

DEC 20 1918

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SECRETARIES

OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF URUMIA AND THE SYRIAN
CONNECTION THEREWITH, - SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

(Written by E.T.Allen for the American Legation in Teheran)

Previous to the beginning of the war the northern portion of the province of Azerbaijan had been occupied by Russian troops. Before the declaration of war by Turkey upon Russia, in September, 1914, Turkish irregulars and Kurds attacked the Persian villages in the plains of Mergawar and Tergawar, looting the people and destroying the villages. These villagers then took refuge in the plain of Urumia, behind the Russian forces. Following the destruction of the villages, the same Turkish forces attacked the Russian outposts in these districts, killing many and driving back the rest. In October mixed forces encroached upon the city of Urumia, robbing and looting two Christian villages, killing many non-combatants. The Christian villages of Anher was looted, mostly by the Persians of nearby villages, after the Kurds had opened the way. In the engagement known locally as the "Battle of the Jews Hill" the Turks and Kurds were defeated and driven back into Tergawar and Mergawar.

After the declaration of war on Russia by Turkey strong Turkish forces advanced from Soujboulakh and Suldux. They were joined by Persian Kurds, not interfered with or remonstrated with, so far as I know, by the Persian authorities. The Russians fell back before these bands, defeating them, but slowly withdrawing. About December 31st the Russian authorities ordered a rapid retreat of their Urumia forces, being frightened by the Turkish advances in the Caucasus. The evacuation was carried out in less than forty-eight hours. Many Syrians evacuated with the Russians, many of whom perished from cold on the road. Those of the Syrian nation who remained attempted to take refuge in the American Mission premises in the city of Urumia. In their villages and enroute to the city they were attacked by their Moslem neighbors, Persian subjects, and some eight hundred were killed, including men, women and children. The houses were destroyed and churches burned. Some Kurds, almost invariably Persian Kurds, who were later joined by Kurds from over the Turkish border, also attacked the Christians.

Turkish regular forces soon appeared on the scene and took complete possession of the city and plain. During the period of Turkish occupation, from January 1st to May 24th, all the Christian villages and all the Christians living in Moslem villages were completely looted, men were killed, women were violated and some two hundred girls taken away captive. Many were forced to become Moslem; thousands died of disease. The robbing was largely done by Persian neighbors, the killing and massacres by Persian Revolutionists, aided and abetted, of course, by the Turks.

Russian forces returned to Urumia May 24, 1915. They were followed by the Syrians who had evacuated with them. When Russian authority became predominant and the Christians were safe under them, they, the Christians, naturally desired reparation for their losses sustained in the destruction of their homes. Some by force, some by pleading and some by the regular legal

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Russian forces returned to Urumia May 24, 1918. They were followed by the Syrians who had evacuated with them. When Russian authority became predominant and the Christians were safe under them, they, the Christians, naturally desired reparation for their losses sustained in the destruction of the homes. Some by force, some by pleading and some by the regular legal

processes secured more or less redress. In some cases portions of the goods were returned, in some cases money in lieu of the goods by judgment of the courts, always much below the value of the goods. Inasmuch as the Persians always have considered their Christian subjects as sheep to be sheared at their pleasure, it was somewhat humiliating now to be forced by the fear of the Russian army then present, to pay back goods stolen or looted, and they were unduly angered against the Christians. During the months of May, June and July the Syrians gathered some few things in their homes and began to reap their fields that had been planted the previous fall, and were beginning to feel somewhat settled again.

In August another evacuation was ordered by the Russian military. Most of the Americans left, the Syrians going with them. In their absence their homes were again plundered; all that they had gathered during the previous three months including what they had harvested was again taken by their Persian neighbors. A small detachment of Cossacks remained and the Turks and Kurds never got nearer than Mount Seir, some five miles from the city. Thus the evacuation was never fully completed and the Syrians returned after a week or ten days, decimated again by sickness caused by the heat of the summer.

Again they demanded the goods stolen from their homes during their absence and again the Persians were annoyed and angered. About this time the Moeen-ed-Dowleh came to Urumia as Governor. Having a difficult place to fill and being annoyed by the complaints of the Christians against his Moslem subjects, he complained to Teheran of American interference in Persian affairs. This "American" interference was by legal process and according to the rights of the Syrian Evangelical Church long recognized by the Persian Government, that is, the Persian Government had recognized a local "Legal Board" annually elected by the church and of which an American missionary is usually a member. This board has the right of judgment in all cases concerning its own adherents. It has also the right of representing its adherents in cases between Moslems and Christians in the Persian courts. Dr. Shedd, who was at this time the American missionary member of this legal board did no more than he has done during the past years since the recognition by the Persian Government of this board, that is, he instructed his scribe to represent the cases and to secure an honorable judgment in the Persian court.

During the summer of 1915 the Syrians of Turkey and Kurdistan, called by the Moslems "Jelows", escaped the massacres inflicted upon their Armenian friends by fleeing northward to the Russian army, then based on Van and Salmas. They took refuge in the Persian districts of Khoe, Salmas and Urumia. They were kindly received by the Russians, by the Persians and by their co-religionists, the Syrians. Later a few of these were taken into the Russian army, and many of them gave assistance in the 1916 campaign.

The spring of 1916 saw a Russian advance south and west into Kurdistan. The Russian forces were entirely successful against the combined Turkish and Kurdish forces. They were accompanied by Armenian troops. Undoubtedly many atrocities were perpetrated upon the Kurds. Their people were massacred and their homes destroyed as they fled before the Russians. Many died in severe snow-storms in the mountains and many perished of the extreme heat in the plain of Mesopotamia during the summer. Thus the Kurds, forgetting what they had done to the Christians, remembered only their own hurts and swore vengeance. This advance line of the Russians was held until their breakup in the late summer of 1917.

During this period the Christians and the Moslems lived in comparative peace on the plains of Urumia and Salmas, but when the breakup of the Russian army came disturbances began. The disorderliness of the army gave opportunity for many oppressive acts against the Moslems. The bazaars of Urumia were burned and many stores were looted. This was the first loss that had come to the city of Urumia and it was well remembered by the people, who until this time had been kept from all disturbance largely by American influence.

About the first of December 1917, the Russians decided to withdraw all their forces from North-west Persia and then began the serious question of what the Syrian nation should do. There did not seem sufficient reason for their evacuation, for no enemy was in sight yet there was no assurance of security of life or property in the event of their remaining. In consultation with the Russian officers and with the Caucasus Government, then recognized by the Allied Governments, they decided to remain, and in connection with the Armenians to the North, endeavor to hold the Persian front against the Turks. With this in view they accepted arms from the Russian army and procured ammunition. Russian officers remained as their instructor. This arming was resented by the Persian Government, and complained of. The Syrians replied that they had no quarrel with Persia, that they anticipated no trouble with Persia, that they would not molest Persia and desired only to be permitted to remain on Persian soil in peace until their own territory in Kurdistan was sufficiently quiet for them to return to their own old homes. They were asked to disarm. They replied that being so close to the Turkish frontier in immediate contact with their old enemies, the Turks and Kurds, it was impossible for them to disarm, moreover that the Syrians of the mountains had always been independent tribes and had never been disarmed. But they assured the Persian authorities that they would give no cause for complaint by any untoward actions against Persian people. This was not satisfactory to the Persians and when the Russian withdrawal was about completed, in mid-January, attempts were made by the Persians to forcibly disarm these Syrians. In the city of Khoe a concerted attack was made, several Syrians were killed and all were disarmed. The rest were held as hostages for the good behavior and disarmament of their brethren in Salmas and Urumia. Later an attempt was made to disarm the Syrians in Salmas. There some twelve men were attacked and their arms taken. Mar Shimoon, the Patriarch of the Nestorian Church asked for the return of the arms. After much negotiation four guns were returned but the hurt remained. During the period of Russian withdrawal there was constant preaching in Salmas and Urumia by the Moslem Democrats urging all Moslems to arm. They were told that every man must have a gun, that he must sell his household goods and get a gun, and one of the exhorters, who had previously been friendly with the Christians, said in a public speech: "If you cannot get a gun any other way, sell your wife and buy one." Early in February troubles began in Urumia. Lone Syrians would be caught on the country roads and killed or disarmed.

On Tuesday, the 19th of February, there were simultaneous attacks on Syrians in several parts of the city when as many as thirty were disarmed and eight or ten killed. Wednesday two Persian Cossacks were killed in reprisal and some six Kurds were killed outside the city. During this time earnest efforts were being made to establish peaceful relations. Dr. Shedd and Mr. Nikitine, the Russian Consul, with Monseigneur Sontag of the French Mission, and the leaders of the Syrians and Armenians were in constant consultation and pleasing with the Persian authorities for the establishment of peaceful relations. The Governor, Idjlal-ol-Molk did not act. During these days there were constant rumors that the Persians were about to attack the Christians,

During this period the Christians and the Muslims lived in comparative peace on the plains of Syria and Palestine, but when the breakup of the Russian Empire came disturbances began. The disintegration of the empire gave opportunity for many aggressive acts against the Muslims. The Muslims of the area were killed and many others were forced to flee. This was the first time that such a large number of Muslims were killed and it was well remembered by the people, who still tell this story and keep it as a warning against any further aggression.

About the first of December 1917, the Russians decided to withdraw all their forces from North-west Syria and then began the serious question of what the Syrians would do. There did not seem sufficient reason for their evacuation, for no enemy was in sight yet there was no assurance of security of life or property in the event of their remaining. In consultation with the Russian officers and with the Government, then recognized by the Allied governments, they decided to remain, and in consultation with the Government of the North, they decided to hold the Syrian coast against the Turks. With this in view they accepted arms from the Russian army and procured ammunition. Russian officers remained as their instructors. This armament was recent and by the Russian Government, and complained of. The Syrians replied that they had no quarrel with Russia, that they anticipated no trouble with Russia, that they would not make Russia and desired only to be permitted to remain in Syria and in peace until their own territory in Palestine was completely quiet for them to return to their own land. They were asked to discuss the matter with their old enemies, the Turks and Arabs. It was impossible for them to discuss, however, that the British of the Government had always been independent tribes and had never been disturbed. But they wanted the British authorities that they would give no arms for anything to the Syrians and when the Russian people. This was not satisfactory to the Syrians and when the Russian withdrawal was about completed, in mid-January, a fight was made by the Syrians to forcibly disarm the Russians. In the city of Hama a concerted attack was made, several Russians were killed and all were driven. The next day the British were notified and a detachment of their troops in Hama and Hama. Later an attempt was made to disarm the Syrians in Hama. There were twelve men were arrested and their arms taken. Mr. Hume, the British of the British Government asked for the return of the arms. After such negotiation four men were returned and the arms returned. During the period of British withdrawal there was no movement of British troops by the British Government against all Muslims to arm. They were told that every man must have a gun, that he must sell his household goods and get a gun, and that of the Government, and had previously been friendly with the Christians, said in a public speech: "If you cannot get a gun any other way, sell your wife and buy one." Early in February trouble began in Hama. Some Syrians would be caught on the country roads and killed or disarmed.

On Tuesday, the 19th of February, there were simultaneous attacks on Hama in several parts of the city when no more than thirty were disarmed and eight were killed. Wednesday two British doctors were killed in Hama and some six Arabs were killed outside the city. During this time various efforts were being made to establish peaceful relations. Dr. Shedd and Mr. Hume, the British Consul, with Mr. Hume's family and Mr. Hume's family and a number of the British and Americans were in constant consultation and close with the British authorities for the establishment of peaceful relations. The Government, British officials did not act. During these days there were constant rumors that the Russians were about to attack the Christians.

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telling of the dastardly ways in which they would be put to death. The approaching attack was so evident that the Syrian leaders advised as to whether it would be better for them to take the lead with a surprise attack against the Moslems. They were urged to wait and they consented to wait until they were attacked, promising that they would do nothing to precipitate a battle. Friday, February 22nd, the storm broke. The Moslems attacked in force the home of Agha Petros, leader of the Syrian Army, known by the English name of Peter Illo, in whose headquarters considerable ammunition had been stored. About the same time an attack was made by the Persians in force upon some pieces of artillery that were being brought from the village of Degala to the village of Charbash by Russian officers assisted by enlisted Syrians. The attack was made at the city gate. The guns were saved by retreating and brought to Charbash by another route. The fighting immediately became general all along the line dividing the Christian and Moslem quarters of the City. The Kurds were divided. Many fought on the side of the Christians, others, of local extraction, fought on the side of the Moslems. Shots were fired directly at the American Mission compound and our buildings bear marks of the attack. In the afternoon other artillery was being brought from the village of Geogtaps. It was attacked by Persian Cossacks in force, led by their own general, as it was crossing the river bed, approaching the headquarters of the Cossacks. Assistance was given the convoy, the guns were saved and the Persian Cossacks defeated, the General being killed in the fight. About twenty of these Cossacks fled to and sought refuge in the American Mission, where they were kept in safety. Their Russian officer, General Stolder, with his wife and son, sought refuge in the Russian Consulate and were safe there. The fighting continued Friday night and until Saturday afternoon, when the city of Urumia surrendered, and in the course of a day quiet was established throughout the city. General Stolder and his family attempted to escape. They left their refuge in the Russian Consulate and had gotten some distance from the city when he and his son were killed, and it is believed his wife died of heart failure. The number killed in the city in this battle of February 22nd was greatly exaggerated by the Moslem reports, but as far as we could ascertain did not exceed six hundred. After the battle peaceful relations were established, the Moslems delivering up their arms and the city being under the control and patrol of the Christians. There were now hopes of complete reconciliation in the city, but Persians from outside interfered and would permit of no satisfactory peace.

The Democrats from Sherif Kianeh had long since taken possession of the boats on the lake and cut the road, so that Urumia had no communication with the outside world after the middle of January. Troops had been sent by the Democrats to Karabagh, between Salmas and Urumia to cut the northern road of Urumia. On this Pass all Christian travellers were attacked and killed, as many as forty-seven out of fifty on one occasion. Threats of Persian forces being sent from Tabriz around the southern end of the lake were constantly received, and we had letters from the Salduz Moslems informing us they had had orders from Tabriz to attack the Christians. Hunger did not permit them to move.

Mar Shimon had now returned to his home in Salmas. Sunday, March 17th, rumors came in that Mar Shimon, his brother David and other of his leading men had been treacherously massacred by Ismail Agha, a Shokok Kurd of Salmas, known as Simko. He was a Kurd of bad reputation generally, but of great force and power. Monday the rumors were confirmed and the story was this, that Mar Shimon had been invited to a conference with Persian officials sent from the city of Tabriz to establish peaceful relations with the Syrians.

He met this committee in the city of Dilman, about the sixteenth of March, and held a long conference with them, resulting, as he reported to his people, in the establishment of complete harmony between the Syrians and the Persians. On leaving this conference he was handed an invitation to meet Simko. His men advised him not to go, but he believed in the peaceful relations established and went, trusting Simko, who had already asserted his friendship with the Christians. Mar Shimoon had no fears. With some sixty-five or seventy of his men, both riders and footmen, he went to the town of Kona Shaar. Here Simko was waiting for him. He was received most cordially and was in conference for some time. His men were made suspicious during the conference by the gathering of armed Kurds on the adjoining roofs, but Mar Shimoon paid little attention. The conference ended in peace and they kissed each other on the mouth in token of the establishment of complete peaceful relations. Mar Shimoon then departed. He proceeded down the steps to his carriage, a short distance off in the court, with Simko attending him to the door. As he stepped into the carriage and was taking his seat, while his men were mounting their horses, Simko gave the signal and his armed men on the adjoining roofs all fired a volley into the hood of the carriage and the crowded escort. Mar Shimoon and some forty-five of his men were killed; the rest escaped, some wounded. That night Simko ran away with his men, back to his castle, and Mar Shimoon's men returned, found the body and took it away. The Persians in the city of Dilman immediately took as hostage all the Christians in that city, including the American missionary Dr. Dodd. They were held hostage under armed guard and without any freedom of movement for sixteen days, until the city was relieved by the Syrians. In the meantime, when the reports of the massacre of Mar Shimoon reached Urumia, his people could not be restrained. A massacre of the Kurds in the city of Urumia resulted as a method of "taking the blood of Mar Shimoon"; for the law of blood feuds is an old and established institution in the mountains of Kurdistan, both among the Syrians and the Kurds. As speedily as possible the Syrian authorities put down the uprising and peace was established again. Agha Petros now organized his Syrians for an attack upon Simko. He marched out with his small army over the districts of Brodosnai and Somai and after defeating Simko's outposts in many small battles, he attacked Simko established in his fortress at Chara. After thirty-six hours fighting Simko was defeated, many of his people were killed. His fortress fell into the hands of the Syrians, but he himself, with some five hundred of his men, escaped to Khoi. The Christians then came down the Salmas plain and relieved the Christians in the city of Dilman, which surrendered to them without fighting, and consequently none of its people were killed and no looting occurred. The army then returned home.

During the period of the absence of Agha Petros with his army, fighting occurred in some of the villages of Urumia. Armed men who had escaped from the city in the previous fighting had taken up their places in valley villages, one of which was named Karasanlui, which was particularly strong. Here several hundred men congregated. They precipitated a fight by the killing of two Christians who went to buy straw for their animals. The Christians then demanded the surrender of the village and its arms. The Moslems refused, and fighting proceeded. The strength of the castle was such that it could not be taken by rifle fire and therefore two mountain guns were taken down. After the firing of some shells the place was taken by the Christians and all of its defenders were put to death, quarter neither being asked nor given. Most terrifying stories reached us of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the

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He met this committee in the city of Baltimore, about the statement of James, and held a long conference with them, resulting, as he reported to his people, in the establishment of complete harmony between the Syrians and the Palestinians. On leaving this conference he was awarded an invitation to visit Britain. His men advised him not to go, but he believed in the peaceful relations established and went, trusting Britain, who had already assisted his friendship with the Christians. His men had no fears. With some six or seven of his men, both riders and footmen, he went to the town of London. There his men were waiting for him. He was received most cordially and was in conference for some time. His men were made suggestions during the conference by the gathering of armed bands on the adjoining coast, but his men paid little attention. The conference ended in peace and they kissed each other on the mouth in token of the establishment of complete peaceful relations. His men then departed. He proceeded down the coast to his castle, a short distance off in the coast, with him carrying him to the shore. As he stepped into the castle, and was taking his seat, while his men were mounting their horses, a signal was given and his armed men on the adjoining coast all fired a volley into the head of the castle and the crowd escaped. His men were wounded. That night his men were taken back to his castle, and his men's men returned, found the body and took it away. The Palestinians in the city of Britain immediately took as hostages all the Christians in that city, including the American physician Dr. John. They were held hostage under strict guard and without any freedom of movement for six days, until the city was relieved by the Syrians. In the meantime, when the reports of the massacre of the Christians reached Britain, his people could not be restrained. A massacre of the kind in the city of Britain resulted as a method of "taking the blood of the Christians"; for the law of blood feud is an old and evil custom in the mountains of Kurdistan, both among the Syrians and the Kurds. It is especially applicable to the Syrian authorities and down the coast. After that a new organization was organized in Britain for an attack upon him. He marched, but with his small army over the districts of Kurdistan and found and after defeating him a couple of small battles he returned to his castle. After thirty-six hours of fighting him was defeated, many of his people were killed. His fortress fell into the hands of the Syrians, but he himself, with some five hundred of his men, escaped to Erbil. The Christians then came down the plain and collected the Christians in the city of Britain, who were ordered to form without fighting and consequently none of the people were killed and no fighting occurred. The city then returned home.

During the period of the absence of Adam Pasha with his army, fighting occurred in some of the villages of Britain. Adam Pasha who had escaped from the city in the previous fighting had taken up their places in some villages, one of which was named Huzestan. When the Christians' army was defeated, they were driven out of the city. They tried to light a light by the killing of two Christians who went to buy straw for their animals. The Christians then demanded the surrender of the village and the army. The Muslims refused, and fighting proceeded. The strength of the castle was such that it could not be taken by rifle fire and therefore the mountain was taken down. After the killing of some shells the place was taken by the Christians and all of the defenders were put to death, except a few being spared for ransom. These soldiers and slaves remained as of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the

Christians upon the inhabitants of the village and the defenders of the fortress. It was reported that one thousand had been killed and that women and children had been freely massacred and their bodies mutilated. These stories became so prevalent, as told by the Moslems, that it was decided that a committee should make an investigation.

On April 6th, the first anniversary of America's entering the war, Mr. Cashin of the Russian Consulate, a doctor from the French military hospital in Urumia, and myself rode out to the village to investigate. We spent some hours in the village and fortress. It was an exceptionally strong place, with heavy, high mud walls with towers at the four corners, well loopholed for defensive purposes. There had been two entrances, a gate to the west and another to the south. The village lay just below it, the last building of the village being perhaps forty feet from the wall of the fortress. In the fortress there were two yards, separated by a strong wall, the inner portion of which contained rooms again defensible. The gates of the fortress had been blown in by the cannon and the fortress taken by rushing.

The story told by those who had participated in the fight was this: "Repeatedly the Syrians had asked for the peaceful surrender of the fortress but were refused. After some fighting the agent of the owner of the village with some Syrians, approached the fortress under a white flag, saying that the owner of the village desired its capitulation and surrender. The white flag was fired upon, the agent was wounded and one of the men killed. After the cannon had been brought into action a white flag was run up in the fortress and the Syrians went forward to take its surrender. Again they were fired upon and some killed. After this fighting was resumed and parts of the walls and gates were destroyed by bombardment." When further successful defense was impossible the defenders tried to dig through the walls and escape through the vineyard which offered a safe retreat. Some fifteen escaped this way, and the defenders evidently crowded close to this exit with the hope that they might succeed in escaping. It was at this place that the heaviest massacre occurred, for the people were congregated there. After a careful count of the dead bodies we estimated that not more than two hundred had been killed in all, of which possibly fifty were women and children. There was no massacre in the village and we found but eight dead bodies there. In the fortress the killing was promiscuous. Being a small place the shells had worked great havoc among the congregated people. Many had been killed by the shells, others by rifle fire, some had been burned and other dead bodies we saw without any evident wounds, which had probably died of fright. There was no mutilation of any of the bodies. Many had been burned, but whether the fire had been started by the bombardment, by hand-grenades, or to cover the excesses, we could not tell. The upper stories of the building gave very evident signs of burning by bombardment. The end seems to have been a desperate hand to hand fight at the secret exit and there was no surrender of the fort to the very end.

About April 16th reports came of the approach of a Turkish force of two thousand, with cannon, from Soujboulaga and Ushnoo, accompanied by Persians. Later the reports seemed to have considerable foundation and Agha Petros again marched out with his army to meet them. He went over the mountains, found the Turks in force, attacked at Ushnoo and defeated them. Returning through Sulduz, no attack was made on Persians and no looting was done. In the meantime the city of Dilman had again opened its gates to Persian forces, who killed some Syrians. They, in turn, were again attacked by the Syrians, defeated, and the city of Dilman this time suffered. These things occurred before

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On the night of the 1st of April, the inhabitants of the village and the members of the fortress. It was reported that the fortress had been killed and that 7 men and children had been freely massacred and their bodies mutilated. These attacks seemed to be a prelude to the attack on the fortress, but it was decided that a complete blockade should be made an investigation.

On April 1st, the first anniversary of America's entering the war, the Council of the American Government, a doctor from the French military hospital in Uman, and myself took one of the village to investigate. We went some distance in the village and fortress. It was an exceptionally strong place, with heavy, high walls with towers at the four corners, well equipped for defensive purposes. There had been two entrances, one to the east and another to the south. The village lay just below it, the last building of the village being a large tower built from the wall of the fortress. In the fortress there were 20 yards separated by a strong wall, the inner portion of which contained rooms and a kitchen. The tower of the fortress had been blown in by the cannon and the fortress taken by Russian.

The story told by the men and women who were in the fortress was that the fortress had been taken by the Russian on the night of the 1st of April. After seeing the signs of the village with some Russian, approached the fortress under a white flag, saying that the owner of the village desired its occupation and surrender. The white flag was then shown, the Russian women and one of the men killed. After the cannon had been brought into action a white flag was in the fortress and the Russian were ordered to leave the fortress. Again they were fired at and some killed. After this fighting was resumed and one of the wife and some were destroyed by bombardment. When further successful defense was impossible the Russian tried to dig through the walls and escape through the vineyard which offered a safe retreat. Some fifteen escaped this way, and the defense evidently ceased to life with the hope that they might succeed in escaping. It was at this place that the heaviest massacre occurred, for the Russian were so gassed there. After a careful count of the dead bodies we estimated that not more than 100 men and boys killed in all, of which possibly fifty were women and children. There was no massacre in the village and we found but eight dead bodies there. In the fortress the killing was tremendous. Being a small place the shells had worked great havoc among the concentrated people. Many had been killed by the shells, others by rifle fire, some had been burned and others had been killed by the Russian. There was no indication of any of the bodies. Many had been burned, but whether the fire had been started by the bombardment, or by cover the Russian, we could not tell. The sight of the bodies gave very evident signs of burning by bombardment. The end seems to have been a desperate hand to hand fight at the secret exit and there was no surrender of the fort to the very end.

About April 1st reports came of a process of a Russian force of two battalions, with cannon, that had been sent to the fortress by the Russian. The reports seemed to have considerable foundation and after some time we moved out with this army to meet them. We went over the mountain, found the force in force, attacked as Russian and defeated them. Nothing further. As it was made on Russian and no fighting was done. In the morning the city of Diliem had again opened its gates to Russian forces, this time with Russian. They in turn, were again attacked by the Russian, defeated, and the city of Diliem was then retaken. These things occurred before

I left Urumia, on the 27th of April. Since then reports have come of two other fights between the Syrians and the Turks, in each of which the Syrians have been successful. When I was leaving Urumia reports were coming in of the massacre of the Syrians in Khoi - in which place there were four thousand. These reports were confirmed in Tabriz.

I should have said previously that when the castle of Simko at Chara was captured, many incriminating documents were found. Letters from prominent Persian officials, including the Governor of Azerbaijan and the Peace Commissioners, that had been sent from the city of Tabriz, inciting Simko to rise against the Christians, were brought to Urumia and delivered to the military authorities. These letters, when I left, were still in the possession of the Christian people.

In closing this report, I would like to mention the following facts of definite interest.

1. The Syrians were organized by Russian officers and attended by one French officer. They were organized with no purpose whatever of attacking Persia but only for defensive purposes against the Turks and Kurds.

2. In all the fighting that occurred (up to April 27th) between Persian and Syrian forces, the Persians took the initiative. The Persian Democrats cut the roads to Salmas, to Sherif Khanah and to the south of the lake.

3. The leaders of the Kurapukha of Suldaz informed us they had been ordered from Tabriz to proceed against the Syrians.

4. The Kurds of Soujboulakh also, we were credibly informed, had received similar instructions.

5. Ismael Agha (Simko, the Shakoik Kurd) showed to Dr. Packard a letter from the Governor of Azerbaijan endeavoring to have him join the Persian officials, including a Peace Commission sent from Tabriz via Khoi, were found in Simko's house after its capture by the Syrians.

6. The reports of Moslems killed have been greatly exaggerated by the Moslems. In all, up to the 27th of April, the Russian Consul, Mr. Nikitine, French and Americans who were on the ground estimated the total number of Moslems killed at not higher than two thousand, five hundred.

7. The reports of Americans arming the Jelus (Syrians) is a lie, as is also the report that we have been feeding the army.

8. The report that Dr. Packard went to Khoi to organize and arm Jelus is also a lie. Dr. Packard went to Khoi to investigate the relief work and if possible to secure the transfer of the Jelus to Salmas, where relief work could be done more easily and the people be put in a safer position. The Persian Governor would not allow their removal, and is in that sense responsible for their later massacre, though we believe he did try to protect them.

9. During the fighting and for months afterwards, at least fifteen hundred Moslems and Kurds took refuge in the American Mission, and were safe, including the ring leaders of the uprising, Arshad-ul-Mulk and Arshad-ul-Hemayun.

I left Hama, on the 27th of April. Since then reports have come of two other flights between the Syrians and the Turks, in each of which the Syrians have been successful. When I was leaving Hama reports were coming in of the departure of the Syrians in April - in which case there were four successes. These reports were confirmed in Hama.

I should have said previously that when the castle at Hama at Hama was captured, many incriminating documents were found. Letters from prominent Persian officials, including the Governor of Aleppo and the Peace Commission, had been sent from the city of Hama, inciting Hama to rise against the Christians, were brought to Hama and delivered to the military authorities. These letters, when I left, were still in the possession of the Christian people.

In closing this report, I would like to mention the following facts of definite interest.

1. The Syrians were organized by Russian officers and maintained by one French officer. They were organized with no purpose whatever of attacking Hama but only for defensive purposes against the Turks and Kurds.

2. In all the fighting that occurred (up to April 27th) between Persian and Syrian forces, the Persians took the initiative. The Persians dominated and the Turks to follow. In April Hama and so the south of the lake.

3. The leaders of the Hama force of 5,000 men, as they had been ordered from Hama to proceed against the Syrians.

4. The Hama of Syria, as we were quickly informed, had been ordered to proceed against the Syrians.

5. The Hama of Syria, as we were quickly informed, had been ordered to proceed against the Syrians.

6. The reports of Hama had been given by friendly and hostile sources. It is all up to the 27th of April, the Hama of Syria. Hama was a town who were on the ground captured the total number of Hama killed by not higher than two thousand, five hundred.

7. The reports of Hama, as we were quickly informed, had been ordered to proceed against the Syrians.

8. The report that Dr. Richard was to Hama to examine and see if it was possible to secure the transfer of the Hama to Hama, where relief work could be done more easily and the people be put in a better position. The Persian Government would not allow that relief work, and in the same responsible for their later massacre, though we believe he did try to protect them.

9. During the fighting and for months afterwards, at least fifteen Hama and Kurds took refuge in the Hama of Syria, and were safe. I think the Hama of Syria, as we were quickly informed, had been ordered to proceed against the Syrians.

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Teheran, Persia.

Copy of Communication Received June 5, 1918.

- - - - -

To the Legations of the Allied - We Offer Our Petition.

It is not necessary to go into the details of what happened to our nation in the beginning of 1915, when one-third of our people were killed or died of epidemics. No doubt Your Excellencies may know the reason for this was that we joined with the Russian Army which was in these parts.

In 1916 the Russians organized a battalion of Assyrians who were refugees from Turkey and in 1917 formed a second battalion. When it became evident that the Russian Army would leave this region and that this portion of the front would be undefended, it was proposed by the officers of the Russian Army to increase the organization of national troops. This proposition was urgently pressed on us, not only by Russian but also by French and British officers. Assurances were given of financial support as well as officers. The Armenians of the region were organized along the same lines as the Assyrians.

It was mutually agreed that the Allies shall pay all the funds and guns and ammunition - in fact everything necessary for maintaining the army, and that we on our part should give our men to make up the fighting force. The purpose was made clear, which had two ends in view: first, to defend the Salmas and Urumia front against the invasion of the Caucasus which was so important for the Allies - secondly, to defend and keep our nation from the enemies who threatened to wipe us out of existence.

Soon opposition began from the Moslem democrats of Urumia who began to kill sporadically our soldiers and captured their rifles. This sort of disorder went on for several days and a number of our men were thus killed. This was followed by a general plan to massacre our nation. They began from Kabi where they captured all the mountaineers of Mar Shimoon and took away from them all the guns and ammunitions of the Russians. Even now there poor people are in captivity, some killed and many dying of starvation and disease.

While the conditions were not so satisfactory, Mar Shimoon wrote a letter to the Crown Prince in Tabriz thanking Persia for the kind permission they had given his people to reside in Persia and begged of him to keep them as guests temporarily until the opportune time comes when they would leave for their native land. Mar Shimoon further promised that with his men he would defend the interests of Persia in accord with the Government against any enemy. But before the Patriarch received any answer to his letter, the Moslems assaulted the Christians of Urumia. About 400 Karadagh horsemen with many armed men from the city tried to overwhelm us. They first attacked and threatened to take the ammunitions of the army, but were repulsed. Their attacks became general from all directions. All our efforts for peace were of no avail; thus apparently the existence of every Christian, native or foreign was in immediate danger.

It was now that the head of the army in council with the French, Russian and Americans, gave orders to the army to defend themselves and their homes. A battle ensued, in which the army became victorious and the city surrendered: soon fighting and pillaging stopped.

A few weeks
by which

AFRICAN LEGATION

Febrary, 1918.

Copy of Communication Received June 5, 1918.

It is not necessary to go into the details of what happened to our nation in the beginning of 1918, when one-third of our people were killed or died of epidemic. We doubt your intelligence may know the reason for this was that we joined with the Russian army which was in these parts.

In 1916 the Russians organized a battalion of Americans who were sent to Turkey and in 1917 formed a second battalion. When it became evident that the Russian army would leave this region and that this portion of the front would be unattended, it was proposed by the officers of the Russian army to increase the organization of national troops. This proposition was accepted by the Russian army. Not only by Russian but also by French and British officers. Assistance was given of financial support as well as officers. The Americans of the region were organized along the same lines as the Russians.

It was mutually agreed that the Allies shall pay all the funds and arms and ammunition - in fact everything necessary for maintaining the army, and that we on our part should give our men to make up the fighting force. The purpose was made clear, which had two ends in view: first, to defend the Russian and British front against the invasion of the Germans which was so important for the Allies - secondly - to return and keep our nation from the enemies who threatened to wipe us out of existence.

Soon opposition began from the other democrats of Ukraine who began to kill sporadically our soldiers and ordered their rifles. This sort of disorder went on for several days and a number of our men were killed. This was followed by a general plan to massacre our nation. They began from Kiev where they captured the government and took away from them all the guns and ammunition of the Russian army. Even now there are people in captivity, wounded, killed and many dying of starvation and disease.

While the conditions were not so satisfactory, Mr. Blinn wrote a letter to the Great Prince in Tbilisi thanking him for the kind permission they had given his people to reside in Persia and begged of him to keep them as guests temporarily until the opportunity came when they would leave for their native land. Mr. Blinn further promised that with his men he would defend the interests of Persia in accord with the Government against any enemy. But before the permission received any answer to his letter, the Russian cancelled the permission of Ukraine. About 500 Karabagh horsemen with many armed men from the city tried to overtake us. They first attacked and threatened to take the ammunition of the army, but were repulsed. Their attacks became general from all directions. All our efforts were of no avail, thus suggesting the existence of every Christian native or foreign was in immediate danger.

It was now that the head of the army in council with the French, Russian and American, gave orders to the army to defend themselves and their homes. A battle ensued, in which the army became victorious and the city saved. Soon fighting and pillaging stopped.

A few days after Mar Shimon went over to Salmas to work out a plan for peace by which he might be able to hinder any disorder or intention to fight. After making many efforts and going into several councils with the representatives from Khoi and Tabriz, finally he was invited by Ismael Agha (Simkoo) the Chief of Shakak Kurds, to attend a dinner and to arrange a plan for peace. After a seemingly friendly intercourse, Mar Shimon when departing in front of Simkoo's house all on a sudden was overwhelmed by a rain of bullets and was killed, together with one hundred and twenty-five of his best men. This tragedy brought about the battle of Simkoo by the order of Colonel Kouzine, the head of the Army. The enemy was totally defeated.

At the time of writing our Army just returned from Ushnoo and Soldooz, where they fought and defeated a strong Turkish army with four guns and eight rapid-firing guns. The Turks were demolished and ran away to all directions, throwing their cannons into the river. Our Army captured much ammunition and war material which was furnished to the Turks by the Persians. The Turkish army consisted of two Tabours of 2000 men and two Boligs of cavalry - all this force is totally precipitated.

After mentioning these few facts now, we beg of Your Excellencies to consider kindly the following points.

1. We Christians of Urumia, Assyrians or Armenians, and the Christians from Turkey, have no idea of rebellion against Persia or any disobedience to the Government, but we have always been loyal subjects.
2. We have not armed ourselves to fight with Persia, nor have we any intention to do so in the future. What we have done has been to defend ourselves from general massacre.
3. We have taken arms by the order and assistance of the Allies.
4. We therefore beg of Your Excellencies to work out a plan to keep our nation from annihilation by whatever terms you may see just to make with Persia. Should this not succeed - then make a way for us to immigrate from this place to some part of the world, where our poor people may live and not be a sacrifice for no purpose.

Signed by the Members of the
(Syrian) Central National Committee.

(Nine signatures.)

Secretary, Pera B. Mirza, Minister of large city church.
President, E. C. Lshoo, Canadian Subject, Clergyman.
Isaac M. Yonan, Prof. American School.
Pastor, N. G. Malech, British subject.
S. B. Aivas, M.D.
Chas. U. Areamuel
Joseph D. Kalaita
Askanlar S. Koshaba, M.D.
J. M. Yonan, M.D.

Dec. 1st 1918

KAIXHOSROW SHAHROKH
TÉHÉRAN

کیخسرو شاه رخ

تهران

Dear Sir:—

عنوان تلگرافی - شاه رخ

Teleg. Address

Shahrokh

Notwithstanding all the
distresses of Persia & Persians,
the rays of the welfare sun on your
respectable arrival shone to this Country
& wretched nation, but regrettably so soon
the globe turns back and soon the bright
sun will rise in the Western Hemisphere.

Although this is the habit of Nature
but still we hope that sacred conscience,
warm & zealous blood which God has
granted to your well-wishing, will
never be cold & for ever be full of
success & prosperity to assist us as
much as possible.

I am very sorry that I was not of
any use to ^{you} Your Honourable,
but I am sure you have been enough,

Dec. 1911

Successful in all your good intentions.
Herewith I offer my photo as a
slight souvenir & hope to get yours
as soon as possible.

Also a photo from H. E. Mochauern-
mammalik. The Foreign Minister enclosed.

I shall be lucky to see you once more before you start.

With good wishes for your success
and comfortable journey.

I am
Most sincerely yours
Kankhosram Shastri

H. plan.

Mr. President, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson.
American Legation
T. Heron.

STATIONERS WORKS
10, N. 1ST ST.
NEW YORK

I am very glad to hear
of your success in all your
endeavors. I am sure you will
continue to be successful in all
your efforts.

Also a letter from H. C. Johnson
recommending the Chicago
Committee. I shall be happy to see you
more before you start.

With great wishes for your success
and comfortable journey.

I am
Yours sincerely,
Wm. L. Garrison

W. L. Garrison
No. 25 N. 1st St. New York
Garrison Library
Garrison

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Monthly fee

FORWARDED.

from

to circuit at by

No.

Words.

Original date and time tendered by sender.

OPTIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Teheran
Dec 1, 1918

Amconsul,

Bagdad

For Dr. Wilfrid Post American Commission on arrival quote
General management Persian Relief is left in hands of Central
Section of Commission Teheran American Minister Chairman
Boyce Treasurer, yourself executive secretary stop Wilbur
Post advises following directions for all our medical and
surgical supplies in Bagdad including those brought by you stop
absolutely essential bring with you by motor transport
sterilizer, ligatures surgical instruments neosalvarsan
stop Omit entirely placebo tablets most of washing soda and
sugar stop Divide remainder into four portions for animal
transport if your motor transport insufficient First
portion for yourself Teheran from which Meshed to be supplied

for yourself Tehran from which needed to be supplied
 if your motor transport inefficient First
 top Divide remainder into food portions for animal
 and entirely placed tablets most of wearing rods and
 vest, ligatures surgical instruments necessary
 ly essential bring with you by motor transport
 supplies in Bagdad including those brought by you stop
 advise following directions for all our medical and
 resurter, yourself executive secretary stop Wilbur
 of Commission Tehran American Minister Chairman
 management Persian Relief is left in hands of Central
 Wilbur Post American Commission on arrival please

most	
least	

CO-ORDINATE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT	
Number	100
Room	100
Address	100

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Bill

FORWARDED.

from

to amount to by

No.

Words.

Original date and Date tendered by sender.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

- 2 -

stop Include laboratory supplies in this shipment stop
 second portion for Dr. Funk Hamadan Third portion for Dr.
 Frame Resht from which Tabriz to be supplied include
 sterilizers for Tabriz fourth portion for Urumia stop
 Start first three portions at once stop Leave Urumia portion
 in charge McDowell to be taken via Mosul stop Most important
 medicines in each portion are quinine, aspirin, Bismuth,
 neosalvarsan opium or derivatives and disinfectants.

Judson.

Teheran,

Dated, Nov. 30, 1918.

Recd. Dec. 2, 5:50a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Important, 54. Nov. 30, 11 a.m. For Vickrey. "Wertheim, Post, Jacksons and I leave for Baku December second en route Batum, Constantinople, Paris. Management Persian Relief confided central section commission Teheran, American Minister chairman, Boyce, Treasurer, Wilfred Post, secretary. Last mentioned sails from Bombay, December first. Will cable Caucasus needs from there. Baku repatriation requirements not large, food probably large but military protection must precede. Elmer Maynard now on their way Raqubeh to Baku.

Va le Hamadan advise wife California he will be home spring.

Wertheim, treasurer, advises our appropriations relief thus far covered by your August and Sept. remittances India 300,000 and your 775,000 appropriation September, December inclusive total 1,750,000 and kept balance. These sums carry work through the winter except for Azerbaijan and as supplementary needs other localities develop. Azerbaijan requirements not yet known. Urumia (?) winter Tebriz. Urumia largely depopulated, consuls not yet returned, governor not yet appointed, protection not yet provided.

Caldwell will cable Azerbaijan estimates.

Wire Arnett University no changes. Have home news cabled immediately to Teheran, Legation forwards. Judson"

CALDWELL

Tolson,

Dated, Nov. 20, 1918.

Reed, Dec. 8, 1918.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Important, 61. Nov. 20, 11 a.m. for Vicksburg. "Vicksburg,"
 Post, Jackson and I leave for Vicksburg second on route
 between Constantinople, Paris, Management for the Relief and
 fitted central section Constantinople, then on Vicksburg
 chairman, Boyce, Treasurer, killed Post, secretary, 1918.
 mentioned will from Bombay, December 1918. Will call
 German needs from there. When registration headquarters
 not large, food probably large and military protection and
 proceeds. When Maynard now on ship and Hadden to
 Val is Hadden advise wife California he will be home

Spring.

Wethers, Treasurer, advised our organization will
 have for covered by your report and report, 1918.
 300,000 and your 775,000 organization 1918.
 inclusive total 1,075,000 and kept balance. These were
 work through the winter except for assistance and as
 money needs other 1918-1919. 1918-1919.
 name not yet known. Urmas (?) winter 1918. Urmas
 largely depopulated, some not yet returned, 1918.
 yet appointed, protection not yet provided.

Osborne will call Hadden and

Wine Arnett University no changes. Have home

called immediately to Tehran, 1918-1919. 1918-1919.

Osborne

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

the military and university authorities have been most cordial. Such was not the case in most of the institutions. But now the war is over and at the close of this quarter the S. A. T. C. is to be abandoned and the University will return to regular academic work on the first of January. The return will no doubt be influenced somewhat by the lessons of war time so that the pre-war customs will not be entirely resumed.

I came to New York last night on my way to Yale to take up a financial study of Yale for the Alumni Committee of that institution. Mr. Dyerson thought I ought to do it for them, although I had declined to consider it. I expect to get

through by Christmas. I shall hope to have my book ready so far as the first copy is concerned by that time also. During the last quarter I have not been able to do anything on it, because of the complete rearrangement of all the University plans and methods to accommodate the S.A.T.C. Bertha is with me on my visit to Yale for a little change. She is rejoiced to hear of the prospect of your early return. We have all missed you a great deal.

The financial situation of the University is remarkably good, especially in view of the war conditions prevailing this quarter. The prospects are good for not touching the special contingent fund which was set aside.

Please give our warmest regards to Dr. Post. We saw Mrs Judson last week. She was very well. Bertha joins me in most affectionate regards. Yours very sincerely
Trevor Arnett

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

✓
Dec. 3, 1918.

My dear President Judson:-

We are delighted to hear that you will soon be on your homeward journey. Perhaps you have already started if the report that you were to leave Persia about December first was correct.

The cablegrams which you sent to me from time to time came safely and usually were received on the same day on which they were sent. As soon as they came to me I sent them promptly to Mrs Judson. We shall all be very happy when you reach Chicago again.

We have all followed the reports of your journey with the greatest interest

and are rejoiced to hear that you have been able to accomplish so much. The need was certainly very great, and now that the fighting is over, I hope that it will be possible to relieve it very speedily.

During the past quarter there have been many changes at the University because of the work for the Student Army Training Corps. Practically all the men at the University were members of that body, and were therefore under military as well as University control. They were paid thirty dollars per month each by the Government, and the University was paid \$1.63 per man per day for board, quarters and instruction. Altogether we had about twelve hundred students in the corps. The mixture of military and academic work was not ideal, but the relations between

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 3, 1918.

President Judson,
Care of American embassy,
Teheran, Persia.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Those who fled from Urumia went directly to a place where Help was ready for them; but those who were unable to get away are in a most desperate condition and their cry can only reach high heaven for a time. We who would help them are also unable to get word out in time to get the necessary help for this winter. Many have died and many more will die before we can give them any substantial aid.

In the Khey region perhaps 600 Christians are left. There are no men and boys above ten for they have all been killed. The girls and young women are almost all captives in the hands of Moslems and Kurds, while the old and unattractive are turned out to wander and beg. The merciless infirmity of their former Moslem neighbors will bring many of them to a speedy death from starvation and exposure. About 2,000 Syrians and 600 Armenians were massacred in this region. A few of the remnant have made their way to Tabriz and we have arranged for the bringing over of others? but the care of the unfortunate remnant that remains there is not yet possible.

In Salmas there has been great destruction of Christian and Moslem villages alike. The Christian remnant is small but in absolute destitution. It may be necessary to move the remaining Christians from both Khey and Salmas to Tabriz or to Urumia, but the care of them will be most difficult.

In Urumia there were 150 refugees in our city yards and 250 in the College and Hospital compounds when we were expelled from our homes and deported. Since we came away more refugees have been sent to our yards until there must now be as many as 650. In addition to these there are not less than a thousand in the homes of Moslems. Their protectors are tired of them now and are putting them out, according to a letter received today, and they are absolutely destitute and can find no way to secure food for themselves and must soon die of starvation unless our help reaches them in time. These 2,500 Christians in N.W. Persia, who have been stripped of everything that they possess and whose male relatives have all been killed while they themselves are still in the hands of their enemies, who have oppressed them all their lives whenever they could find an opportunity without the restraint of the influence of some great Christian power in this region, are among the most pitiable specimens of humanity to be found today. Every removal of such restraint has been the signal for a fresh outburst of lust and violence.

The governor of this province and the crown prince are willing to have us undertake to help them and do something at the same time for the most needy Moslems as well, but the roads are so unsafe and conditions so unsettled that a trip to Urumia at this time does not seem advisable. We have, however, found a way of helping them temporarily and can probably keep them alive until we can go over and open up regular work again.

This province has suffered heavily from the movement of hostile forces. Twice it has been occupied by the Russians and twice by the Turks, besides being in the hands of Persian revolutionary forces in some places and in others in the hands of Syrians and Armenians. Many parts of the province are absolutely fallow, without the touch of a plough-point for the last three years. Hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle, oxen, and sheep, and thousands of mules, donkeys and camels have been commandeered. A very considerable portion of the feed needed by these forces has been collected in the country, and many unripe fields have been destroyed by pasturing them, in Salmas, Enzel, Urumia, Tergawar, Mergawar, Ushnukh, and Sulduz. The last blow has been most destructive and has left the country most depleted, for the Turks have taken possession of most of the crops and have destroyed much. They are still busy carting loot over the border, though it is some time since their business has been settled up.

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 3, 1918.

President Johnson,
Care of American Embassy,
Tehran, Persia.
My dear Dr. Johnson:-

Those who fled from Urmia went directly to a place where help was ready for them; but those who were unable to get away are in a most desperate condition and their cry can only reach high heaven for a time. We who would help them are also unable to get word out in time to get the necessary help for this winter. Many have died and many more will die before we can give them any substantial aid.

In the Khoy region perhaps 600 Christians are left. There are no men and boys above ten for they have all been killed. The girls and young women are almost all captives in the hands of Moslems and Kurds, while the old and unattractive are turned out to wander and beg. The merciless intolerance of their former Moslem neighbors will bring many of them to a speedy death from starvation and exposure. About 2,000 Syrians and 800 Armenians were massacred in this region. A few of the remnant have made their way to Tabriz and we have arranged for the bringing over of others; but the care of the unfortunate remnant that remains there is not yet possible.

In Salmas there has been great destruction of Christian and Moslem villages alike. The Christian remnant is small but in absolute destitution. It may be necessary to move the remaining Christians from both Khoy and Salmas to Tabriz or to Urmia, but the care of them will be most difficult.

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The governor of this province and the crown prince are willing to have us undertake to help them and do something at the same time for the most needy Moslems as well, but the roads are so unsafe and conditions so unsettled that a trip to Urmia at this time does not seem advisable. We have, however, found a way of helping them temporarily and can probably keep them alive until we can go over and open up regular work again.

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President Judson - No. 2.

There is great suffering in the city of Tabriz with many deaths from starvation. Work must be done on a large scale here this winter, but we have a very small force with which to undertake it. Is it not possible for some members of the committee visiting Persia to spend the winter here and help us? We have sent a message requesting the return of Mr. Gifford, but it may be some time before he can reach us.

Perhaps the greatest task before us is the rehabilitation work that will be necessary. Money should be in hand to start this work now, for the necessary seed will have to be purchased at some distance and its transportation will require much time. Last year, in the fall and spring, we sowed more than 120 tons of seeds - wheat, barley, millet, peas, beans, potatoes and rice. This fall we have been unable to sow a single seed and little or nothing has been planted on the other side of the Lake of Urumia. This winter will be harder than any since the war began and next year may be the worst we have seen. We should try to make the largest spring sowing possible. Ordinarily the spring sowing of grain in this region is not one fourth of the total sowing. If it is in any way possible we should be ready to furnish not less than fifty tons of seeds.

The hope for the immediate future is lessened by the fact that almost no work animals are left in this whole region. The warring forces have consumed most of them. The enclosed letter to Mr. Allen will show my idea to meet this shortage of animals.

We need \$150,000.00 per month until after the spring sowing - more if the rate of exchange continues as low as at present. How are we to obtain this? We have been hoping daily that the telegraph line would open so that we could send out information and make an appeal, but it will be some days yet before this is possible. Can we not find some way of bringing pressure on the Imperial Bank of Persia to reopen its branch here and arrange for the early transfer of funds deposited with it for our relief work? Please forward our appeal for funds and urge that they be supplied speedily. It is impossible for us to stop our work and it would be a great pity to have to borrow and pay a high rate of interest, when we have to lose so much in exchange.

Another great need faces us. Just now returning refugees are making their way back from Hamadan. Some are coming via Kazvin, Zenjan and Miana to Tabriz, while it is reported that many more are going via Bejar, Sainkalla and Sulduz. Their condition is most deplorable. Already I have rented two large stopping places for them as they pass through Tabriz.

We hope to hear very soon that some members of the visiting committee are starting for Tabriz. Our problem is a difficult one. The high prices and shortage of supplies are only a small part of our troubles. Inefficient government, unsafe roads, insufficient transport etc. add greatly to our burdens, for our work must be spread over a very wide stretch of territory. Thanking you in advance for your efforts in our behalf, I am

Most sincerely yours,

H. P. Packard

P.S. Besides the above mentioned letter to Mr. Allen I enclose also a brief note to Mr. Paddock about the all-important matter of a stable government for this province.

H. P.

There is great suffering in the city of Tabriz with many deaths from starvation. Work must be done on a large scale here this winter, but we have a very small force with which to undertake it. Is it not possible for some members of the committee visiting Persia to spend the winter here and help us? We have sent a message requesting the return of Mr. Gifford, but it may be some time before he can reach us.

Perhaps the greatest task before us is the rehabilitation work that will be necessary. Money should be in hand to start this work now, for the necessary seed will have to be purchased at some distance and its transportation will require much time. Last year, in the fall and spring, we sowed more than 250 tons of seeds - wheat, barley, millet, beans, peas, potatoes and rice. This fall we have been unable to sow a single seed and little or nothing has been planted on the other side of the Lake of Urmia. This winter will be harder than any since the war began and next year may be the worst we have seen. We should try to make the largest spring sowing possible. Ordinarily the spring sowing of grain in this region is not one fourth of the total sowing. If it is in any way possible we should be ready to furnish not less than fifty tons of seeds.

The hope for the immediate future is lessened by the fact that almost no work animals are left in this whole region. The working forces have consumed most of them. The enclosed letter to Mr. Allen will show my idea to meet this shortage of animals.

We need \$150,000.00 per month until after the spring sowing - more if the rate of exchange continues as low as at present. Now are we to obtain this? We have been hoping daily that the telegraph line would open so that we could send out information and make an appeal, but it will be some days yet before this is possible. Can we not find some way of bringing pressure on the Imperial Bank of Persia to reopen its branch here and arrange for the early transfer of funds deposited with it for our relief work? Please forward our appeal for funds and urge that they be supplied speedily. It is impossible for us to stop our work and it would be a great pity to have to borrow and pay a high rate of interest, when we have to lose so much in exchange.

Another great need faces us. Just now returning refugees are making their way back from Hamadan. Some are coming via Kermán, Isfahan and Mianeh to Tabriz, while it is reported that many more are going via Bajar, Sainkalia and Sulaiman. Their condition is most deplorable. Already I have rented two large stopping places for them as they pass through Tabriz.

We hope to hear very soon that some members of the visiting committee are starting for Tabriz. Our problem is a difficult one. The high prices and shortage of supplies are only a small part of our troubles. Inefficient government, unsafe roads, inefficient transport etc. add greatly to our burdens, for our work must be spread over a very wide stretch of territory.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts in our behalf, I am,
Most sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a postscript or additional notes.]

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 3, 1918.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

The work animals in our section have almost entirely disappeared. The different forces that have occupied this part of Persia have consumed, broken down in service and shipped out of the country hundreds of thousands and marauders have also taken heavy levies away. To make up for this shortage of animals we should try to get hold of some of the tractors that have been doing such good work in Mesopotamia. Urumia needs 4,000 ox-teams. Sulduz needs as many and Enzel, Salmas, Baradost, Tergawar, Dasht, Mergawar, Dashtebil and Ushnukh together will need as many more. So many animals cannot be found, but a large part of the work could be accomplished by a few good tractors in each region. We should try to get as many as 20 of these machines, and it would be best to have the complete machine that not only plows but also harrows and drills in the grain at one trip. The matter of a few threshing machines might as well be taken up at the same time.

Will you please look up this matter there and let us know what can be done to secure machines there, and if it is not possible to get any there please get the word out and try to get some of them started for Batoum by the first boat that will accept freight from N.Y. to Batoum, for we should be able to get things bonded through (it might even be franked through for relief work) since our allies are to have charge of the Caucasus, and it may be that the way will be so well broken that poor missionaries can get a few things bonded through and not have to wait so many months for their goods to be delivered as has been required by the old caravan route.

We are glad to know that you and Mr. McDowell are again back in the work for the loss of Dr. Shedd has left a great gap. The needs in this part of the country are partially set forth in the enclosed letter to Dr. Judson which I trust will bring a response soon. Dr. Vanneman goes as soon as the roads are open and Mr. Jessup is fully occupied with his school work. Dr. Dodd has cleaned up the Hospital here and is getting ready to open soon and Dr. Ellis is to live out in the Lamme house and help him out. The plan is to have him live in the Vanneman house and carry on the dispensary work and help the other men out whenever it is necessary; but I am afraid that it will be necessary for me to go to Urumia and stay there permanently after a very short time. We have Persian guards on the mission properties and they are occupied by refugees so that they will need almost complete renovation as soon as we plan to occupy them.

The enclosed brief report of the destruction of the orphanage will show what a narrow escape our mission had, especially when you learn of the terrible fate of the French Mission as I have reported in a letter to the Pope; a copy of which I have also sent your way.

Our losses are tremendous. We shall have to begin anew in every department. The estimate of losses has not been completed, but I will send you a copy as soon as it is ready. I have tried to make a reckoning that will make it possible for us to reestablish the work. It may be that I can make a much more complete and exact statement after I have visited the places as I plan to do as soon as it is safe for anyone to go to Urumia.

We all unite in kindest regards to you all.

Very truly yours,

H.T.P.

Yakima, Wash.
Feb. 2, 1918.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

The work animals in our section have almost entirely disappeared. The different horses that have occupied this part of Yakima have been broken down in service and shipped out of the country. Thousands and thousands have also been heavily loaded away. To make up for this shortage of animals we should try to get hold of some of the tractor that have been doing good work in Washington. Urmia needs 4,000 ox-drawn, bullock drawn and mule drawn, but a large part of the work should be accomplished by a few good tractors in each region. We should try to get as many as 20 of these machines, and it would be best to have the complete machine that not only plow but also harrow and roll in the grain at one trip. The matter of a few threshing machines might as well be taken up at the same time. Will you please look up this matter there and let us know what can be done to secure machines there, and if it is not possible to get any there please get the word out and try to get some of them started for Yakima by the first boat that will accept freight from N.Y. to Yakima, for we should be able to get things shipped through it might even be franked through for relief work) since our allies are having charge of the Yakima, and it may be that the way will be so well broken that your missionaries can get a few things loaded through and not have to wait so many months for their goods to be delivered as has been reported by the old caravan route.

We are glad to know that you and Mr. McDevell are again back in the work for the loss of Dr. Shedd. You left a great gap. The needs in this part of the country are particularly felt in the enclosed letter to Dr. Johnson which I trust will bring a response soon. Dr. Vandeman is as soon as the roads are open and Mr. Johnson is being equipped with his motor car. Dr. Deak has cleaned up the Hospital here and is getting ready to open soon and Mr. Ellis is to live out in the Indian house and help him out. The plan is to have five in the Yakima house and carry on the dispensary work and help the other men out whenever it is necessary; but I am afraid that it will be necessary for me to go to Yakima and stay there permanently after a very short time. We have Persian friends on the station properties and they are occupied by refugees so that they will need almost complete renovation as soon as we plan to occupy them.

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We all unite in kindest regards to you all.

Very truly yours,

H. H. H.

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 4, 1918.

My dear Mr. Paddock:-

There is a tremendous relief need in N.W. Persia and we should be ready to spend 150,000 to 200,000 tomans per month, but such a work will be absolutely impossible until there is a little more certainty of a stable government, which will guarantee safer roads and greater security to life and property. The return of refugees with the report that their armed men have not been disarmed strikes terror into the hearts of Moslems on the other side of the Lake for they know that their crimes against humanity, committed on the poor fallen remnant of Christians that fall into their hands, are worthy of most merciless punishment. They fear that any force that contains Christians from this region, even if it is under the direction of British officers, cannot fail to administer a summary justice to quite a number of them.

General Andronik is evidently on the warpath and is wreaking his vengeance on the Moslem villages in the Caucasus. Moslem Caucasians are entering Persia at Julfa, many of them armed, and nothing is being said. It does not seem to me that this augurs well for the peace and quiet of this region, unless there is some preparation being made in Teheran that will pacify Azerbaijan. We hear that a governor has been chosen but lack of communications by telegraph makes it impossible to know definitely who it is and whether he will come with a force sufficient to control affairs.

I have a large amount of correspondence for you which I had hoped to hand to you on your arrival here, but I did not imagine that it would have to wait so long or I would have sent it on to Teheran.

We sincerely hope that the British will take up matters vigorously and give us such peace on the border as we have not seen for many years. The situation cannot very well clear up along the border until their power is felt. The weakness of the Persian authorities gives just such a chance as Simko and his ilk are looking for. It is reported that he has some 3,000 men about him and it would not be strange if it were true, for he is one who has profited greatly by the disorders and his granaries are full. Semai had splendid crops and he also had an opportunity to plunder much of the grain of the Salmas plain.

I am sending this to Zenjan (Care of Mr. Coffey) and to Kazvin as well, hoping to catch you at the earliest possible moment, for it is most important that a stable government should be established soon and you may be able to encourage it. Then we can hope for the opening of the bank again and the facilitation of the transfer of money and a more energetic relief work will then be possible. This will save many lives and prevent untold suffering.

Most sincerely yours,

H. P. Packard

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 4, 1918.

My dear Mr. Pechouck:

There is a tremendous relief need in N.W. Persia and we should be ready to spend 150,000 to 200,000 dollars per month, but such work will be absolutely impossible until there is a little more certainty of a stable government, which will guarantee safer roads and greater security to life and property. The return of refugees with the report that their armed men have not been dismissed strikes terror into the hearts of Muslims on the other side of the Lake for they know that their crimes against humanity, committed on the poor fellow remnants of Christians that fall into their hands, are worthy of most merciless punishment. They fear that any force that contains Christians from this region, even if it is under the sanction of British officials, cannot fail to administer a summary justice to quite a number of them.

General Andronik is evidently on the warpath and is wreaking his vengeance on the Muslim villages in the Caucasus. Muslim Christians are entering Persia at Julfa, many of them armed, and nothing is being said. It does not seem to me that this augurs well for the peace and quiet of this region, unless there is some preparation being made in Persia that will satisfy Andronik. We hear that a governor has been chosen but lack of communication by telegraph makes it impossible to know definitely who it is and whether he will come with a force and intent to control affairs.

I have a large amount of correspondence for you which I had hoped to hand to you on your arrival here, but I did not know that it would have to wait so long or I would have sent it on to London.

We sincerely hope that the British will take up matters vigorously and give us such peace on the border as we have not seen for many years. The situation cannot very well clear up along the border until their power is felt. The weakness of the Persian government is that it has some 5,000 men about him and it would not be wrong to say that he is one who has profited greatly by the disorders and his granaries are full. He has splendid crops and he also has an opportunity to plunder much of the grain of the Salmas plain.

I am sending this to London (Care of Mr. Colley) and to Kazvin as well, hoping to catch you at the earliest possible moment. For it is most important that a stable government should be established soon and you may be able to encourage it. Then we can hope for the opening of the bank again and the facilitation of the transfer of money and a more energetic relief work will then be possible. This will save many lives and prevent untold suffering.

Most sincerely yours,

W. P. G. Colley

Tabriz, Persia,
Dec. 3, 1918.

President Judson,
Care of American embassy,
Teheran, Persia.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Those who fled from Urumia went directly to a place where Help was ready for them; but those who were unable to get away are in a most desperate condition and their cry can only reach high heaven for a time. We who would help them are also unable to get word out in time to get the necessary help for this winter. Many have died and many more will die before we can give them any substantial aid.

In the Khoy region perhaps 600 Christians are left. There are no men and boys above ten for they have all been killed. The girls and young women are almost all captives in the hands of Moslems and Kurds, while the old and unattractive are turned out to wander and beg. The merciless infirmerence of their former Moslem neighbors will bring many of them to a speedy death from starvation and exposure. About 2,000 Syrians and 600 Armenians were massacred in this region. A few of the remnant have made their way to Tabriz and we have arranged for the bringing over of others? but the care of the unfortunate remnant that remains there is not yet possible.

In Salmas there has been great destruction of Christian and Moslem villages alike. The Christian remnant is small but in absolute destitution. It may be necessary to move the remaining Christians from both Khoy and Salmas to Tabriz or to Urumia, but the care of them will be most difficult.

In Urumia therewere 150 refugees in our city yards and 250 in the College and Hospital compounds when we were expelled from our homes and deported. Since we came away more refugees have been sent to our yards until there must now be as many as 650. In addition to these there are not less than a thousand in the homes of Moslems. Their protectors are tired of them now and are putting them out, according to a letter received today, and they are absolutely destitute and can find no way to secure food for themselves and must soon die of startation unless our help reaches them in time. These 2,500 Christians in N.W.Persia, who have been stripped of everything that they possess and whose male relatives have all been killed while they themselves are still in the hands of their enemies, who have oppressed them all their lives whenever they could find an opportunity without the restraint of the influence of some great Christian power in this region, are among the most pitiable specimens of humanity to be found today. Every removal of such restaaint has been the signal for a fresh outburst of lust and violence.

The governor of this province and the crown prince are willing to have us undertake to help them and do something at the same time for the most needy Moslems as well, but the roads are so unsafe and conditions so unsettled that a trip to Urumia at this time does not seem advisable. We have, however, found a way of helping them temporarily and can probably keep them alive until we can go over and open up regular work again.

This province has suffered heavily from the movement of hostile forces. Twice it has been occupied by the Russians and twice by the Turks, besides being in the hands of Persian revolutionary forces in some places and in others in the hands of Syrians and Armenians. Many parts of the province are absolutely fallow, without the touch of a plough-point for the last three years. Hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle, oxen, and sheep, and thousands of mules, donkeys and camels have been commandeered. A very considerable portion of the feed needed by these forces has been collected in the country, and many unripe fields have been destroyed by pasturing them, in Salmas, Enzel, Urumia, Tergawar, Mergawar, Ushnukh, and Sulduz. The last blow has been most destructive and has left the country most depleted, for the Turks have taken possession of most of the crops and have destroyed much. They are still busy carting loot over the border, though it is some time since their business has been settled up.

My dear Dr. Johnson:-
The Committee of the American Embassy,
Tehran, Persia.

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There is great suffering in the city of Tabriz from starvation. Work must be done on a large scale here this winter, but we have a very small force with which to undertake it. Is it not possible for some members of the committee visiting Persia to spend the winter here and help us? We have sent a message requesting the return of Mr. Gifford, but it may be some time before he can reach us.

Perhaps the greatest task before us is the rehabilitation work that will be necessary. Money should be in hand to start this work now, for the necessary seed will have to be purchased at some distance and its transportation will require much time. Last year, in the fall and spring, we sowed more than 120 tons of seeds—wheat, barley, millet, peas, beans, potatoes and rice. This fall we have been unable to sow a single seed and little or nothing has been planted on the other side of the Lake of Urumia. This winter will be harder than any since the war began and next year may be the worst we have seen. We should try to make the largest spring sowing possible. Ordinarily the spring sowing of grain in this region is not one fourth of the total sowing. If it is in any way possible we should be ready to furnish not less than fifty tons of seeds.

The hope for the immediate future is lessened by the fact that almost no work animals are left in this whole region. The warring forces have consumed most of them. The enclosed letter to Mr. Allen will show my idea to meet this shortage of animals.

We need \$150,000.00 per month until after the spring sowing - more if the rate of exchange continues as low as at present. How are we to obtain this? We have been hoping daily that the telegraph line would open so that we could send out information and make an appeal, but it will be some days yet before this is possible. Can we not find some way of bringing pressure on the Imperial Bank of Persia to reopen its branch here and arrange for the early transfer of funds deposited with it for our relief work? Please forward our appeal for funds and urge that they be supplied speedily. It is impossible for us to stop our work and it would be a great pity to have to borrow and pay a high rate of interest, when we have to lose so much in exchange.

Another great need faces us. Just now returning refugees are making their way back from Hamadan. Some are coming via Kazvin, Zenjan and Miana to Tabriz, while it is reported that many more are going via Bejar, Sainkalla and Sulduz. Their condition is most deplorable. Already I have rented two large stopping places for them as they pass through Tabriz.

We hope to hear very soon that some members of the visiting committee are starting for Tabriz. Our problem is a difficult one. The high prices and shortage of supplies are only a small part of our troubles. Inefficient government, unsafe roads, insufficient transport etc. add greatly to our burdens, for our work must be spread over a very wide stretch of territory. Thanking you in advance for your efforts in our behalf, I am

Most sincerely yours,

H. P. Packard

P.S. Besides the above mentioned letter to Mr. Allen I enclose also a brief note to Mr. Paddock about the all-important matter of a stable government for this province.

H. P.

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Dec. 3, 1919.

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H. P. P.

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Most sincerely yours,

H. P. Paddock

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Dec. 3, 1918.

My dear President Judson:-

We are delighted to hear that you will soon be on your homeward journey. Perhaps you have already started if the report that you were to leave Persia about December first was correct.

The cablegrams which you sent to me from time to time came safely and usually were received on the same day on which they were sent. As soon as they came to me I sent them promptly to Mrs Judson. We shall all be very happy when you reach Chicago again.

We have all followed the reports of your journey with the greatest interest

that the fighting is over, I hope that
we are certainly very glad, and now
no more.

copy is concerned by that time also. During
the last quarter I have not been able
to do anything on it, because of the
complete rearrangement of all the University
plans and methods to accomodate the
S.A.T.C. Bertha is with me on my visit
to Yale for a little change. She is rejoiced
to hear of the prospect of your early return.
We have all missed you a great deal.

The financial situation of the University
is remarkably good, especially in view of
the war conditions prevailing this quarter.
The prospects are good for not touching the
special contingent fund which was set
aside.

I leave you our warmest regards to Dr.
Post. He saw Mrs. Judson last week. She was
very well. Bertha joins me in most affectionate
regards. Yours very sincerely
Grevor Amett

need was certainly very great, and now that the fighting is over, I hope that it will be possible to relieve it very speedily.

During the past quarter there have been many changes at the University because of the work for the Student Army Training Corps. Practically all the men at the University were members of that body, and were therefore under military as well as University control. They were paid thirty dollars per month each by the Government, and the University was paid \$1.63 per man per day for board, quarters and instruction. Altogether we had about twelve hundred students in the corps. The mixture of military and academic work was not ideal, but the relations between

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

the military and university authorities have been most cordial. Such was not the case in most of the institutions. But now the war is over and at the close of this quarter the S. A. T. C. is to be abandoned and the University will return to regular academic work on the first of January. The return will no doubt be influenced somewhat by the lessons of war time so that the pre-war customs will not be entirely resumed.

I came to New York last night on my way to Yale to take up a financial study of Yale for the Alumni Committee of that institution. Mr. Ryerson thought I ought to do it for them, although I had declined to consider it. I expect to get

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

December 4, 1918

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CHAIRMEN OF
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OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Judson:

I have yours of the 28th, and would assure you that Dr. Sidney Mezes is the one who first suggested Dr. Judson for the Persian Commission, and while I have no information whatever on the subject, I can well understand how he may want Dr. Judson's counsel in Paris in the near future.

I have this morning been called on the telephone by Mrs. Wertheim to say that she has a cablegram direct from Mr. Wertheim, indicating that he expects to spend Christmas in Constantinople. This, of course, may or may not involve Dr. Judson, but I assume the two will be together, Dr. Judson probably coming on to Paris soon after that time.

We are sending a commission to Turkey, which commission, we hope, will connect with Dr. Judson at the earliest possible point, but probably not before Paris. Mr. Wertheim may possibly remain in Constantinople.

The word "Stop" in my cablegram concerning Dr. Barton's proceeding to Constantinople was simply the typographical method of inserting a period at the end of a sentence, and had nothing to do with any desires or instructions for Dr. Judson, though, of course, we do desire him to stop at Constantinople or some other point long enough to counsel with Dr. Barton and the Turkish Commission.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
Secretary

CVV-HN

COPY

C A B L E G R A M

313 NYMX 1110PM 91 PASS NY
BAGHDAD DEC 4
LAYMAN NY (LAYMAN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT 1 MADISON AVENUE)

TWENTYSIXTH QUOTE ROBERT MCDOWELL LEFT CAUCASUS IN AUGUST REPORTS
ELDER ADD ARROL OF ARMY Y M C A CONTINUING RELIEF WORK EVER SINCE
MARCH ON BORROWED MONEY THIRTYTHOUSAND PEOPLE SUPPORTED BY INDUSTRIES
ALSO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND REFUGEES FROM LATEST MASSACRES IN HILLS
DYING BY HUNDREDS DAILY FROM HUNGER AND CHOLERA TURKS AND GERMANS
REMOVED AVAILABLE WHEAT GENERAL STARVATION IMMINENT WHEAT MUST BE
NEGOTIATED FROM COSSACKS IMMEDIATE CREDIT AND ADDITIONAL WORKERS
ESPECIALLY PHYSICIANS IMPERATIVE WE EXPECT TO PROCEED TO CAUCASUS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE MAYNARD EIMER END QUOTE

AM CONSUL BAGHDAD

COPY

G A B L E R A M

318 NYRK 1110PM 31 PASS NY
BAGHDAD DEC 4
LAXMAN NY (LAXMAN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT 1 MADISON AVENUE)

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NEGOTIATED FROM COSSACKS IMMEDIATE CREDIT AND ADDITIONAL WORKERS
SPECIALLY PHYSICIANS IMPERATIVE WE HERETO TO PROCEED TO CAUCASUS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE MAXWELL NIMMER END QUOTE

AM CONSUL BAGHDAD

Copy.

No- R. 40,
Headquarters,
Enzeli

December 5, 1918

To

The American Persian Relief Commission,

RELIEF FUNDS

Dear Sirs:

With respect to the disposal of the second
(December) installment of L8000 I beg to make the
following proposal: -

Dr Frame has, during November, incurred
liabilities in relieving the Armenian Refugees at Resht
in excess of the share allotted to him viz:- L 2000 -

I propose to ask him to pay the balance debit
of November account in addition to any expenses he may
incur on Armenian Relief during December, out of the
L 8000 for December to be placed at the disposal of
the O. C. Enzeli.

The balance will be applied in purchasing
clothes etc., for ^hthe Armenian orphans.

Yours sincerely

(signed) W. Little

Lieut. Col.

Commanding Enzeli.

Copy.

No. H. 40,
Headquarters,
Karsell

December 5, 1918

To

The American Persian Relief Commission

RELATIVE FUNDS

Dear Sirs:

With respect to the disposal of the second

(December) installment of £5000 I beg to make the

following proposal: -

Dr. Frenn has, during November, incurred

liabilities in relieving the Armenian Refugees at Karsell

in excess of the share allotted to him viz: £ 5000 -

I propose to ask him to pay the balance debit

of November account in addition to any expenses he may

incure on Armenian Relief during December, out of the

£ 5000 for December to be placed at the disposal of

the G. C. Karsell.

The balance will be applied in purchasing

clothes etc., for the Armenian orphans.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) E. Little

Lieut. Col.

Commanding Karsell.

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(FORMERLY 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK)

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMAN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

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OF THE
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F. W. MACCALLUM, ASSISTANT TREASURER

C. F. RANNEY, CASHIER

December 7, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

Mr. Vickrey has handed me your letter of November twenty-eighth with a request that I should answer it. It was Dr. Sidney Mezes who first suggested Dr. Judson's name for his present mission and assisted us very materially in making arrangements for securing his services and starting him on his way.

It is very likely that Dr. Judson will be requested to stay in Paris in order to assist in the discussion of Persian affairs.

As you will see from Dr. Judson's cable of November thirtieth, he was planning to leave Teheran for Baku on December second. From there he was going on to Baku, Constantinople and Paris. This journey under present conditions would take at least a month. Probably allowing for delays in the Caucasus and in Constantinople, it might take six weeks and even a little more.

In order to make our cables clear, we frequently insert the word "stop", meaning period or the end of a sentence. That is what the word stop means in the cable you refer to, which spoke of Dr. Barton's proceeding to Constantinople late in December. We are not asking Dr. Judson to wait for this Commission to Turkey. Dr. Barton with his associates will probably leave within two or three weeks, so that very probably they will meet Dr. Judson in Paris.

With very cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. MacCallum.

FWM-AP
Enc.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN, SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN, CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

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DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

F. W. MACCALLUM, ASSISTANT TREASURER
C. F. RANNEY, CASHIER

December 7, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 54th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Judson:

Mr. Vickrey has handed me your letter of November twenty-eighth with a request that I should answer it. It was Dr. Sidney Hanes who first suggested Dr. Judson's name for his present mission and assisted us very materially in making arrangements for securing his services and starting him on his way.

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Sincerely yours,

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FWM-AP
Enc.

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STEPHEN S. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
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OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Telegram.

Baku

December 9, 1918.

Amlegation,

Teheran.

For Caldwell Wertheim reports your six thousand rubles deposited with Major Newcomb Financial Adviser here pending your arrival stop For Boyce Wertheim finds no need here gold rubles brought with us Has sold same at purchase price 67500 kranas will be deposited your credit Teheran by British military authorities telegraphic transfer December tenth Wire Wertheim acknowledgment this telegram For Bader Leaving December tenth but continue to forward all telegrams to Baku until further notice stop Authorities here will forward

Regards,

Judson,

Telegram.

Baku

December 2, 1918.

Anticipation.

Telegram.

For Caldwell. Verzhbitskiy reports your six thousand rubles deposited with Major Newcomb. Financial Adviser here pending your arrival stop. For Boyce Verzhbitskiy finds no need here. Gold rubles brought with us. Has sold same at purchase price. 67500 roubles will be deposited your credit Tiflis by British military authorities telegraphic transfer December tenth. Wire Verzhbitskiy acknowledgment this telegram. For Baker. Leaving December tenth but continue to forward all telegrams to Baku until further notice stop. Authorities here will forward. Regards.

Judson.

Telegram

Amlegation
Teheran,

Baku

Dec 10, 1918

Please code and forward following quote
Secstate, Washington for Vickrey Leaving tenth for
Batoum stop Distressing conditions Erivan and Caucasus
in hand British authorities, stop Establishment order
and transportation must precede relief stop Elmer and
Maynard shortly arrive Baku and probably cable for
establishment London credits their names special Caucasus
needs, stop, thirty thousand dollars assigned orphans
massacres all races Enzeli Baku from Persian funds stop
Further aid Baku not now required stop Doctors and
medicines needed Armenia and Tabriz

Judson,

Telegram,

Arnett
University
Chicago.

Baku

Dec 10, 1918

Battina stop Leaving tenth for Batum stop Christmas
greeting stop Write usual checks

Judson.

Telegram

Amirgation
Tehran

Baku
Dec 10, 1918

Please code and forward following quote
Secretary Washington for Viceroy Leaving tenth for
Hakim stop Distressing conditions Erivan and Caucasus
in hand British authorities, stop Establishment order
and transportation must precede relief stop Elmer and
Maynard shortly arrive Baku and probably cable for
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Further aid Baku not now required stop Doctors and
medicines needed Armenia and Tabriz

London

Telegram

Arrest
University
Chicago

Baku
Dec 10, 1918

Battina stop Leaving tenth for Baku stop Christmas
Greeting stop Write naval checks

London

7
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

Baku.
December 10, 1913.

Harrison A. Maynard, Esquire,
General Thomson,
Baku.

Dear Mr. Maynard:

I am sorry not to have had a chance to converse with you before leaving but we have to start on our way to Paris, taking the train this evening for Batoum.

The situation in the Caucasus generally and in the Erivan district in particular is certainly distressing. There is no doubt that many Armenians are homeless and practically foodless. How many there are of course no one can tell. The figures given by Robert McDowell, 250,000, is a mere guess. However that may be, it seems clear that no adequate aid can be brought to the destitute until there is fair military protection and until the railroad from Tiflis is put somewhat in working order. The British Military Authorities have all these things in hand and are planning to provide relief at the earliest possible moment. They have already arranged for the purchase of provisions on the North coast of the Black Sea and will transport them by way of Batoum. Colonel Shuttleworth, Chief of Staff, will give you all information as to what is being done.

My suggestion is that you report to him and when the way opens proceed to Erivan or such district as may seem advisable, in order to aid the military authorities in distribution or in such other work as may be most effective.

I have cabled to New York that you are expected here shortly and that you will doubtless cable for establishment of London credits in your names for special Caucasus needs. Mr. Wertheim has written you in regard to financial details. I cabled also that medical supplies and doctors would be especially useful.

As to Baku, we have provided funds for the orphans of all races and concluded that it was inadvisable to extend further relief here. The repatriation of Baku refugees will be explained to you by the military authorities. The vital needs impress us as being in Armenia.

Vickrey cables me that a mission for Turkey, under Dr. Barton, is leaving New York late in December. I shall hope to meet Dr. Barton in Paris and to inform him fully in regard to Armenia.

I can be reached by cable care of Ambassador, Paris.

Wishing you both all success and with cordial regards from all the party, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson

7
AMERICAN REFUGEE RELIEF COMMISSION.

Baku.
December 13, 1918.

Harrison A. Maynard Esq.,
General Thomson,
Baku.

Dear Mr. Maynard:

I am sorry not to have had a chance to converse with you before leaving but we have been on our way to Paris, taking the train this evening for Baku. The situation in the Caucasus generally and in the Eriwan district in particular is certainly distressing. There is no doubt that many Armenians are homeless and practically foodless. How many there are of course no one can tell. The figures given by Robert McDowell, \$50,000, is a mere guess. However that may be, it seems clear that no adequate aid can be brought to the destitute until there is fair military protection and until the railroad from Tiflis is put somewhat in working order. The British Military Authorities have all these things in hand and are planning to provide relief at the earliest possible moment. They have already arranged for the purchase of provisions on the North coast of the Black Sea and will transport them by way of Batoum. Colonel Shuttleworth, Chief of Staff, will give you all information as to what is being done.

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I can be reached by cable care of Ambassador, Paris.

Wishing you both all success and with cordial regards from all the party, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson

COPY OF LETTER FROM.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

11th Dec. 1918.

Sir:-

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Balfour to inform you that a telegram dated Dec. 4th., has been received from General Clayton to the effect that there are now 3,000 Armenian Workmen in the Relief Camp at Damascus and that their numbers are increasing daily.

General Clayton adds that all available funds are exhausted and that more are urgently required.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant

(Signed) LEWIS MAILLET.

A Raffi Esq.
The Armenian Bureau,
153, Regent St.,
W. I.

(C O P Y)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. I.

December 10th., 1918.

Sir:-

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Balfour to inform you that a telegram has been received from General Clayton stating that the Armenian situation at Homs, Hama and Aleppo is serious.

It is stated that eighty five thousand Armenians are concentrated in these centres, of whom forty thousand are totally destitute, and that the situation is aggravated by the approach of winter and the arrival in these towns of large numbers of refugees from outlying districts.

In order to relieve the prevailing distress, it is estimated that a monthly cash contribution of £25,000, Twenty five thousand pounds, in addition to a supply of clothing and necessaries would be required. The total contributions hitherto received amount to £4,000, Four thousand pounds for Damascus and Two thousand six hundred £2,600. for Aleppo.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) Maurice de Bunsen.

A Raffi, Esq.,
Armenian Bureau,
153, Regent St.,
W. I.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE
FOREIGN OFFICE

December 13th, 1918.

Sir:-

The following information which has been received by Mr. Balfour from His Majesty's High (Commissioner at Constantinople) may be of interest to the Armenian Bureau.

It seems that the greater part of the remaining Armenians are concentrated in principal towns in Anatolia. They have now been given liberty to return to their homes and many are endeavouring to do so. But they are without clothing or food and their homes are either in ruins or occupied by Moslem emigrants from the Balkans and Syria.

Even with good will it is doubtful if the Turkish Government could eject these people and certainly could not do so without causing great loss of life: also returning Armenians would be more likely to be persecuted.

So far as can be judged, it would be best to endeavour to keep and feed and clothe them where they are now through the winter and in the meanwhile to make some definite arrangements for their return in the Spring. It is suggested that, if it is decided to establish an Armenian State in the Eastern part of Anatolia where it is probable that previous Christian inhabitants have been practically exterminated, it would be suitable to urge all of them to move thither and not to their old homes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) Maurice de Bunsen

A. Raffi, Esq.,
Armenian Bureau,
153, Regent St.
W. I.

AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN, NEW YORK

Tiflis.

December 12, 1918.

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E. W. MCDOWELL
L. R. ROBINSON
F. TREDWELL SMITH
R. S. VAILE
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WILFRED M. POST, M.D.
WILBER E. POST, M.D.
THEODORE A. ELMER
HARRISON A. MAYNARD

Maurice Wertheim

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ALBERT SHAW
OSCAR S. STRAUS
STANLEY WHITE
TALCOTT WILLIAMS

General W. M. Thomson,
Commanding British Forces,
Baku.

My Dear General Thomson:

We appreciate very deeply your exceedingly kind letter delivered to me at the train. It will be preserved among the precious memorials of our trip. Indeed it was a privilege, which we all appreciated, to render service to you in the great work in which you are engaged and I am sure that each one of us was eager to be called on. We shall remember with great pleasure the delightful personal touch which you and members of your staff gave during our time in Baku and we certainly wish you entire success, which you deserve and which we are confident you will have in your very delicate problems.

Two or three things with regard to the Azerbaijan Republic, so-called, are very plain to me. First, it was set up by the Turks, primarily for Turkish purposes. Second, the name selected was significant of what some of those purposes were. Third, the flag contained the Turkish symbol, which was again significant. Fourth, The government was one based on race and religion, again making it plain that Turkish dominance was intended. In short it is perfectly obvious to any one that the Turks planned to unite this part of Caucasia and the Persian province of Azerbaijan, the two forming doubtless, a kingdom vassal to Turkey, which meant, of course, in the long run, vassal to Germany.

There are also involved the enormous interests in the oil fields which are vital to the industrial life of Russia. It is plain to me, therefore, that you were quite correct in not recognizing the Azerbaijan Republic and in having set up in its place a provisional government in the interests of all people and intended as an ad interim affair subject to the military occupation until the Peace Conference could reach a final decision.

Of course I understand the attitude of Russians in the matter. Naturally they desire to hold all the Russian lands together. Still, the Peace Conference will be confronted with the vital differences between Russia itself and outlying provinces which are Russian conquests and over which it has exercised military authority. I have in mind especially in Asia, Trans-Caucasia and Turkestan; in Europe too the question of Poland occurs to one at once.

The relations of Georgia, if I am correctly informed, are somewhat different and rather analogous to those of Finland. Both came under the Czar's rule not by military conquest but by treaty agreements, which agreements were later disregarded by the successors of Alexander I. Indeed, exactly this same situation is repeated in the relation of Bohemia to the Austrian house of Hapsburg.

I took the liberty of sending a message to you last night requesting you to let us have copies of the photographs of yourself and staff which we saw yesterday noon. Mr. Wertheim and I both wanted to ask for them then, but hesitated to do so. However, after seeing Dr. Post on the train we mustered up our courage and I hope that we shall have the pleasure of carrying these photos back to America with us.

With sincere regards to yourself and to the members of your staff, in which all my colleagues unite, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Harry Pratt Judson

Director,
American-Persian Relief Commission.

Of course I understand the attitude of Russians in the matter. Naturally they desire to hold all the Russian lands together. Still, the Peace Conference will be confronted with the vital differences between Russia itself and subject provinces which are Russian communities and over which it has exercised military authority. I have in mind especially in Asia, Trans-Caucasia and Turkestan; in Europe too the question of Poland occurs to one at once.

The relations of Georgia, if I am correctly informed, are somewhat different and rather anomalous to those of Poland. Both came under the Czar's rule not by military conquest but by treaty agreements, which agreements were later disregarded by the proclamation of Alexander I. Indeed, exactly this same situation is repeated in the relation of Rumania to the Austrian Empire of Hungary.

I took the liberty of sending a message to you last night requesting you to let us have copies of the photographs of yourself and wife which we saw yesterday noon. Mr. Wertsch and I both wanted to ask for them then but hesitated to do so. However, after seeing Mr. Loeb on the train we pressed in our courage and I hope that we shall have the pleasure of carrying these photos back to America with us.

With sincere regards to yourself and to the members of your staff, in which all my colleagues unite, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wm. Brewster
Director,
American-Persian Relief Commission

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

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ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

December 12, 1918

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CHAIRMEN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. H. P. Judson
1146-59th Street
Chicago Illinois

Dear Mrs. Judson:

About a year ago we appointed a committee to make a survey of Western Asia with reference to reconstruction at the conclusion of the war. The first report of this committee, in the form of a volume called "Reconstruction in Turkey", comes from the press just as the war ends, and I am sending you a complimentary copy under separate cover.

Dr. James L. Barton, the Chairman of our Committee, and a special commission will be leaving for Constantinople at an early date to continue this study and make further provisions for meeting the need.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
Secretary

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 1034

DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

December 12, 1918

Mrs. H. P. Judson
1144-52nd Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Judson:

About a year ago we appointed a committee to make a survey of Western Asia with reference to reconstruction at the conclusion of the war. The first report of this committee, in the form of a volume called "Reconstruction in Turkey", comes from the press just as the war ends, and I am sending you a complimentary copy under separate cover.

Dr. James L. Barton, the Chairman of our Committee, and a special commission will be leaving for Constantinople at an early date to continue this study and make further provision for meeting the need.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

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OF THE
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AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN, NEW YORK

Tiflis.
December 12, 1918.

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Harrison A. Maynard, Esquire,
American Commission,
% General Thomson,
Baku.

Dear Mr. Maynard:

At one of the stations en route we met Mr. Harold, on his way to Baku from Erivan. He says that he knows you and of course you will be in a position to act according to your best judgment on the Armenian matters which he suggests. You can undoubtedly obtain the funds needed by cabling in accordance with the suggestion contained in my previous letter. I only suggest that you confer with General Thomson and staff very carefully before proceeding.

I look to you and Mr. Elmer to take up the Caucasus work. I cabled Mr. Vickrey suggesting the importance of doctors and medicines which can be sent out now by way of Batoum. If you feel the need of other workers of course you can cable him to that effect. I hope that you will telegraph me on your arrival. General Thomson's staff know where to forward the telegram.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

(sgd) Harry Pratt Judson

AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE LEAST OF THE WORLD)
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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CHICAGO

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CABLE ADDRESS: LAYTON, NEW YORK

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Handwritten signature: J. W. Cook

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ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

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CHAIRMEN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dec. 19, 1915

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 E. 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

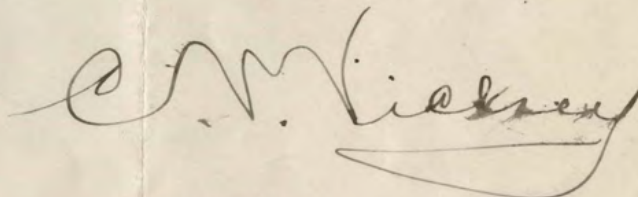
My dear Mrs. Judson:

I am in receipt of yours of the 15th, and have just sent to Dr. Judson a cable containing the message you sent, without any other message as there is no special communication that we need to send him at this moment. I feel that the birthday and Christmas greetings will have greater acceptability if they are not cumbered with any other message.

I am sorry we missed one another in Chicago, and it is probably my fault, as upon arrival I learned that the conference I was attending was at the Hotel Sherman and consequently went to the LaSalle only to receive my mail. I was there for only one day. I am hoping that we may see you in New York when Dr. Judson returns, though, of course, there is a possibility that he may remain some time in Paris.

Mr. Wertheim today received a cablegram from his son, dated Teheran, and asking for a reply in Teheran, which mystifies me just a little, as I supposed they were on the way to Constantinople by this time, and I am still inclined to think that Teheran is used only as the safest official address and does not necessarily indicate that they are still in Persia.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary

CVV-HN

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN; SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN; CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY; CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN

DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

Dec. 19, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 E. 89th Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Judson:

I am in receipt of yours of the 14th, and have just sent to Dr. Judson a cable containing the message you sent, without any other message as there is no special communication that we need to send him at this moment. I feel that the birthday and Christmas greetings will have greater acceptability if they are not commingled with any other message.

I am sorry we missed one another in Chicago, and it is probably my fault, as upon arrival I learned that the conference I was attending was at the Hotel Sherman, and consequently went to the hotel only to receive my mail. I was there for only one day. I am hoping that we may see you in New York when Dr. Judson returns, though, of course, there is a possibility that he may remain some time in Paris.

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Sincerely yours,

Secretary

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STEPHEN E. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE REQUESTED TO
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

American Persian Relief Commission

Mosul, Mesopotamia.

December 19 1918.

Dr. Judson,

Chief of American Persian Relief Commission.

My dear Dr. Judson:

Your telegram stating that it was imperative that you be in France by a certain date, leads me to think that you are to take some part in the Conference soon to gather in Paris. Your counsel, certainly, will be sought on things pertaining to Persia. It is probable that the question will arise as to the disposition of the Syrians of Kurdistan--sometimes called, Assyrians and Nestorians. These are the people, as you know, who are in refuge at Bakubah, near Baghdad. In the decision of this question you will certainly be called into counsel and it is for this reason that I am writing you with the purpose of putting in your possession certain facts with which to answer possible criticisms which would be prejudicial to their case.

You, yourself, probably have heard these adverse criticisms while on your way to Teheran, viz. of their bad conduct along the road from Sainkala to Hamadan; that they looted Kurdish villages, burned some of their houses and even killed some of the Koordish people. (It should be noted that even the Moslems admit that the Syrians did not violate their women).

As you know I have been in intimate contact with these people and know them well, and I am ready to admit that such things were done; they looted, they burned, they killed. (And again let it be said that they did not violate women). But to admit their evil conduct is not to tell the whole of the story and to hear only that side of it is to do them a grave injustice.

Inasmuch as their future for generations to come will be decided at the world conference it is only fair to them that the per contra facts be heard, and I am sure, because of your legal profession, you will welcome any evidence that can be brought in their favor.

In judging the conduct of the Syrians and Armenians (for there were several thousand Armenians among them, chiefly men without families, a remnant of the Armenian army) the following facts should be noted:

1. The road from Sainkala to Hamadan had been over run four times by the armies of the Russians and Turks; the ruined villages quoted in evidence against those fleeing Christians were the fruit of war; only a small part of the damage was due to the Syrians and Armenians.

2. The excesses committed on the Kurdish villages were committed by only a small fraction of the sixty thousand refugees, perhaps one or two thousand. The great majority of that fleeing host were women and children. Another large part was composed of plains people who had never borne arms and who at the time were unarmed, the timid peasantry of the country.

The evil wrought was done, very largely, by the remnants of the Syrian and Armenian armies, most of them from the wilder mountain tribes, soldiers of the type so common in Europe a few generations ago. They were mounted, were well armed, were smarting under defeat and great wrongs, and were without officers--a disbanded army. For several years they had been doing these very things by express command of European powers. Is it strange under the circumstances they should keep it up?

The great bulk of the fleeing nation had absolutely no part in the things that were done to the Kurds. But they themselves were the victims all along the road from Urumia to Hamadan of Turks, Persians and Kurds who repeatedly attacked them, plundered them of the little they were trying to save; killed them to the number of several thousand; worse still, outraged their women and carried them into shameful captivity.

American Persian Relief Commission

Mosul, Mesopotamia
December 19, 1918

Dr. J. J. J. J.
Chief of American Persian Relief Commission

My dear Dr. J. J. J. J.:

Your telegram stating that it was imperative that you be in France by a certain date leads me to think that you are to take some part in the Conference soon to be held in Paris. Your counsel, certainly, will be sought on things pertaining to Persia. It is probable that the question will arise as to the disposition of the Syrians of Kurdistan--sometimes called Assyrians and Nestorians. These are the people, as you know, who are in refuge at Bakubah, near Baghdad. In the decision of this question you will certainly be called into counsel and it is for this reason that I am writing you with the purpose of putting in your possession certain facts with which to answer possible criticisms which would be prejudicial to their case.

You, yourself, probably have heard these adverse criticisms while on your way to Teheran, viz. of their bad conduct along the road from Samsat to Hamadan; that they looted Kurdish villages, burned some of their houses and even killed some of the Kurdish people. (It should be noted that even the Moslems admit that the Syrians did not violate their women). As you know I have been in intimate contact with these people and know them well, and I am ready to admit that such things were done; they looted, they burned, they killed. And again let it be said that they did not violate women. But to admit their evil conduct is not to tell the whole of the story and to treat only that side of it is to tell them a grave injustice.

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2. The massacres committed on the Kurdish villages were committed by only a small fraction of the sixty thousand refugees, perhaps one or two thousand. The great majority of that fleeing host were women and children. Another large part was composed of plain people who had never borne arms and who at the time were unarmed, the kind peasantry of the country.

The evil wrought was done, very largely, by the remnants of the Syrian and Armenian armies, most of them from the wilder mountain tribes, soldiers of the type so common in Europe a few generations ago. They were mounted, were well armed, were smarting under defeat and great wrongs, and were with out officers--a disbanded army. For several years they had been doing these very things by express command of European powers. Is it strange under the circumstances they should keep it up?

The great bulk of the fleeing nation had absolutely no part in the things that were done to the Kurds. But they themselves were the victims all along the road from Urfa to Hamadan of Turks, Persians and Kurds who repeatedly attacked them, plundered them of the little they were trying to save; killed them to the number of several thousand; worse still, outraged their women and carried them into shameful captivity.

American Persian Relief Commission

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3. The treatment these very Armenian and Syrian Christians received at the hands of Moslem Turks, Kurds and Persians during the last four years has been one constant provocation to such acts as are complained of. This was the third, for some, the fourth time they had been driven from their homes, their homes plundered, their villages destroyed, their young men killed by the many thousand, their women and girls raped and forced into their harems where they were constrained to renounce their Christian faith and to accept Moslem husbands.

Early in 1915 some thousands of Kurds, among them Kurds from this very region of Sainkala, joined the Turks in an attack upon the peaceful Christians of Urumia, law abiding citizens of neutral Persia. They burned scores of Christian villages, took loot to the amount of hundreds of thousands of tomans, massacred in cold blood a thousand inoffensive men, women and children, another thousand perishing in their flight in mid winter to Russia and another two thousand dying of the plague in our mission compound in Urumia where they had taken refuge.

In August of the same year there was another flight and again Persian Moslems and Kurds joined in plundering the Christian villages of Urumia carrying off their newly reaped harvest thus subjecting them to famine the following winter.

During the summer of the same year the Syrians of the mountains, a brave and hardy people, were attacked by a Turkish regular army assisted by the Kurds and after six months of heroic defense against overwhelming odds and losing thousands of their men, were driven out of their valleys and over into Persia, the only possible place of refuge. Other attacks by Turks and Kurds on the Armenian villages about Van brought other thousands of hungry, destitute Christians into the plains of Urumia. This great multitude of hapless, homeless people, for four years, have been preserved alive very largely by American charity.

If such a multitude of destitute people, even had they been Turks, had been thrust within the borders of a Christian nation, they would have been cared for by the people of the land. Not so in Urumia and Salmas. Their presence was resented and every effort was made to expel them and to drive them back again into the hands of the Turks. I am personal witness to these efforts.

In the city of Khoi the Christian refugees were commanded to surrender their arms which they did under promise of protection by the Persian government. Almost immediately they were attacked by the notorious Kurd, Simko, a subject of Persia, and some two thousand of them were massacred before the eyes of Persian officials, and it is to be feared by the connivance of some of them. The widows and orphans and other survivors of this massacre were a part of that fleeing multitude who are charged with having burned a few Kurdish villages.

During the winter of 1917-18 the Russian army was withdrawn from Persia and some eight thousand Christians were exposed to imminent danger from hostile Persians and from the Turkish forces which at once advanced into Persia and Southern Russia. Threatened with destruction the Armenians and Syrians armed themselves for self defense. The missionaries under the rare leadership of Dr. Shedd, labored incessantly to prevent bloodshed and the Christian leaders under his counsel acted invariably on the defensive. Under his leadership an effort was made to bring the Moslems and Christians to an agreement, the movement receiving the hearty support of the Christians.

In support of this movement a peace conference was called in Salmas which was attended by Mar Shimon, the spiritual and civil head of the Syrians, and Simko, the notorious Kurdish chief, who it was hoped could be

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won over to the peace movement. Simko endorsed the peace movement and gave his word that he would support it. Immediately on the adjournment of the conference Simko invited the Patriarch to come to his house and drink tea with him as a sign to both people that they had become friends.

Mar Shimon went, attended by the customary retinue. He and Simko drank tea together, Simko avowing everlasting friendship to Mar Shimon and the cause of peace. They arose and kissed each other in token of special friendship; Mar Shimon descended to his carriage; Simko stood in the door in honor of his guest, and as the Patriarch took his seat in his carriage raised his hand as a signal to his men concealed on the roof who fired volley after volley, killing Mar Shimon and forty five of his followers.

The following day when a peaceful attempt was made to recover the body of the Patriarch under the leadership of one of our Protestant pastors, they were again fired upon and the pastor was killed. Is it strange that the wild mountaineers, who revered their Patriarch, were provoked to reprisals?

In Urumia, a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, largely Moslem, a plot was made to massacre the Christians. A concerted attack was made upon them in all quarters of the city but the Christians defended themselves with such skill and bravery that the Moslems, though they had a three fold superiority in numbers, were defeated and the large plains of Urumia and Salmas fell into the hands of the Christians. The Syrians desiring to live on peaceable terms with their Moslem neighbors spared their lives. A thousand or more Moslems, among them the notables of the city, governor, chief ecclesiastics and wealthy merchants, fled to the mission compound for protection, just as the Christians had done so often, and they were received, fed and cared for. With great magnanimity the Christians made a prominent Moslem governor of the city and divided the police force half and half between the Moslems and Christians. The city was well governed and quiet.

But even after this the Moslem population of the city joined with the Turks to expel and to exterminate the Christians, not only the refugees but also those who were law abiding subjects of Persia. From March to July fourteen times were these Christian people attacked by the Turks, aided by Persians and Kurds and fourteen times the Turks were defeated.

But the last of July there was dissension and defection in the Christian camp; the Turks were reinforced; through a false report there was a panic and a stampede and almost the entire Christian population, as many as could get away, took refuge in flight, some fifty or sixty thousand frightened, despairing people, the greater number being women and children. They were twenty five days on the way to Hamadan. Their enemies, not content with having expelled them, followed them, hanging on their flanks, causing stampedes to make them throw away the stuff they were carrying with them, cutting off the stragglers, committing atrocities upon those who fell behind by reason of sickness and weariness. Educated, refined Syrian women, friends of the missionaries, were captured and are still in the hands of Kurds. It should be noted that the chief offender against the panic stricken, fleeing Christians was a Persian Nobleman, Mejid el Sultana, who with a strong force of well armed Persian riders harassed them and would well nigh have exterminated them but for the opportune intervention of a small band of British soldiers at Sainkala.

It was after this culmination of attacks and massacres that the reprisals were made on the Kurdish villages between Sainkala and Hamadan which called forth severe criticisms in certain quarters.

That the few were guilty of evil conduct is not to be denied or excused. But it should be recognized that the damage done has been exaggerated;

American Relief Persian Commission

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American Persian Relief Commission

that it was inflicted by only a small part of the fleeing refugees and that under intense and prolonged provocation; and that the damage inflicted by the Christians was incomparably small as compared with the damage they suffered at the hands of the Kurds, Persians and Turks; also that the Moslems were the aggressors and that the Persian government failed in its duty to protect its own Christian subjects and the Christians who were forced by the Turks to take refuge in Persian territory.

It should be understood that the American missionaries in their relief work have made no distinction between Christian and Moslem. We have succored both alike in time of famine; alternately we have sheltered both Moslem and Christian in time of danger; in time of need both classes appeal to us with assured confidence in our friendship. We, therefore have no plea to make for one against another. In the readjustments that are about to take place it is our desire that justice and generosity be meted out to both alike. But the experiences of the last four years as the culmination of ages of misrule and oppression surely bear testimony that some adequate and permanent provision should be made for the protection of Christians in Moslem lands.

Very respectfully

E. W. D. Donnell

American Persian Relief Commission

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Very respectfully,
Edw. W. Johnston

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

156 Fifth Avenue

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

New York March 1st, 1919

President H. P. Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

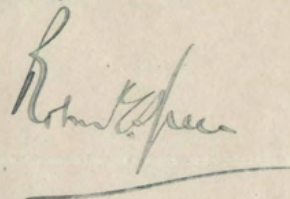
My dear President Judson,

I have received a long letter from Dr. McDowell written from Mosul, enclosing a copy of a letter which he had addressed to you. On the chance that this letter may not have reached you, I am sending you a copy herewith, together with a copy of Mr. McDowell's letter to me.

Have you any further word as to the consideration which the interests of the Assyrians are likely to receive in Paris?

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C



Office of the
Board of Directors
of the
American Board of Christian Missions
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

March 1st, 1913

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Have you any further word as to the consideration which

the interests of the Assyrians are likely to receive in Paris?

Very sincerely yours,

Richard

RSB:C

Chicago, March 6, 1919

My dear Mr. Speer:

Your favor of the 1st inst. enclosing copy of letter from Dr. McDowell to me is received. The original never came to me. It is my understanding that the British Government are especially interested in the Assyrian question; and that their matters will be duly presented in that way. Dr. McDowell's interest in the Assyrians is well known, and it is very hard for him to believe that any of them are not more or less saints. Some of them are not. However, that fact does not palliate the atrocities to which they have been subject, and I have no doubt that the peace treaty will be put in such form as to ensure protection to these people.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Robert E. Speer
The Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Chicago, March 6, 1913

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Cordially yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Robert H. Spear
The Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Judson:

Excuse me for my
mutilation of your name - your
initials have escaped me.

There is much in my letter
I need not have written to you
personally but there was the
possibility that you might
wish to put the letter into the
hands of some one less well
acquainted with the facts.

The future of this oppressed peo-
ple means so much to me I have
been constrained to write a word
in their defence.

Thanking you for all you may be
able to do for them

I am very sincerely yours

E. W. M. Fowler

Yours

Dec. 19-1918.

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Dear Mr. Johnson:

Chicago, April 1, 1919

My dear Dr. McDowell:

Your favor of the 19th inst. enclosing report is received today, forwarded from Paris. I am very glad to hear from you, and beg to extend my congratulations on the good news about yourself which came to me after I reached this country. I certainly hope that something may be done to secure order and safety in Urumia hereafter. At the same time, knowledge which I obtained in Persia was such as to convince me that the matter is not all on one side, by any manner of means. It would be strange if it were. Please extend my best greeting to all the members of the Commission with whom you may be in contact, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. E. W. McDowell
% American Consul
Baghdad, Mesopotamia

Baghdad, Mesopotamia
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H.P. 1. - 1.

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Your favor of the 13th inst.

My dear Dr. McDowell:

Chicago, April 1, 1919

Copy of letter from E. W. McDowell, D.D., to Dr. Judson, Chief of American Persian Relief Commission.

Mosul, Mesopotamia,
December 19, 1918.

My dear Dr. Judson:

Your telegram stating that it was imperative that you be in France by a certain date leads me to think that you are to take some part in the conference soon to gather in Paris. Your counsel, certainly, will be sought on things pertaining to Persia. It is probable that the question will arise as to the disposition of the Syrians of Kurdistan-- sometimes called, Assyrians and Nestorians. These are the people, as you know, who are in refuge at Zakubah, near Baghdad. In the decision of this question you will certainly be called into counsel and it is for this reason that I am writing you with the purpose of putting in your possession certain facts with which to answer possible criticisms which would be prejudicial to their case.

You, yourself, probably have heard these adverse criticisms while on your way to Teheran, viz., of their bad conduct along the road from Sainkala to Hamadan; that they looted Kurdish villages, burned some of their houses and even killed some of the Koordish people. (It should be noted that even the Moslems admit that the Syrians did not violate their women).

As you know I have been in intimate contact with these people and know them well, and I am ready to admit that such things were done; they looted, they burned, they killed (And again let it be said that they did not violate women). But to admit their evil conduct is not to tell the whole of the story and to hear only that side of it is to do them a grave injustice.

Inasmuch as their future for generations to come will be decided at the world conference it is only fair to them that the per contra facts be heard, and I am sure, because of your legal profession, you will welcome any evidence that can be brought in their favor.

In judging the conduct of the Syrians and Armenians(for there were several thousand Armenians among them, chiefly men without families, a remnant of the Armenian army) the following facts should be noted:

1. The road from Sainkala to Hamadan had been overrun four times by the armies of the Russians and Turks; the ruined villages quoted in evidence against those fleeing Christians were the fruit of war; only a small part of the damage was due to the Syrians and Armenians.

2. The excesses committed on the Kurdish villages were committed by only a small fraction of the sixty thousand refugees, perhaps one or two thousand. The great majority of that fleeing host were women and children. Another large part was composed of plains people who had never borne arms and who at the time were unarmed, the timid peasantry of the country.

The evil wrought was done, very largely, by the remnants of the Syrian and Armenian armies, most of them from the wilder mountain tribes, soldiers of the type so common in Europe a few generations ago. They were mounted, were well armed, were smarting under defeat and great wrongs, and were without officers - a disbanded army. For several years they had been doing these very things by express command of European powers. Is it strange under the circumstances they should keep it up?

The great bulk of the fleeing nation had absolutely no part in the things that were done to the Kurds. But they themselves were the victims all

along the road from Urumia to Hamadan of Turks, Persians and Kurds who repeatedly attacked them, plundered them of the little they were trying to save; killed them to the number of several thousand; worse still, outraged their women and carried them into shameful captivity.

3. The treatment these very Armenian and Syrian Christians received at the hands of Moslem Turks, Kurds and Persians during the last four years has been one constant provocation to such acts as are complained of. This was the third, for some, the fourth time they had been driven from their homes, their homes plundered, their villages destroyed, their young men killed by the many thousand, their women and girls raped and forced into their harems where they were constrained to renounce their Christian faith and to accept Moslem husbands.

Early in 1915 some thousands of Kurds, among them Kurds from this very region of Sainkala, joined the Turks in an attack upon the peaceful Christians of Urumia, law abiding citizens of neutral Persia. They burned scores of Christian villages, took loot to the amount of hundreds of thousands of toman, massacred in cold blood a thousand inoffensive men, women and children, another thousand perishing in their flight in midwinter to Russia and another two thousand dying of the plague in our mission compound in Urumia where they had taken refuge.

In August of the same year there was another flight and again Persian Moslems and Kurds joined in plundering the Christian villages of Urumia carrying off their newly reaped harvest, thus subjecting them to famine the following winter.

During the summer of the same year the Syrians of the mountains, a brave and hardy people, were attacked by a Turkish regular army assisted by the Kurds and after six months of heroic defense against overwhelming odds and losing thousands of their men, were driven out of their valleys and over into Persia, the only possible place of refuge. Other attacks by Turks and Kurds on the Armenian villages about Van brought other thousands of hungry, destitute Christians into the plains of Urumia. This great multitude of hapless, homeless people, for four years, have been preserved alive very largely by American charity.

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During the winter of 1917-18 the Russian army was withdrawn from Persia and some eight thousand Christians were exposed to imminent danger from hostile Persians and from the Turkish forces which at once advanced into Persia and Southern Russia. Threatened with destruction the Armenians and Syrians armed themselves for self-defense. The missionaries under the rare leadership of Dr. Shedd, labored incessantly to prevent bloodshed and the Christian leaders

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Early in this same month of March, among these Kurds, from this very region of Samsat, joined the Turks in an attack upon the peaceful Christians of Urmiya, few adding claims of national hatred. They burned scores of Christian villages, took into the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, massacred in cold blood a thousand inoffensive men, women and children, another thousand perishing in their flight in winter to Russia and another two thousand dying of the plague in our mission compound in Urmiya where they had taken refuge.

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From E.W. McDowell to Dr. Judson -3-

under his counsel acted invariably on the defensive. Under his leadership an effort was made to bring the Moslems and Christians to an agreement, the movement receiving the hearty support of the Christians.

In support of this movement a peace conference was called in Salmas which was attended by Mar Shimon, the spiritual and civil head of the Syrians, and Simko, the notorious Kurdish chief, who it was hoped could be won over to the peace movement. Simko endorsed the peace movement and gave his word that he would support it. Immediately on the adjournment of the conference Simko invited the Patriarch to come to his house and drink tea with him as a sign to both people that they had become friends. Mar Shimon went, attended by the customary retinue. He and Simko drank tea together, Simko avowing everlasting friendship to Mar Shimon and the cause of peace. They arose and kissed each other in token of special friendship; Mar Shimon descended to his carriage; Simko stood in the door in honor of his guest, and as the Patriarch took his seat in his carriage raised his hand as a signal to his men concealed on the roof who fired volley after volley, killing Mar Shimon and forty five of his followers.

The following day when a peaceful attempt was made to recover the body of the Patriarch under the leadership of one of our Protestant pastors, they were again fired upon and the pastor was killed. Is it strange that the wild mountaineers, who revered their Patriarch, were provoked to reprisals?

In Urmia, a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, largely Moslem, a plot was made to massacre the Christians. A concerted attack was made upon them in all quarters of the city but the Christians defended themselves with such skill and bravery that the Moslems, though they had a three fold superiority in numbers, were defeated and the large plains of Urmia and Salmas fell into the hands of the Christians. The Syrians desiring to live on peaceable terms with their Moslem neighbors spared their lives. A thousand or more Moslems, among them the notables of the city, governor, chief ecclesiastics and wealthy merchants, fled to the mission compound for protection, just as the Christians had done so often, and they were received fed and cared for. With great magnanimity the Christians made a prominent Moslem governor of the city and divided the police force half and half between the Moslems and Christians. The city was well governed and quiet.

But even after this the Moslem population of the city joined with the Turks to expel and to exterminate the Christians, not only the refugees but also those who were law abiding subjects of Persia. From March to July fourteen times were these Christian people attacked by the Turks, aided by Persians and Kurds and fourteen times the Turks were defeated.

But the last of July there was dissension and defection in the Christian camp; the Turks were reinforced; through a false report there was a panic and a stampede and almost the entire Christian population, as many as could get away, took refuge in flight, some fifty or sixty thousand frightened, despairing people, the greater number being women and children. They were twenty five days on the way to Hamadan. Their enemies not content with having expelled them, followed them, hanging on their flanks, causing stampedes to make them throw away the stuff they were carrying with them, cutting off the stragglers, committing atrocities upon those who fell behind by reason of sickness and weariness. Educated, refined Syrian women, friends of the missionaries, were captured and are still in the hands of Kurds. It should be noted that

Under his counsel acted tentatively on the defensive. Under his leadership an effort was made to bring the Moslems and Christians to an agreement, the movement receiving the hearty support of the Christians.

In support of this movement a peace conference was called in Beirut which was attended by Mr. Khayim, the spiritual and civil head of the Syrians, and Shukri, the prominent Kurdish leader, who it was hoped would be able to bring the peace movement. Shukri endorsed the peace movement and gave his word that he would support it. Immediately on the adjournment of the conference Shukri invited the leadership to come to his house and drink tea with him as a sign to both parties that they had become friends. Mr. Khayim went, accompanied by the necessary retinue. He and Shukri drank tea together, Shukri smoking cigarettes. Lasting friendship between Khayim and the Moslems was thus established. Each other in terms of special friendship; but Shukri descended to his carriage. Shukri stood in the door in honor of his guest, and as the latter took his seat in his carriage raised his hand as a signal to his men concealed on the roof who fired volley after volley, killing Mr. Khayim and forty five of his followers.

The following day when a passport of right was made to recover the body of the Pastor under the leadership of one of our Protestant Pastors, they were again fired upon and the pastor was killed. It is strange that the wild mountaineers who revered their Pastors, were provoked to repulse. In Beirut, a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, largely Moslem, a plot was made to massacre the Christians. A concerted attack was made upon them in all quarters of the city but the Christians defended themselves with such skill and bravery that the Moslems, though they had a large force, were defeated and the large platoon of Druzes and Salamis fell into the hands of the Christians. The Druzes, fearing to live on possible to the Moslem neighbors spared their lives. A thousand or more Moslems, and even the no table of the city, Governor, chief officials and wealthy merchants, fled to the Moslem neighborhood for protection, just as the Druzes had done on other, and they were received and cared for. With great magnanimity the Christians made a prominent Moslem Governor of the city and divided the police force into two and half between the Moslems and Christians. The city was well governed and quiet.

Not even after this the Moslem population of the city joined with the Druzes to attack and to exterminate the Christians, but only the Moslems did also those who were law abiding subjects of the State. From March to July thousands of times were these Christian people attacked by the Druzes, aided by Moslems and Kurds and fourteen thousand lives were lost. But the last of July there was a rebellion and rebellion in the Druze land camp; the Druzes were reinforced; through a false report there was a panic and a stampede and almost the entire Christian population, as many as could get away, took refuge in Beirut, some fifty or sixty thousand Christians. During the night, the Moslem and Druze forces were sent to the city by five days on the way to Lebanon. Their numbers and intent with having expelled them, followed them, passing on their flanks, causing stampedes to make them turn away the still they were carrying with them, setting off the stampedes, and thousands of Christians were killed. It should be noted that were captured and are still in the hands of Kurds. It should be noted that

the chief offender against the panic stricken, fleeing Christians was a Persian nobleman, Mejid el Sultana, who with a strong force of well armed Persian riders harassed them and would well night have exterminated them but for the opportune intervention of a small band of British soldiers at Sainkala.

It was after this culmination of attacks and massacres that the reprisals were made on the Kurdish villages between Sainkala and Hamadan which called forth severe criticisms in certain quarters.

That the few were guilty of evil conduct is not to be denied or excused. But it should be recognized that the damage done has been exaggerated; that it was inflicted by only a small part of the fleeing refugees and that under intense and prolonged provocation; and that the damage inflicted by the Christians was incomparably small as compared with the damage they suffered at the hands of the Kurds, Persians and Turks; also that the Moslems were the aggressors and that the Persian government failed in its duty to protect its own Christian subjects and the Christians who were forced by the Turks to take refuge in Persian Territory.

It should be understood that the American missionaries in their relief work have made no distinction between Christian and Moslem. We have succored both alike in time of famine; alternately we have sheltered both Moslem and Christian in time of danger; in time of need both classes appeal to us with assured confidence in our friendship. We, therefore, have no plea to make for one against another. In the readjustments that are about to take place it is our desire that justice and generosity be meted out to both alike. But the experiences of the last four years as the culmination of ages of misrule and oppression surely bear testimony that some adequate and permanent provision should be made for the protection of Christians in Moslem lands.

(Signed) E. W. McDowell.

The chief offender against the peace system, the British Government, has a Persian agent, the British Consul, who is a man of high standing and who is well known to the Persian Government. He is a man of high standing and who is well known to the Persian Government. He is a man of high standing and who is well known to the Persian Government.

It was after this commission of crime and massacre that the British Government was called upon to make a statement. The British Government was called upon to make a statement. The British Government was called upon to make a statement.

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(Signed) J. J. McDowell.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

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TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

CHAIRMEN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

December 26th
1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago

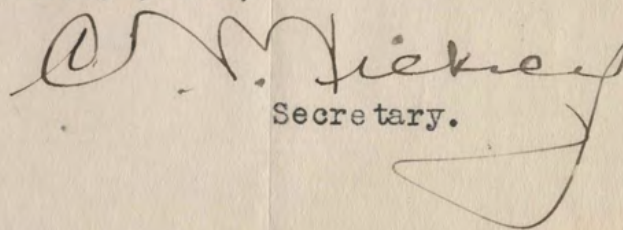
Dear Mrs. Judson:

Your letter to Mrs. Wertheim
is received and forwarded with much pleasure.
My understanding is the same as yours, - that
cablegrams are merely sent through Teheran,
though Dr. Judson and party are doubtless all
near Constantinople by this time. You will be
interested in the following telegram just re-
ceived from Mrs. Cook:

"Have had word from Dr. Cook that he is
arriving in San Francisco on Shingo Maru
January 4th and to notify you that all
the Persian party start for Calcutta
about December 21st."

I understand of course the reference to
Dr. Cook's arrival, but I am mystified about
all the Persian party starting for Calcutta.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary.

CVV/FS

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DOGGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1834
CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

December 26th
1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Johnson
114 East 57th Street
C h i c a g o

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Your letter to Mrs. Wertheim is received and forwarded with much pleasure. My understanding is the same as yours, - that cablegrams are merely sent through Johnson. Though Dr. Johnson and party are doubtless all near Constantinople by this time. You will be interested in the following telegram just received from Mrs. Cook:

"Have had word from Dr. Cook that he is arriving in San Francisco on Sunday. Notify him and to notify you that all the Persian party start for California about December 21st."

I understand of course the reference to Dr. Cook's arrival, but I am puzzled about all the Persian party starting for California.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]
Secretary

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TALBOT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN E. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
AND EX-GRATIS MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

67/25

TELEGRAM

C O B Y

T4CH 35 NL COLL

REDLANDS CALIF 23

C V VICKREY

CARE ARMENIANSYRIAN RELIEF COMM ONE MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK N Y

HAVE HAD WORD FROM DR COOK THAT HE IS ARRIVING IN
SAN FRANCISCO ON SHINYO MARU JANUARY 14 AND TO
NOTIFY YOU THAT ALL THE PERSIAN PARTY STARTED FOR
CALCUTTA ABOUT DEC TWENTY FIRST

ALICE ENSIGN COOK

TELEGRAM

COPY

TO: MR. H. G. GILL

REDAIANDS CALIF. 23

C. V. VICKERY

CARE ARMEIANASTYIAN RELIEF COM. ONE MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK N. Y.

HAVE BEEN WORD FROM DR. COOK THAT HE IS ARRIVING IN

SAN FRANCISCO ON SHINYO MARU JANUARY 15 AND TO

NOTIFY YOU THAT ALL THE PERSIAN PARTI STARRER FOR

CALCUTTA ABOUT TWO TWENTY FIRST

ALICE EMILY COOK

C O P Y

December 20, 1918.

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of the following telegram from the American Minister at Teheran:

"For Vickrey from Baku. 'Leaving for Batun on Tenth. British authorities are attending to conditions of distress in Caucasus and Erivan. At Van relief must be preceded by the establishment of order and organization of transport. Maynard and Elmer are expected to arrive at Baku shortly and will probably cable for establishment. Their names credited by your letter for special needs of Caucasus. Tabriz and (+) great necessity medicines and doctors. Baku requires no further aid now. Thirty thousand dollars assigned from Persian funds to orphans of all races Engeli and Baku massacres. Will let you know as soon as possible.' Caldwell."

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the acting Secretary of State:

(Signed) William Phillips

Assistant Secretary

763.72119/31

2.2.1

December 20, 1918

Mr. Charles V. Vesper

100 Madison Avenue

New York City

Sir:

The Bureau has in receipt of the following telegram

from the American Mission at Moscow

"The American Mission at Moscow has been informed by

French, British and American consuls at Moscow that

there is a shortage of supplies in Moscow and that

it is necessary to take steps to secure the necessary

of order and organization of supplies. It is

recommended that the American Mission at Moscow

and will probably be able to supply the necessary

needs created by your mission for special needs of

your mission. It is recommended that you

and deliver. It is recommended that you

should be able to supply the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

to secure the necessary

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington,

December 15th, 1918.

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of the following telegram
from the American Minister at Teheran:

"For Vickrey, 'Judson wired November 25 saying
have Farmers Loan cable through India office,
London, rupees equivalent \$100,000 to credit
commission Eastern Bank, Bagdad, Allen at Bakuba
wires these funds not arrived and account great-
ly over drawn. In addition Bakuba needs \$200,000.
to continue industrial work and clothe people
for winter. Sickness Bakuba improving but much
suffering from cold and damp.' Caldwell."

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State

(Signed) William Phillips

Assistant Secretary

763.72119/31

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

December 18th, 1918

Mr. Charles V. Coffey,

1 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of the following telegram from the American Minister at London:

"The Viceroy, London wired November 28 saying

that the British Loan Office through India Office,

Commission Eastern Bank, London, has advised that the

wired these funds not arrived and account given

is over drawn. In addition British notes \$250,000

to continue industrial work and other people

for winter. British Bank London has been

advised from London that the

I am, Sir,

Very obediently,

For the Acting Secretary of State

(Signed) William D. Bayne

Assistant Secretary

100-111001

AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN, NEW YORK

Paris.
December 28, 1918.

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H. R. HOLMES
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E. W. MCDOWELL
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F. TREDWELL SMITH
R. S. VAILE
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WILFRED M. POST, M.D.
WILBER E. POST, M.D.
THEODORE A. ELMER
HARRISON A. MAYNARD

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HON. ELIHU ROOT
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
GEORGE T. SCOTT
ALBERT SHAW
OSCAR S. STRAUS
STANLEY WHITE
TALCOTT WILLIAMS

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
1204 Corn Exchange Bank Building,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Heckman:

On reaching Paris yesterday, Dec. 27th, I found a package of letters from home, including yours of November 21st. I need not say how glad I was to hear from you directly again. I am gratified with your report on University matters. As soon as I reach home I shall at once take up next year's budget, medical organization and the chapel plans. We will settle immediately questions on the latter relating to the character and dimensions of the structure and the purposes it ought to include. I am interested in your suggestion of the possibility of a new gift for a building.

I shall be detained here in Paris two or three weeks, probably. My report for the Conference Committee has to be put in shape and filed. Whether the Commissioners will detain me longer than that I do not know, but hope to escape promptly when all information has been reported in proper shape. Meanwhile being here, I wish to learn as much as I can of the part taken in the war by our Chicago boys, both alumni and sons of Trustees and members of the faculty. I shall also try to see some of the battle fields.

As to my Persian trip, the story is too long to go into at the present time and I warn you that you will have many wearisome hours in listening to the account of it. I can only say now that I feel that the undertaking in both its branches was successful and worth the time given to it. I am glad to have gone through the entire journey with perfect health and safety so far. It will rejoice me, however, to get home once more to the dear friends who were never dearer to me than they are now.

My affectionate greeting to Mrs. Heckman and your daughter, as well as yourself. As ever,

Cordially yours,

AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

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DIRECTOR

Paris.
December 28, 1918.

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CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN, NEW YORK

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Cordially yours,

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

Dec. 31, 1918

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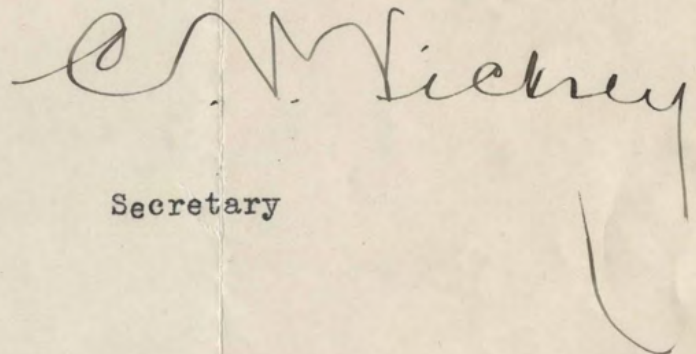
Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill,

My dear Mrs. Judson:

Mr. Morgenthau had a cablegram from Mr. Wertheim the other day from Paris, and although we have had nothing we naturally assume that Dr. Judson as well as Mr. Wertheim is now in Paris, and I will be cabling him today or tomorrow on that assumption care of the American Embassy.

The purpose of our cable will be merely to get information concerning relief supplies and transportation from France to Constantinople, and will not involve requests of any kind that affect Dr. Judson's personal time.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary

CVV-HN

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

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CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 524 DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

Dec. 31, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
114 East 85th Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Judson:

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The purpose of our cable will be merely to get information concerning relief supplies and transportation from France to Constantinople, and will not involve requests of any kind that affect Dr. Judson's personal time.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. L. Barton

Secretary

CV-11

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