kharvar et de 30 Tomans pour le Kharvar d'orge.

B. Pour les secondes 5 milles Kharvars le prix sera de 36 Tomans pour le blé et de 28 Tomans pour l'orge.

C. Les troisièmes 5 milles Kharvars respectivement à 36 et 26 Tomans le Kharvar.

D. Les quatrièmes 5 milles Kharvars respectivement à 34 et 26 Tomans le Kharvar.

E. Les cinquièmes 5 milles Kharvars respectivement à 32 et 29 Tomans le Kharvar.

F. Les sixièmes 5 milles Kharvars respectivement à 30 et 26 Tomans le Kharvar.

Il est entendu que ce prix est stipulé pour les céréales délivrées à l'ambara mais les propriétaires qui faute de transport ne pourraient les livrer à l'ambar seront payés déduction faite des transports. Le blé vendu à l'État ne devra pas contenir plus de 5% d'impureté.

Les détenteurs de céréales devront envoyer leurs propositions de vente à l'administration de l'alimentation par lettre recommandée. Les propositions reçues se ront inscrites par ordre de date. Les propositions porteront

1. Sur le lieu où se trouve les céréales.

2. Sur la qualité en indiquant si c'est du blé ou de l'orge blanc.


4. S'il demande a ce que l'État se charge du transport celui ci doit le demander dans sa proposition. Les propositions non précises ne seront pas acceptées.
5. Après avoir effectué leurs demandes les possesseurs de grains devront venir personnellement ou bien envoyer leurs représentant à l'Administration de l'alimentation et établir le contrat de vente. Le prix des cordales sera versé à l'intéressé ou à son représentant une fois la livraison effectuée, en totalité ou en partie selon la convention établie par les deux parties.

6. Les propositions n' seront recues que durant 2 mois après la date due présent avis. Apres ce délai les graines nécessaires à l'alimentation de la ville seront confisquées. L'État pourra même, s'il le juge nécessaire confisquer ces graines avant l'expiration des 2 mois fixés.

Comme le Gouvernement a en vue d'encourager la déclaration et la vente volontaire des graines, il a établi les précédents prix pour les graines DECLARES, mais ceux qui ont été confisquées ne recevront que les prix modiques de 25 Tomans pour le Kh. de blé et 15 Tomans pour le Kh. d'orge.

7. Il sera envoyé des inspecteurs pour surveiller et empêcher les pertes et gaspillages. Les Mohachers doivent s'engager vis à vis des Inspecteurs à conserver les graines existantes sans faire aucun gaspillage. Les cordales qui intenteraient d'échapper à l'inspection seront simplement confisquées.


9. Quand l'État aura réuni la quantité d'blé nécessaire à l'alimentation de la ville il pourra permettre la liberté de vente et d'achat de grains dans la province de Tehéran. Les actes qui auront lieu conformément à la décision du Conseil des Ministres s'exécuteront également pour
les Strangers aussi bien que pour les sujets de l'Empire.

10. Les graines ne seront confisquées qu'au su des propriétaires. En leurs absences il sera dressé en procès verbal signé par les personnalités influentes et veillards de la localité.

11. Les céréales dénommées dans les articles précédents ne compromettent que le blé et l'orge blanc.

Les personnes qui désirent avoir de l'orge blanc a l'usage de leurs dôuries doivent demander à l'Administrateur Général de l'alimentation publique une permission spéciale d'achat. Il est à noter que l'achat et la vente d'autre qualités d'orge ou de graines est complètement libre et personne n'a le droit de l'en empêcher.

12. Les personnes s'opposant aux opérations des agents du Gouvernement et empêchant la confiscation des graines seront considérés comme en révolte avec le Gouvernement et conspirant contre l'alimentation publique, ils seront punis d'après l'article 4 du règlement approuvé le 29 Somboleh 1297 au Conseil des Ministres (No. 1127).

Non seulement les personnes s'opposant aux actes du Gouvernement seront punis mais aussi les propriétaires et nobeskers incitant à ces actes seront punis.

L'Administrateur Général de l'Alimentation et des domaines de l'État Téhéran le 15 Mizan 1336.
EXHIBIT B

Statement by Assyrian representatives.
THE ASSYRIAN PEOPLE

AND THEIR RELATION TO THE ALLIES IN THE PRESENT WAR

1. The Hostilities of the Kurds Before the Declaration of War by Turkey

In the summer of 1914, before Turkey declared war against the Allies, there was a Russian force in Urumia, with whom the Kurds of the Persian and Turkish frontiers had occasional skirmishes. These Kurds, incited by the Turks, plundered and burned several Christian villages in the districts of Margaraw and Targaraw, a few miles west of Urumia, on the Turco-Persian frontier. They massacred a number of the Christians in that locality, and burned alive a few in the village of Anhar. The Christians of those places fled to Urumia, leaving all their property to the Kurds.

This unprovoked brutality against the Christians was due to the fact that the Turkish Government had declared openly its intention of exterminating all the Christians of Asia Minor. (See Consular Reports on Armenians, published by order of the British Parliament.) The propaganda of a holy war was started by the Turkish agents in Azerbajian, and was widely accepted by the Moslem inhabitants of that province, thus rendering the position of the Christians in Urumia very critical. Because of these circumstances the Russian military officers in Urumia asked us to take arms in self-defense against the Kurds. Before taking such a step, our National Committee consulted with Etimad-ed-Dowleh, Governor of Urumia, who not only
advised but urged us to take up arms, as we were in a precarious position.

About September 28, 1914, a strong attack was made against the Russians and the native Christians near Urumia. After a severe battle, which lasted two days, the Kurds were defeated and driven from their positions on the Jewish Mountain, leaving several dead, among whom were found a few Turkish officers. Several of our men were killed in this engagement.

II. The Tragedy of Flight and Captivity

Soon after Turkey had declared war against Russia affairs assumed a lively aspect; Turkish troops were reported approaching in large numbers. The Russian military officers, thinking that their army was not large enough to confront the Turks, at once began to recruit from the Assyrians of Targawar and Margawar for military service. A regiment was formed, and in a short time was placed under training. This battalion fought three or four battles with success, and earned the approval and admiration of the Russians.

On January 2, 1915, the Russian Army suddenly evacuated Urumia, without giving any warning to our people. In the space of a few hours all those inhabitants of Urumia who had horses made their escape to the Caucasus. The bulk of the people were left to the mercy of the Kurds and Persians of the plain. About fourteen thousand found refuge in the American Mission premises, and about four thousand in the French Mission yards; of the rest, about seven thousand were killed, and hundreds of women were
taken into the Moslem harems. The sufferings of these thousands during the five months of close confinement in the Mission premises can hardly be described. Thousands died of different diseases owing to the close confinement; those who were left were sick and famished and weak. Majd-u-Sultaneh and some Moslem priests proclaimed a holy war against the Christians. About forty-five persons were forcibly taken out of the French Mission and shot on the Jewish Mountain; about sixty persons from the village of Gulpashan were tied neck to neck with ropes and were taken to a hill and there shot in cold blood. About eight hundred Christians were killed in Salmas a short time before the return of the Russians. The other portion, who had fled to the Caucasus, suffered untold agonies from privation and cold. One could see women with little children on their backs walking barefooted up and down the mountains in the snow, and hundreds dropped dead on the way to the Caucasus. The winter of 1915 was a black one.

III. The Reoccupation of Urumia and Reconstruction

On May 11, 1915, the Russian Army reoccupied Urumia. Harem captives and those confined in Mission premises were released, and those that were scattered returned. They soon began to rebuild their ruined homes and churches.

A National Assembly was called, which appointed a committee of fifteen persons to manage the affairs of the people. Under the wise and tactful leadership of Mr. B. Nikitin, the Russian Vice-Consul, and Dr. W. A. Shedd of the American Mission, and as a result of the efforts of the National Committee, the relations between the Moslems
and the Christians were greatly improved. No revenge was allowed by the leaders of the people, and no severe punishments to amount to anything were meted out to the guilty Moslems. The people slowly began to forget the past, and the condition of the community to assume its normal state.

In the beginning of 1916 about three thousand Assyrian families, driven by Kurds and Turks, came from the Kurdistan mountains to Urumia, and were distributed in the villages of the Christians, to be housed and sheltered. A relief committee, under the presidency of Mr. B. Nikitin, the Russian Vice-Consul, was formed for the purpose of distributing food and clothing to all the needy. Thanks to the American, British, and Russian nations, who responded liberally to the call of need, many were saved from starvation. For nearly two years there were no signs of friction between the Moslems and Christians, although the mountain people indulged in robbing fruit and cutting wood, and caused damage to Moslem and Christian people alike.

IV. Organization of the Assyrians into a Fighting Force by the Allies

In the summer of 1917 the political situation in Russia brought about a great change in the army. Bolshevism attained its object even in Urumia. In vain did the loyal and brave generals and officers try to keep the morale of the army intact. No efforts were able to prevent disorganization and collapse. It was announced that the army all along the Caucasus and Perso-Turkish frontiers had given up the conflict and was soon to leave for Russia.
One could not fail to see the gladdening effect of this report on the Moslems of Persia, where German propagandists had completely swayed public opinion. The Allies, and more especially Great Britain, became very anxious about the Caucasian front, which was exposed. The rise of Islam throughout the Near East was probable, and in consequence India would be endangered. Our people anticipated a dangerous position as a result of the Russian evacuation, and were contemplating moving away with them.

Late in the autumn a Commission of three persons, Bishop Mar Zeoma from the Catholic Mission, Bishop Mar Elia from the Orthodox Mission, and Rev. Isaac A. Yonan from the Protestant Mission, were delegated to Tabriz and Tiflis, to present before the Allies our situation, and to ask them either to send us help or to remove our people to the Caucasus. They were encouraged in Tabriz and were given letters of recommendation to the representatives of the Allies in Tiflis. After explaining the conditions in Tiflis, our delegates received encouragement, and we received a telegram from the General Staff in Tiflis, signed by General Levendovesky, asking our people to keep themselves for a month longer and they would send us military help.

In the autumn at an opportune time Captain Grady arrived from the Caucasus, and started a campaign to form an army to check the advance of the Turks from Mosul. Captain Grady represented Great Britain, and was officially recognized by the General Staff in Tiflis, which was organized under the auspices of Great Britain and France,
in accord with the army staff of the Caucasus.

In Urumia a new army staff was being formed by the Russian officers, General Garpo, at its head, to be succeeded later by Colonel Kuzmine. On this staff were Colonels Garetsky, Taboue, and Senelinkof, with several other officers, about two hundred fifty in number, their purpose being to organize an army of defense. But where was this army to be found? No doubt from among the Assyrian people; and this was the purpose of Captain Gracy's mission.

Several meetings were held by the Captain Gracy with the leaders of the people, in which all the phases of such an undertaking were thoroughly discussed. The last and most important meeting which assumed an official character was held in the house of Mar Shimmon, the Patriarch, he himself being present. Among those present were Captain Gracy, Mr. B. Mikitin, Russian Vice-Consul, the Russian officers, Dr. W. A. Shedd, American Vice-Consul, Lieutenant Gosfeld, Dr. Ojole, M. Sontag representing France, all the members of the Assyrian National Committee, and several other representative men of the people.

Captain Gracy gave an eloquent address, in which he described the plans of the Allies for the defense of the eastern front from the Black Sea down to Baghdad. He portrayed the way in which the Armenians were defending and keeping the Vilayet of Van, and urged the Assyrians to come forward to the help of the Allies.

Three main difficulties were pointed out, for which satisfactory solutions were desired:

1. The question of armament, and its relation to
in earnest with the party staff of the Convention.

In general, a way was found for us to get the necessary letters for a convention proposal. However, the main point was to call attention to the importance of the convention in our national life. The convention would be a forum for the discussion of issues affecting the country, and it was hoped that it would serve as a platform for the expression of the views of the American people.

Several meetings were held by the convention staff with the leaders of the people to work out the plans of the convention. The most important meeting was a conference on the convention staff with representatives from various organizations, including the American Business Association, the American Labor Council, the American Federation of Labor, and various other groups. The purpose of this meeting was to ensure that the convention served the interests of the American people.

Often, the convention staff met with the leaders of the people to discuss the issues that would be addressed at the convention. They also worked on the preparation of the speeches for the convention, which were to be delivered by various leaders and speakers from different organizations and sectors of the country.

The main point was to involve the people in the convention and make it a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the American people.
Persian subjects.

2. The question of money and munitions.

3. The necessity of an armed force from the Allies augmenting the native recruits.

Captain Gracy took up these three points one by one, speaking upon each at length. As to the first one, he said that the Allied ministers in Teheran had already made arrangements with the Persian Government, having arrived at an amicable agreement, leaving no room for anxiety. As to the local government of Urumia, he observed that no serious opposition would arise, and that even though they might object a little, as Persians often do, this would be of no consequence.

As to the second point, he assured us that already there were deposited in the Imperial Bank of Persia in Tabriz three million krans for this purpose, and that the British were ready to give all the money necessary. As to munitions, he was positive that they were being sent from the Caucasus.

As to the third point, Captain Gracy said that a strong army was in process of formation in the Caucasus, and that in the course of six weeks it would reach Urumia. He further said that twenty-five non-commissioned British officers were on their way, for the purpose of training the Assyrian recruits.

The gist of the whole discussion pointed toward a mutual understanding having two points in view: first, that the Assyrians should furnish men to compose a fighting force and to protect the Salmas, Urumia, and Solduz front
until the arrival of the Allied Army; second, that the Allies should take it upon themselves to furnish money, munitions, officers, and an adequate force to assure confidence, and that in case the Allies became victorious they should grant to us permanent and fundamental protection, with all the privileges promised to small and oppressed peoples.

At the end of his address, Captain Gracy turned to Mr. Mikitin, Dr. Shedd, Dr. Gojela, Lieutenant Gosfeld, and the Russian officers, and inquired of each separately whether he agreed with him, and they each in turn confirmed all his statements. These statements were positive, clear, and devoid of the least tinge of ambiguity.

In the presence of these facts, then and there we decided to cast out lot, once and for all, for good or for bad, with the Allies.

V. Opposition and Conflict

One could not fail to see that the attitude of the Urumia Government in particular, and the Moslem inhabitants in general, became very hostile to Christians. This became more evident when the Governor, Ijlal-ul-Mulk, summoned the members of our National Committee to his presence for deliberation. There, in an assembly of about sixty prominent personages of the city, he condemned our people for arming themselves to help the British against the Turks. He warned us not to be misled by these perfidious (mutanaffir) English, and not to fall victim to the tricks of the Americans and the French who in the name of relief and under the pretense of hospital enterprises were seducing
A. Opposition and Contention

One point may fairly be put to the attention of the

United Government in particular, and the people in general,

namely, the necessity of a positive to Offence. This necessity

more and more the Government, I say, in the face of

the Committee of the National Committee to the Peace for

Government. Therefore, in the absence of a spot which

becomes the occasion of the act, by concerning and people

who wander as not to pay any price or expense, or

perpetual (eternity), may not to fall notice to the

proper of the Government and the Peace, who in the name of Nature

and nature the power of property and property make surrender
our subjects to fight in their behalf. He grew still more animated and haughty when declaring that the reports which the British were circulating about the siege and famine in Mosul, the phenomenal victories in Mesopotamia and Palestine were gross fantasy. "These English" said he, "must understand that His Excellency Marshal Mackensen is in Mosul, and surely is not dying of hunger; that he finds snow if not water to quench his thirst." Turning to us, he added, "You ought to be rightly informed that for the last two years these English have been hammering upon this rock of Mosul without detaching a single chip from it." Then he produced a Teheran newspaper, and read some extracts about the understanding between the Germans and the Bolsheviks of Russia with Persia. (By this he intended to convey to us the idea of Persia's leanings toward the German and Turkish side.) Turning again to his line of argument, he went on to ask of our Committee more tersely, "What can your few poor, barefooted peasants do in the midst of millions of Moslems?" He concluded his oration by warning our Committee that unless our people stopped aiding the Allies they would be treated as enemies of Persia. We pleaded that as Persian subjects we had always been loyal, and that the taking up of arms had no bearing upon Persia whatever; that it was entirely a matter of self-defense against the Kurds and Turks; and that if the Government would assure us protection of life and property we would not take up arms. To this the Governor answered that the Persian Government was not in a position to guarantee any protection, and that he would advise us to send a delegation to Mosul, accompanied
He then said: "Our experience is that in this field, at some stage, we must necessarily move toward more automation and mechanization. The point we must come to is not a simple one, but a complex one involving the relationship between the Germans and the U.S. in this area. But this is not an issue to be treated lightly. It is not merely a question of the economic interest of one country or another, but a question of the future of mankind."

He continued: "We must be careful not to allow our desire for short-term gains to cloud our judgment. The long-term implications of our actions are significant."

He concluded: "We must act responsibly and with foresight. The fate of future generations depends on our actions today."
by a few of his men, adding that he might even himself go and there plead with Khalil Pasha and beg of him protection.

Affairs assumed an increasingly dangerous aspect from day to day after this. The Moslems of the city and villages were growing restless. Every now and then someone would be found dead in the street. Reports from several sources showed that secret meetings were being held, and plans being prepared for attacking the Christians.

About this time Mar Shimmon wrote a letter to the Vali-Ahd explaining his position. In that letter he said that he and his people were driven away from their homes in Turkey, and that they had found refuge in Persia. They were guests in the country, and were very thankful for all that Persia had done for them. He admitted that his men had done damage to the property of the Urumia people, and was very sorry for it, and said that he was doing his best to punish the wrongdoers. As to the arming of his people, he plainly said that he had no intention of troubling any Persian subject, and that this was a matter of self-defense against his enemies from Turkey. He further stated that if the Persian Government desired, he would serve it with all obedience. The letter was sent to Tabriz, and was given to the Governor-General, Muhtashem-ul-Sultaneh, but no answer came from the Vali-Ahd.

On February 22 an attempt was openly made by the people of the city to capture an ammunition-cart on the eastern side of the town. We were positively informed that the Moslems were ready to attack. Our Committee, Mr. Shedd, and Mr. Nikitin struggled very hard with the Governor and
by a few of the men, who claim that he might have prevented and prepared for war with Germany and for the overthrow of the League of Nations. They argue that he was not aware of the developments that were taking place in Europe, and that he was more concerned with domestic affairs than with international politics.

The motion of the city appears to have been made because of the recent developments in Europe, and the fear that Germany may attack the Allies. The motion also calls for the formation of a national committee to deal with issues related to international affairs.

The motion was referred to a committee, and the committee is expected to report on the matter soon. The motion also calls for the creation of a national committee to deal with issues related to international affairs.

A letter was sent to the American people, explaining the situation and asking for support. The letter was signed by the Mayor and other city officials. The letter also calls for the creation of a national committee to deal with issues related to international affairs.

The letter was read in the city hall, and the people were asked to support the national committee. The letter was signed by the Mayor and other city officials. The letter also calls for the creation of a national committee to deal with issues related to international affairs.

The letter was read in the city hall, and the people were asked to support the national committee. The letter was signed by the Mayor and other city officials. The letter also calls for the creation of a national committee to deal with issues related to international affairs.
with some influential men of the town to avert the calamity, but to no avail.

On February 23 a general attack was made with the object of overwhelming the Christians. It was a matter of life and death for us, and we were forced to defend ourselves against enormous numbers. After a severe battle the Moslems were defeated, and the city surrendered, hoisting white flags. Soon peace was restored, on condition that the Moslems should surrender their arms.

Ijlal-ul-Mulk continued to plot against us. False and unwarranted reports were sent to Tabriz, with ugly exaggerations.

About March 23 Mar Shimmon was assassinated by Simku (Ismael Agha Shekak) in Salmas, and all the Christians of Salmas were in danger. Malik Khoshaba and Agha Petros went against Simku. He was defeated, and his castle destroyed. He himself escaped with three hundred of his men to Khoi. The letters found in Simku's house show that the Tabriz Government had cognizance of the murder of Mar Shimmon, and also had a part in ordering the massacre of the Christians.

Soon after this the Turkish Army was reported advancing from the south to Urumia. After a skirmish the enemy was defeated and driven back to Rawanduz. From this time on the Turks, having increased their numbers, approached from three main directions. They had fought and driven the Armenians from Van, and had advanced to Khoi, occupying all the northern section, including Tabriz, thus cutting our communications with the Caucasus and Tabriz. Kheyrie
With some information on the town to want the complaint of
on the fact of a certain attack was made with the
object of overcoming the Caliph. Then a message of
the same was taken to me, and we were taken to get rid of
the Austrian omen. After a severe petite the
hostile were collected, and the only umbrella, reporting
with the time. Your house was requested on condition that
the reason should understand their same.

I'ly-n-Pum conteining to plot beneath an
face

and nunavatnnta tegora were sent to report with

executives.

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(known as Zemch in some, and all of the others)

while nephews and nephews of

were collected, and the cause

received. He himself was with some knowledge of the

now to knot. The letter from in Glirnun's home show

that the Aryan government and conscience of the matter

of the situation, and also keep a part in attending the message

of the situation.

soon after the Turkey, which was reported

After a summary of the enemy

were gathered and driven back to Kaswand. From this time

on the three, moving Increase their number, approximating

know and know of Kop, occupying

the American from the way, and having knowledge of Kop, occupying

on communications with the Cause and Spies.
Beg after his defeat with a greatly increased force approached from the south. Another Turkish regiment was employed in guarding the northern front. Thus we were besieged in Salmas and Urumia, with no communication with the outside world.

Captain Gracy had gone long since, carrying his promises with him. The expected army and munitions from the Caucasus did not appear. The money from Tabriz could not be drawn on, because of the unsafe condition of the roads. It was a matter of life and death, and we had to rely wholly upon our own resources. A contribution of twelve thousand tomans was made by the people to meet the expenses of the army. A few loans were made, but the most tangible monetary assistance was arranged by Dr. Shedd, without which the whole enterprise would have gone to pieces, with serious results to our people, as well as to the cause of the Allies in those parts.

The Turks knew all about our circumstances, and pressed upon us ceaselessly from all directions. We fought about fourteen battles with the Turks and Persians, two or three of them rather severe and worthy of being mentioned. One was the battle of Ushnu. Kheyrie Beg, Commander of the Sixth Division, numbering between six and nine thousand according to the reports given to us, sent a communication to us full of reports of universal victories of the Central Powers and of crushing defeats of the Allies, and asked us to surrender, promising liberal terms. His terms being refused, his army attacked us from three directions, on a front of about twenty-five miles. The shrewd plans of Agha Petros, and the remarkable bravery
be after the Congress with a greater intensity through
another Tümpel treatment was employed in recurring the
peritoneal with no communication with the
carcinoma.

opinions and every tone alone, certainly pit,
however with him. The exception with my Martin's
the necessary thing does appear. The money to Tümpel can't
not go away on the presence of the name's condition of the
words. 'I saw a matter of life and death,' and we had to
keep mostly known on our lessons. A contradiction of
worse fumbling cases were made by the people to meet the
experiences of the many, a few famous mere make, put the most
considerable momentous statements were expressed by Mr. Sheng.
without which the whole contradictory money have come to
places, with several lessons to our people, as well as to
the cause of the ill fix in these parts.

the Tümpel knew all sport on accommodation and
because now he considered the Tümpel condition.

someone must have been waiting with the twins and relatives
for two of those of them, better sense and manner of people
mentioned. One was the patience of Dr. Lüpfen, the
communication of the Tümpel division, impregnated between silk and
who proceeded according to the doctors knew to me, sent a
communication to an only of reports or anything otherwise
of theTümpel known and assignment to the Tümpel
and reading to Mr. Mann, complaining Tümpel case,

came time to-day, the only attached in now three
accompaniment of a short at sport twenty-five miles.
the

strange place of very perfect and the Tümpel caseoran.
of Malik Khoshaba, by far our bravest military leader, gave a sweeping defeat to Kheyrie’s army, and disappointed the Moslems of Urumia, who had prepared sumptuous dinners to entertain the would-be victorious Turks. About one thousand Turks were killed, and about three hundred taken captive, with plenty of ammunition. Among the prisoners were a physician, a Bin Bashie, a music director, and twenty-three officers.

Several days passed, and then Salmas was attacked by Ali Ehsan Pasha. After a battle of three days the Salmas army retreated to Urumia, evacuating Salmas. The Christians who remained behind were all massacred. Now we began to reorganize, and to unite Urumia and Salmas forces, to make a determined stand against our ever-increasing enemies. From north and west and south came new Turkish forces, and attacked us from all directions, approaching within four or five miles of the city. It was God who was fighting for us; otherwise we should have been annihilated. Ali Ehsan Pasha, with the Fifth Division and all the Persians from Tabriz and Khoi and the Shekak Kurds, came from the north; Heydar Beg, Seyid Taher, and Suto with one division from the west; another large army from the south. Our boys fought like heroes, and the Turks lost one position after the other. Heydar Beg’s division was almost totally destroyed by our brave warrior, Azarya, assisted by Awo, another good fighter, leaving cannon and machine guns on the field. Few of them escaped alive. The southern army met its defeat on Sear Mountain, and was driven to Rawanduz. Ali Ehsan’s
army retreated to Salmas and to Khoi. This victory, though so perfect and complete, was not sufficient to brighten our anxious hearts, for we were sure that in a short time the Turks would return in much increased numbers. Our ammunition was exhausted; our men tired and worn down; they had been in the field for months without rest or change. At this time a British aeroplane came from Kazvin and brought to us letters from the General, promising help and asking that we should send a force to meet the British in Saínkaleh. This inspired our people with new hope. We wrote to the British Army asking immediate help. The aeroplane returned to Kazvin the next morning, and did not come back any more. An army twelve hundred strong was formed by Agha Petros, and started to meet the British. He had to make his way through the enemy lines, taking three Turkish positions one after the other until he reached Sainkaleh to find that the British, after waiting there three days, had returned to Bajar. The results of our fights with the Turks were as follows: 450 prisoners, of whom 25 were officers, 25 machine guns, and 3 cannon.

VI. Evacuation of Urumia and its Tragic Consequences

At last the inevitable came upon us, and it was through no fault of ours. The causes are very plain, and need no discussion.

1. The oft-promised help from the British and from the Caucasus failed to come, after six months' waiting.

2. Some of the best portions of our army had left Urumia to meet the British, thus decreasing our force.

3. Our ammunition was exhausted. What we had left
would not have sufficed for one hour's fighting.

4. Our fighting men were fatigued and worn out after six consecutive months, day and night, in the field and in the mountains without rest or change.

5. The enemy was strong, and enormously increased in numbers, with plenty of ammunition. One cannon shot from us was answered by one hundred from them; one rifle shot called forth thousands from their machine guns.

6. The Turkish Army was within ten miles of Urumia and was advancing posthaste to grasp the prey.

At about midnight of July 31, 1918, telephone messages were sent warning all that the enemy was upon us, and that there was no time to lose. Without waiting, everyone in the community hurried his family out, leaving his property behind. It was a run for life; each face spoke despair. The Armenians of Van and the Mountain Assyrians had gone a day or two previous to this, leaving behind them the people of Urumia to suffer the virulent attacks of the enemy from the rear. By 10:00 A.M. of July 31 the bulk of the people were on the way, and at about 1:00 P.M. the enemy blocked the road in the neighborhood of Urumia, and many of the fugitives were caught and killed. A few thousand sick, infirm, and helpless, who were not able to proceed, rushed to the American College; several entered the French Mission yards; and some were given shelter by Moslem friends. About seventy-five thousand men, women, and children rushed along the narrow tracks, some with carts and wagons, some with carriages, some on horses and donkeys; in fact, every available animal was used, either
The American Army was within ten miles of Utama.

They arrived there with a force of 10,100. Telegraph messages were sent immediately at 12:15, informing the army that there were no time to lose. The commanding general, the family and the property were sent a way. The American Army and the Montana Arsenals had come to a gun of two bronzes to fire, leaving pending them the people of Utama to wonder the violent attacks of the enemy. The next day the next day, July 10th, a.m. of July 10th, noon.

At the people were on the way, may or may, from the American College, were general, and killing a few among their citizens and foreigners, who were not able to recover, handy to the American College, were many men, wounded and many with arrows, some with carbines, some with powder and ball, some with pikes, some with spears, and many with bows and arrows, some with crossbows, some with lances. The people, in turn, each other, the American College were never seen.

We have not been allowed to come home, a hundred times.

As the American Army were fasting and were on the way in the camp of the American College, were general and killing a few among their citizens, and foreign, who were not able to recover, handy to the American College, were many men, wounded and many with arrows, some with carbines, some with powder and ball, some with pikes, some with spears, and many with bows and arrows, some with crossbows, some with lances. We have not been allowed to come home, a hundred times.
for riding or for burden, while the majority walked on foot, forming a vast procession, requiring three days to pass by. After all these hardships, the poor refugees did not escape the wrath of the enemy. At six points they were attacked:

1. On the river bridge, about two miles from Urumia.

2. In Heydarabad.

3. In Sulduz, near Muhammad Shah, on the bridge of the River Gadur, where they were attacked by the Turks with cannon.

4. In Mianduab and Karaveran, by Majd-ul-Sultaneh and a large force of Persians of the district.

5. In and around Sain Kalah, by Majd-ul-Sultaneh, many Persians, and a few Turks, with one cannon. Here thousands of people were cut off from the procession and surrounded. The enemy entered among the helpless women and children pell mell, creating havoc and killing right and left. Infants were snatched from their mothers' breasts and crushed to the ground; hundreds of women were taken away. Even Dr. and Mrs. Shedd were in this crowd. Thanks are due to our noble and brave hero, Azaryn Tamraz, who with a number of young men attacked the enemy and inflicted on it a crushing defeat, driving the troops off precipitately and capturing their cannon. He saved about ten thousand of our people, and also Dr. and Mrs. Shedd, from murder or captivity.

6. Between Bijar and Hamadan.

Can the human pen adequately describe the condition, agonies, tortures, or pains of this blasted people? For the first three or four days of the journey they had been
On the river bridge, spoke two mile from the river.

In New Caledonia,

In France, dear Mamamia of the bridge of the river, where they were affected by the French.

With common

A large toe or prance on the grass.

In may morning near well, near-in-English near a rear, with one cannon. Here many patrols and a few troops, with the French and those troops and the French were the patrols among and the enemy among more the patrols woman and killing right.

My feet! Intestate were extended to their coffee.

To see my akan to the country; public a mile in this town.

Many the and not. Sleep very, say hope and plan peace, already stand.

And with a number of young men attacking the enemy and.

Inference of a machine gun, giving the troops all protection and capturing their fire cannon. He saw

Spent few设置 of any people and face to, and may. My.

Sheep from number to capacity.

. .

Can the known beam according general the condition.

Some were concerned to bring at the place people.