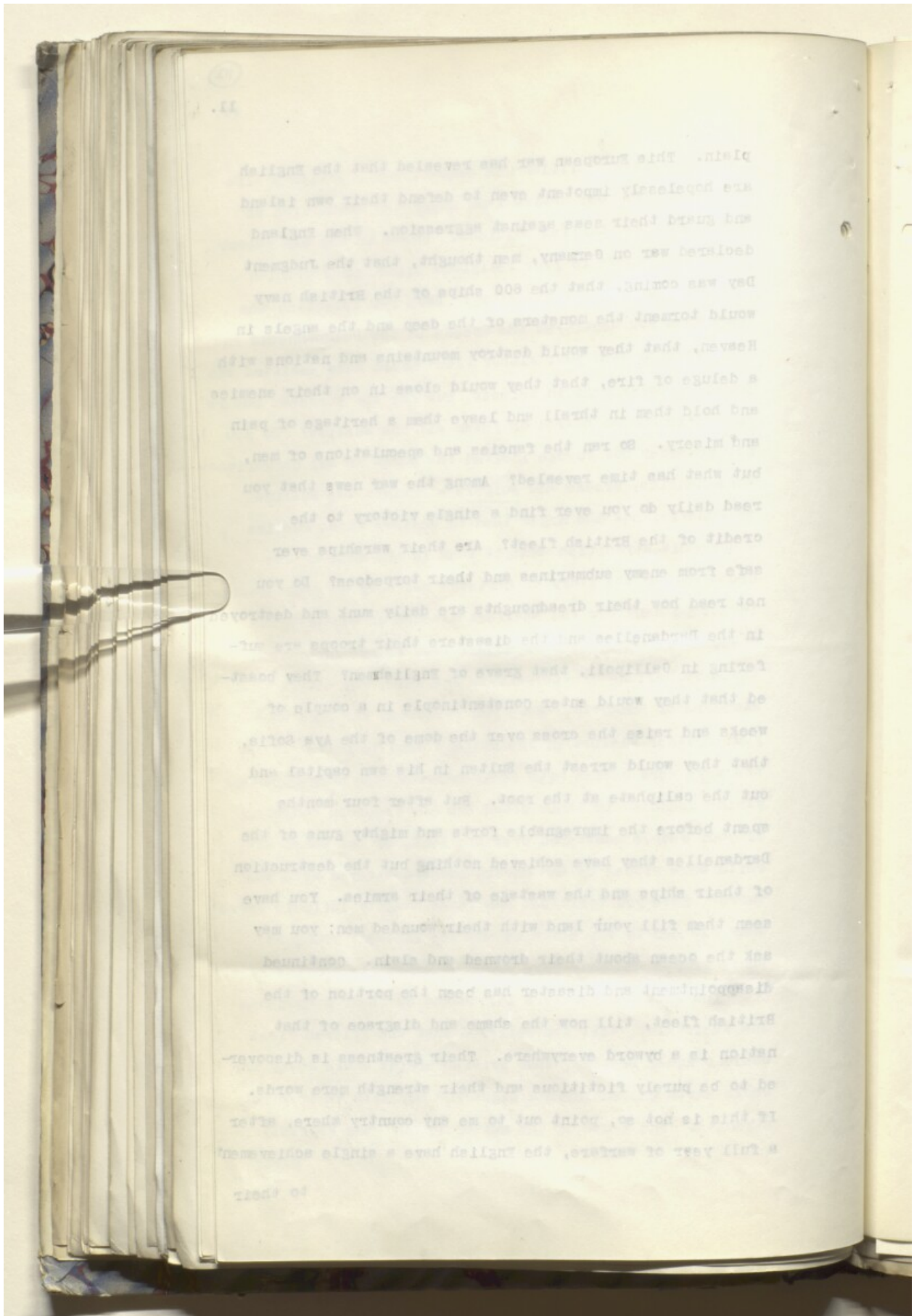




112

11.

plain. This European war has revealed that the English are hopelessly impotent even to defend their own island and guard their seas against aggression. When England declared war on Germany, men thought, that the Judgment Day was coming, that the 600 ships of the British navy would torment the monsters of the deep and the angels in Heaven, that they would destroy mountains and nations with a deluge of fire, that they would close in on their enemies and hold them in thrall and leave them a heritage of pain and misery. So ran the fancies and speculations of men, but what has time revealed? Among the war news that you read daily do you ever find a single victory to the credit of the British fleet? Are their warships ever safe from enemy submarines and their torpedoes? Do you not read how their dreadnoughts are daily sunk and destroyed in the Dardanelles and the disasters their troops are suffering in Gallipoli, that grave of Englishmen? They boasted that they would enter Constantinople in a couple of weeks and raise the cross over the dome of the Aya Sofia, that they would arrest the Sultan in his own capital and cut the caliphate at the root. But after four months spent before the impregnable forts and mighty guns of the Dardanelles they have achieved nothing but the destruction of their ships and the wastage of their armies. You have seen them fill your land with their wounded men; you may ask the ocean about their drowned and slain. Continued disappointment and disaster has been the portion of the British fleet, till now the shame and disgrace of that nation is a byword everywhere. Their greatness is discovered to be purely fictitious and their strength mere words. If this is not so, point out to me any country where, after a full year of warfare, the English have a single achievement to their





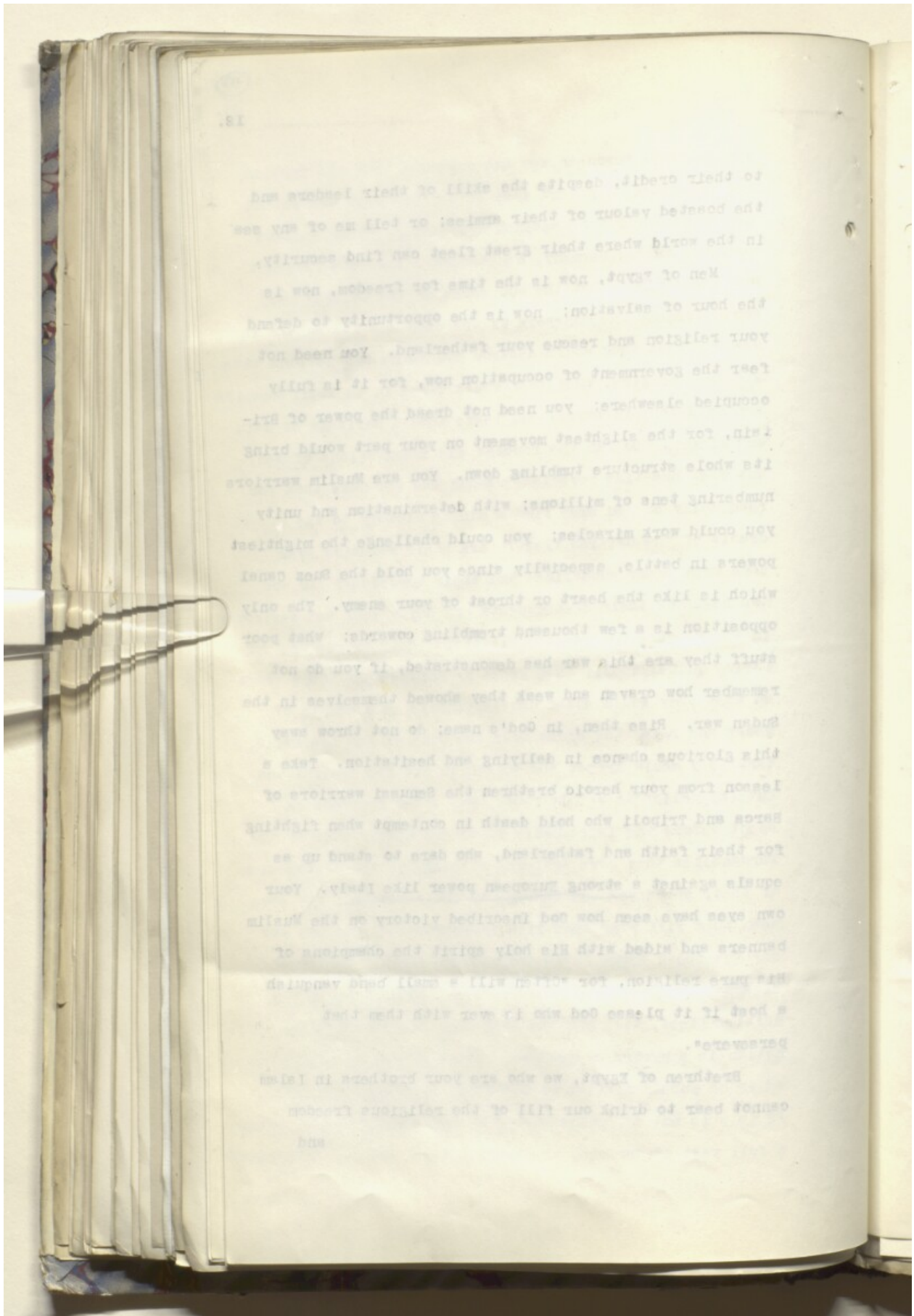
(113)

12.

to their credit, despite the skill of their leaders and the boasted valour of their armies; or tell me of any sea in the world where their great fleet can find security.

Men of Egypt, now is the time for freedom, now is the hour of salvation: now is the opportunity to defend your religion and rescue your fatherland. You need not fear the government of occupation now, for it is fully occupied elsewhere: you need not dread the power of Britain, for the slightest movement on your part would bring its whole structure tumbling down. You are Muslim warriors numbering tens of millions; with determination and unity you could work miracles: you could challenge the mightiest powers in battle, especially since you hold the Suez Canal which is like the heart or throat of your enemy. The only opposition is a few thousand trembling cowards: what poor stuff they are this war has demonstrated, if you do not remember how craven and weak they showed themselves in the Sudan war. Rise then, in God's name; do not throw away this glorious chance in dallying and hesitation. Take a lesson from your heroic brethren the Senussi warriors of Barca and Tripoli who hold death in contempt when fighting for their faith and fatherland, who dare to stand up as equals against a strong European power like Italy. Your own eyes have seen how God inscribed victory on the Muslim banners and aided with His holy spirit the champions of His pure religion, for "Often will a small band vanquish a host if it please God who is ever with them that persevere".

Brethren of Egypt, we who are your brothers in Islam cannot bear to drink our fill of the religious freedom  
and

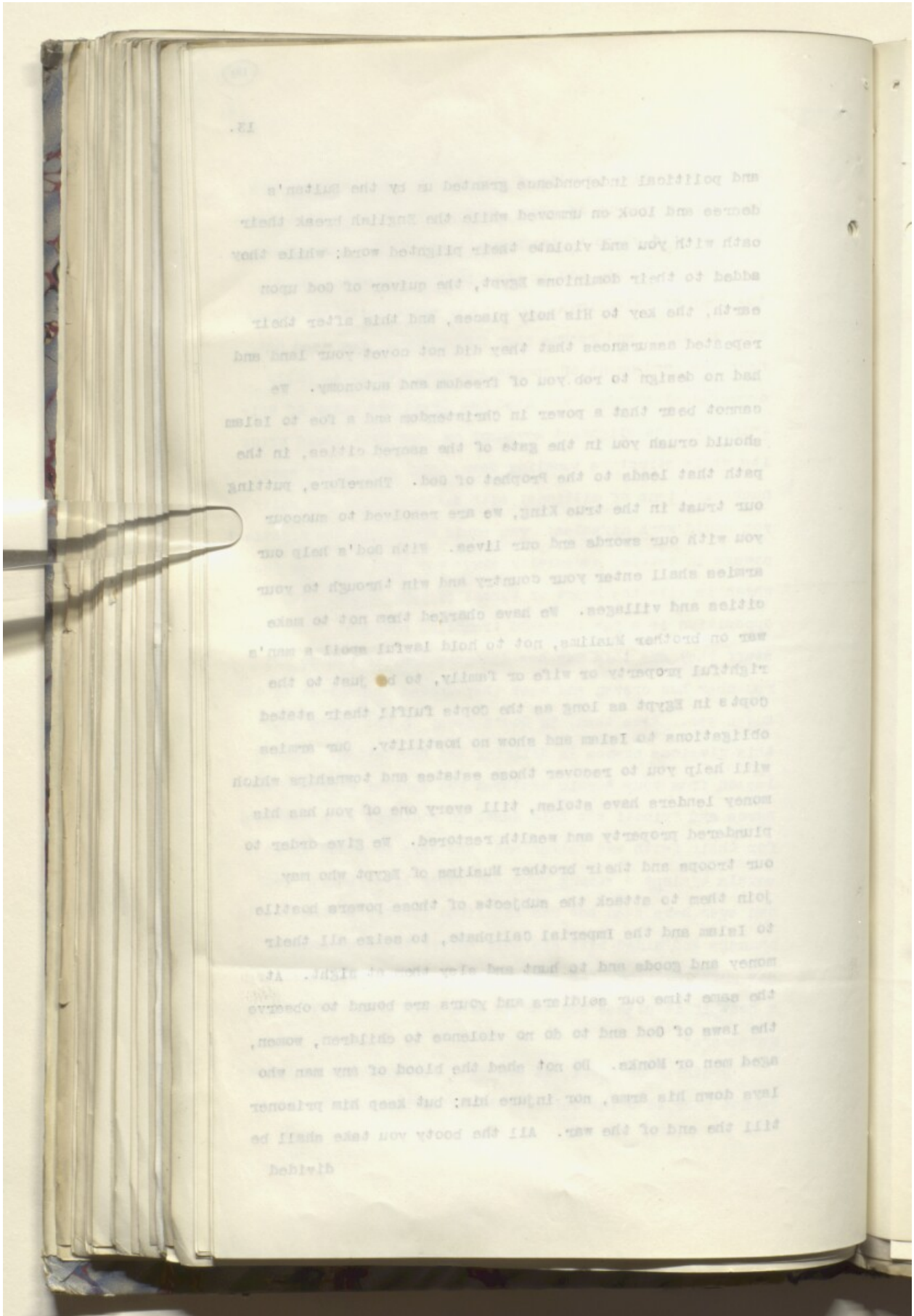




114

13.

and political independence granted us by the Sultan's decree and look on unmoved while the English break their oath with you and violate their plighted word; while they added to their dominions Egypt, the quiver of God upon earth, the key to His holy places, and this after their repeated assurances that they did not covet your land and had no design to rob you of freedom and autonomy. We cannot bear that a power in Christendom and a foe to Islam should crush you in the gate of the sacred cities, in the path that leads to the Prophet of God. Therefore, putting our trust in the true King, we are resolved to succour you with our swords and our lives. With God's help our armies shall enter your country and win through to your cities and villages. We have charged them not to make war on brother Muslims, not to hold lawful spoil a man's rightful property or wife or family, to be just to the copts in Egypt as long as the copts fulfil their stated obligations to Islam and show no hostility. Our armies will help you to recover those estates and townships which money lenders have stolen, till every one of you has his plundered property and wealth restored. We give order to our troops and their brother Muslims of Egypt who may join them to attack the subjects of those powers hostile to Islam and the Imperial Caliphate, to seize all their money and goods and to hunt and slay them at sight. At the same time our soldiers and yours are bound to observe the laws of God and to do no violence to children, women, aged men or Monks. Do not shed the blood of any man who lays down his arms, nor injure him; but keep him prisoner till the end of the war. All the booty you take shall be  
divided





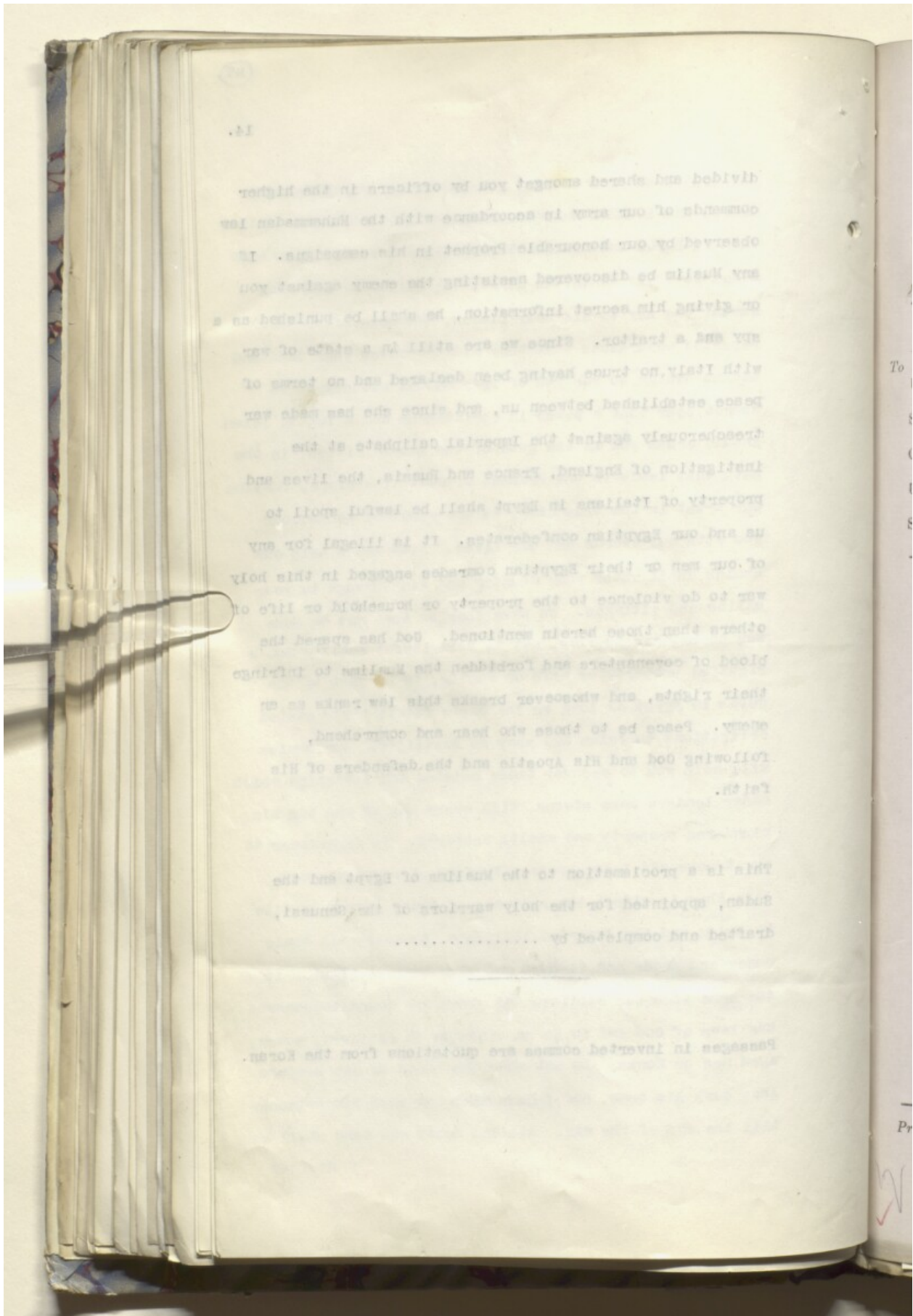
(115)

14.

divided and shared amongst you by officers in the higher commands of our army in accordance with the Muhammadan law observed by our honourable Prophet in his campaigns. If any Muslim be discovered assisting the enemy against you or giving him secret information, he shall be punished as a spy and a traitor. Since we are still in a state of war with Italy, no truce having been declared and no terms of peace established between us, and since she has made war treacherously against the Imperial Caliphate at the instigation of England, France and Russia, the lives and property of Italians in Egypt shall be lawful spoil to us and our Egyptian confederates. It is illegal for any of our men or their Egyptian comrades engaged in this holy war to do violence to the property or household or life of others than those herein mentioned. God has spared the blood of covenanters and forbidden the Muslims to infringe their rights, and whosoever breaks this law ranks as an enemy. Peace be to those who hear and comprehend, following God and His Apostle and the defenders of His faith.

This is a proclamation to the Muslims of Egypt and the Sudan, appointed for the holy warriors of the Senussi, drafted and completed by .....

Passages in inverted commas are quotations from the Koran.





(116)

Register No.  
**4514**

Put away with **3136**  
**74**

**Secret Department.**

Telegram Letter from **Viceroy**

Dated 8 } December 1915.  
Rec. 9 }

Formally acknowledged \_\_\_\_\_

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			
Under Secretary.....	11 Dec.	Abt	<u>Egypt</u> Status of Egyptian subjects for purposes of passports: enquiry by the G.O.I.
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

# D. sign - 13/12 7. W.H.

Copy to India (letter to 7.0) Copy to India  
17 DEC 1915

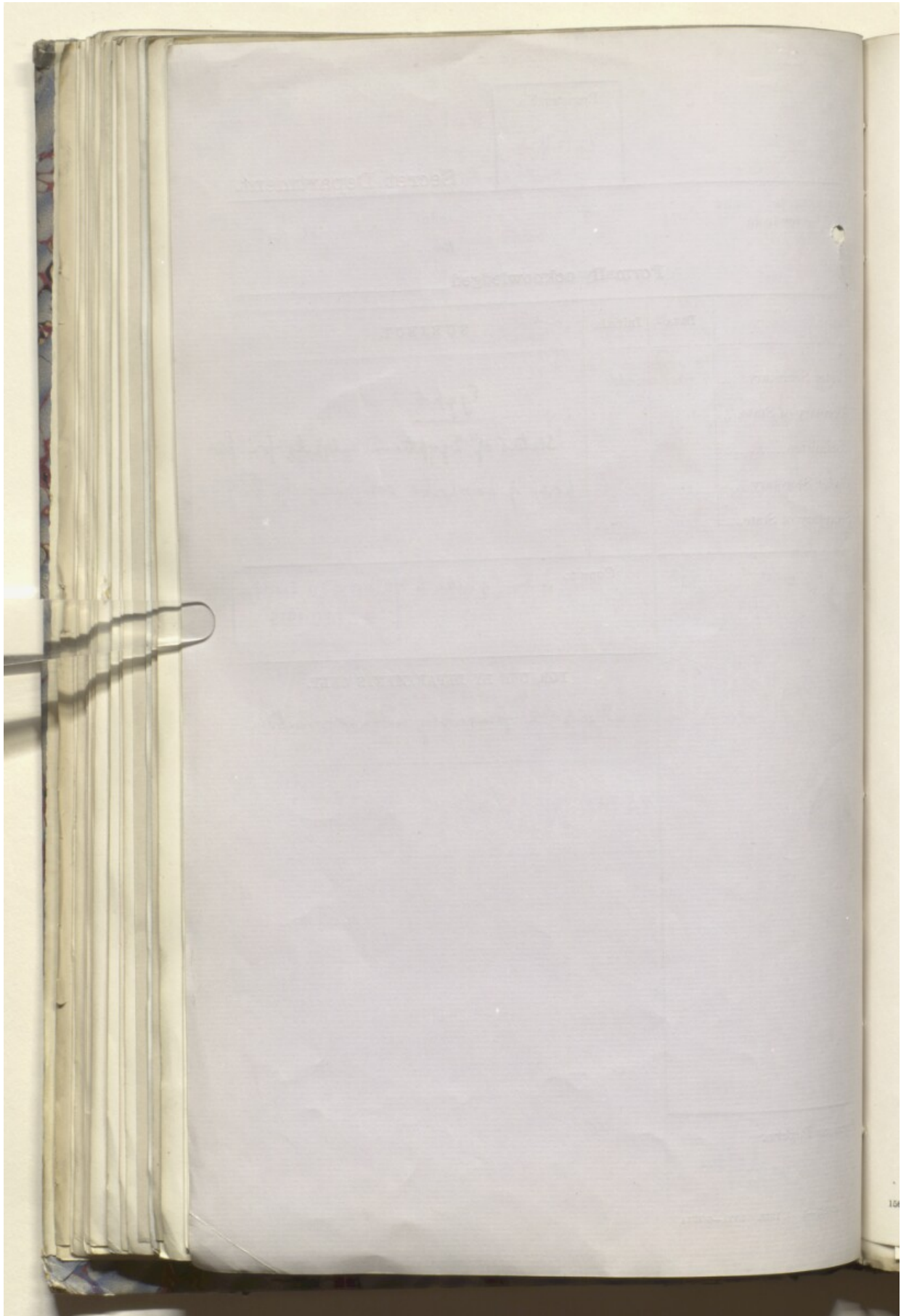
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

8/11 to 7.0. forwarding with comments.

14 DEC 1915 Letter to 7.0.

Previous Papers:—  
**4363/14**

17636.—L. I. 1855. 1000.—9/1914.





(117)

MINUTE.

To the Secretary, J. & P. Dept.

For any observations. The British protectorate over Egypt was declared in the middle of December 1914, more than a month after the issue of Sir E. Grey's circular telegram of 9 Nov.; but so far as concerns the status of Egyptians the F.O. instructions appear fully to meet the requirements of the Protectorate, & were probably drafted with some such arrangement in view. At any rate we do not appear ever to have been informed of the issue of revised instructions.

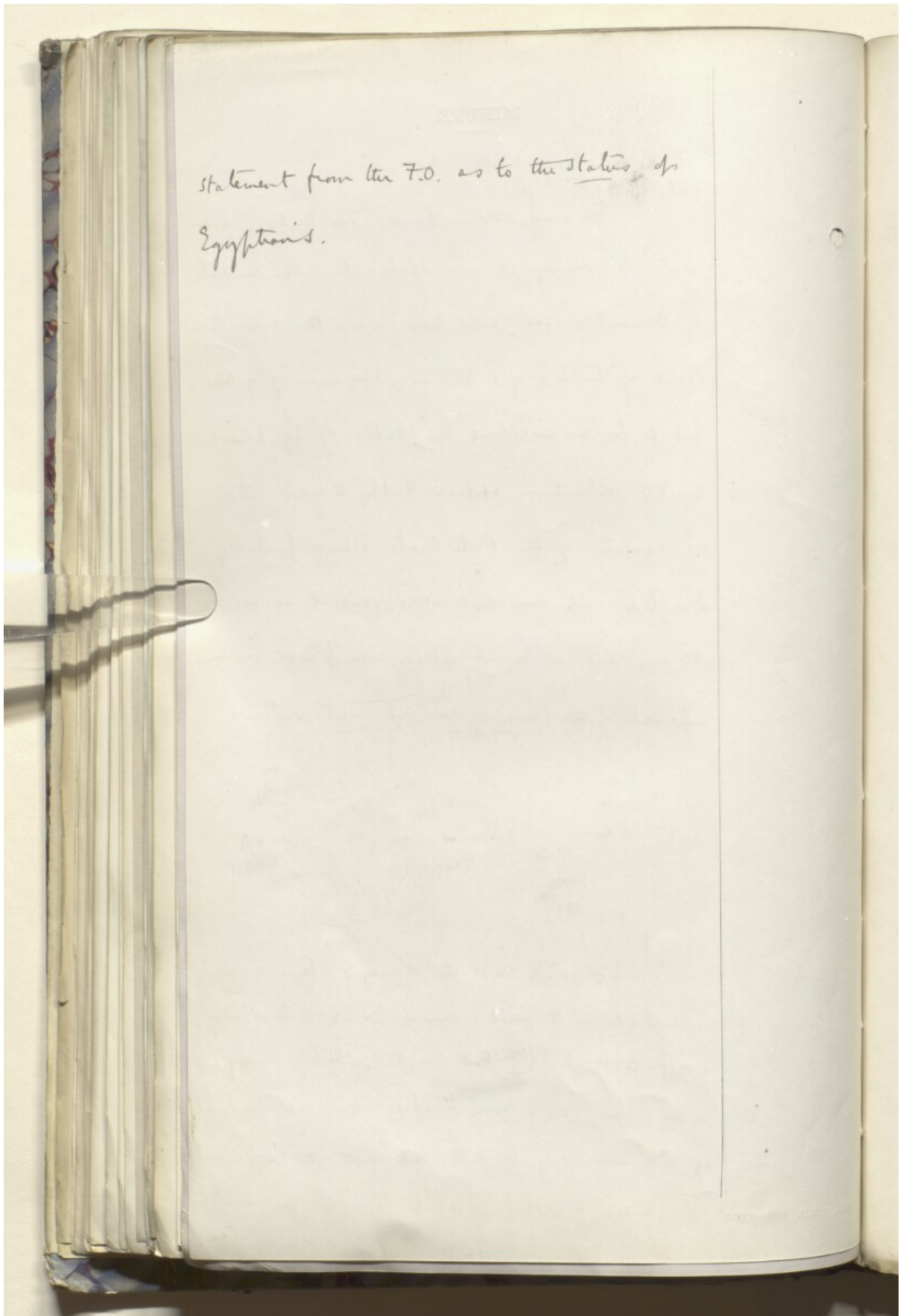
W.H.  
9/12/15

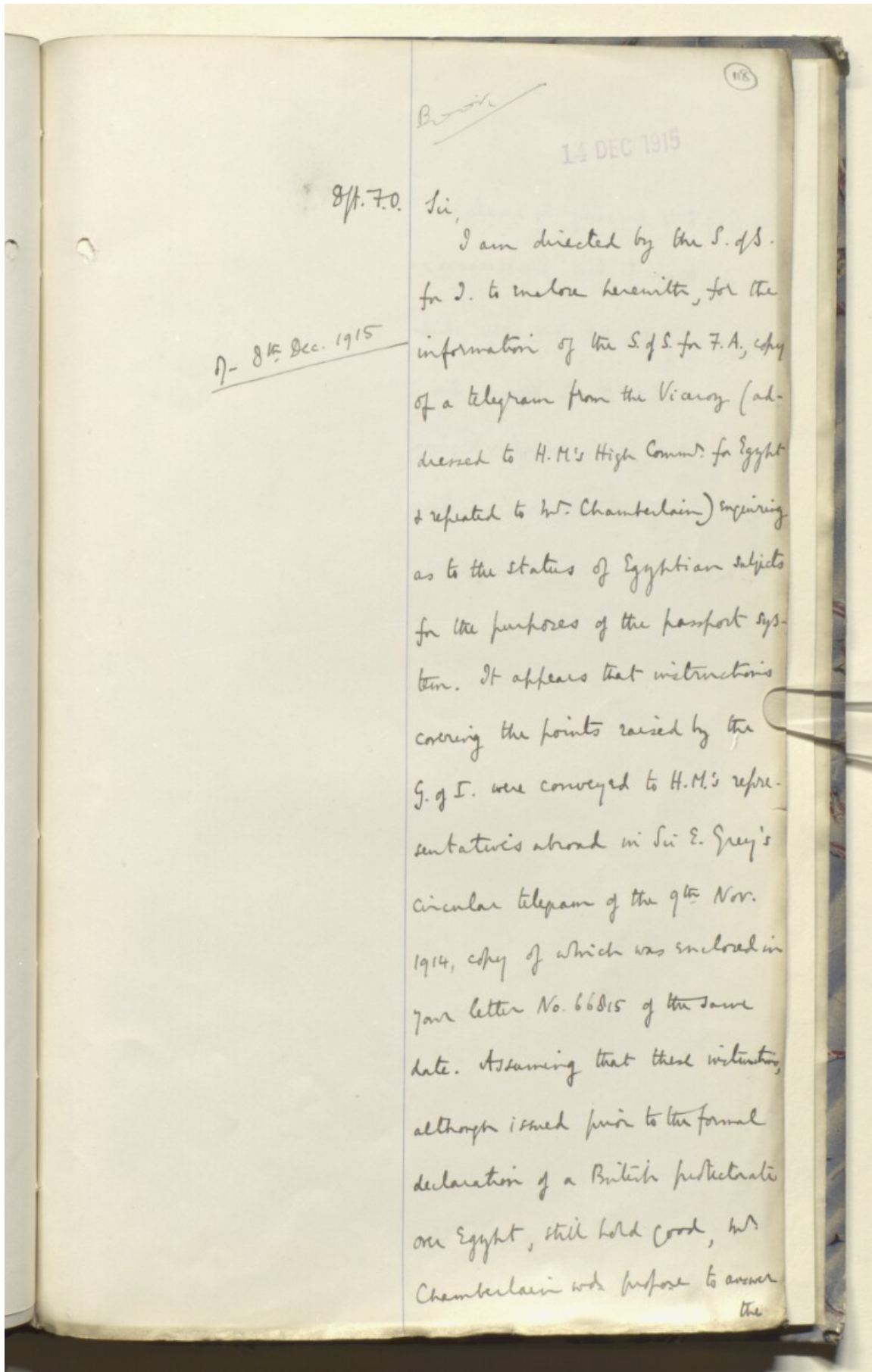
Seen. I concur in the draft.

W.H.  
10/12/15

It is to be noted that the Viceroy's telegram is addressed in the first instance to Sir H. McMahon, & not to the S. of S. But Sir H. McMahon may consult the F.O., & there therefore seems some advantage in addressing the latter at once. For our own purposes, it will be useful to have an authoritative statement

10616. I. 1178. 2000.-9/1915.





~~Brown~~

14 DEC 1915

8/11.7.0

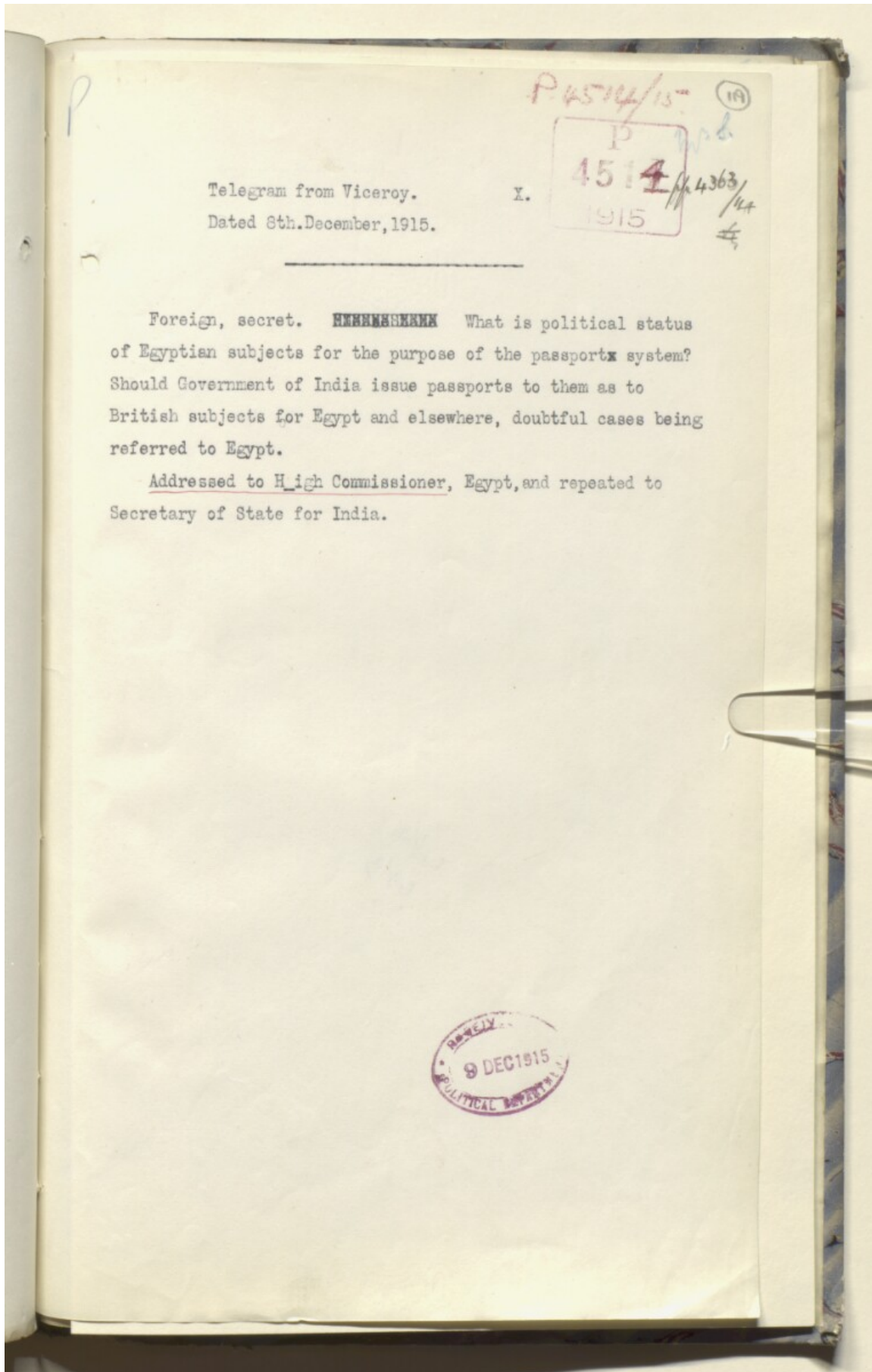
7- 8th Dec. 1915

Sir,  
I am directed by the S. of S. for I. to enclose herewith, for the information of the S. of S. for F. A., copy of a telegram from the Viceroy (addressed to H. M.'s High Commr. for Egypt & repeated to Mr. Chamberlain) enquiring as to the status of Egyptian subjects for the purposes of the passport system. It appears that instructions covering the points raised by the G. of I. were conveyed to H. M.'s representatives abroad in Sir E. Grey's circular telegram of the 9th Nov. 1914, copy of which was enclosed in your letter No. 66815 of the same date. Assuming that these instructions, although issued prior to the formal declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt, still hold good, Mr Chamberlain will propose to answer the



the G. of I.'s enquiry by merely re-  
ferring them to his predecessor's  
telegram of the 10<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1914 which  
communicated to the Viceroy the  
text of Sir E. Grey's circular telegram.  
He will be glad to learn whether  
Sir E. Grey concurs in this course.

(S<sup>d</sup>) A. Hirtzel.



P  
Telegram from Viceroy.  
Dated 8th. December, 1915.

X.

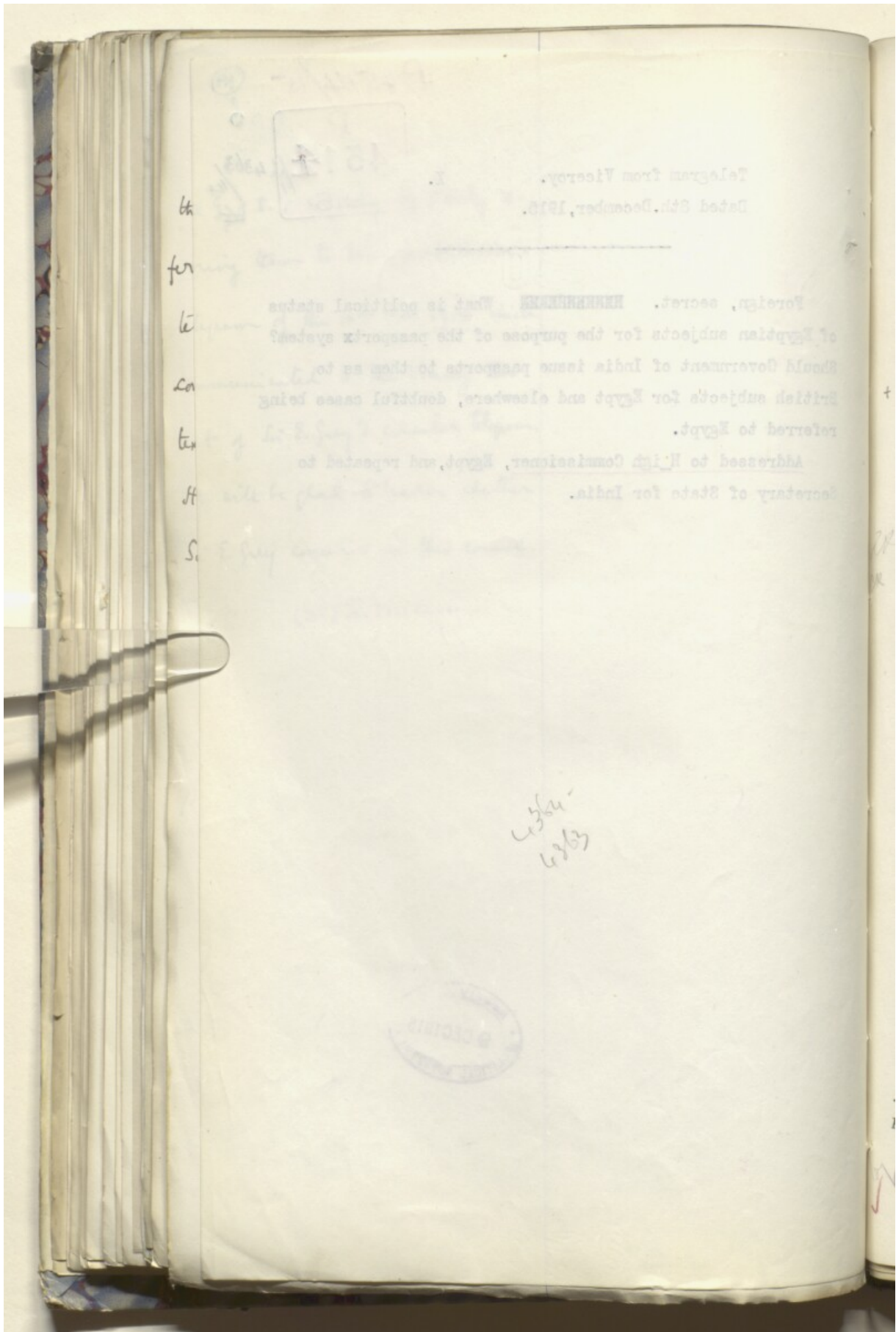
P  
4514  
1915

119  
4363/44  
4

Foreign, secret. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ What is political status of Egyptian subjects for the purpose of the passport system? Should Government of India issue passports to them as to British subjects for Egypt and elsewhere, doubtful cases being referred to Egypt.

Addressed to High Commissioner, Egypt, and repeated to Secretary of State for India.







3136 (120)  
14

Register No.  
**4363**

Put away with ~~3136~~

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from J. O. Dated 9 Nov. 1914.  
Rec. 10 Nov.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	17 Nov.	ax	505 27 WZ Anglo-Turkish War. New status of Cypriots and Egyptians.
† Secretary of State.....	19	J. W. H.	
Committee.....	20	E.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to India 13/11  
JOP Sept. 13/11

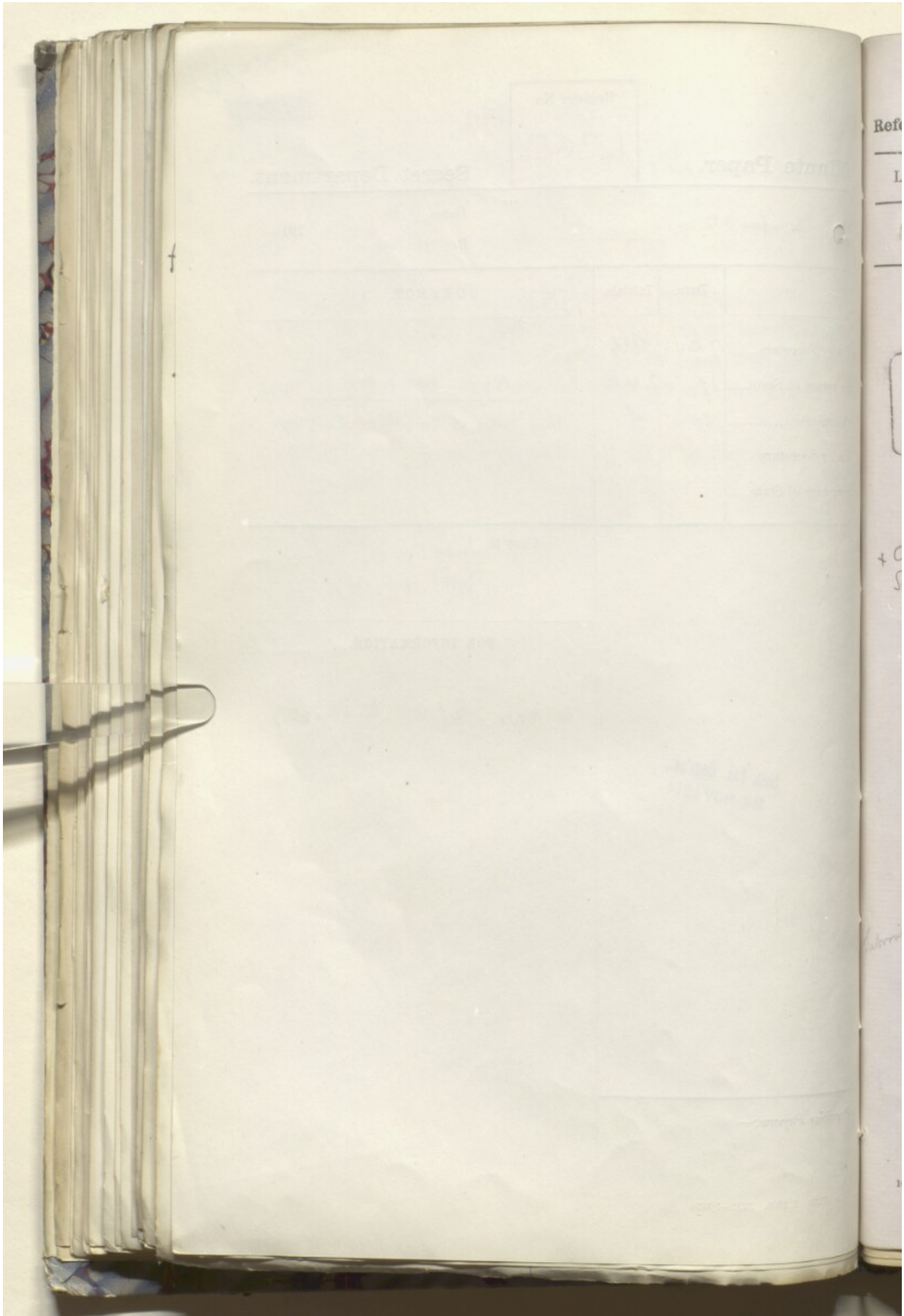
FOR INFORMATION.

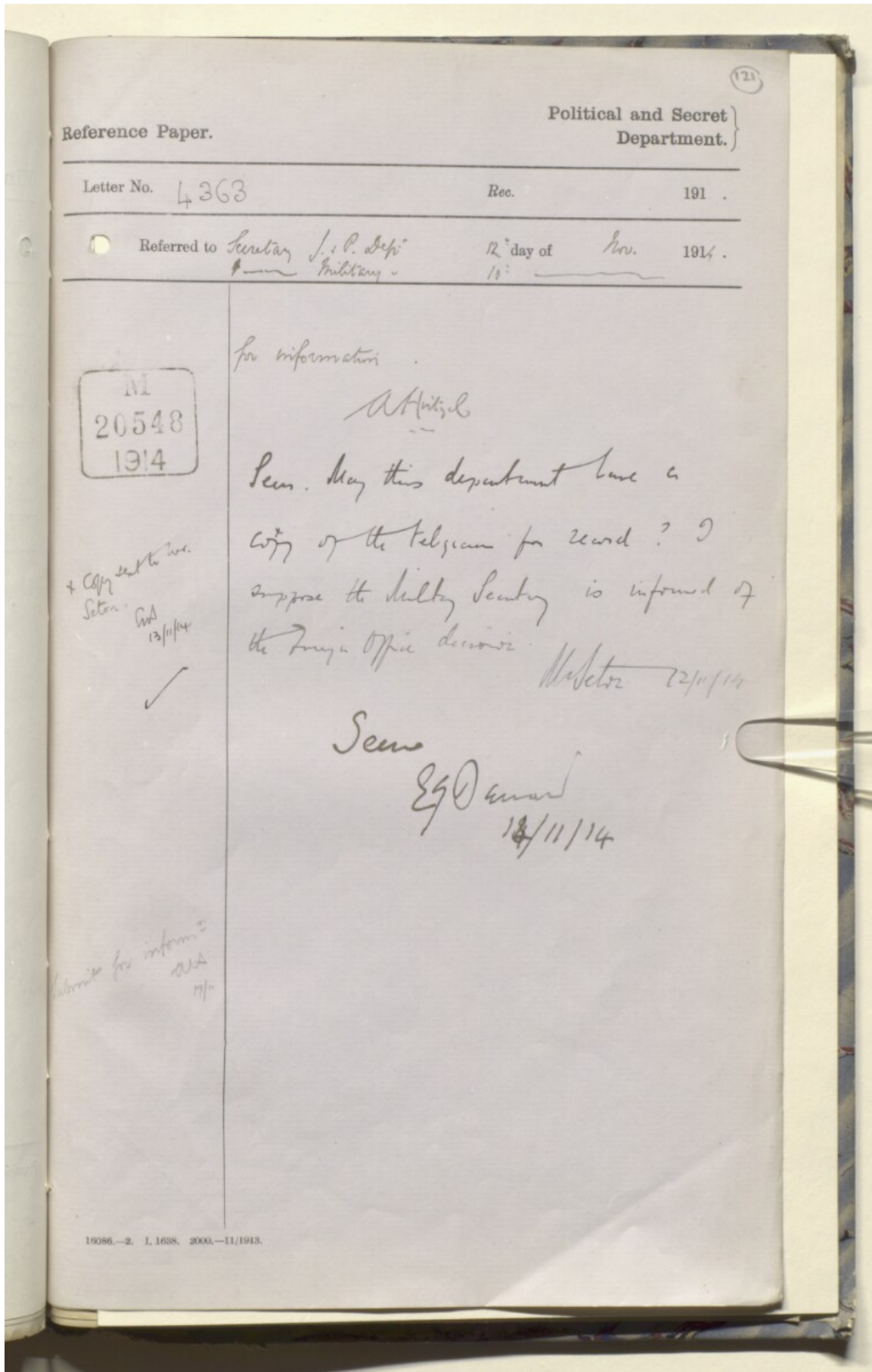
10 Nov. Tel. to Viceroy.

Seen Pol. Com'ce.  
24 NOV 1914

Previous Papers:—  
4347

17265. I. 1006. 2000.—7/1914.





(121)

Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 4363

Rec. 191 .

Referred to Secretary J. P. Dept.  
Military

12<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1914 .

M  
20548  
1914

for information

A. H. H. H.

Seen. May this department have a  
copy of the telegram for record? I  
suppose the Military Secretary is informed of  
the Foreign Office decision.

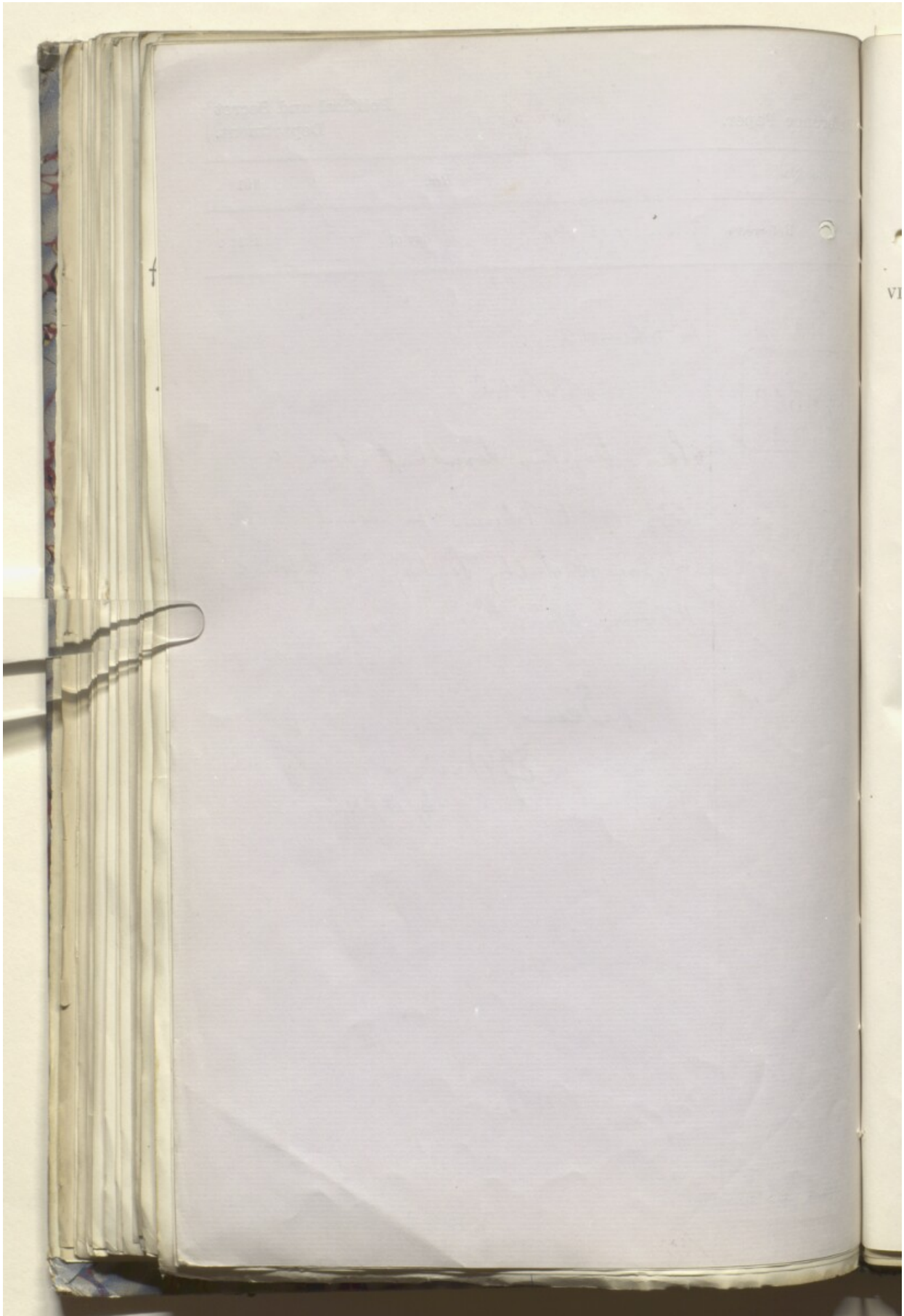
W. H. H. H. 12/11/14

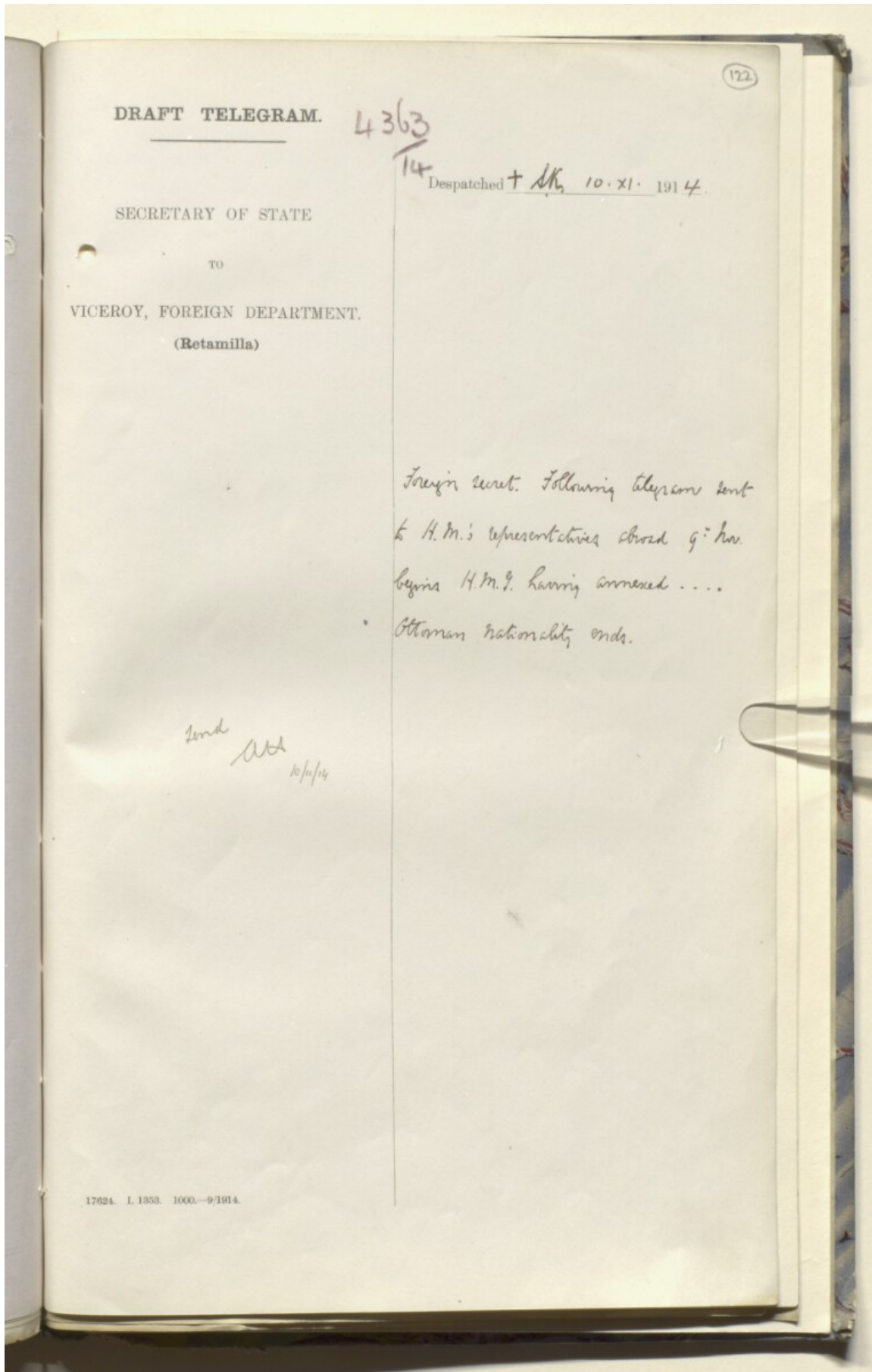
Seen

E. G. H. H.  
12/11/14

+ Copy sent to Secy.  
Section: End  
13/11/14

Submitted for information  
12/11/14





DRAFT TELEGRAM.

122

4363  
14

Despatched + SK 10. XI. 1914.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

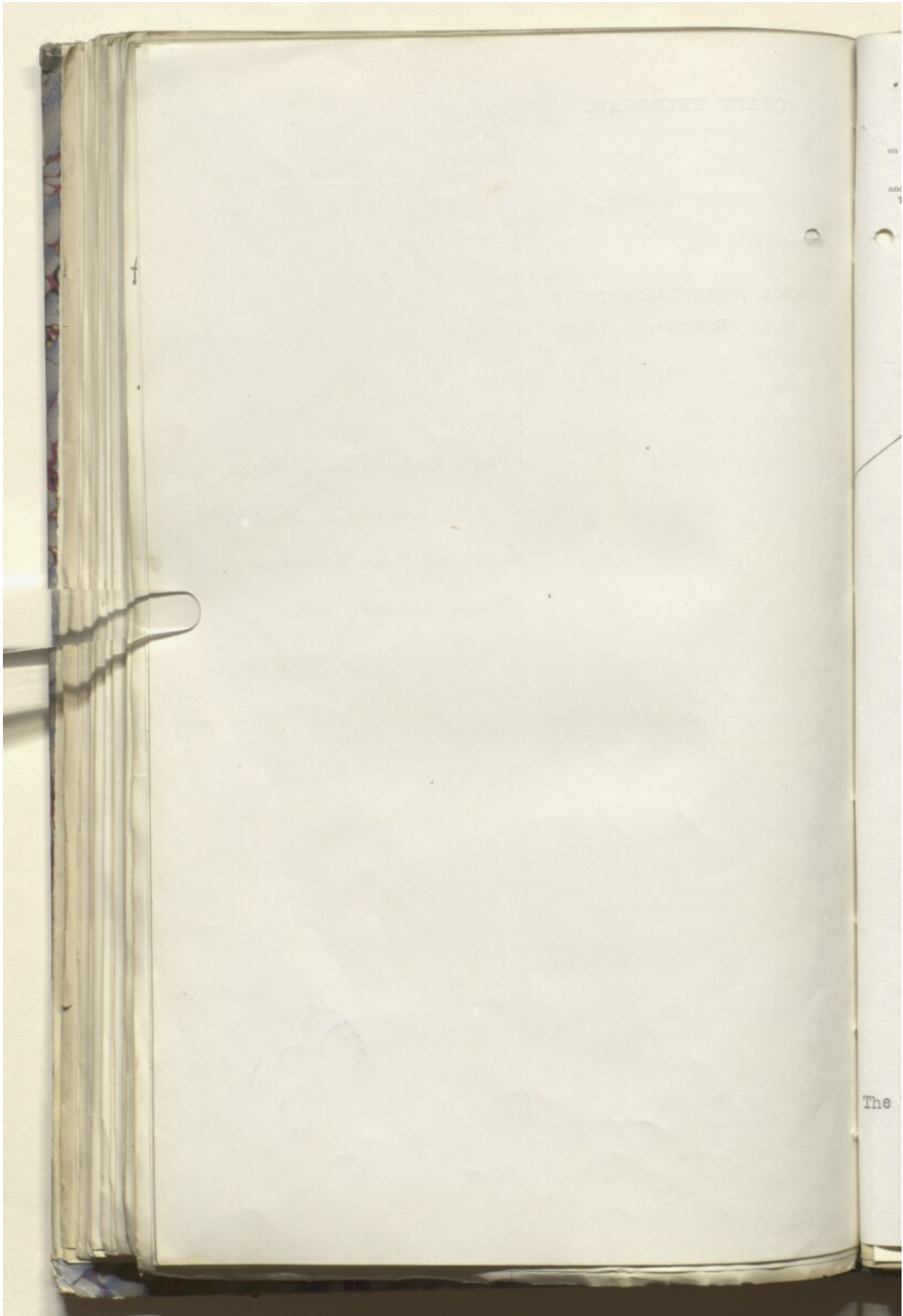
VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

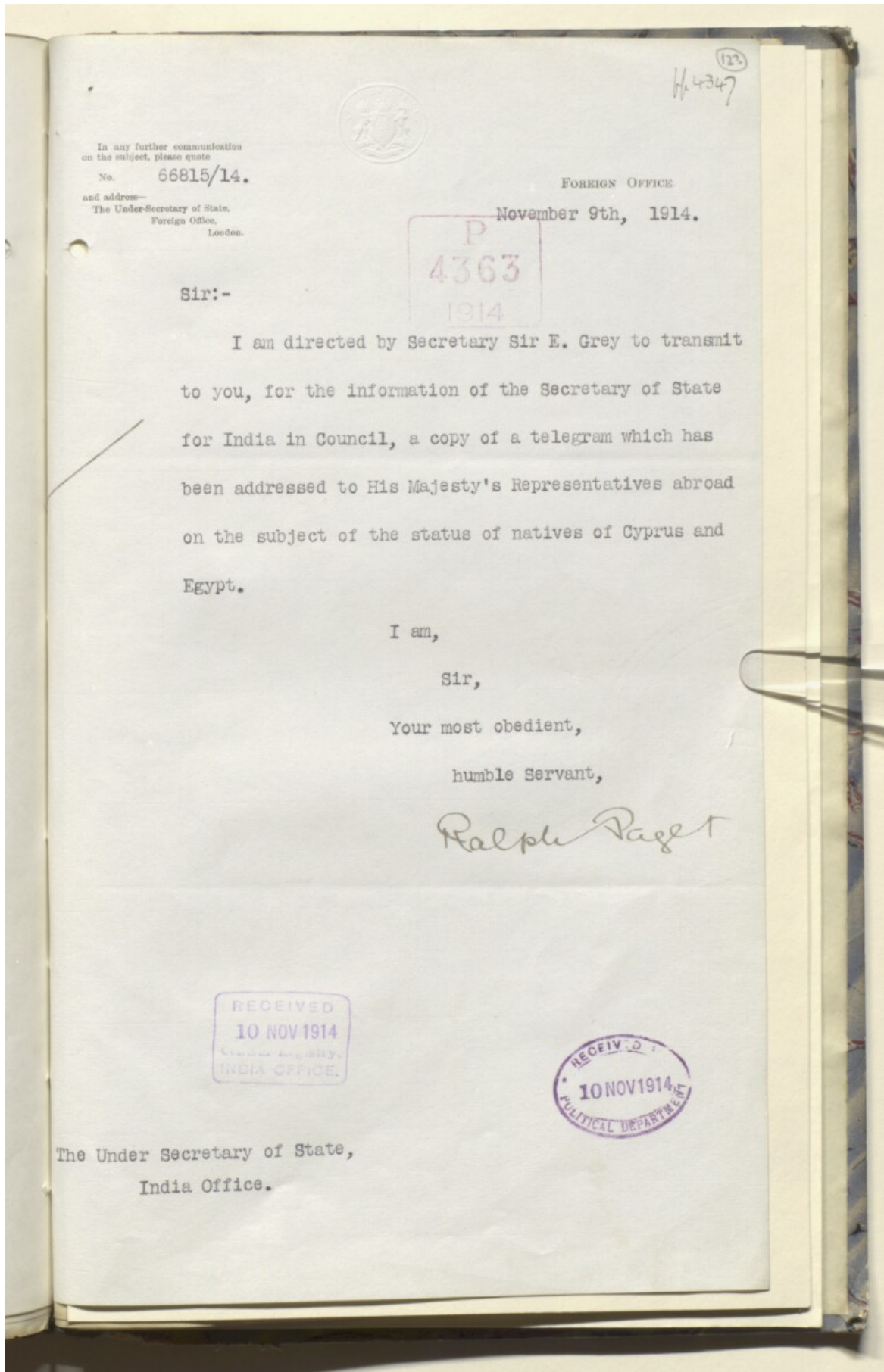
Foreign secret. Following telegram sent  
to H.M.'s representatives abroad 9<sup>th</sup> has  
begins H.M.'s having annexed . . . .  
Ottoman nationality ends.

Send  
SK  
10/11/14

17024. I. 1353. 1000.-9/1914.



The



In any further communication  
on the subject, please quote

No. 66815/14.

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

FOREIGN OFFICE

November 9th, 1914.

P  
4363  
1914

Sir:-

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit  
to you, for the information of the Secretary of State  
for India in Council, a copy of a telegram which has  
been addressed to His Majesty's Representatives abroad  
on the subject of the status of natives of Cyprus and  
Egypt.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

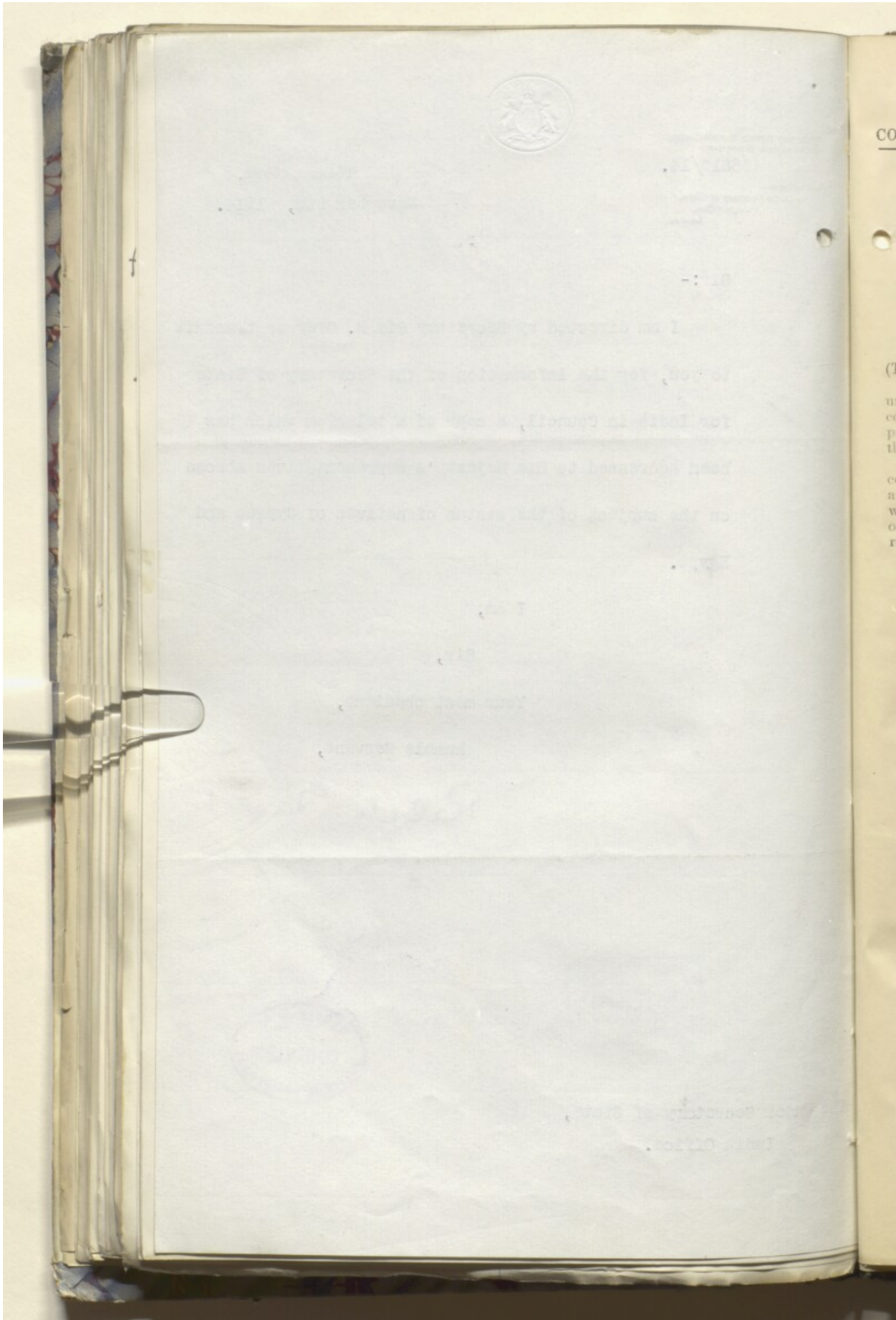
humble servant,

Ralph Page

RECEIVED  
10 NOV 1914  
INDIA OFFICE.

RECEIVED  
10 NOV 1914  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

The Under Secretary of State,  
India Office.





CONFIDENTIAL

4363  
14

(124)

*Sir Edward Grey to His Majesty's Representatives Abroad (except Monrovia).*

(Treaty.) R.

*Foreign Office, November 9, 1914.*

HIS Majesty's Government having annexed Cyprus, all natives of that island, unless domiciled in the Ottoman dominions elsewhere than in Egypt, are to be considered British subjects, and may be given passports as such provided that they produce satisfactory evidence such as a passport issued in the island or proof of birth therein.

In view of the military occupation of Egypt Egyptians are henceforth to be considered as British-protected persons, and may be given passports describing them as natives of Egypt. They should, however, be required to establish fact that they were born in Egypt and that they are not domiciled in any part of Ottoman dominions other than Egypt or in service of Ottoman Government or have taken special steps to retain Ottoman nationality.

*You should inform Consuls.*



[1104-394]

