

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Wilson, Woodrow

File No.

Regarding

Date

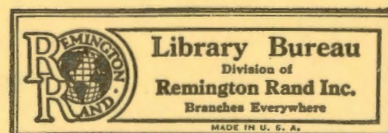
SEE

Name or Subject

Distinguished Persons, Letters of

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Wilson, Woodrow

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Disturbed Persons, Letters of

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, N.J.

President's Room

20 December, 1905.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

We yesterday afternoon held our last University Faculty meeting before the Christmas Vacation and I gathered from the members present so strong an impression of their feeling of sympathy and admiration for you that I am giving myself the pleasure of sending you this Christmas greeting.

You may be sure that the qualities you have shown in so simple and so beautiful a way during your illness have won an admiration from us all which is nothing short of affection and personal loyalty and I know that I am only expressing the views of every man here when I send you a greeting from our very hearts.

Fathfully and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

To

President William R. Harper,
Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, N.J.

President's Room

20 December, 1905.

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We yesterday afternoon held our last Uni-

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ness have won an admiration from us all which is nothing
short of affection and personal loyalty and I know that I
am only expressing the views of every man here when I send
you a greeting from our very hearts.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

To

President William R. Harper,
Chicago, Illinois.

COPY

Hilson

909 McCulloch Street, Baltimore,
5 February, 1896.

JR

My dear Sir,

I trust that you will pardon my delay in answering your letter of January twenty-second. It found me ill in bed here, where there was no one to whom I could delegate the task of attending to my correspondence; and I am only just now able to attend to it myself.

I am sorry to say that it will not be possible for me to meet your wishes about giving a course of lectures at Chicago next summer. My winter has been full of engagements of all kinds, and I find that I shall be obliged to take a vacation abroad when the summer's pause comes.

With much regard,

Most sincerely Yours,

Woodrow Wilson

President Wm. R. Harper

1875-76

and the other side, the other side,
the other side, the other side,

the other side,

I think that you will find it very

interesting to find that the other side

is not so different from the other side

and we will find that the other side

is not so different from the other side

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the other side,

the other side,

the other side,

the other side,

the other side,

✓
May 17th, 1898.

President Martin Kellogg,
Berkeley, California.

My dear President Kellogg:-

Your kind letter of May 8th has crossed a recent letter of mine. Professor Woodrow Wilson, one of the four names you suggest, would be a man of eminent ability, and it is possible he might be secured. Professors Palmer and Woolsey, I take it, could not be moved. I do not know personally Professor Sedgwick and so could not speak of him. Woodrow Wilson is a man with a good future. He is still a young man but has already achieved results of which even an older man might be proud. I assure you that I shall be glad to co-operate with you further.

Yours very truly,

May 17th, 1888.

President Martin Kellogg,

Berkeley, California.

My dear President Kellogg:-

Your kind letter of May 8th has crossed a recent letter of mine. Professor Woodrow Wilson, one of the four names you suggest, would be a man of eminent ability, and it is possible he might be secured. Professors Palmer and Woolsey, I take it, could not be moved. I do not know personally Professor Badger and so could not speak of him. Woodrow Wilson is a man with a good future. He is still a young man but has already achieved results of which even an older man might be proud. I assure you that I shall be glad to co-operate with you further.

Yours very truly,

✓ Wilson
Wood Wilson

Jan. 28d, 1896.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

May I inquire whether you would be willing to come to the University of Chicago during the months of July, August or September for a week and during this week deliver four or five lectures upon subjects of particular interest to yourself, and if so, on what terms an arrangement could be made? We should like very much indeed to have you spend a short time with us. The number of students in attendance will be twelve or fifteen hundred of whom five or six hundred will be graduate students.

Hoping that I may hear from you favorably,

I remain

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper

1m. 28d. 1886.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

May I inquire whether you would be willing to come to

the University of Chicago during the months of July, August or
September for a week and during this week deliver four or five lectures
upon subjects of particular interest to yourself, and if so, on what
terms an arrangement could be made? We should like very much indeed to
have you spend a short time with us. The number of students in
attendance will be twelve or fifteen hundred of whom five or six
hundred will be graduate students.

Hoping that I may hear from you favorably,

I remain

Yours very truly,

William Brewster

Princeton, New Jersey,

25 December, 1899.

Wilson

President William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Sir,

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of the twentieth, asking if I would be willing to consider an invitation to lecture in Chicago during your coming summer term. But I am sorry to say it will not be possible for me to do so. My winter is so full of lectures, both at home and away from home, that I find a summer's vacation from them, and a summer's leisure for literary work, a veritable necessity.

Please accept my sincere thanks and my real regrets.

Very truly Yours,

W. Wilson

Woodrow Wilson

Chicago, Ill.
22 December, 1900.

Professor William A. Rorer,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir,

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of the 12th inst., and
am glad to hear that you are so interested in the
Chicago Survey. I am sorry to say that
it will not be possible for me to do so. My plan is to go to
Europe, and to come out again from there, and I think a survey of the
country from there, and a survey of the country from there, a very

kindly regards.

Please accept my sincere thanks and my best regards.

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Wilson

March 15th, 1901.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson,

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

Could we possibly persuade you to spend six weeks at Chicago, beginning June nineteenth? I am sure you would enjoy it. The compensation would be six hundred dollars. We would ask you to lecture eight hours a week.

We have had Harvard men, Yale men, and Johns Hopkins men here, but never a Princeton man. I can assure you that we will give you a very pleasant summer, and that you would be brought into contact with a large number of splendid graduate students. The work ought not to be hard, for you can easily use old material. We should like exceedingly to welcome a Princeton man and to have him see the inside workings of our University. I sincerely hope you will be able to come.

Very truly yours,

March 15th, 1901.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson,

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

Could we possibly persuade you to
spend six weeks at Chicago, beginning June nine-
teenth? I am sure you would enjoy it. The com-
pensation would be six hundred dollars. We would
ask you to lecture eight hours a week.
We have had Harvard men, Yale men, and
Johns Hopkins men here, but never a Princeton man.
I can assure you that we will give you a very pleas-
ant summer, and that you would be brought into con-
tact with a large number of splendid graduate stud-
ents. The work ought not to be hard, for you can
easily use old material. We should like exceed-
ingly to welcome a Princeton man and to have him see
the inside workings of our University. I sincerely
hope you will be able to come.
Very truly yours,

Princeton, New Jersey,
20 March, 1901.



President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Sir,

I very much appreciate your kind invitation to lecture at Chicago next summer, particularly as you tell me I am the first Princeton man to whom you have extended such an invitation. I am sure that it would be both pleasant and profitable to be associated with the work of the University, and that I should enjoy a great many features of the experience.

But not being in harness in the summer. I feel that I must not let my vacations be invaded by work like the winter's work. I have already declined several invitations of this kind which were in every other way most attractive; and the reason is as imperative and conclusive in this case as in the others.

Allow me to thank you very warmly.

With much regard,

Sincerely Yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Washington, D.C. January 10, 1901.

President William H. Harper,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir,

I very much appreciate your kind invitation to lecture at Chicago next summer, particularly as you tell me I am the first Baltimorean who in whom you have extended such an invitation. I am sure that it would be both pleasant and profitable to be associated with the work of the University, and that I should be

for a great many purposes of the experiment.

Not being a lecturer in the summer, I feel that I need

not let my vacation be invaded by work like the winter's work.

I have already declined several invitations of this kind which

were in every other way most attractive; and the reason in the

positive and constructive in this case as in the others.

Allow me to thank you very warmly.

With much regard,

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Webb

February 26th, 1903.

President Woodrow Wilson,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear President Wilson:-

I am writing as President of the National Education Council, a department of the National Education Association, to invite you to read a paper before the session of that Council, which is to be held in Boston in the second week of July next, on the subject "The Voluntary Element in Education". I feel myself that a great deal of nonsense is being taught in these days in the doctrine that a child or student should study only what he wishes to study. I should like to see the other side presented; in other words, the advantage of ~~teaching~~ that which is not altogether the wish of the student. Will you consent to perform this service?

Yours very truly,

February 28th, 1903.

President Woodrow Wilson,

Princeton, N. J.

My dear President Wilson:-

I am writing as President of the National Education Council, a department of the National Education Association, to invite you to read a paper before the session of that Council, which is to be held in Boston in the second week of July next, on the subject "The Voluntary Element in Education". I feel myself that a great deal of nonsense is being taught in these days in the doctrine that a child or student should study only what he wishes to study. I should like to see the other side presented; in other words, the advantage of something which is not altogether the wish of the student. Will you consent to perform this service?

Yours very truly,

The University of Chicago
Founded by John D. Rockefeller
Office of the President

H-
Chicago January 8th, 1906.

President Woodrow Wilson,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear President Wilson:-

I am greatly
touched by your strong and generous Christmas
greeting. It was kind of you and the Princeton
Faculty to think of me and it was more kind ~~of you~~
to put your thought in such beautiful and en-
couraging words. I cannot tell you how much I
have been aided during my illness by expressions
of sympathy which have come from my friends.

Among these none
~~I do not know any that have been more from the~~
heart and therefore more valued than ~~have yours.~~ *the message from you*

Let me thank you and wish you
~~yours very truly,~~
well to you and Princeton a thousand times
Very sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago
Presented by John D. Rockefeller
Gift of the President

Chicago January 24th, 1906.

President Woodrow Wilson,
Princeton University,

Princeton, N. J.

My dear President Wilson:-

I am greatly

touched by your strong and generous Christmas
greeting. It was kind of you and the Princeton
faculty to think of me and it was more kind of you
to put your thought in such beautiful and en-
couraging words. I cannot tell you how much I
have been aided during my illness by expressions
of sympathy which have come from my friends.

I do not know any that have been more from the
heart and therefore more valued than have yours.

Very truly yours,
John D. Rockefeller

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, N.J.

President's Room

20 December, 1905.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

We yesterday afternoon held our last University Faculty meeting before the Christmas Vacation and I gathered from the members present so strong an impression of their feeling of sympathy and admiration for you that I am giving myself the pleasure of sending you this Christmas greeting.

You may be sure that the qualities you have shown in so simple and so beautiful a way during your illness have won an admiration from us all which is nothing short of affection and personal loyalty and I know that I am only expressing the views of every man here when I send you a greeting from our very hearts.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

To

President William R. Harper,
Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

WOODROW WILSON
22 W. STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.

January 25, 1913.

My dear Mr. Judson:

Allow me to thank you most warmly for
your kind letter. I appreciate it very much indeed.

I beg to assure you that the suggestion
made will be most carefully considered, and I thank
you for making it.

Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Illinois.

WOODROW WILSON
As to which of the two

January 25, 1913.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Allow me to thank you most warmly for

your kind letter. I appreciate it very much indeed.

I am so glad to hear that the suggestion

made will be most carefully considered, and I thank

you for writing it.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Harry P. Johnson,
Chicago, Illinois.

1400 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

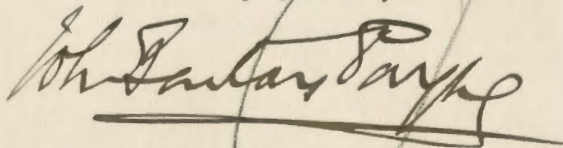
February 1, 1913.

My Dear President Judson:

You have evidently been up to some mischief, judging by the enclosed, which I thank you for letting me see. I have no idea that anything will come of the matter, but it is delightful to have one's friends interested.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Edgar Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping loop at the end. Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Mr. Harry P. Judson, President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, ILLINOIS.

1200 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

February 1, 1913.

My Dear President Johnson:

You have evidently been up to
some mischief, judging by the enclosed,
which I thank you for letting me see. I
have no idea that anything will come of
the matter, but it is delightful to have
one's friends interested.

Very truly,

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Harry F. Johnson, President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON

CO-OPERATING

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT OF WAR
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CO-OPERATING

THE BRITISH EMPIRE
DOMINION OF CANADA
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA
AMERICAN RED CROSS

CO-OPERATING

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE
REPUBLIC OF CHILI
REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
PAN AMERICAN UNION
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FRANCE

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES MOTION PICTURES FOR EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

"It is in my mind not only to bring the motion picture industry into fullest and most effective contact with the nation's needs, but to give some measure of official recognition to an increasingly important factor in the development of our national life. The film has come to rank as the very high medium for the dissemination of public intelligence, and since it speaks a universal language it lends itself importantly to the presentation of America's plans and purposes."

WOODROW WILSON

"MOVIES" INFORMING PEOPLE OF EVERY CLIME ON AMERICAN LIFE, CUSTOMS, AND RESOURCES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, authorizes the following:

The vogue of the motion picture in its spread to the far quarters of the globe has been more than a simple means of amusement. It has brought into closer contact the races of differing language, those of climes which have no elements in common, and the peoples of widely divergent social customs. By means of the films those countries which have been active in their production are already familiar places, and the steady gains that have been made by the United States during the past five years toward the leadership in this industry have literally made it possible for the whole world to "see America" on a large scale while sitting in their own home towns.

Interest in American Films.

In the early days of the movies—and that was less than a generation ago—American audiences grew enthusiastic over the French products that were sent across the Atlantic to reveal the wonders of this new art of the camera. Reports received from abroad furnish the information that Europe, Asia, and Africa are now showing equal enthusiasm over the perfected American films. In a single month in Paris out of 13,800 meters of film shown 11,000 were American. A recent report from a continental country which was received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stated that even among the pictures that were of European origin many were reproductions of American subjects. From far-off Australia the Bureau hears that "films from well-known American companies are in general use." A consular report from South Africa states that "interest in American family and political life has been marked."

Increase in Film Exports.

According to the official statistical volume called "Commerce and Navigation," published by the Bureau, the exports of exposed films from manufacturers in the United States increased from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913, to 158,751,786 feet in the fiscal year 1916, and that their value increased from \$2,276,460 in the year ended June 30, 1913, to \$6,757,658 in the year ended June 30, 1916. Exports to Europe were 17,762,429 feet, valued at \$1,317,531, in 1913, and 126,749,563 feet, valued at \$4,851,866, in 1916; to North American countries 10,846,822 feet, valued at \$759,544, in 1913, and 17,603,193 feet, valued at \$1,070,823, in 1916; to

South America 811,259, feet valued at \$39,629, in 1913, and 2,638,328 feet, valued at \$126,007, in 1916; to Asia 770,418 feet, valued at \$33,065, in 1913, and 3,336,997 feet, valued at \$119,189, in 1916; to Oceania 1,992,000 feet, valued at \$126,040, in 1913, and 8,380,999 feet, valued at \$583,054, in 1916; and to Africa 9,090 feet, valued at \$651, in 1913, and 42,706 feet, valued at \$6,719, in 1916.

In the last few months about 100 reports have been received from American consular officers in all parts of the world on motion-picture markets. These, with their stories of the amusement realms of all the other nations are not lacking in tribute to the excellence of the products of the studios of the United States. Credit has been given for the quality attained to the natural conditions that have favored the sites of various American studios. American humor is winning marked appreciation. Most important of all, the world has learned something about America and wants to learn more.

Imports Dwindling.

Official figures reveal the fact that the producers of this country have been gradually turning the import trade in films from the "maunfactured class" to the "raw material." Notwithstanding the immense growth in the scope of such entertainments in the United States, imports of the finished product have been dwindling for several years, but on the other hand our imports of sensitized but not exposed films have shown substantial increase in quantities. Imports of such raw material amounted to 44,717,323 feet valued at \$889,560 in 1914; and to 58,490,768 feet valued at \$750,023 in 1916. The reduction in total value gives this class of goods a unique distinction in an era of high prices.

U. S. Art Spread Broadcast.

Imports of motion-picture "positives" reached the lowest mark of recent years in 1916 when the amount was 6,742,988 feet valued at \$256,332, compared with 14,274,788 feet valued at \$825,983 in 1912, and 20,057,144 feet valued at \$1,009,469 in 1914. Negatives have largely decreased in value with an annual loss since the fiscal year 1913. American art is being spread broadcast throughout the world, while other countries assist in supplying the foundation upon which that art is expressed. Through this medium, the scenery, daily life, work and play, even the character of the American people are made manifest with much greater vividness than the printed page has ever been able to reveal them.

Chicago, September 14, 1917

Dear Miss Boggs:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. The University of Chicago would be highly gratified to have the copies in the library, and especially if they can be supplemented so as to form a complete series.

With sincere thanks for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Miss A. Marie Boggs
Department of Public Instruction
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, September 14, 1917

Dear Miss Boggs:

Your favor of the 11th

inst. is received. The University of

Chicago would be highly gratified to

have the copies in the library, and

especially if they can be supplemented

so as to form a complete series.

With sincere thanks for your

courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - J.

Miss A. Maria Boggs
Department of Public Instruction
Washington, D. C.

7
Chicago, February 4, 1915

My dear Mr. President:-

(Wilson)
The Western Economic Society,

of which I am one of the Directors, is planning for an important meeting in the coming spring, and is hoping that you would be able on your return from California to stop in Chicago long enough to give an address at the meeting. It is unnecessary for me to say, perhaps, that this organization is absolutely non-partisan, and that it is largely representative of the educational and business interests of the middle west. The arrangements for the meeting would be in every way, I think, satisfactory to you, non-partisan in character, and centering entirely on the address which might be given by the President of the United States. I am confident that the occasion will be one on which the President might very properly speak to the American people in an authoritative way and under circumstances which would be extremely favorable. I am hoping.

27

Chicago, February 4, 1918

(Richard)

My dear Mr. President:-
The Western Economic Society,
of which I am one of the Directors, is planning for
an important meeting in the coming spring, and is
hoping that you would be able on your return from
California to stop in Chicago long enough to give an
address at the meeting. It is unnecessary for me to
say, perhaps, that this organization is absolutely non-
partisan, and that it is largely representative of the
educational and business interests of the middle west.
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given by the President of the United States. I am
confident that the occasion will be one on which the
President might very properly speak to the American
people in an authoritative way and under circumstances
which would be extremely favorable. I am hoping.

therefore, personally and for Chicago and the central west, that it will be possible for you to make the arrangements in question.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

The President,
Washington, D. C.

therefore, personally and for Chicago and the central
west, that it will be possible for you to make the
arrangements in question.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

The President,
Washington, D. C.

New York
Chicago, May 12, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

The foreign policy of President Wilson
has nowhere been phrased more admirably than in a
letter of Lord John Russell to Queen Victoria,
December 29, 1851:

The grand rule of doing to others
as we wish that they should do unto us is
more applicable than any system of political
science. The honour of England does not
consist in defending every English officer
or English subject, right or wrong, but in
taking care that she does not infringe the
rules of justice, and that they are not
infringed against her.

Very truly yours,

D.A.R.-D.

The Editor
The New York Nation
New York, N. Y.

W. H. Johnson
1871

President Wilson 7 *Near East*

England and France in Armenia

THE attempted decimation of Armenia by the Powers is a challenge to the ideals and principles of *President Wilson*. The forces of reaction are gaining the upper hand across the Atlantic. For five years France and England exploited the suffering of Armenia. But now, taking advantage of our absence from Paris, they seek to cut her up as the spoils of the war. We believe that the President, as a great champion of the cause of Armenia, will not permit so monstrous a travesty of justice.

By JAMES W. GERARD

Ex-Ambassador to Germany



The Powers have tentatively cut up Armenia into four parts. Part marked (1) on the above map, is assigned to France; (2) to the Kurds, under British mandate; (3) to the Turks, and (4) to the Armenians. Proposed Armenia is shut off from her littorals on both the Black and Mediterranean Seas, is land-locked, and comprises only one-tenth of Turkish Armenia and parts of Caucasus Armenia.

Armenia, as is shown on above map, consists of Caucasus and Turkish Armenia. Caucasus Armenia, now known as the Armenian Republic, has an area of 26,103 square miles, and a population of 2,159,000, of which 60% is Armenian. Turkish Armenia has an area of 101,000 square miles, according to four international documents dated, 1878, 1895, 1914 and 1918.

Under Article XXIV of the armistice between the Allies and Turkey, dated November 1, 1918, provision is made for the occupation of the "Six Armenian Vilayets," which have an area of 96,000 square miles.

In 1914, Turkish Armenia had an estimated population of 3,788,000 of which 1,403,000 were Armenians; 447,000 other Christians; 1,635,000 Turks, Kurds and other Moslems, and the balance other religions. Not less than 25% of the Moslems have perished during the war. Not less than 50% of the Armenians have also perished; but with the union of Caucasus Armenia with Turkish Armenia, without taking into account one million Armenians in other regions, a considerable number of whom will return to Armenia, the Armenians will constitute about 65% of the population of United Armenia. (In 1914, the Turks formed less than 25% of the population of Turkey.)

England and France in Armenia

"And they crucify Him, and part His garments among them, casting lots upon them, what each should take." *Mark 15:24*

France and England, in league with the Turks and the Kurds, are now casting lots for the garments of the victims of the Turks and the Kurds. They are cutting up Armenia.

In 1916, at a time when the Allied leaders and statesmen had adopted the principle of the self-determination of peoples as their principal war cry, Great Britain and France entered into a treaty, known as the Sykes-Picot Compact, by and under which Lesser Armenia—Cilicia—and parts of Armenia Minor and Major were assigned to France.

The French Foreign Minister, in a letter of instruction to Georges Picot, Commissioner of the French Republic in the occupied territories of Palestine and Syria, and dated April 2, 1917,—that is, after

we had entered the war,—refers to the fact that, “France has just established its special claims in Armenia through the recent compact concluded with England”

But, on January 5, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons that the recognition of the separate condition of Armenia shall constitute one of the war aims of Great Britain;

On July 11, 1918, Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, stated that:

“His Majesty’s Government is following with earnest sympathy and admiration the gallant resistance of the Armenians in defense of their liberties and honor” . . . and referred “to the public statements made by leading statesmen among the Allied Powers in favor of the settlement of the Armenian case upon the principle of self-determination;”

On July 21, 1918, M. Clemenceau wrote that:

“The spirit of self-abnegation of the Armenians, their loyalty towards the Allies, their contributions to the Foreign Legion, to the Caucasian front, and to the Oriental Legion have strengthened the ties that connect them with France,” . . . and he was happy to confirm that “the government of the Republic, like that of Great Britain, has not ceased to place the Armenian nation among the peoples whose fate the Allies intend to settle according to the **supreme laws of humanity and justice;**”

On February 8, 1919, Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, was very happy

“to express once more the sentiments of heartfelt sympathy with which the Royal Government follows the constant and noble efforts of Armenia for her independence and unity.”

* * *

On November 1, 1918, the Allies, in the instrument of the armistice with Turkey, made special provision for the occupation of the "Six Armenian Vilayets," in the event of disorder.

* * *

The above declarations were made and pledges were given in favor of the self-determination of Armenia following the conclusion of the Sykes-Picot Treaty, so that they either superseded the provisions of that Treaty, or that the declarations and pledges in question were falsely made or given.

Contrary to the repeated and specific pledges which have been made to Armenia by every Allied leader, and in utter disregard of every principle of justice and of reason, the inexcusable compact between France and England on the one side and the Turks and the Kurds on the other to cut up Armenia, gives the lie to the underlying purposes and principles of the League of Nations; reduces every international covenant and agreement to scraps of paper; exposes governments to the ridicule and contempt of peoples everywhere, and makes another war in the not distant future inevitable.

According to Robert Cecil, Allenby, Von Ludendorff, Von Sanders, and others, the Armenians played a decisive role in the winning of the war on the eastern front. And for their fidelity to the Allied cause, one million of them were destroyed by the Turks.

Shall we now permit the forces of greed and imperialism to run amuck in Christian Armenia?

The people of the United States have been giving tens of millions of dollars to relieve the lot of the victims of the Turks and Kurds.

President Wilson has unequivocally pledged himself to the proposition that Armenia shall be free within her national boundaries.

Spokesmen of both great political parties and thousands of other representative Americans, including 20,000 ministers and priests, 85 Bishops, 40 Governors, 250 College and University Presidents have gone on record in favor of a free Armenia from sea to sea.

Every American has the right to make a solemn appeal to the President and to his or her own Senator and Representative urging that the independence of New Armenia be recognized and that the Turks and the Kurds and their European backers be notified that the United States will not view without concern any action destructive of Armenia's national rights.

JAMES W. GERARD.

February 18, 1920.

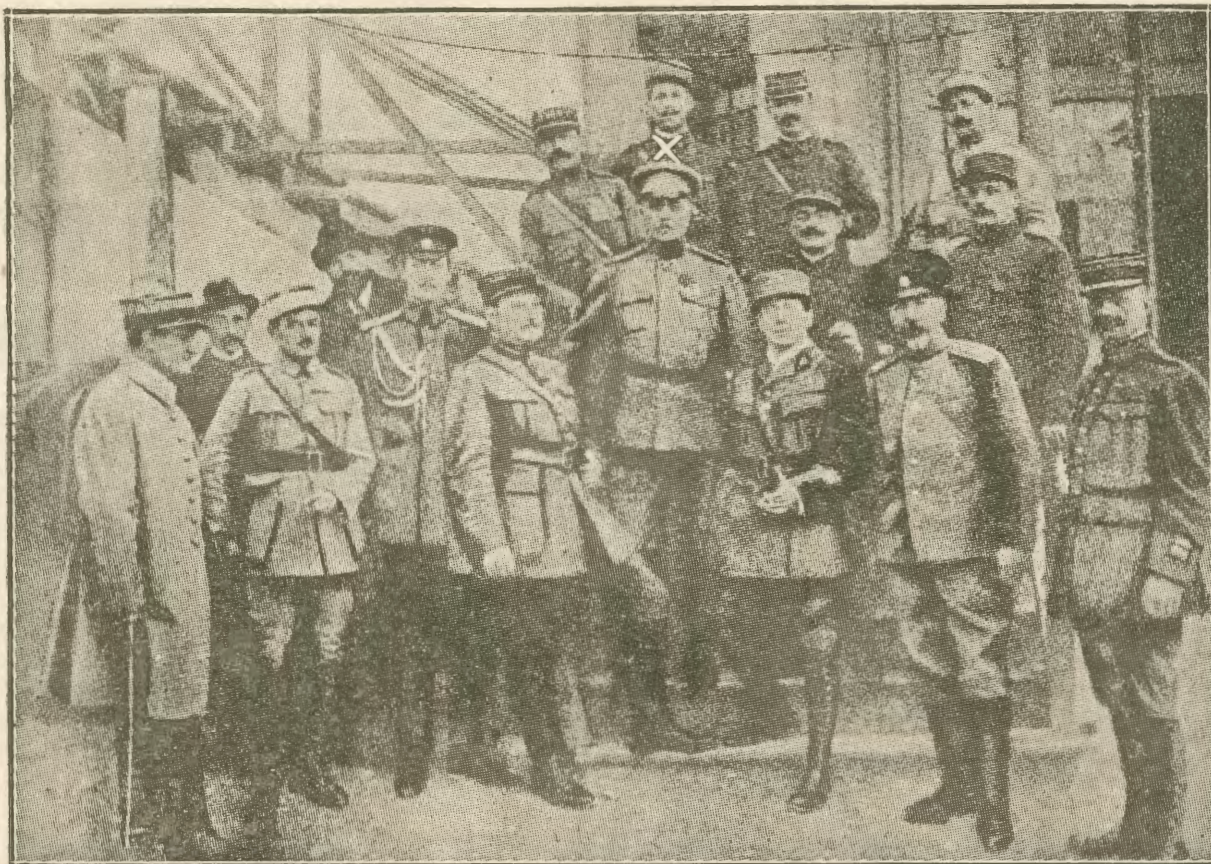
The following is part of a memorandum which was telegraphed to the President on December 18, 1919:

TO THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.

.....

"Representative American opinion has already expressed itself with convincing emphasis in favor of the creation of an Armenian State that will unite Ararat with Cilicia and which alone can become an effective barrier against the Pan-Turanian ambition of the Turks of Anatolia. We believe the American people will gladly sanction America's extending necessary aid to Armenia during her formative period. We therefore respectfully ask that the Administration declare itself in favor of America's extending direct aid to Armenia; to that end, formulate a definite continuing policy, and, as a preliminary step in that direction, recognize at once the Armenian Republic. This recognition will enable the Armenian government to borrow the necessary funds to meet the most pressing needs of its starving people, and will also be a practical step toward the creation of a united Armenia."

(Signed) JAMES W. GERARD
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
ALTON B. PARKER
ELIHU ROOT
FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
PHILIP N. RHINELANDER
BRADLEY A. FISKE



THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMENIAN ARMY

General Nazarbekian (X), Chief of Staff of the Armenian Army, formerly held the rank of Major General in the Russian Army. The Armenian Republic, which, on January 19, 1920, was recognized by the Supreme Council in Paris, as the government of Armenia—boundaries to be defined—has a standing army of 18,000 men, is now rationing 28,000 men, and can raise a trained force of 50,000 men, if given equipment.