CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject
American Commission for Relief in the Near East

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject
Judson, 1918

File No.
Elections in Persia.

1. Persia has changed three Electoral Laws:


According to this law: the electors of the nation were of the following classes:
- Of Prince, and Qajar tribe
- Doctors of Divinity and Students
- Nobles and Notables
- Merchants
- Landlord proprietors and peasant
- Trade-guilds.

The deputies of the First Majlis (Oct. 7, 1906 – June 23, 1908) were elected according to this electoral law.


The number of Deputies was fixed at one hundred and twenty.
Method of Elections: in two degrees.

The members of the Second Majlis (1909-1911)
were elected according to this law.

3. In the Second Majlis, the Electoral

Law of July 1, 1909 was seen to need
alteration: The number of Deputies
was increased to one hundred
and thirty-six. The elections in
two degrees (i.e. indirect) were
replaced by elections in one degree
(i.e. direct election). The Deputies
of the Third Majlis (opened in
December 1914) were elected in
accordance with this method.

NB. — The Senate is not constituted
up to the present in Persia, for
The Majlis has not approved its
Regulations, only because the
Democratic Party were opposed
to the formation of the Senate.
1) According to the Persian Fundamental Law the number of Senators is fixed to sixty. Thirty of them shall be nominated on the part of H.I. M. the Shah (fifteen of the people of Teheran, and fifteen of the people of the Provinces), and thirty by the Nation (fifteen elected by the people of Teheran, and fifteen by the people of the Provinces).

II. Elections to the Fourth Legislature.

The elections to the Fourth Majlis are not finished.

In order to show the course of elections in Persia, I relate, below, the course of the last elections of Teheran (i.e. Elections to 4th Majlis).
The Royal Farman proclaiming the beginning of elections to the Fourth Legislature was issued on the 17th of Rajab 1335 (about May 1917). On 23rd of the same month Home Office published the Ministerial Proclamation concerning the elections. Meanwhile the Cabinet Borough- ed Dowlah fell, and the elections were provisionally postponed.

On the 9th of Shawwal 1335 (about the first of August 1917) the "Central Council of Supervision" (Anjuman-i- Mazarat-i-Markazi) was formed. The members of this council are appointed by the Governor General (of Tehran). They
shall superintend and be responsible for the correctness of the elections.

The Council of Supervision published a proclamation. This proclamation included the following matters:

1. The qualifications of the electors and the elected.
2. The place and time at which the Council of Supervision, or branch thereof, will distribute the voting papers or bulletins.
3. The place and time at which the Council of Supervision will be prepared to receive the votes.
4. The number of representatives whom the voters are entitled to choose.

On the 28th of Shawwal, the members of sub-anjuman (council) were...
b) also appointed. In each town-district meets one of these sub-anjumans.
The seats of sub-anjumans are mosques or other public centres.
From the first of Zil-Qadah 1335 (August 21, 1917) to the 18th of the same
month bulletins were distributed. The total of distributed bulletins
was 16,518. The bulletins contain the following particulars:

a) Number and date
b) Name of the holder and his father
c) Occupation and abode
d) Time and place at which the holder must present himself to record his vote

2) Hour of opening and closing of the polls
3) Seals or signatures of the Members
of the Council of Supervision.
Afterwards, you will find a sample of bulletin.

The period for taking the votes was from the 21st of Zil-Qa'da to the 25th of the same month. In this period the Political Parties were propagating their candidates, the most. The total of taken (received) votes was only 11,976. From Tuesday the 30th of Zil-Qa'da began the period for counting the votes.

In the periods both for taking and counting the votes the sub-an-jumans transferred their seats to one place, viz. the Building of Darulfozun (i.e. Polytechnic School) and The Councils of Supervision records in the special register.
تعریف انتخاب

نامه‌های مالی مجمع شورای هی‌می

حوزه انتخابیه

دارند نهم و ردی مقر یوسف محروم شافیک به‌شکل کمک‌رسانی مالی نیازی به‌وجود یافته در این وردیه نداره.

حتی رای دادن برای انتخاب یک نفر نامانند دارد و از روز ۱۱ تا روز ۱۳ در ساعت ۱۰ صبح تا ساعت ۱۸ از ظهر.

حاضر شده باید در ساعت ۱۱ تا ۱۳ انتخاب یک نفر نامانند با احتمال نظرات انتخابات تضمین نماید.

مهر اعضای انجمن نظرات انتخابات

تاریخ ۱۱ ماه
اختارات لازم قانونی

1- هر یک از انتخاب کنندگان می‌تواند بپیشگیری حتماً رای دادن نشاند و مگر در صورتیکه تجدید انتخاب لازم شود

2- انتخاب کنندگان مجروح نبودن چه حتماً از هر کسی محل خود انتخاب کنند

3- پس از آزمایش هموگلوبین احتمال تفاوت برای اخذ رای هنوز کرده است دیگر ورده را از کسی قبول نخواهند داشت

4- دادن رای در موقت باشد و از این جهت تا پیش از داواده تعریف قبل از دخول نجس انتخاب امید که کمتر این تعریف می‌شود است این داواده باشد

5- صاحبان تعریف با اختیار موافقیت تجدید انتخاب لازم شود باید تعریف خود را که اطلاعیه است محفوظ بدارند

6- اوراق رای از نو خواننده باشد با صحبت تصریحی انتخاب شده با کرده باشد با امضای انتخاب کننده را داشته باشد

7- دخول در سویت انتخاب با ادامه اساسه اکیدا ممکن است
Of all the bulletins issued by them, in order of their numbers, in the period of for taking the votes, in each sub-anjuman the receiver of the voting paper reads out its number aloud, in order that the Secretary of the Council may find and mark it off in the register for recording vote. After this marking off the number, the receiver cancels the vot. paper and restores to its owner, and then the holder places his vote in the ballot box. At the close of each session all the members of the Council seal up the ballot box and on the next day the same members reopen it. After the conclusion of the poll, the President of the Council empties the ballot box.
9) in the presence of the other members and orders the votes to be counted. One of the members reads out the voting papers aloud one by one, while another member hands them to him, and three others record in a register the names in the order in which they are read out. At the same time reporters of newspapers are permitted to record the names of the elected. Until the 28th of Zil-Qade' all the voting papers were counted, and in the same date the result of the elections was announced.

The Governor-General of Teheran published the names of the twelve Deputies, as follows:

1. Mustowfi ol Mamalek (by 7747 votes)
Eleven of these persons are candidates of both Ancient and New Democrats. Only one is neutral, viz. Motamenol-Molk.

Regarding the Elections of the Provinces, Home Office
(\[\frac{\pi}{2}\]\(\gamma\)\(\rho\)\(\eta\)\(\delta\)\(\zeta\)\(\eta\)\(\mu\)\(\nu\)\(\xi\)\(\chi\)\(\omega\)\(\rho\)\(\sigma\)\(\tau\)\(\chi\)\(\upsilon\)\(\phi\)\(\nu\)\(\xi\)\(\mu\)\(\nu\)\(\xi\)\(\mu\)\(\nu\))

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has sent bulletins to all their centres. Up to the present the elections of the Provinces Aragh, Simnaf, Simnan and Kown are finished, but the result is not officially reported to Home Office. Other Provinces (such as Kazwin) are about to begin the elections.

A. Malined-Dowle

"Dastary"

Teheran, Nov. 25, 1918.
TO ALL RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

For humanity crushed, enslaved, bleeding, we plead; exiles wandering in the desert, children orphaned, Christian girls prisoners or slaves in Moslem harems; a stricken nation amidst implacable foes, its ancestral territory, made sacred by the martyrdoms of fifteen centuries, seized by others; homes in ruin, hopes crushed, life imperiled. This prostrate Armenian nation awaits the fulfilment of the promises embodied in the terms of the Armistice.

America helped crush the brute force that aspired to rule the world, — but beyond that has declined, except to provide food and clothing to a limited degree, to share responsibility in carrying out the provisions there made for the protection of the weaker nations. We entered the war for the freedom of mankind, and yet we refuse to lift our hands in the interest of human rights and the reorganization of the world upon the basis of justice and freedom.

While we sit in snug content and boasted security, apparently as a nation satisfied with the part we have already played, the Near East is in the paroxysms of internal strife, accompanied by the massacre of Christians, characterized by all the horrors so well known in the days of Abdul Hamid and Talaat. The Armenian nation is in danger of annihilation. Nearly one-half of the race have perished or are now in exile. Their ancestral lands are being divided among land-hungry nations or left to the control of the Turk as the people perish.

In view of this situation more desperate than at any other period in the history of the Near East, we in the name of humanity and justice urge you
NEAR EAST RELIEF

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MCKINLEY AVENUE NEW YORK

TO ALL IMMIGRANTS CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:

For immediately adequate relief, please, we plead: extend our

cherished Christian principles; assist in the efforts of the American

American nation towards the fulfillment of the promises embodied in

too.

In a time of scarcity and uncertainty, we are called upon to

bear our share of the burden. What this burden may be we

are prepared to carry, but only with the assurance that our efforts

will not be in vain. The American nation is a land of opportunity

and progress, a land of freedom and justice. We believe in the

sacred principles of Christianity and in the principles of human

rights. We are ready to work and to sacrifice for the good of all.

In view of the situation more especially that in any open

battle in the defense of the holy faith, we in the name of humanity

and peace.
1. In public and private prayer to petition unceasingly the
throne of Grace and Power for the protection of the crucified Christian
people in the Near East and the establishment of an order that will guar-
antee permanent safety.

2. To bring to bear upon the public sentiment of this country.
and especially upon Congress, all the influence at your command, that we
as a nation do not sit idly by and permit the Armenians and other helpless
Christian peoples in the Near East to be outraged and murdered with impu-

3. To set movements into operation that shall convince Congress
and the Administration at Washington that the people of America demand
that we shall show ourselves the elder brother of those who are perish-
ing and that we undertake our legitimate part in the redemption of the
political situation in the Near East.

These movements can be in the form of meetings, - sermons, ad-
dresses, resolutions, personal letters to Senators and Congressmen, ar-
ticles in the press, expression of personal convictions.

This statement and appeal is submitted to the religious leaders
of our country and to people influential in shaping and directing public
opinion. It is unthinkable that great, rich, liberty-loving America
should have no part in the work of international readjustment and reor-
ganization following the war.

Sincerely yours,

General Secretary

Chairman
I. In pursuance of the prayer to have passed into the existence of grace and power for the protection of the national government and the people in the near West and the southeastern states, etc., which sentence was read from the platform at the 14th Annual Convention of the American Association of Collegiate Women.

2. To point out the pressing need for the immediate settlement of the western territories.

3. In view of the necessity for the immediate settlement of the western territories, I am especially your committee.

4. The influence of your committee, if we may, on the American and other foreign nations, especially on the American government, in the near West to be continued and extended.

5. To see movements into operation that shall secure our country.

6. The administration of the Western Territories and the people of the United States.

7. The influence of our committee, if we may, to continue our influence on the American government.

8. To see movements into operation that shall secure our country.

9. This applies to the near West.

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13. This applies to the near West.

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HAS AMERICA RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTING ARMENIA?

Shall America accept a mandatory for Armenia and for other sections of the Near East? A mandatory is a provision for the government of a country for the League of Nations and is a trusteeship under the League. The Senate having declined to ratify the Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations, we can have no share, it would seem, in the organization of the League and in mandatory responsibilities. If by this action of our Senate we as a nation wash our hands of responsibility for the protection of the people in the Near East now undergoing such crucifixion at the hands of their murderers, we put ourselves into the same class with Pontius Pilate.

I have just received extended reports from two different eye witnesses, both of whom are still in Marash in Cilicia, and who were there at the time of the siege of the city and the fight between the Turks and the French for control of that part of the country. The French were driven out and retired upon Aintab fifty miles away, while the Americans remained. Both of these eye witnesses, who are American citizens and Near East Relief representatives, report the atrocities which were there committed upon the helpless non-Moslem populations to be for downright cruelty and horror beyond any power of words to describe. Sickening details are given of the violation of women, the murder of children in the presence of their parents and of parents in the presence of their
Has America a responsibility for protection abroad?

A mandate is a provision of the League of Nations that refers to sections of a country for the League to control, and to a truncated government of a country for the League of Nations to control.

The Senate, in the meantime, is.giving consideration to the Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations, and by a section of the Senate, it would seem to the organization of the League and to the mandate responsibility. If by the section of our Senate we are

a section were our hands of responsibility for the protection of the people of the Near East, we now undertake such a responsibility of the people of the Near East, we now undertake such an expression of power. We shall not be inconsistent with the powers of the people who were there at the time that the treaty was signed.

The Turkish and the Persian are in control of great parts of the country. The French were given our and our feeling about Turkey and the Near East, while the American, as a nation, we felt

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children, and the practice of inhuman cruelties upon thousands of helpless Christian populations. The following quotation from one of these witnesses is sufficient to prove the case:

"The stories of those who have seen people killed with axes, of children seized by their feet and their brains beaten out on the stone wall, and girls that had been ravished and then killed, are many. How many have perished in these ways we cannot tell; perhaps we will never know. Two little children, eight and ten years old, just came in. One was a grandchild of one of the leading families, one of the finest in Marash. The little child says that she is the only one alive of her family. She saw the family killed. The other little girls from a neighboring family are the only survivors. One of these had a gun shot wound."

"One woman saw seven killed before her eyes. Mothers had children taken out of their arms, and ripped up with knives. One man said two hundred perished in one street. The shrieks of the tortured we could hear a mile across the ravine, which they had to cross to reach our compound. Others gave similar accounts of awful experiences......Every compound is thronged with frightened refugees who have escaped during the night and are alarmed lest their people, whom they have left behind, should become the victims of massacre, or fire, or starvation. Women are giving premature birth to children, and women are going crazy with fear."

"Hundreds of Armenians are trying to reach our compounds from many parts of the city, but are failing in the attempt, and the light of the fires that the Turks are making in Armenian quarters renders escape impossible, and those who flee from smoke and flame fall victims to the sword or the axe. News came today that scores of women and children huddled in one house were butchered with knives and hatchets, after the men had been taken out and shot. They surrendered on the promise of protection, but were cruelly betrayed."

"The Turks are killing hundreds of people in the city, and they are not content with using such weapons as shot and shell, but resort to the brutal use of the axe and the knife. At this very moment there is in our own house a young woman, who tells us that with a hundred other persons in a cellar she prayed for five days and nights for help, but no help came. Then the Turks asked them to surrender, promising to give them protection if they would. Being desperate, they threw themselves on the mercy of the enemy. The men were told to come out of the house, and her own husband was the first to leave. He was shot immediately in the doorway by one of their own Turkish neighbors, whom she knew, and who was a gendarme in the service of the Government. After the men had been disposed of, there was a scene of indescribable, murderous work. In the general melee, she with one of her children escaped. One child was killed. Two young women teachers from the College were killed in this way. Another escaped and
appraisal of the existence of impure motives toward the people of the city. The following quotation from one of these witnesses is significant to prove the case:

"The stories of those who have seen people killed with
exposure of callousness toward their fellow and their own people,
are supported by many who have been present on the scene. The little
army of witnesses who have been present at the scene.
"One woman saw several killed people, and there were
other stories of similar nature. The atmosphere was thick with
reports of deaths. One man said two hundred bodies had been
seen at the scene. There were also reports of
people who had seen the bodies. Some have
claimed to have seen bodies in the area of the scene.
Young girls and boys were among those who
described what they had seen."

Hundreds of thousands of people filled the streets of the city to see the body of a man who had been killed. The bodies were left on the street for days, and the streets were filled with a thick fog of death. People who had seen the bodies described what they had seen. Young girls and boys were among those who described what they had seen. The atmosphere was thick with reports of deaths. One man said two hundred bodies had been seen at the scene. There were also reports of people who had seen the bodies. Some have claimed to have seen bodies in the area of the scene.

The following story was told by a young girl who had seen the bodies:

"I was outside when I saw the bodies. They were in a room in the house. There were four bodies in the room. I could see their faces. They were charred and badly burned. There was blood everywhere. I was scared and run away. I ran to the police station and told them what I had seen."

The police were quick to investigate the scene and took steps to ensure the safety of the city. They arrested several people who were suspected of being involved in the killings. The evidence was overwhelming, and the trial was swift. The criminals were found guilty and were executed. The city was left in shock and grief, but the people of the city were determined to rise above the tragedy and to make the city safer for all.
stood in water for eight hours, hoping to elude the Turks, but in a fatal moment she ran for her life, and was killed by a bullet."

"We had a pitiful case this morning in the hospital. It was the Rev. Solakian's wife, pastor of the third church. When she reached the hospital she was suffering and bleeding from three bullet and four dagger or knife wounds, while a child of eighteen months had been taken from her breast and slain with a knife, and an older girl killed with an axe. To add to the sorrow of it, the mother was pregnant, and had a miscarriage as soon as she reached the hospital. The poor woman will not recover."

"More children have been shot in the orphanages."

"New stories of fresh massacres reached us this morning. In one case nearly 200 surrendered to the Turks under promise of protection, but nearly all of them were butchered. One man who escaped by stabbing a Turk, told this gruesome story. Deep pits were dug, and men tied in bunches of three and led to the edge of it, and then shot and dumped into it dead or alive."

"The Armenians in the compounds are frantic and desperate. They are determined to leave the city with the French, as they fear massacre if they remain. The scenes are indescribably pathetic and tragic... We have been fitting out the refugees for the journey, giving them food and clothes to the extent of our supplies. Many of the older orphan boys and girls will leave with the exiles..... I had decided to stay, but as two or three thousand are going as sheep without a shepherd, Dr. Wilson thinks I had better go to take charge of them and find for them food and shelter at their destination. It is a long, hard trek, of nearly 75 miles through mountain and plain, and I fear many of them will not be equal to it. It is winter, and God help them if the weather should be severe..... The troops and refugees left the city between the hours of six and nine."

"At six o'clock a.m. the column started on its long march to Bell Pounar. The weather was severely cold and many of the weak ones dropped by the wayside to freeze or to starve."

"During the night a snow storm raged and at six o'clock the column prepared to move forward while it was yet dark. The snow storm increased during the early morning hours to a blizzard, and continued all through the long, dreary march. From twelve to eighteen hours the soldiers and civilians plodded their way through the storm and snow drifts. All along the line the weak and the infirm dropped out from sheer exhaustion. It is estimated that before the column reached Islahiyeh more than a thousand of the refugees had perished in the snow besides many of the soldiers. It was a tragic ending of a tragic exodus."
Stories like these, heartrending for their cruelty, are coming, not only from the city of Marash, but from the neighboring districts where it is reported twenty thousand have perished at the hand of the Turks, and, so far as we know, the end is not yet.

All this is occurring almost upon the borders of Europe and under the French flag, in direct defiance of the terms of the Armistice under which Turkey surrendered and in insolent defiance of the sentiment of humanity. We are not discussing a theory, but a sickening fact. These events that have taken place in the last few weeks, so far as we know, are continuing in Cilicia and threatening to break out all over the old Turkish Empire, especially in Anatolia, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Armenia. Again we ask, has America no responsibility in the premises simply because our Senate failed to ratify the Treaty and come into the League of Nations? Let us examine a few of the outstanding facts that bear upon the case.

America entered the war with one proclaimed purpose, namely, to save ourselves and the world from the tyranny of brute force. The destruction of Germany's military machine marked but the beginning of the real work of liberating the smaller nations and giving them a real sense of freedom.

Since the Armistice in November, 1918, until the present time, America has taken no serious part in the protection of peoples who require help from without except in supplying food. We not only have maintained a negative attitude, but, by the recent action of the Senate, we decline to accept national responsibility in these matters. Every report brought by various commissions, both European and American, that have been sent into Turkey indicates that the races dwelling within the old Turkish
States the case for recognizing the Soviet Union's right to comprise not only from the city of Moscow but from the metropolitan area where its capital is located.
Empire have at present no capacity in themselves for safe self-government. Turks, Armenians, Syrians and Arabs must have assistance from without if they are to set up and establish governments that can guarantee peace, prosperity and safety to the people dwelling within their boundaries. No one of these races has shown a greater incapacity than the Turk. In the Covenant of the League of Nations, the subject races in Turkey are referred to as "the wards of civilization." It is these wards, especially the Armenians, who are now in such desperate straits, suffering untold horrors which are daily growing worse and threatening to involve all the people of the entire country.

In the meantime, England and France are struggling against overwhelming odds to meet the new obligations growing out of the termination of the war and to fulfill certain responsibilities which they cannot avoid. Both of these countries have lost heavily in their man power and in their financial ability. Egypt and India are in a state of unstable equilibrium politically, requiring more attention on the part of England than ever before, and the same is true to a degree of the French colonies in Africa, to say nothing of the reorganization of the colonies taken from Germany in Africa and elsewhere, requiring men and capital.

A dispatch was received recently by the writer from Lord Bryce and Aneurin Williams, Chairman of the British Armenian Committee, declaring that England is doing all she can for the liberation of Eastern Christians and also affirming that the European nations are all exhausted by the war and feel unable to assume further responsibilities, ending with this most significant declaration: "Unless America joins to help bear the burden, we see no hope of delivering the subject races of Turkey." This dispatch,
Employee face of pressure to leave power for sale of self.

Government: true, American, Prussian, and their intimate consciousness.

Face down without it very easy to see and acceptable consciousness.

That can guarantee peace, prosperity, and safety to the people.

Safeguard with their personal. No one of these cases would show.

A greater need for security than the Turk. In the government of the people.

To nations of distrust it is to turn and return to do the work.

Ends of matters, especially the army.

True to one in every generation. Another public, military, or other.

More which the people growing more and more of importance to imagine.

The people of the entire country.

In the meantime England and France are strateging the greater.

Overseas and again all the way up to meet the war crisis and beginning.

Restoration of power and to fulfill certain responsibilities which each country wants. Both of these countries have great power in their own way publicly. Never and India.

The United States on the part of England from that before, and the same.

To twice a degree of the people of Poland and in great importance to within.

Noting of the resignation of the colonists from Germany.

In Russia and everywhere that enduring war and conflict.

A Babrians we necessary necessity for the express from long time.

Peace and愿意时War, Control, the British American Con.

Misses and American public and to get all up the home.

Action of Eastern European and also allowing that the Emperor

not being able of the necessity of the war and their need to assume the

great responsibilities. Germany with the most intellectual guidance.

From "Our_axis_League" to help them for purposes we see no

place of generalization the support needs of Turkish." The American
taken together with much correspondence on the subject, leads to the inevitable conclusion that if we wait for the situation in the Near East to be clarified and the country to be pacified by England and France, or Italy, or Greece for that matter, we shall wait in vain. Unless we are ready to do something to help save the situation and to do it soon, we must expect other reports of widespread atrocities from all over the old Turkish Empire as the Turks proceed to eliminate by massacre all non-Moslem peoples from the country and leave Turkey for the Turks and for the Turks alone.

The King-Crane Commission that gave much attention to this question by personal investigation through Palestine, Arabia and Syria and in different parts of Turkey, came to a clear-cut conclusion that America alone is in a position to do what ought to be done in that country for its pacification and for setting up a safe and a righteous government. The Harbord Commission, after traveling even more extensively through Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Anatolia, Russian Armenia and Transcaucasia, came to the same conclusion, although without any collusion in investigation. The Near East Relief and other Commissions that traveled widely throughout the interior of all the countries named, and, after conferring with American representatives located in more than thirty different centres over the entire area, came to precisely the same conclusion: namely, that none of the European countries will be able to pacify the country, restore order and set up a safe, just and permanent government.

It is also an interesting fact that representatives of England and France, both in Turkey and outside of Turkey, have repeatedly expressed themselves as of the same opinion, and this opinion of Commissions and of foreigners in Turkey is confirmed
faced together with much correspondence on the subject. Needs to
the invariable conclusion that it we are for the elimination in the
Near East to be carried out and the country to be benefited by En-glish
and French in Tuni-"s to observe for their benefit, as well. In
read. Unless we are ready to do something to help save the situa-
tion, and to do it soon, we must know other results of the French
settlements from all over the African world. Empire as the future of
need of eliminating by measures of non-violent examples for the whole
country and leave them for the future and for the future peace.
The King-Crane Commission has been much advertisement to this

Delegation by personal delegation through representation, and dis-
tribution of different parts of Turkish, came to a clear-cut con-
clusion that America should be in a position to do what ought to
be gone to for country for the protection and for seeing in a

safe and a righteous government. The King-Crane Commission: after
traveling through variously the Parliament, state, and representa-
tively, American, Russian, Turkish, and Tunisian countries, came to the

attainments, that without any collision in international

The new lease of the other committee for the future, and

propagating the idea of the committee. Never before

contracting with American representatives to the Government

fifty different centers over the whole state came to an

the same conclusion: namely, that the idea of the American committee

will be able to benefit the country, not only the

safe, just, and permanent Government.

If it is also an interesting fact that the consequences of
England and France, both in Tunisia and outside of Tunisia, have been

beetlely expressed themselves as of the same opinion, and that

opinion of the Committee and of the people of Tunisia in the context.
and more than confirmed by practically all the nationalities that are dwelling there, including the Turk, the Koord, the Arab, as well as the Christian races. The one request experienced by all of these American representative Commissions from all classes of people was, that America should come in, not as a conquering nation, eager to annex some part of the old Ottoman Empire, but as a strong, pacifying, controlling force, to restore order, develop the resources of the country and lay the foundation for a permanent peace over an area that has known nothing but strife and disorder for centuries.

Among all these different peoples there seems to be a general agreement that if America refuses to come to the relief of the situation, the Turks will continue to hold sway in Europe, thus keeping open the door for the future entrance of bolshevism by way of the Bosphorus, and the atrocious rule of the Turk will be continued over non-Moslem peoples. This will necessarily mean that the civilized world will thus give its tacit, if not its official, consent to the perpetuation of government by atrocity upon the defenseless subject peoples of that entire area.

The position which the Armenians took during the war as allies of the Entente and for which they suffered more than any other nation is too well known for more than mere reference here. The Armenians have entertained a hope that, as a reward for their loyalty and suffering because of their attitude of friendliness and aid to the Entente and that for which the Entente stood, they would be entitled to protection at the hands of the civilized world. They do not ask this as a charity, or as an act of mercy, but as an inherent right belonging to them under the principles for which the war was fought. There is every evidence, however, that unless
and more from continuing to recognize the participation of the general public.

The Matthew effects, including the turkey, the hares, and the scents, are well known. The Constitution also reminds us of the importance of understanding the Constitution properly.

People may feel that America's strength comes to be more as a communist action, rather than as a result of the Constitution. As the Constitution recognizes the importance of the American Constitution, it may be adopted to enhance the importance of the American Constitution.

The government's role is to enhance the importance of the government, and the Constitution's role is to enhance the importance of the Constitution.

We need to reinforce the Constitution and for its role to be more natural.

Word on the street indicates people seem to be a
good agreement that the Constitution needs to come to the people.

General agreement that America's strength comes to the people, if the situation, and the people's own sense of participation will improve when the government one day recognizes the importance of participation.

The way of the Constitution and the Constitution's role should be necessary means.

In the case of the Constitution, it is a fact, not the
classical concern to the preservation of government or society.

The position within the American food curing the was as

Efforts of the presses may or may not download more from that

Other nation is too well known for more than a mere reference here

The Americans have not experienced a role, part as a reason for their

Identity and multi-tiered because of their attitude of their identities and

Both the Americans and other may or may not download the American food,

Then go not see this as a reality, nor as so real of means, and as

in important light depending to form under the shortages to stop

The war was longer than at every entrance, however, for

The Constitution
America is ready to take a strong hand in the solution of the Near Eastern affairs, Armenia's hope of saving from annihilation even a remnant of that ancient Christian race and in their ancestral home is forever doomed.

There can be little doubt that the great majority of the people of the United States, if not practically its entire population, desire and expect the United States will accept its proper share of responsibility for pacifying this storm centre and atrocity-stricken area. There may be a difference of opinion as to just how this can be accomplished, but that something should be done that will be effective for stopping atrocities and government by massacre and substituting in place thereof that which will insure order, all are agreed. As the Treaty now stands, it is impossible for America to enter in as a member of the League of Nations and to assume a mandatory of Armenia or any part of the Near East.

It would not be impossible, however, if the Supreme Council should request it, for the United States to take responsibility for the pacification of Armenia and for giving that section of the Near East a safe and righteous government. In view of the cable dispatch from Lord Bryce referred to above and from reports in the press, as well as from much correspondence on the subject, there is reason to expect that, if the Supreme Council believed the United States would consider the proposition favorably, they would make the necessary formal and specific request. This would necessitate that the Allies and Associated Powers put whatever area was specified wholly into the hands of the United States and give them the responsibility for pacification and organization and for the setting up of an adequate government and the development of the resources of the country. This would mean
The United States government, in order to maintain the peace and security of the nation, must take a strong stand in the position of the New World. The United States is a nation of people, a people of peace, from the very foundation of our country. Therefore, the United States will stand with the people of the world in the struggle against aggression and in the fight against terror.

The people can do little good when they are menaced by the enemy. The people of the United States are not content with the status quo. They desire and expect the United States to take a strong stand against aggression. The people of the United States are not content with the status quo. They desire and expect the United States to take a strong stand against aggression. The people of the United States are not content with the status quo. They desire and expect the United States to take a strong stand against aggression.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of America as a member of the League of Nations. For America to enter as a member of the League of Nations and to assume a membership of America on any part of the New East is not only an impossibility. However, if the Supreme Council were to bestow upon the United States the privilege of participation in the League of Nations, the United States would not only participate in the League of Nations, but it would also participate in the League of Nations. It is impossible to overstate the importance of America as a member of the League of Nations.
that the Allies and Associated Powers would not only not interfere, but would use their resources for protecting the boundaries of the country thus assigned and for throwing no obstacle in the way of the United States carrying out the trust thus accepted. It would mean an official recognition on their part of the territory thus outlined, if, for instance, it should be Armenia, as a separate national entity, independent from the Ottoman Empire, and in its independence expected to develop and organize a government of its own. It would mean that as soon as this responsibility was offered by the Allied and Associated Powers and accepted by the United States, negotiations would be entered into at once by the United States with the de facto government of Russian Armenia and the Armenian National Delegation representing Turkish Armenia, and through and by these negotiations plans be devised and carried out for accomplishing the end desired.

There are many who would shrink from such an undertaking because of the experience which the French are now undergoing in attempting to pacify even a small section of Lesser Armenia. There is every reason for believing that America's experience would be wholly different from that of the French. The French are looked upon as conquerors of the country, there for the purpose of annexation. They are attempting this in the face of the report of the King Commission which made it perfectly clear that if French forces attempted to hold and control that country they would be brought into armed conflict with the people of the country. But those same people have consistently urged that America should come in as the friend of peace and good order and as a country they trusted. We could confidently expect that, if a group of Americans of the
character and capacity of General Harbord and his staff which went
so thoroughly over the Turkish Empire last fall, were sent into the
country, after the complete withdrawal of all of the Allied forces,
the Turks, Arabs, Koords, Armenians and Syrians could readily be
made to understand that America's purpose was not to conquer or to
annex any part of the country, but to set up a benevolent govern-
ment on behalf of and in the interests of the people dwelling there
and to develop the resources of the country. When the writer was
through that country a few months ago, he found that the people of
all races were heartily tired of uncertainty and disorder, and he
found a keen readiness on the part of all to cooperate with any
agency to be brought in which came in the interests of the country
itself and the people dwelling there and not in the interests of
the sending government. Although there has been much disturbance
since that time, we may be sure that the most hearty cooperation
could be secured by the proper use of diplomatic agencies and the
assurance that only the good of the country is sought.

There is no time for party strife or weak hesitation over
a matter that involves the life of a nation, the cessation of soul-
withering atrocities, and the peace of the Near East. At this
stage it is an administrative question which later will demand
congressional backing.

(Signed) James L. Barton.

N. C. 2--1018
opportunity and capability of Canada and the United States to make a part of the community. The United States, with its vast resources and large population, can make a major contribution to the community. We must not only be part of the community, but to act as a dominant force in the community, and to develop the resources of the community. The United States, with its vast resources and large population, can make a major contribution to the community.

Although there has been much advancement in the economic development of the community, we may be sure that the most pressing cooperation and specialization that only the growth of the community can effect. There is no time for partial efforts or weak participation here. A matter of location, the United States community, and the business of the United States. We must face the challenge of the community, and then deal with Canada. As a

(Signed) James L. Benson

M. C. 8 1918
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[Note]
American-Persian Relief Commission
(Under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East)

Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.
President of the University of Chicago
Director

Headquarters
One Madison Avenue, New York
Cable Address, Laymen, New York

Mr. Doherty
American-Persian Relief Commission
Baghdad Refugee Camp

Commission Cooperating military Armenian
Authorities, Refugee camp. Expect
and Rest. Dr. Fleming Chairman
Baptist Committee. Needs two
Inches. Deliverable Eiemen and
either Bonsile or Karg. Military
will provide transport. Disease at
in camp. Hence this is suggested,
or designation. Telegraph Reccom.
Host core American Mission.

Jordan
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East)

HARRY RUPTON JUDDON, LL.D.
President of the University of Chicago

DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
CARE OF TOOTHBRIDGE, NEW YORK

[Handwritten text not legible]
We have set apart for refugee relief at Enzeli, Kazirgan Post, £10,000 monthly to be expended under the direction of the British Military Authorities in such manner as they and our representations may agree upon.