

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
CONTENTAL - PARIS

HÔTEL CONTINENTAL

3, RUE CASTIGLIONE

PARIS

Peerie
— C. III.

One of the vital questions of the future is that of the ^{more} more or less undeveloped States which endanger the peace of the world. Heretofore such lands have been controlled usually by some one of the great European powers, partly for the benefit of the aided state and partly for the commercial advantage of the superior power. Not infrequently the latter consideration ^{has} had precedence, and the rivalry of interests has frequently led to collisions which have more than once resulted in war.

The new vision of the

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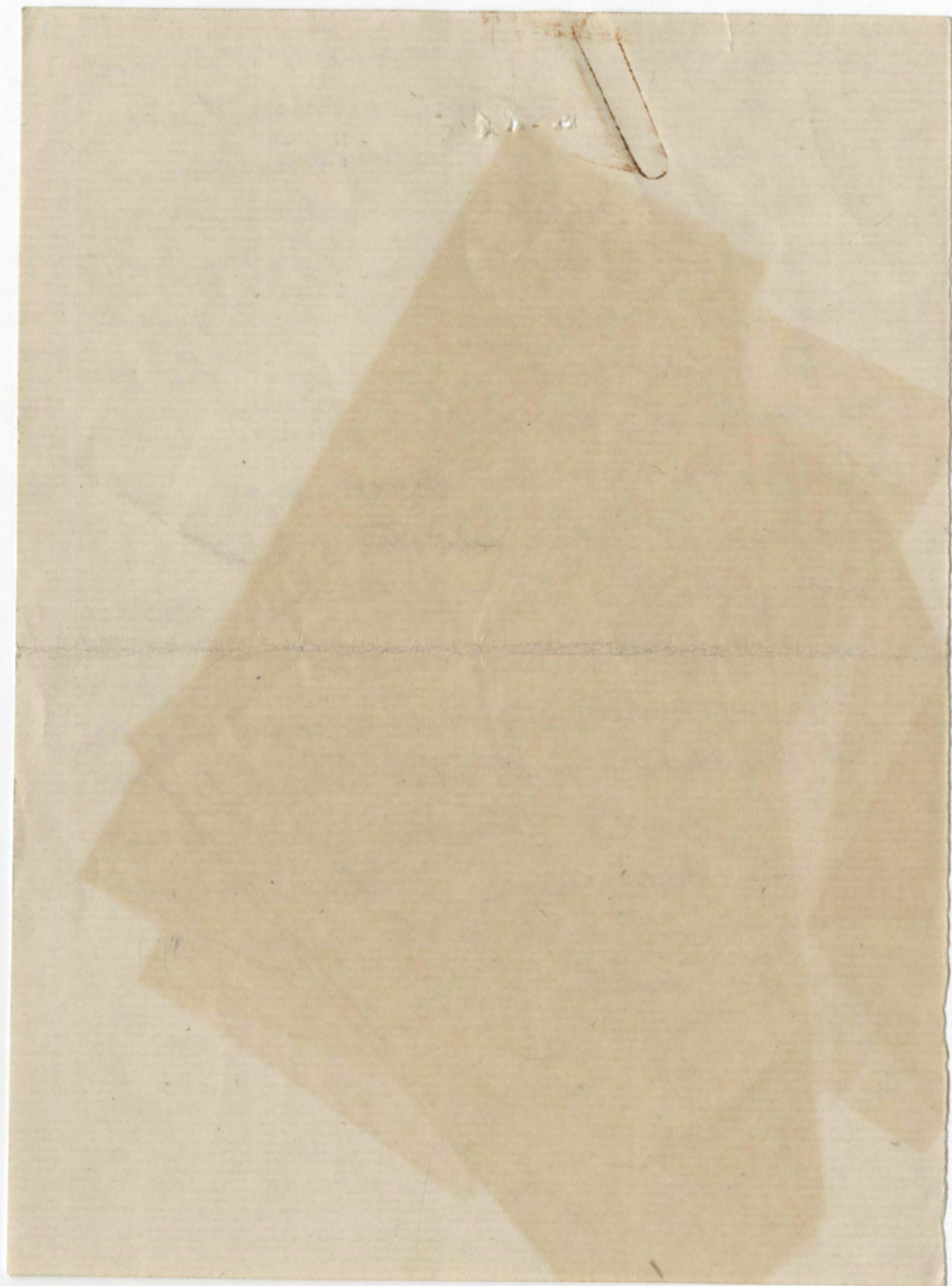
which should hereafter prevail
contemplates aid given to such
backward states primarily for
its own benefit - forbids the ex-
ploitation of its resources for mere
outside advantage - and prohibits
a struggle between powers for the
possession of leader in development.
Unless the primary prin-
ciple of such aid is absolute
justice there will be the possi-
bility of endless international
complications in the future.

The only adequate solu-
tion of this question will be
found in the League of Nations.
The League may authorize any
of its members to act as agent for
the development of any nation
which needs aid, as Trustee for
the League and also as Trustee
for the aided state, any nation

100-2

3

Holding such a position would
at once be free from the suspicion
of sinister selfish designs, and
would be under the obvious
necessity of administering its
trust for the benefit first of all
of the aided state, and in the second
place in the equal interest of all
the powers rather than in the
preferential interest of any
one of them. This is the only way
in which a just and safe con-
clusion of these vexed questions can
be reached. All the sore spots
in the world should be healed
of the recurrence of the great
calamity of a world war is to
be prevented.



Medicine

AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST)

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN, NEW YORK

*decided that fossils
autopsies in Persia.*

no
*restriction to meet. The decs
given by Dr. Funk at Hamadan.
He is thinking of dropping med.
instruction.*

*Blackstone Dispensary at Kermanshah to
be closed when Mrs. (Dr.) Stearn goes
away.
Hospital party is not used.*

*Tehran - Govt Med. School
with French professors - no
dissection or autopsies - students
not allowed in Hospital, which has
German staff.*

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DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS -
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS, LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK

Ms

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE SECURING OF PASSPORTS FOR
PARTIES LEAVING THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES
TO DO RELIEF WORK FOR THE ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN
RELIEF COMMITTEE

no date

Prior to the issuance of passports to parties leaving America in the work of the Committee, an investigation will be made of the parties' record by the War Department. At least three weeks should be allowed for the inquiries and investigations made by the War Department.

In case the War Department's investigations are satisfactory, the War Department will issue to the applicant "Clearance papers". The "Clearance papers" together with a letter of commendation and endorsement written by the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, will need to be presented to the Passport Bureau, together with the applicant's application for passport. If this is done, the passports will be issued without delay.

First step: The applicant for a passport must, in addition to the regular application for a passport, fill out the questionnaire (Red Cross form). This questionnaire, together with three letters of recommendation, written by parties selected by the applicant, should be sent to the agent in Washington, together with the application for the passport duly made out and sworn to by the applicant. There should also accompany these papers the letter of recommendation and endorsement spoken of above, signed officially by the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee.

The three letters of recommendation, written by parties selected by the applicant should state in each case that the writer of the letter has known the applicant for some time (state the length of time); that he knows him to be loyal to the United States; that he knows he is not a Pacifist nor anti-British, but loyal to the cause of the Allies; that he is well fitted for the work to which he has been appointed, and that he will be discreet.

The application for a passport, the questionnaire, the three letters of recommendation, and the letter of endorsement signed by the Committee should all be in triplicate.

WWP-BB

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE SECURITY OF PASSPORTS FOR
TRAVELERS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES
TO BE ISSUED FOR THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH
PASSPORT COMMISSION

Prior to the issuance of passports to parties having interest
in the work of the Commission, an investigation will be made
of the parties' record by the War Department. At least
three weeks should be allowed for the investigation and
signature made by the War Department.

In case the War Department's investigation is satisfactory,
the War Department will issue to the applicant "Discretionary"
passports. The "Discretionary" passport, together with a letter of
recommendation and endorsement written by the American and
British Allied Commissions, will need to be presented to the
British Consulate, together with the applicant's application
for passport. It will be done, the passport will be issued
without delay.

It is noted that the applicant for a passport must, in addition
to the regular application for a passport, fill out the
questionnaire (see form). This questionnaire, together
with the letter of recommendation, written by
parties selected by the applicant, should be sent to the
agent in Washington, together with the application for the
passport duly made out and sworn to by the applicant.
There should also accompany these papers the letter of
recommendation and endorsement written by above named
officials by the American and British Allied Commissions.

The three letters of recommendation, written by parties
selected by the applicant should come in such cases that
the writer of the letter has known the applicant for
some time (state the length of time); that he knows him
to be loyal to the United States; that he knows he is
not a resident non-citizen, but loyal to the cause
of the Allies; that he is well fitted for the work to
which he has been appointed, and that he will be cleared.

The application for a passport, the questionnaire, the
three letters of recommendation, and the letter of en-
dorsement signed by the Commission should all be in tri-
ple.

16

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INCLUDING WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RELIEF, THE PERSIAN
WAR RELIEF, AND THE SYRIAN-PALESTINE RELIEF COMMITTEES

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL T. DUTTON
SECRETARY

CHARLES V. VICKREY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CHARLES R. CRANE
TREASURER

FREDERICK H. ALLEN
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EDWIN M. BULKLEY
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FRED B. FISHER
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
NORMAN HAPGOOD
MAURICE H. HARRIS
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
HAMILTON HOLT
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES

WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
CHAS. S. MACFARLAND
H. PEREIRA MENDES
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
JOHN MOFFAT
HENRY MORGENTHAU
JOHN R. MOTT

FRANK MASON NORTH
HARRY V. OSBORNE
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RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
KARL DAVIS ROBINSON
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
GEORGE T. SCOTT

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
OSCAR S. STRAUS
STANLEY WHITE
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

February 28th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Judson, President,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

You probably know about the work of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee. We have been in operation more than a year and a half and have raised nearly three millions of dollars. We have not been able to keep up with the needs and just now we find it necessary to make a new effort to get larger sums than we have yet obtained. Thus, we are reorganizing the General Committee and are adding a few names of prominent persons which we think will make our appeal more effective. I am writing at the request of the Executive Committee to ask if we may add your name to our Committee? We will hardly expect you to attend any meetings unless you are coming to New York and it is convenient for you to do so.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Samuel T. Dutton

Chicago, March 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Dutton:

Your favor of the 28th of February is received. I am very much interested in the work of your Committee, and should be glad to cooperate with the gentlemen who are carrying it on so admirably. As a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, however, I thought it best not to be directly interested in agencies to which the Foundation subscribes. For the present, therefore, I will withhold action in the matter of the American Committee.

With sincere regards and appreciation of your invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Samuel T. Dutton
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

October 11, 1916

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

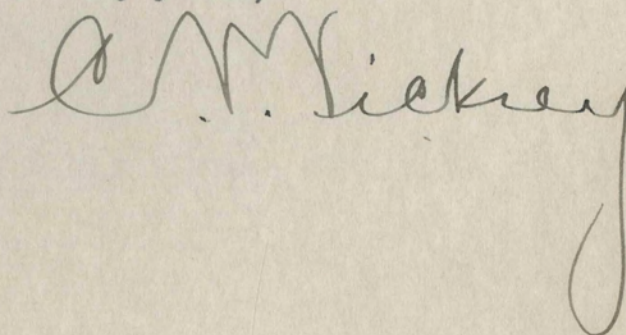
Dear Mr. Judson:

For your information, as a substantial contributor to the Armenian-Syrian Relief Fund, I am enclosing a copy of the President's proclamation, designating October 21st-22nd as Armenian-Syrian Relief Days, with which is also printed a brief statement of the need.

Under separate cover I am sending to you a booklet, "A National Test of Brotherhood", which is being sent to all pastors throughout the United States, as sermon material for use in presenting the cause of Armenian and Syrian relief to their congregations October 22nd.

We will appreciate any suggestions or criticisms that you may have of this literature or of the plan of campaign.

Sincerely yours,



AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INCLUDING WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RELIEF, THE PERSIAN
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IRVING H. BELLMAN WILLIAM BLOOM EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH JAMES M. WEBER OSCAR E. WYMAN STANLEY WHITE TALCOTT WILLIAMS STEWART E. WISE			

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Sincerely yours,

James L. Barton

Mr. Judson

Americans

Missionary Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Boyce,
Bahai Dr. Sarah A. Clock
Miss Kappes
Dr. Moody
Miss Stewart
Naturalized ^{4 Mrs.} Dr. Jonathan Petros
Chaldean
Missionary ^{4 Mrs.} Dr. S. M. Jordan
In Imperial Bank Mr. Tonny Mullen
Missionaries Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Schuler
Dr. Smith
Miss Peet
(Miss Gardner) Canadian
Mr. Peters from Tabriz
Mr. Carothers
Mrs. Jessup
Miss
Dr. Fleming

A. O. Wood - Manager of Imperial Bank.
Mr. & Mrs. W. King-Wood ^{Managers of Indo-European Telegraph.}
H. W. Maclean - Financial Adviser - Legation
Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Neligan - Legation
Geo. E. New - Manager of Persian Telegraph.
E. S. Scott - Counselor, Legation
Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Scott - not official
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Wright - in Imperial Bank
Mr. Brown - Asst. Mgr. Imperial Bank.
Sir Percy & Lady Cox, ^{British Ministers and wife}
Miss Fowler, - Companion of Lady Cox.
Col. Bradley-Burt - British Attaché
also others employed in bank, telegraph etc.

French

H. E. Raymond Lecomte - French Minister

Italian

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Dussi - from Tabriz.
Count & Countess Monteforte - Count was
brothers - sister in Italian Legation
Carlo Marobia - Italian Consul Bushide

Russian

D. Batcurine - Secretary
H. E. N. de Etter - Russian Minister
Mr. & Mrs. W. Evreinow - Oriental Secy.
General Heissler - retired.
Mr. & Mrs. Kadloubovsky - Kasvin Consul
Mr. & Mrs. V. Minorsky - Counselor.
Mr. & Mrs. Hildebrand -
Marc Modèle - Russian Bank Mgr.
Basile Nikitine - Russian V. Consul
Arumia

Colonel & Mrs. Starosselsky - Cossack
Brigade also many less important Russians.

Spanish

H. B. and Mrs. de Romero Dusmet

Spanish
Minister

Belgians

Belgian Minister H. E. Monsieur Raymond
Belgian Charge d'Affaires Pierre Bure
Manager of the Mint R. Lavachery
Food Controller L. Molitor (and wife)
Director of Persian Posts C. Molitor
Government Chemist Emile Vahrenkamp
Director of Customs J. Heynsens

Dutch

Dutch Consul Mr. & Mrs. de Hoog

English

Secretary of Legation R. Astell
V. Consul Mr. & Mrs. N. P. Cowan (not Lcheran)
V. Consul Mr. G. T. Havard
Military attaché Lt. Col. J. C. M. Hoskyn, D.S.O.

Swedish

Major Leopold Bjurling - in Police.

Colonel C. G. Westdahl - Chief of Police.

Major T. F. Glerup - Head of Gendarmerie

Captain Harvidson - in Gendarmerie

Major Hans R. Lundberg " "

Dr. Nils Nordquist " "

Captain & Mrs. Lassen " "

Swiss

Dr. & Mrs. Stump - Dentist to His Majesty.

Armenian

Alexander Khan Tunian - Mgr. Tournianantz
Fères, Bankers etc.

Mr. & Mrs. Mirzayantz - Armenian members of
Medjline etc.

(COPY)

Information of Dr/ Judson
from C V Vickrey

Persia

Teheran, Dec. 28, 1917.

American Committee for
Armenian & Syrian Relief,
Charles V. Vickrey, Secy.
1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:-

As Chairman and Secretary of our Teheran Persian Relief Committee I wish to convey to you, briefly, our hearty thanks for your most timely and needed relief - the sum of \$5000. being received by our Mission Tr. Rev. C. A. Douglas, who distributed the funds as follows: Resht, Ts. 22 Kazvin, Ts. 600. Hamadan Ts. 250. As chairman of our Teheran, Armenian Relief Committee, I have received from Mr. Douglas Ts. 576. This has been used almost exclusively in sending refugees back to their cities and villages, and providing for their food, and other expenses on the way.

Dec. 12, 1917 our Committee was somewhat changed and reorganized, Mr. Caldwell, American Minister was elected Honorary President, Mr. Douglas, Tr. and I Secretary. In view of the sad and melancholy condition prevailing - famine and sickness being prevalent, - people dying in the streets of starvation, it was decided to spend as soon as possible the remainder of the money, left from the \$5000. sent by you (this will be about 1300 tomans) in buying charcoal, wheat, rice, beans, grease and other articles of food and storing them to give out at once to these afflicted people.

We have spent precious time in endeavoring to get from the Government officials, orders to buy wheat and rice at low prices. This, so far we have not succeeded in doing. In the meantime, rice and wheat have advanced enormously in value and we must delay no longer. We need very much more money in order to make even a little impression on this terrible state of affairs. A cable has been sent you through the State Department at Washington to the following effect: "Sec. State Washington, Notify Pres. Bd. of Foreign Missions, N.Y. quote: War famine distress appalling throughout district. Almost any amount could be used for general relief. Cable amount available." (signed) Douglas Caldwell.

I have been told the following: "Forty thousand people are dying of starvation in Teheran. A Kran spiece a day will feed them. That means Ts 4000. a day. You see what great sums are needed to really help. The distress is general; clothing and bedding are needed in addition to food, for the poor things sold all they had to pay exorbitant prices for animals, to flee from Teheran and other places. Their goods were sold for a fraction of what they were worth; and now, these refugees returning, find winter upon them, a famine hanging over them and bare houses without clothing, fuel or bedding. The distress is general - Persians, Jews, Armenians - are in terrible need. We are looking for a large sum of money, to open bread shops in the city. I do not know where we can find wheat; - but God is the Answerer of prayer, and He will help us. We are waiting for your cable. We thank you from our hearts for what you have already sent; much good has been done; but now this new situation confronts us - more alarming, if possible, than the first.

Will you reach our yout hands, so generous and so bledded, and help us still more, in our time of need? Hamadan telegraphs: "We need 2000 tomans", - Resht wires: "City filled with people from mountains and villages, dying for food and shelter. Caldwell cable America for Relief funds". Murray. Our cable includes these places, Kermanshab, hasnot been heard from nor Kazvin; but in Kermanshab they are mixing clay with their dough, before baking their bread. I am writing briefly. A gentlemen, an American, who is going through, will take this letter, which will, I trust, reach you safely. Pray for us, and help us.

Believe me, dear Mr. Vickrey to be
(Mrs. H.C.) Annie G. Dale Schuler
Sec. & Chariman of
"Persian Relief Comm."

Confidential

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Weekly Report On Matters Relating To Near Eastern Affairs.

January 10, 1918.

No. 1

CONFIDENTIAL
1954

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1954

CONFIDENTIAL
1954

(NOTE: The first three numbers of "Weekly Reports on Matters Relating to Near Eastern Affairs" will include more or less information which has come to the Department during the past three or four months, in addition to the information received during the previous week.)

[illegible]

THE PAN-TURANIAN MOVEMENT.

* * * * *

The German and Turkish propaganda in support of the "Pan-Turanian" movement, which has recently reached such large proportions, has for its main incentive the accomplishment of three of Germany's greatest objectives in this war, in a way somewhat different from that originally intended. The three objects here referred to were (1) the creation of a Pan-Islamic movement which would furnish valuable military assistance to Germany, not only during the present war, but also in the achievement of German dreams for still greater expansion in the future; (2) the creation of a vast German colonial empire in Central Africa -- a "German India" -- which would in the future serve as a vast reservoir from which Germany might draw the raw material from which German officials might build a great German colonial army; and (3) the opening of a German road to the east by the "Berlin to Bagdad" route.

At the present time Germany seems to have failed in each of these three ambitions. The creation of the independent Kingdom of Hedjaz and its entry into the war on the side of the Entente, has given a death blow to the Pan-Islamic movement; the last German colony in Africa has been conquered and there appears little prospect that Germany can ever create a strong empire in that continent; and the "Berlin to Bagdad" plan has been at least temporarily checked by the British campaign in Mesopotamia.

The recent Russian collapse has now raised the hope in Germany that the three general objects above referred to, may be now accomplished in a different form. With the much advertised German ability in inventing substitutes it is now proposed to substitute the "Pan-Turanian" movement for the "Pan-Islamic" movement; to create the "German India" in Central Asia instead of Central Africa; and to make the main German advance to the East north of the Black Sea instead of south of it, substituting a "Berlin to Bakara" route for the "Berlin to Bagdad" one.

Rumors of the propaganda being carried on in support of the Pan-Turanian movement, have come to the Department from many sources.

For example, under date of November 17, 1917, an American Consular Officer in Europe writes to the Department as follows:

"German-Turkish Turanian Propaganda. One of my agents has just interviewed a Muslim coming from Constantinople, whose reports of the intense activity in propaganda work among the Russian Mohammedan subjects, in Turkestan, India and China, with the view of creating a vast Turanian (Muslim) power in Asia, including Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China.

"A school has been organized in Constantinople where intelligent and adventurous students from these countries are given a German-Turkish training. During their stay they are well paid in gold and then sent out as emissaries to make further propaganda in their native lands. Emphasis is laid on Germany being the sole friend of Mohammedans everywhere, and rebellion is preached especially against England as being their common enemy. Seeds are thus sown for discontentment, and uprisings are planned for years to come, even after

peace

peace is declared -- all to the interest of Germany. Not only are the Government circles interested in this movement, but the large German banks and business houses have contributed liberally as a safe commercial investment."

- - - - -

The most complete account of this movement available is that contained in the "Report on the Pan-Turanian Movement" recently published by the Intelligence Bureau, Department on Information of the British Government.

A few quotations from this report are here inserted. The report at the beginning criticizes the name "Pan-Turanian", and asserts that the movement is in reality a Pan-Turkish one.

"Pan-Turanianism, in its origin, is (a) artificial, and (b) European. The Osmanlis did not extract it for themselves from Persian literature (though they study Persian as we study the Greek and Latin classics); it was offered to them from Europe, and they have not been the wooers but the wooed. The Osmanli has no genuine sentiment for the Bulgar or the Magyar, who are both ex-subjects of his, like the Serb and the Greek. If supposed self-interest induces the Bulgar and Magyar to fight his battles, subscribe to his loans, give his young men technical instruction, and supply him with machinery, he will take full advantage of their services. But he feels no more kinship with them than with the other Christian nations of Europe.

* * * * *

A trained philologist may be conscious of some unity of structure in all Turanian languages as contrasted with the Indo-European family, but to the uninitiated Osmanli there is no visible relation between his own language, which belongs to the Turkish group, and Magyar, which is Ugro-Finnic. On the other hand, the relation of the various Turkish dialects to one another is obvious to any one. It can be seen on the map in the names of rivers, mountains, and towns. The Turkish-speaking peoples stretch from Turkey-in-Europe through Anatolia, Trans-Caucasia, Northern Persia and Afghanistan, to Russian Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan, and, in a more broken chain, round the northern shores of the Black Sea, through Bulgaria, Dobrudja, Crimea, the Volga provinces and Siberia, to the neighbourhood of the Arctic Ocean. They cover an even more extensive though less compact area than the Slavs, and the different Turkish dialects are as readily intelligible to all Turks as the different Slavonic languages are to any speaker of one of them. It was therefore only natural that as soon as the Ottoman Turks became linguistically conscious of their nationality, they should become conscious at the same time of their affinities with other Turkish-speaking peoples, just as the national revival of the separate Slavonic populations produced a common sense of Pan-Slavism among them.

Pan-Turanianism,

"Pan Turanianism, then in the sense of a Pan-Turkish movement originating among the Ottoman Turks, is part and parcel of Ottoman Turkish nationalism, and can only be understood in relation to it."

The events of the past few years in Turkey have prepared a fertile field for the planting of the ideas of the Pan-Turkish or (as it is generally called) Pan-Turanian movement.

"During the century ending in the years 1912-3 the centre of gravity of Turkey had actually shifted from Europe to Anatolia. After 1913 there was a corresponding change in the national consciousness. The Turkish nation abandoned the tradition of being a dominant race in Europe, resolved to develop its own latent possibilities in Anatolia, and conceived the ambition of making up for lost alien subjects by attracting to itself the scattered branches of the Turkish race outside the Ottoman frontiers.

Irredentism gave a new significance to the linguistic reforms of the Ziya Bey Group, for the Ottoman literary language, relieved of its special Arabic and Persian borrowings and reinforced by an eclectic pure-Turkish vocabulary, might become a lingua franca for all who spoke the various living Turkish dialects. The Pan-Turanian movement was thus advancing on to purely political ground, and at that point it was taken up by the C. U. P.

The C. U. P. were not Nationalists to begin with, chiefly because they ignored the nationality problems of the Ottoman Empire. Their primary aim was to maintain the integrity of the Empire, especially in Europe, and in this they agreed with Abd-ul-Hamid and all previous rulers of Turkey.

* * * * *

Later, however, "the C. U. P. found that the Turks were the only element in the Empire that was not opposed to centralization and had no political ideal incompatible with the Ottoman State idea. They therefore fell back upon their Turkish nationality, and came to think of Turkification as the natural means of achieving their ends. After the Balkan War they incorporated Turkification in their programme."

The Turkish version of Pan-Turanianism is summed up as follows:

"It has been shown above that the Turkish version of Pan-Turanianism contains two general ideas: (a) To purify and strengthen the Turkish Nationality within the Ottoman Empire, and (b) to link up the Ottoman Turks with the other Turks in the world. These objects were first pursued in the cultural sphere by a private group of "Intellectuals," and promoted by peaceful propaganda. After 1913 they took on a political form and were incorporated in the programme of the C. U. P."

The

The writer of the report sees the greatest danger to Great Britain from the Pan-Turanian movement in the effect which it may have upon Turkestan:

"The problem of Turkish Nationalism in Central Asia was infinitely remote before the Russian Revolution; the Revolution has made it imminent.

We have little direct news of the effect which the Revolution has had here. There is said to have been a rising in the autonomous Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, to extort a constitution from the Khans, Religious outbreaks are a more serious probability. Before the Russian conquest Central Asia was a hot-bed of Sunni fanaticism. Khiva and Bokhara, which have never been brought directly under Russian administration, are likely to be fanatical still, and a spark struck here might set the whole region ablaze. If Russia falls to pieces, Central Asia will be the first fragment to break away. Cut the Tashkend and Trans-Caspian Railways and it is isolated from Russia by a difficult belt of steppe and desert. In the 19th century it took the Tsardom 20 years to traverse this belt and conquer the provinces beyond it. A Russia shattered by the European War and the Revolution would have to postpone its reconquest indefinitely, if not for ever.

The 'break-up' of Russia thus opens greater opportunities for Ottoman Irredentism in Central Asia than in any other Turkish-speaking area. In Central Asia Pan-Turanianism and Pan-Islamism do not conflict with each other.

The whole population is Turkish; the whole population is Sunni; and the present possessor is not an ancient Moslem State, but a recent Christian conqueror. If Russia vanishes as a power from Persia and Central Asia, German-Ottoman diplomacy will certainly make serious efforts to erect a Turkish Islamic State in Central Asia, which would then be added as a fourth member to the projected Islamic alliance of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan.

Such a state in such an alliance would threaten India in the gravest way. It would create a vast anti-British hinterland behind the anti-British tribes on the North-Western frontier. But if Russia breaks up, the British Empire will have to ward off this danger single-handed.

The Pan-Turanian problem in Central Asia thus gives the British Empire a vital interest in the internal evolution of Russia -- a permanent interest apart altogether from the War. Turkish-speaking Central Asia may either remain part of Russia and gravitate towards Baku and Kazan, or break away from Russia and gravitate towards Constantinople, and the latter alternative would directly prejudice our security."

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Great Britain the revolution movement in the effort which
it makes to transform

The Problem of Turkish Nationalism

There is a very important question which arises from the
revolutionary movement in Turkey. It is the question of
nationalism.

It is a well known fact that the Turkish people have

been for many years a subject of the Turkish people.

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nationalism.

The final paragraphs of this report are as follows:

"(III) Abandonment of the Baghdad Scheme.

The British successes in Mesopotamia have made the Germans despair of 'Berlin-Baghdad.' This statement is remarkably conformed by the independent statement of a distinguished German economist in Dr. Helfferich's entourage.

(IV) Compensation in Russia.

On the other hand, the apparent political and military collapse of Russia has led the Turks and Germans to look for compensation at Russia's expense for losses elsewhere.

'Since the Russian Revolution, the (Pan-Turanian) Movement has received an impetus which, in their wildest dreams, the leaders in Constantinople and Berlin had not looked forward to

'Up to the time of the Russian Revolution the Movement was an idea in the hands of men who had no intention of carrying out the plans they made, as they realised that Russia would stop the Movement on the borders of Persia. But the Russian Revolution has entirely changed the character of the Movement '

(V) Berlin-Bokhara.

The Pan-Turanian policy reckons on the loss (at any rate temporarily) of some or all of Turkey's Arab provinces, but hopes in compensation to build a new Turkish Empire on a Turanian basis, at Russia's expense and in a sphere where Great Britain can not intervene. Its first objective is the Russian Caucasus; through the Caucasus it aims at the vast Turkish-speaking populations of Russian and Chinese Central Asia; and its ultimate aspirations include Southern Persia, Beluchistan and Afghanistan. Its ambitions thus clash directly with the security of India.

'The Berlin Baghdad Railway may die, but the Berlin-Bokhara line through Asia Minor and Northern Persia will live. This is the new German ambition.'

This new strategic railway, if it is really projected, would presumably follow the existing line from Constantinople to Angora; the next section, from Angora to Sivas, is said to be under construction already; from Sivas the route would run, via Erzindjan and Erzerum, to join the Caucasian Railway system at Sarykamish. This would at once bring Constantinople into connection with Baku and Tabriz, and from these termini two alternative routes are available: (a) The sea-passage across the Caspian from Baku to Krasnovodsk, and from Krasnovodsk by the existing Trans-Caspian Railway to Bokhara and beyond; or (b) a new railway, starting from Tabriz, running across Northern Persia (where there would be no great engineering difficulties), and joining the Trans-Caspian Railway at Merv.

This all-land route would be a direct menace to the British position in the Persian Gulf, and would seriously threaten India from the West and North-west."

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has not been able to secure
3. the necessary funds to carry out its
4. policy of non-interference in the
5. internal affairs of the country.
6. The second is the fact that the
7. Government has not been able to secure
8. the necessary funds to carry out its
9. policy of non-interference in the
10. internal affairs of the country.

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text.]

THE PAN-TURANIAN

MOVEMENT FROM THE GERMAN STANDPOINT

* * * * *

The British report on the Pan-Turanian Movement, from which the following quotations have been taken, deals with this question primarily from the Turkish standpoint and only incidentally from that of the Germans. The German attitude on this question, however, is the more important, since it is the Germans who are the more capable both of carrying the scheme into operation and of reaping the full benefits from it thereafter. Germany would gain two great advantages from the success of the Pan-Turanian movement -- the opening up of a German route to the East, and the creation of a potential source of supply from which Germany can draw good material for the creation of a Turanian army, commanded by German officers, to be used in the furtherance of Pan-Germanic ambitions. German control over the Tartars and other Turkish tribes of Central Asia would enable Germany to threaten India, and also put Germany in an advantageous position from which to interfere in the affairs of China.

It is evident that the success of Germany's hopes of extending her influence to Central Asia depends mainly for its success upon the continued prostration of Russia. If Germany should win or stalemate in this war, and Russia continue helpless, there is little to check Germany's advance towards the East, nor should it be very difficult for German agents, under such conditions to unite the Turanians against the Slavs. The scattered Tartar settlements through southern European Russia and Western Siberia furnish stepping stones to assist in the crossing over to Central Asia. There are 200,000 Tartars in the Crimea, while the Tartars of Kazan, situated along the middle course of the Volga between Nizhni, Novgorod and Samara, number 1,500,000. The total numbers of the Turkish races and their locations are shown by the following:

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TURKISH-SPEAKING POPULATIONS.

Yakuts - - - - -	:	250,000	:
Kazan (and Astrakhan) Tatars *	:	1,500,000	:
Wester Siberian Tatars - - -	:	50,000	:
Crimean Tatars- - - - -	:	200,000	:
Total in Western Russia and Siberia -	:		2,000,000
Tatars in the Caucasus - - -	:		2,000,000
Bashkirs and Chuvashes - - -	:	2,400,000	:
Kirghiz - - - - -	:	4,692,000	:
Turkmans - - - - -	:	290,000	:
Other tribes in Russian Central Asiatic provinces (mostly sedentary):	:	2,772,000	:
Tatars of Altai - - - - -	:	?	:
Sedentary Turkish population of Khiva and Bokhara - - - - -	:	1,000,000	:
Nomadic Turkish population of Khiva and Bokhara - - - - -	:	500,000	:
Turkish population of Chinese Turkestan :	:	1,000,000	:

[illegible]

STATISTICAL BUREAU OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total in Central Asiatic Area	-	-	:	13,000,000
Ottoman Empire (Constantinople and Anatolia)	-	-	:	8,000,000
Persia, Afghanistan, and lost Ottoman provinces in Europe	-	-	:	2,000,000
Total Turks in the World	-	-	:	27,000,000

Turks in the Russian Empire	-	:16,000,000:
Turks in the Ottoman Empire	-	: 8,000,000:
Turks under other Governments	-	: 3,000,000:
		:
Total Turks in the World -	-	: 27,000,000

CONNECTION OF NON-TURANIAN RACES

WITH THE PAN-TURANIAN MOVEMENT

* * * *

As has already been said the term "Pan-Turanian" is a misnomer as used to describe the present movement which goes by that name. On the one hand this movement is only concerned with one of the grand divisions of the Turanian race, while on the other hand the plan embraces two nations, in which there is only a comparatively slight Turanian element.

If the so-called Pan-Turanian Movement could be carried through to complete success, it would result in the creation of a block of five Mohammedan states in Central and South-Eastern Asia--Turkey, the Caucasus, Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan (or Central Asia). Only the first and last of these five would be predominately Turanian states. Persia and Afghanistan are in the main Aryan, while the Caucasus is the most mixed region racially in the world.

The sympathies of one of the two Aryan countries--Afghanistan -- would undoubtedly be with the Turanian Mohammedan states against Great Britain or Russia. The limited control which Great Britain has been able to exercise over Afghanistan in the past has mainly rested on the fact that Afghanistan has hated and feared Russia worse than it has Great Britain. All through the present war a large element in Afghanistan has agitated for the entrance of Afghanistan into the war as an ally of Turkey. This agitation still continues. The American Minister at Teheran recently cabled the Department that: "Afghanistan unrest and disorder unmitigated." A triple alliance between Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, was suggested as early as the time of the Turkish invasion of Persia in 1915. The Russian collapse has suggested the idea of adding two more Mohammedan states to the north, to this combination.

It

12,000,000	Total in Central Asiatic Area
8,000,000	Between Empire (Central Asia and
2,000,000	Central Asia)
2,000,000	Between Empire, and East Ottoman
	Provinces in Europe
27,000,000	Total Empire in the World

12,000,000	Total in the Russian Empire
8,000,000	Between in the Russian Empire
2,000,000	Between in the Russian Empire

Total Empire in the World

CONNECTION OF NON-TURKISH RACES WITH THE TURKISH MOVEMENT

As has already been pointed out, the Turkish movement is not a purely Turkish movement. It is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world, while on the other hand, it is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world.

If the movement is purely Turkish, it could be limited to a purely Turkish movement. It is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world, while on the other hand, it is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world.

The significance of the Turkish movement is not only in the fact that it is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world, but also in the fact that it is a movement which is only concerned with one of the races of the world.

It is not proposed to discuss here the situation in Persia, except to say that German and Turkish agents are to-day very busy in that country. It is claimed that one reason for the Armenian massacres was the fact that the Armenians constituted an alien block separating the Ottoman Turks of Anatolia from the Tartars of Northern Persia and Russian Trans-Caucasia.

The situation in the Caucasus is extremely complicated on account of the fact that no race constitutes any where near a majority of the total population. The largest single element in the population is the Russian. The Russians, however, occupy the northwest section where they join other Russian occupied regions, with which they would probably unite in the case of the creation of an independent State in the remaining portions of the Caucasus.

If we exclude the territory in the northwest inhabited by Russians, the population of the remaining portions of this region is fairly equally divided between Turko-Tatars, Armenians and Georgians (with other closely related tribes). Of these three races the first is probably somewhat the most numerous, and the second the least numerous.

The Armenians are mainly settled in the provinces of Kars, Eviran and Elizabetopol, although this race is found in considerable numbers in Tiflis.

The Georgians and the other Kartvelian tribes inhabit the western and central portions of Trans-Caucasia. They are most numerous in the provinces of Kutais and Tiflis. The Turco-Tatars are more widely scattered throughout the Caucasus region than are either of the other two races. They are found in the greatest numbers in the provinces of Baku and Elizabetopol in the southeast portion of Trans-Caucasia.

The balance of power seems to be held by the Georgians, to whom both Turko-Tatars and Armenians are making propositions for a union to secure the control of the Caucasus.

"The Gotchnag," an Armenian paper of New York, in its issue of the 22nd of December last, received at Washington on the 2nd instant, publishes a letter from Tiflis dated September 26 last. After mentioning the Georgian aspirations for independence, both ecclesiastical and political, and Georgian activities to the detriment of Armenian interests, the correspondent, who signs M. D. A. says:

"On the other hand the Moslem tribes of the Caucasus, who form nearly half of the population of the country, coming to an agreement with the Georgians, have decided to secure the whole of the Caucasus outside of the boundaries of Georgia, and to form an independent country under the protection of Turkey, and to extend their influence both over the trans-Caspian country and over Western Siberia, where Moslems live, and to unite with each other the Moslems living in those countries and those living in other parts of Asia. This panislamic idea has of late again resuscitated thanks to the victory of the Germans near Riga and to the internal discords reigning in Russia."

The

The correspondent states that the attitude of the Armenians towards the Russian Government has been unblameable, -- with no separatist tendencies. Information from Armenian villages is not encouraging. The Moslems are not serving under the colors, are armed, and carry on their business, while the Armenian men are in the Army. Food stuff and clothing is very expensive.

In compliance with the request of the Armenians, the Russian Government is sending the Armenian soldiers on the Turkish front and new Armenian divisions are being formed.

News from Turkish Armenia is bad. Turkish and Kurdish bands are devastating the country. (By "Turkish Armenia the correspondent probably means that part which is now occupied by the Russians.)

"Dark powers" are attempting to provoke Armeno-Turkish clashes even in the Caucasus. For instance, a rumor was circulated in Tiflis that the Armenians at Alexandropol had massacred the Turks. It turned out that there had been a fight between Russian soldiers and Turks at Alexandropol when seven Turks were killed and twenty-three were wounded. Some soldiers also were wounded. It is not clear whether among those soldiers there were or there were not Armenians. But the Turkish and Georgian papers threw all the blame on the Armenians.

In conclusion, the correspondent states:

"There are men who in every way try to bring about and multiply internal confusions. The enemies of the Revolution and people having separatist tendencies are trying to disturb the atmosphere, so that they may fish in turbid water. And to-day we see that the Revolution is endangered. The proclamation of a dictatorship or of a republic had no effect. The same game is continued and the provisional Government can accomplish no real work because there is no unity, and day after day open or secret German agents and sympathizers are causing greater destructions in the ranks of the soldiers and of the revolutionists.

"Our economic and political situation is hopeless."

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PERSIA

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The American Minister at Teheran in despatch No. 333, dated October 10, 1917, reported that: "The entire southern part of Persia, as far north as Kerman and Shiraz, is policed by a British-Indian force known as the South Persia Rifles, under command of General Sykes. The arrangement for this force, the privates of which were to be mainly Persian subjects, was made between the British Government and the late Persian Cabinet of Siphe-Salar. The present Persian Cabinet refuses to recognize the validity of that agreement or the necessity of such a force. Nevertheless, the force has been quite necessary and efficient and has restored order and safety in the South, where, owing to German and Turkish intrigues amongst tribesmen and brigands, much lawlessness existed."

That

The correspondent states that the attitude of the Armenians towards the Russian Government has been unchangeable, -- with no special exceptions. Information from Armenian villages is not encouraging. The Armenians are not leaving under the color of armed, and carry on their business, while the Armenians are in the army. They are still and sleeping in very expensive.

In compliance with the request of the Armenians, the Russian Government is sending the Armenian soldiers on the Turkish front and new Armenian divisions are being formed.

News from Turkish Armenia is bad. Turkish and Kurdish bands are devastating the country. The Turkish Armenians the correspondents are saying means that part which is now occupied by the Russians.

"Last week" the correspondent is reporting to provide Armenian-Turkish relations even in the Caucasus. The incident, a report was given in 1915 that the Armenians at Alexandropol had massacred the Turks. It turned out that there had been a fight between Russian soldiers and Turks at Alexandropol when seven Turks were killed and 150 Armenians were wounded. Some soldiers also were wounded. It is not clear whether among those soldiers there were or there were not Armenians. But the Turkish and Georgian papers show all the blame on the Armenians.

In conclusion, the correspondent states:

"There are men who in every way try to bring about and multiply internal contradictions. The success of the revolution and people having economic freedom is not to be achieved by such means. As that they may then in 1915-1916 we see that the revolution is endangered. The revolution of a dictatorship or of a republic had no effect. The same game is continued and the revolution can accomplish no real work because there is no unity, and day after day open or secret German agents and agents are causing greater revolutions in the ranks of the soldiers and of the revolutionaries.

"The economic and political situation is hopeless."

ARMENIA

The American Minister at Tiflis in a dispatch No. 335, dated October 10, 1917, reported that "The entire Armenian population of the North Caucasus and Russia, is notified by a British-Armenian force known as the South Russian Forces, under command of General Bykes. The arrangement for this force, the private of which were to be mainly Russian soldiers, was made between the British Government and the late Russian Cabinet of Prince Greville. The present Russian Cabinet refuses to recognize the validity of that agreement or the necessity of such a force. Nevertheless, the force has been quite necessary and efficient and has received credit and safety in the South, where, owing to German and Turkish intrigues among Armenians and Russians, much lawlessness existed."

That the creation of these "South Persian Rifles" is arousing much opposition in Persia is indicated by a very bitter article appearing in "The Star of Persia", on September 28, 1917, a copy and translation of which are forwarded by the American Minister at Teheran with his unnumbered despatch, dated October 4, 1917.

"Farman Farma and the South Persia Rifles. Farman Farma and the South Persia Rifles affect Persia and the Persians like cancer, which, if not cut away as soon as possible will affect the whole country and community and will become so chronic that there will be no way to cure it, and any powerful government that might hereafter wish to erase this blot from the face of Persia would encounter the greatest difficulties. From the day Vassough-ed-Dowleh's Cabinet appointed Farman Farma as governor of Fars and from the minute he permitted General Sukes to organize this band, those who were aware of it knew that Fars would become like fire, the flame of which would burn Persia to the heart. The former conduct, reputation and record of Farman Farma are so black that nobody believes he will shrink from doing anything the enemy asks. Farman Farma is not like others, who only sell their native country when they are asked by foreigners, but he is so willing and glad to see his native country under the control of the enemy that he himself invites them and suggests to and teaches them unlawful things. Farman Farma considers it a great honor to see the English flag hoisted before his eyes and would be delighted to have the English proclaim their ownership of Persia in his presence before his death, for it has been his most earnest desire to throw Persia into the mouth of the dragon of the world.

Farman Farma is ready to do any dirty work in order to be honored by England and receive a decoration or recognition, and never cares to feel that he is the representative of a government which is worth more than thousands of such decorations that any enemy of his native country might bestow upon him. The English consider the South Persia Rifles, the permission to organize which was given by Vassough-ed-Dowleh with the assistance of Farman Farma, as a strong and necessary organization and they believe that Persia belongs to these two men, one of whom has given the permission while the other executes the orders. But the people of Persia have never given away their birthright simply for the wish of two persons, and consider the South Persia Rifles, which is the cause of the trouble in Fars, under the care of Farman Farma and a number of English officers, as the worst organization yet founded by England who is a liar in saying that she is the protector of weak nations. The agents of this same England have been buying and storing all the food-stuff they are able to get in different parts of the South. Wherever the English officers arrive the prevailing good order is taken away. In all the different parts of the South the South Persia Rifles have caused such a panic that no one there considers his life and his goods as his own.

The Cossack administration which was organized under officers of the old Russian regime did not cause nearly so much trouble during its thirty-five years here as the South Persia Rifles have caused in only six months. The losses and troubles caused by the South Persia Rifles are beyond computation and it is doubted if there is a worse man in existence than Farman Farma. We do not know what is the real claim of the Englishmen. If they say they organized the South Persia Rifles for lack of safety and to maintain order, we reply that nobody ever heard or read of so much disorder in Fars as there has been since the time they organized the South Persia Rifles. If they have some other idea they should send their officers an ammunition to keep India and leave us to ourselves. If England is true in saying that she is the protector of weak nations and does not mean to deceive the world she had better withdraw the South Persia Rifles and the army of her Russian ally from Persia and leave Persia, which has sustained not only untold hardships but also losses which mount into the millions during its neutrality at the hands of the allies, to itself. To our idea it is the greatest duty of the Cabinet to urgently ask the evacuation of Persia by both the Russian and the English armies and to discharge Farman Farma, who holds his position only through the support of the English, and appoint some good Persian in his place. If the South Persia Rifles and Farman Farma be not put aside before the opening of the Medjliss their existence will cause another Coup d'Etats."

List of twelve members chosen for the Medjliss by the people of Teheran and surrounding villages, together with the number of votes each received:

Mustofi-ol-Mamalek	7,852
Soleiman Mirza	6,786
Toghi Zadeh	6,615
Mokbar-es-Sultaneh	5,375
Moshir-ed-Dowleh	4,652
Samsam-es-Sultaneh	3,855
Mosavat	3,703
Motamen-al-Molk	3,479
Mirza Taher Tonekabooni	3,307
Hakim-al-Molk	3,270
Hosseini Gholi Khan Navab	3,184
Seid Mohamad Tadayoun	3,053

The American Minister at Teheran, in his despatch No. 328, dated October 4, 1917, writes as follows concerning one Soleiman Mirza, who was elected to the Medjliss from Teheran at the recent election, receiving the second highest vote among the twelve successful candidates: "This official was an influential and powerful member of the last Medjliss, which dissolved when the Russian force approached Teheran in the Fall of 1915, he fled Teheran and joined the Turkish forces and afterwards set up the rival government at Kermanshah. His whereabouts are at present unknown, but he is thought to be somewhere in Turkey."

PERSIA AND CAUCASUS

The following letter was received by an American Consul from an American citizen residing in this region:

"There is really not a great deal to report here in the way of news but I want to try to write a little more fully than in the past about the general situation. We have been anxious, as you know, about conditions lately, for we are all the time on the verge of a complete breakdown on the part of the Russian troops here. At best they are only marking time and there is no real evidence of readiness or desire on their part to do any fighting. I was told yesterday that the soldiers are saying now that the British have no right to fight and kill the poor Turks, because the latter are now "democratic"! Some of the officers want to fight and as you know several have come to me asking help to get into the American Army; but I don't hear of any general or successful efforts of the officers to raise the morale of the army. There are also lately arrivals who wear the badge of the volunteer battalions who are pledged to fight to the death, and the Armenians are ready to fight. I have yet to find anyone, however, Russian or other, who is in touch with the army and has any hope of their fighting. The commissary is evidently breaking down. The last I heard was that they think they have found stores of wheat in Maragha that will feed them; but I have no idea that there are sufficient quantities to amount to anything. This opinion came from the quarter-master-general, as I suppose he would be called, and I think it shows how little their responsible officers know of the situation. The Armenian battalions are an uncertain quantity, because of the possibility of disturbances in the Caucasus, between the races there. In that case the Armenian soldiers would all go home. In case of an evacuation by the Russian Troops, there would probably be disorder, and the evacuation itself might be simply the departure of a mob.

We have gone over the situation more or less, not in any general mission meeting but with people who were more or less in touch with the situation, in private and carefully. The British advance, especially if Mosul is occupied, changes the situation very materially. It will sober the Moslem population and will give a line of escape for the Christian population if matters came to the worst; but we still need to watch matters closely. There is undoubtedly an element in the Moslem population ready for disorder an outrage, and the better element is usually helpless to act in any determined or concerted way. The intrigues and plans that are on foot in the Caucasus for independent Moslem and Georgian states and for a coalition against the Armenians, are at work here also. I am sure of this, though I cannot say just how far this is the case. At all events it has seemed as well to consider what could be done in case of peril.

The

The mountaineers are armed and could, no doubt, hold in check or terrorize the Moslems, but it would be very hard to hold them to any kind of regular or controlled defense of people in peril. It is quite possible that arms could be obtained by other Christians, but they too would be only less unreliable for order than the mountaineers. In case of disorder here we could probably get to Tabriz, but the native Christian population would be in great danger. Russia would be a poor place of refuge and to make their way to the British would be difficult and they would find famine there.

It has seemed to me that two lines are wise to follow. One is to keep in touch with the Armenians and Syrians (Assyrians?) and to promote unity between them. The Armenians realize the danger of the situation and they are at least more or less organized.

All that could be done should be done to promote good relations with the Moslems and to have a responsible Persian Government who should understand that the responsibility rests on them; but one can not be sure either of the will or the ability of the Persians to keep the Christians safe. The other line is to keep the British informed as far as possible and also to try to have them keep in mind the safety of the Christian population here. I have hoped that General Shore would be here soon and that I could talk over the whole situation with him. Mr. Gracey, who is in contact with Colonel Marsh and others at Tiflis, is to report the situation there and he tells me that Colonel Marsh is in connection with Mesopotamia by wireless. I thought also that as soon as it is known that the British are at Mosul, we could get into communication with them by Syrian messengers. One of the former members of the English Mission is now on the intelligence staff with the British Army, Lieutenant Reed.

I don't believe that these prognostications of evil will come true, but I think that we ought to take all possible precautions and be ready for whatever may come, just as far as possible."

- - - - -
THE CAUCASUS

An American Consul reported as follows, under date of October 31, 1917, relative to the situation in the Caucasus.

"Following my dispatch to the Embassy of October 19th, 1917, I have the honor to report that the morale of the Russian troops on this front as well as throughout the entire country, is not improving, and constitutes with the growing power of the "bolsheviks" a real menace. As I attempted to submit briefly to the Embassy in my dispatch above referred to, the salvation of Russia seems to lie in the strengthening of the national spirit of the several distinct races and in their Union.

The encouragement of such a movement might prove of incalculable value to the Allies and to the future of this country. A union of the Armenians, Georgians, Cossacks and the Ukraine would form a powerful combination around which loyal

Russian

Russian democrats could gather to oppose a separate peace with Germany, the conclusion of which the growth of "bolshivism" renders possible. Such a Union could furnish troops which would enable it to repudiate a treaty of this sort and would render possible, with the assistance of the allies, the continuance of the war on a part, at least, of the main Russian front.

The danger of a separate peace was one of the causes which impelled me to appeal to the Embassy with such insistence for help on this front. The campaign here can be liquidated easily with little effort and another route opened into Russia through the Persian Gulf. It would bring the British troops in Mesopotamia and Syria in salutary and refreshing contact with the Russians. The situation justifies the employment here of some of the acutest brains the Allies can dispose of, to study and improve transportation and render possible an effective and prompt offensive."

In a previous report dated October 19, the same Consul wrote in part as follows:

"A union is now on its way between the Armenians, Georgian and Cossacks of the Terek and the Kuban; the latter are in close understanding with the Cossacks of the Don and are coming to an agreement with a purified Ukrain, this combination in turn finds influence and support among the other Cossacks settlements throughout the country. When united, all these groups will be in a position to offer to Russia itself, an organized force with which to form a union leading to the federative republic, the ideal which events show, the great majority of the people are unconsciously striving to attain. The creation of such a republic by the several races composing it would give that love of country, which at present is totally lacking, these same nations having individually and collectively created it. Though there appears at this time little hope of the Russians being able to assume an offensive on the main front by next Spring and even strenuous efforts must be made to have them maintain a defensive, conditions on this front are totally different and by the regroupment, in favor of which I requested the Embassy's support, an effective offensive could be relied on at small cost and less sacrifice. If this measure is not adopted at once and carried out, this District will be gravely menaced and it will cost us a hundredfold to remedy the damage done and we will be guilty as well of the greatest injustice and injury to the Christian population of the Caucasus."

In connection with the last paragraph on the Consul's despatch attention is called to the repeated requests which have been made of the governments of the United States and Great Britain to give some slight assistance towards the creation of Armenian and Assyrian Legions to operate in Armenia and the Caucasus.

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EGYPT

The United States in compliance with a request of the Egyptian Government has consented to the promulgation of a new decree prolonging the powers of the mixed tribunals till January 31, 1919.

