

# **The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry**

A compilation of U.S. documents  
1890-1923

© Armenian Assembly of America, 1985.

**Congressional  
Action  
and  
National  
Party  
Platforms**

from *The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry*.  
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THE  
STATUTES AT LARGE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM

DECEMBER, 1895, TO MARCH, 1897,

AND

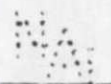
RECENT TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS,

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS  
OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

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EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF  
CONGRESS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

  
VOL. XXIX.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1897.



## ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Whereas the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy eight, between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, contains the following provisions:

January 27, 1896.

Preamble.

## “LXI.

“The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

“It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, and will superintend their application.”

## “LXII.

“The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

“In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions, and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

“All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals,

“Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

“The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the holy places;” and

Whereas the intent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish Empire; and

Whereas by said treaty the Christian Powers, parties thereto, having established, under the consent of Turkey, their right to accomplish and secure the above-recited objects; and

Whereas the American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims: Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Turkish Empire.  
Protection of Christians.

*Resolved,* That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Resolutions to be communicated to European Governments.

*Resolved further,* That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens

Congress will support vigorous action of the President.

Passed the Senate January 24, 1896.

Passed the House of Representatives January 27, 1896.



Calendar No. 532.  
**S. RES. 359.**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 11, 1920.

Mr. HARDING, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution; which was ordered to be placed on the calendar.

MAY 11 (calendar day, MAY 13), 1920.

Considered and agreed to.

**RESOLUTION.**

Whereas the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered; and

Whereas the people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation, and misery now prevalent in Armenia; and

Whereas the independence of the Republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference and by the Government of the United States of America: Therefore be it

1       *Resolved*, That the sincere congratulations of the Senate  
2 of the United States are hereby extended to the people of  
3 Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the Re-  
4 public of Armenia, without prejudice respecting the terri-  
5 torial boundaries involved; and be it further

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States hereby  
2 expresses the hope that stable government, proper protection  
3 of individual liberties and rights, and the full realization of  
4 nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Ar-  
5 menian people; and be it further

6       *Resolved*, That in order to afford necessary protection  
7 for the lives and property of citizens of the United States  
8 at the port of Batum and along the line of the railroad  
9 lading to Baku, the President is hereby requested, if not  
10 incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United  
11 States warship and a force of Marines to be dispatched  
12 to such port with instructions to such Marines to disem-  
13 bark and to protect American lives and property.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to gravest [grievous] dangers and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

Republican National Platform of 1896

**ARMENIA**

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government, consistent with its Constitution and principles, should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

Democratic National Platform of 1920



# Presidential Statements

from *The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry*.  
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letter from President Benjamin Harrison to Robert J. Thompson Esq.,  
December 14, 1894

Indpls. Dec. 14. 1894.

Robert J. Thompson Esq.

Chicago. Ill/

My dear Sir:

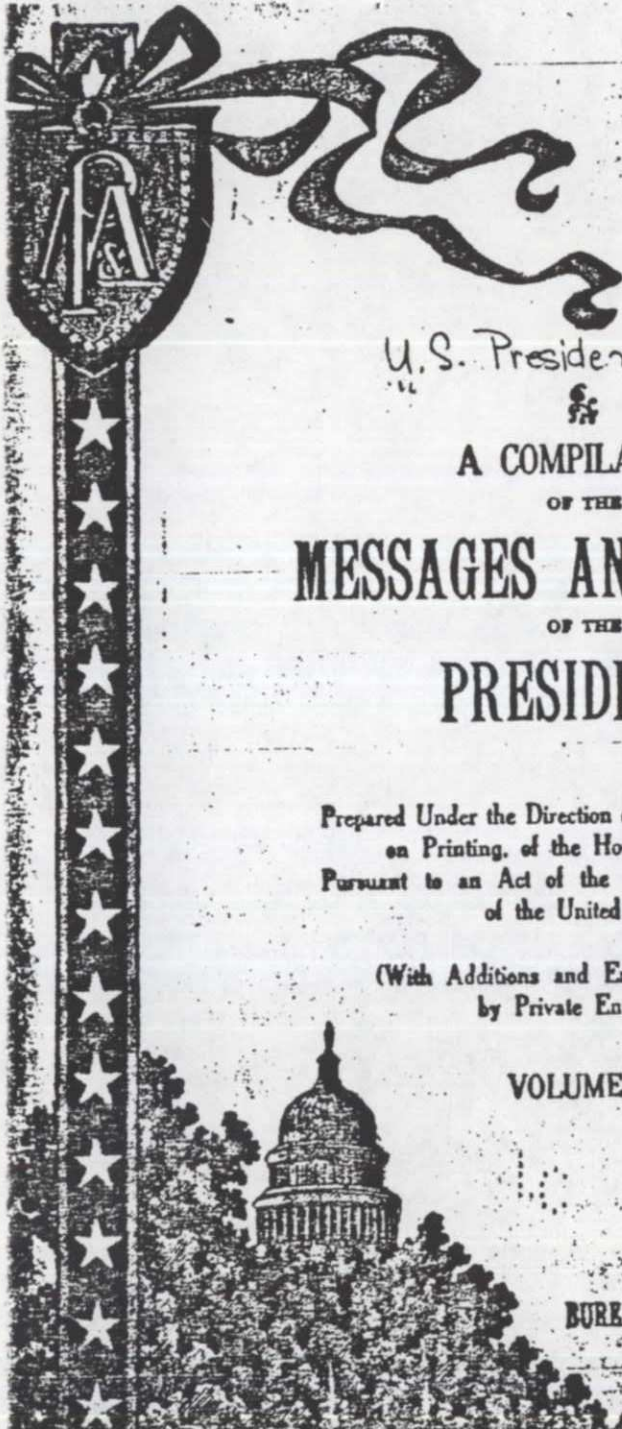


I have your letter of Dec. 10th. My indignation and sympathy have been greatly roused by the press reports of the fearful outrages practised on the Armenians. I would be entirely willing, if I were in Chicago, to consult with you as to any suitable expression of the feelings of the American people; but I have never associated myself with anything of that sort unless I was so situated as to be in consultation and to have some voice in determining what was done. I will ask you to accept this expression as a sufficient reason for not assuming a nominal relation to the movement in Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Benj. Harrison.

"My indignation and sympathy have been greatly aroused by the press reports of the fearful outrages practised on the Armenians."



U. S. President



A COMPILATION

OF THE

# MESSAGES AND PAPERS

OF THE

# PRESIDENTS

Prepared Under the Direction of the Joint Committee  
on Printing, of the House and Senate,  
Pursuant to an Act of the Fifty-Second Congress  
of the United States

(With Additions and Encyclopedic Index  
by Private Enterprise)

VOLUME XII

PUBLISHED BY

BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE, INC.  
NEW YORK

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 2, 1895

President Grover Cleveland:

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guaranty of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.





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NEW YORK



THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 7, 1896

President Grover Cleveland:

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect and that, either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish Government to the demands of humane civilization or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women, and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.





PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

FOREIGN RELATIONS

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

WITH

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS

DECEMBER 5, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 5, 1898

President William McKinley:

The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness.

He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born persons naturalized in the United States since 1869 without prior imperial consent; and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1869 concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in matters of criminal procedure and punishment under Article IV of the treaty of 1830. This latter difficulty grows out of a verbal difference, claimed by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated translation.

After more than two years from the appointment of a consul of this country to Erzerum, he has received his exequatur.

# THE LETTERS OF *Theodore Roosevelt*

SELECTED AND EDITED BY  
ELTING E. MORISON

JOHN M. BLUM  
*Associate Editor*

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, JR.  
*Assistant Editor*

SYLVIA RICE  
*Copy Editor*



Harvard University Press  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

1952

3761 · TO JACOB HENRY SCHIFF

*Roosevelt Mss.*

Washington, December 14, 1905

*My dear Mr. Schiff:* I sent your previous letter to Secretary Root. I did not answer it because, my dear Mr. Schiff, I must frankly say that it would be difficult to answer it without hurting your feelings. You made a request for action on my part which if I took it would make the United States Government ridiculous, and so far from helping the condition of the Jews would have hurt them in Russia and would have tended to hurt them here. It is simply nonsense to suppose that when Russia is in the condition that she now is any kind of action on my part would accomplish anything. When the governmental authorities in Russia are wholly unable to protect themselves — when there is revolt in every quarter of the empire among every class of the people — and the bonds of social order everywhere are relaxed, it is idle to suppose that anything can be done by diplomatic representation. The idea of a European coalition in which we should join is of course wholly chimerical.

What would such a coalition do: enforce liberty or order — restore the autocracy or install a republic? Therefore it is evident we could do nothing, and where we can do nothing I have a horror of saying anything. We never have taken — and while I am President we never will take — any action which we cannot make good. Why, my dear Mr. Schiff, the case was much simpler as regards the Armenians a few years ago. There the Turkish Government was responsible and was able to enforce whatever was desired. The outrages on the Armenians were exactly the same as those perpetrated upon the Jews of Russia both in character and in extent. But we did not go to war with Turkey. Inasmuch as it was certain that our people would not go into such a war, at least with the determination for the lavish outlay of blood and money necessary to make it effective, it would have been worse than foolish to have threatened it, and not the slightest good would have been or was gained by any agitation which it was known would not be backed up by arms. I shall take no action until I know that any action I take will do good instead of harm, and I shall announce no position which I may have to abandon at the cost of putting the United States Government in a humiliating and ridiculous attitude. I thoroughly believe that in national affairs we should act in accordance with the plain adage when I was in the ranch business: "Never to draw unless you mean to shoot."<sup>1</sup> *Sincerely yours*

P.S. I sympathize thoroughly with your feelings, wrought up as they are and ought to be by the dreadful outrages committed on the Jews in Russia; anything I can do I will do; but I will not threaten aimlessly and thereby do harm.



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SYLVIA RICE  
*Copy Editor*



Harvard University Press  
*Cambridge, Massachusetts*

1952

1903 · TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

Personal and private

*Roosevelt Mss.*

Oyster Bay, August 6, 1906

*My dear Mr. Carnegie:* Your letter is most interesting. Do you know, I sometimes wish that we did not have the ironclad custom which forbids a President ever to go abroad. If I could meet the Kaiser and the responsible authorities of France and England, I think I could be of help in this Hague Conference business; which is now utterly impossible, and as facts are unadvisable. In any such matter the violent extremists who favor the matter are to be dreaded almost or quite as much as the Bourbon reactionaries who are against it. This is as true of the cause of international peace as it is of the cause of economic equity as between labor and capital at home. I do not know whether in the French Revolution I have most contempt and abhorrence for the Marat, Hébert, Robespierre and Danton type of revolutionists, or for the aristocratic, bureaucratic and despotic rulers of the old regime; for the former did no good in the revolution, but at the best simply nullified the good that others did and produced a reaction which re-enthroned despotism; while they made the name of liberty a word of shuddering horror for the time being.

I hope to see real progress made at the next Hague Conference. If it is possible in some way to bring about a stop, complete or partial, to the race in adding to armaments, I shall be glad; but I do not yet see my way clear as regards the details of such a plan. We must always remember that it would be a fatal thing for the great free peoples to reduce themselves to impotence and leave the despotisms and barbarisms armed. It would be safe to do so if there was some system of international police; but there is now no such system; if there were, Turkey for instance would be abolished forthwith unless it showed itself capable of working real reform. As things are now it is for the advantage of peace and order that Russia should be in Turkestan, that France should have Algiers, and that England should have Egypt and the Sudan. It would be an advantage to justice if we were able in some way effectively to interfere in the Congo Free State to secure a more righteous government; if we were able effectively to interfere for the Armenians in Turkey, and for the Jews in Russia.



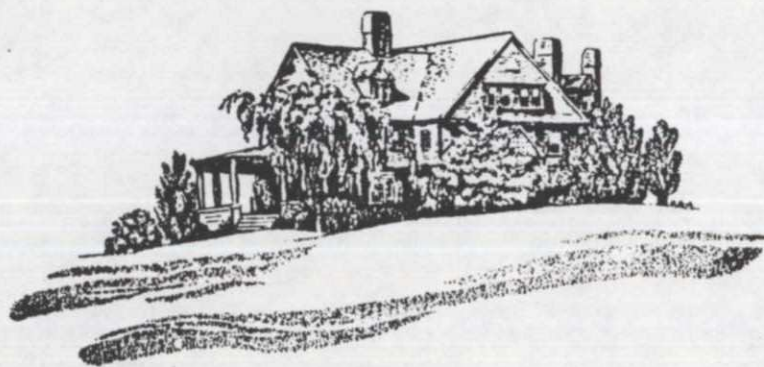
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Harvard University Press  
*Cambridge, Massachusetts*

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4184 · TO LYMAN ABBOTT

*Roosevelt Mss.*

Personal

Washington, January 3, 1907

*Dear Dr. Abbott:* I don't write you on all the points upon which we agree, so don't mind my occasionally sending you a note on some others.

First, interference in behalf of the Armenians. The petition of you and others has been handed to me by Bishop Satterlee. Whether or not I can do anything I don't know. I have the horror of the former frontier for the man who draws and doesn't shoot. I am all the time being asked to interfere for the Jews in Russia, the Armenians in Turkey, the natives of the Congo Free State. Personally, I put righteousness above peace, and should be entirely satisfied to head a crusade for the Armenians.



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SYLVIA RICE  
*Copy Editor*



Harvard University Press  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

1954

6328 · TO CLEVELAND HOADLEY DODGE

*Roosevelt Mss.*

Oyster Bay, May 11, 1918

...So far from "being of assistance to the Allied cause by keeping on nominal terms of friendliness with Bulgaria and Turkey," I am convinced we are of the very greatest damage to the Allied cause by so doing. Moreover, I feel that we are guilty of a peculiarly odious form of hypocrisy when we profess friendship for Armenia and the downtrodden races of Turkey, but don't go to war with Turkey. To allow the Turks to massacre the Americans and then solicit permission to help the survivors, and then to allege the fact that we are helping the survivors as a reason why we should not

follow the only policy that will permanently put a stop to such massacres is both foolish and odious.

I have a most interesting letter on the subject from Einstein,<sup>3</sup> formerly with our Embassy in Turkey. I will send it to you by George Perkins. Some suffering would be caused if we went to war with Turkey, just as some suffering was caused when we went to war with Germany. But the Americans now would suffer only as the English and French suffered three years ago, when their nations were doing their duty, and ours was shirking its duty. We have no business to expect the allies to do the fighting which alone will accomplish anything permanent while we play the utterly ignoble part of being neutral and hoping that somehow or other we can thereby both save our own skins and also accomplish something. The arguments advanced against our going to war with Turkey are on a par with those formerly advanced against our going to war with Germany and then with Austria; only they are not quite as good. The Armenian horror is an accomplished fact. Its occurrence was largely due to the policy of pacifism this nation has followed for the last four years. The presence of our missionaries, and our failure to go to war, did not prevent the Turks from massacring between half a million and a million Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and Jews—the overwhelming majority being Armenians. Our declaration of war now will certainly not do one one-hundredth part of the damage already done by our failure to go to war in the past; and it will enable us to render service of permanent value for the future, and incidentally to take another step in regaining our self-respect.

We should go to war because not to do so is really to show bad faith towards our allies, and to help Germany; because the Armenian massacre was the greatest crime of the war, and failure to act against Turkey is to condone it; because the failure to deal radically with the Turkish horror means that all talk of guaranteeing the future peace of the world is mischievous nonsense; and because when we now refuse to war with Turkey we show that our announcement that we meant "to make the world safe for democracy" was insincere claptrap.



# TAFT PAPERS

ON

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

*Taft, William Howard, pres. U.S.*

EDITED BY  
THEODORE MARBURG, M.A., LL.D.,  
AND  
HORACE E. FLACK, PH.D.

New York  
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1920

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President William Howard Taft:

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The earnest effort of the Jews of the United States to induce our executive to remedy the intolerable condition of their co-religionists in the backward countries of Europe has often been met and defeated by the argument that our government can not interfere with the domestic affairs of another nation. This argument has little if any application to the present situation. There is much evidence accumulating to show that the pogroms and abuses of the Jews continue in the countries where they have heretofore existed, and that the chaotic and lawless condition in these countries has offered an opportunity for the cruel gratification of race and religious prejudice. On the whole, it is not too much to say that the people of the Jewish race have suffered more in this war, as noncombatants, than any other people, unless it be the Serbians and the Armenians.

# THE PAPERS OF WOODROW WILSON

ARTHUR S. LINK, EDITOR

DAVID W. HIRST, SENIOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR

JOHN E. LITTLE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ANN DEXTER GORDON, ASSISTANT EDITOR

PHYLLIS MARCHAND AND MARGARET D. LINK,  
EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

Volume 35

October 1, 1915—January 27, 1916



PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

1980

To William Nesbitt Chambers

[The White House]  
December 13, 1915

My dear Mr. Chambers:

I have your letter of December tenth and have read it with the greatest interest. I am heartily glad to learn that you are safely out of Turkey and thank you sincerely for the personal part of your letter.

The situation with regard to the Armenians is indeed nothing less than appalling. You may be sure that we have been doing everything that is diplomatically possible to check the terrible business.

In haste, with much regard,

Sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson

TLS (Letterpress Books, WP, DLC).



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FREDRICK AANDAHL, *ASSOCIATE EDITOR*

PHYLLIS MARCHAND AND MARGARET D. LINK,

*EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS*

Volume 40

November 20, 1916—January 23, 1917



PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

1982

To the Right Reverend Arsène E. Vehouni

Your Eminence: [The White House] December 21, 1916

I was very much touched to receive at your hands the other day<sup>1</sup> the address<sup>2</sup> which His Holiness, Kevork V, Primate and Catholicos of all the Armenians and Supreme Patriarch of the National See of Ararat, was gracious enough to send me in recognition of such services as the representatives of the United States have been able to render to the distressed Armenians upon whom the burden of the present war has fallen with circumstances of especial tragedy. I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States when I say that the little we have been able to do has been done with hearts full of sympathy, and that the suffering people of Armenia may rest assured that they will continue to receive at our hands an unqualified sympathy and, whenever it is possible, generous assistance. Cordially and sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson

TLS (Letterpress Books, WP, DLC).

<sup>1</sup> December 14, 1916.

<sup>2</sup> It is printed in A. E. Vehouni to WW, Nov. 29, 1916, n. 3.

Telegram from President Woodrow Wilson to  
Acting Secretary of State William Phillips,  
September 18, 1919

TELEGRAM RECEIVED Plain

*WE Green*

Dunsmuir, California

FROM

Undated

*file*

Recd. September 18th, 1919.  
1234am.

SEP 18 1919

*T2K*  
*SEP 20 1919*

Honorable William Phillips,  
Acting Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Department of State  
SEP 18 1919  
DIVISION OF  
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

I would be pleased if you would get into communication  
with Senator Williams and through him with the appropriate committees  
of Congress with regard to our being authorized to send troops  
to Armenia. I am heartily in favor of such a course if the Congress  
will authorize it, but of course am still willing to defer to the  
French if they are sending a sufficient number or to join them if  
they are willing to accept joint military action and we get the  
authority of Congress.

760 J. 01/1919

WOODROW WILSON

JON

FILED  
JAN 18 1921





U.S. President

A COMPILATION

OF THE

MESSAGES AND PAPERS

OF THE

PRESIDENTS

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VOLUME XVIII

PUBLISHED BY  
BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE, Inc.  
NEW YORK



Woodrow Wilson

8853

### SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

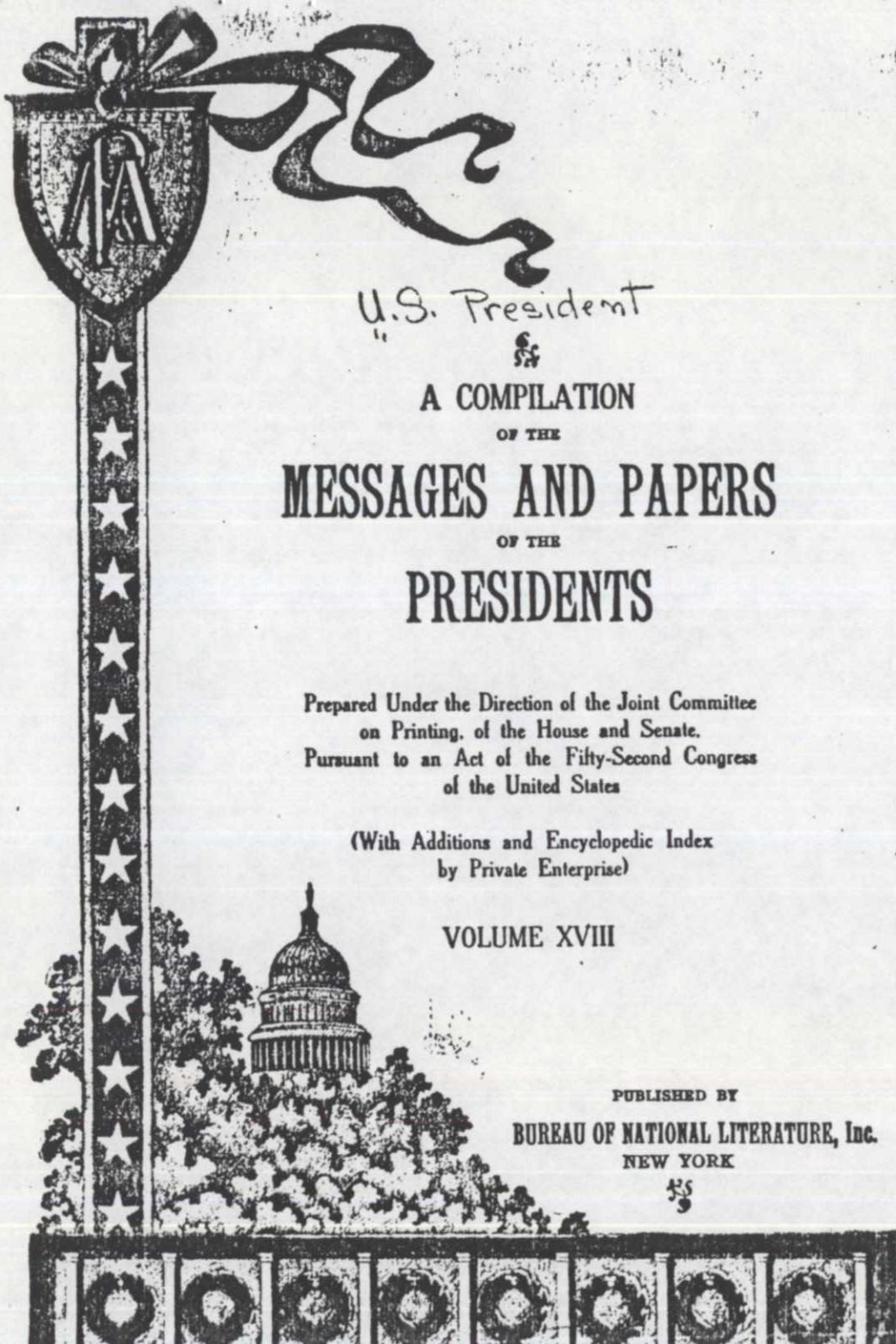
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 1920.

It is to this people and to their government that the hopes and earnest expectations of the struggling people of Armenia turn as they now emerge from a period of indescribable suffering and peril, and I hope that the Congress will think it wise to meet this hope and expectation with the utmost liberality. I know from unmistakable evidence given by responsible representatives of many peoples struggling toward independence and peaceful life again that the government of the United States is looked to with extraordinary trust and confidence, and I believe that it would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and assist.

I am conscious that I am urging upon the Congress a very critical choice, but I make the suggestion in the confidence that I am speaking in the spirit and in accordance with the wishes of the greatest of the Christian peoples. The sympathy for Armenia among our people has sprung from untainted consciences, pure Christian faith and an earnest desire to see Christian people everywhere succored in their time of suffering and lifted from their abject subjection and distress and enabled to stand upon their feet and take their place among the free nations of the world.

WOODROW WILSON





U.S. President

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NEW YORK

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1920.

To the House of Representatives: I return herewith, without my signature, House Joint Resolution 327, intended to repeal the Joint Resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the Joint Resolution of December 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and to declare a state of peace. I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interests, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish State, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great Powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted and in part consummated.

We have now, in effect, declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of independent peoples. Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, as inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization.

I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons why I have felt it incumbent upon me to withhold my signature.

WOODROW WILSON



Letter from President Warren G. Harding  
to Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes  
November 22, 1921

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Taken up in conversation  
with the President -*

SECRETARY OF STATE  
NOV 22 1921

*WHE*

*File Mr NE*

*gman*

INDEX BUREAU

Rec'd.

NOV 22 1921

Dept. of State.

My dear Secretary Hughes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 22 1921 November 21, 1921.

DIVISION OF  
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

UNDER SECRETARY  
NOV 21 1921  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I am enclosing herewith a copy of an appeal presented to me today by a Committee of Americans who called on behalf of the Armenians in Cilicia. I had something to do with the inquiry into the Armenian situation during the latter part of my term in the Senate, and I am disposed to think there is a good deal of ground for the gloomy view of the situation in Cilicia which is presented in this appeal. I am wondering if it would not be possible for you to speak informally concerning the matter with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Briand. I would not want the question intruded into the Conference program, but I can well believe it to be in thorough harmony with the spirit impelling us to inquire if an informal word can not be exchanged with these two delegates which will bring some assurance of safety to this dreadfully stricken people.

When I was in the Senate I had the honor to recommend to the Executive the dispatch of a Navy vessel to the port of Batun on the Black Sea. The purpose at that time was to enable a sufficient force of marines to be employed to keep open the railway from Batun to Erivan in order to guarantee the transmission of relief supplies and otherwise tranquilize the situation. If it is believed that a warship can be sent to an Armenian port on the Mediterranean I should have very little

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hesitancy in making such a suggestion on behalf of these stricken people. Surely there must be some way in which to utter the admonition of the five great powers to restrain the hands of assassins in that unfortunate land. If you would prefer me to personally broach the subject in an informal way to these spokesmen for Great Britain and France I will have no hesitancy in doing so, but I would much rather that the sympathetic inquiry be made by you.

Very truly yours,

*Warren G. Harding*

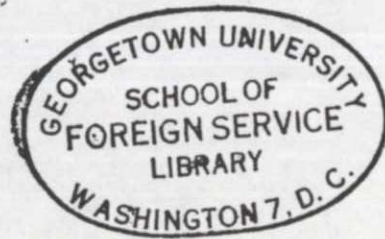
Hon. Charles E. Hughes,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.



# THE MEMOIRS OF Herbert Hoover



Years of Adventure  
1874-1920



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY: NEW YORK

1952

## ARMENIA

Probably Armenia was known to the American school child in 1919 only a little less than England. The association of Mount Ararat and Noah, the staunch Christians who were massacred periodically by the Mohammedan Turks, and the Sunday School collections over fifty years for alleviating their miseries—all cumulate to impress the name Armenia on the front of the American mind. Added to that is a very considerable group of good American citizens of the Armenian race, who, under our stimulus of freedom, have shown great qualities in literature, art, and public persuasion.

To give the political background of Armenia at the time of the Armistice is beyond any space available here. Roughly stated, the Armenians were partly settled in old Russia where, at odd times, they were protected, and partly in old Turkey where they were regularly massacred.

The American Near East Relief Committee under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Curtiss James and Mr. Cleveland Dodge of New York, with large funds raised by the American churches, announced they would look after Armenia. I welcomed anybody who would help. We assisted that Committee by looking after their shipping and diverting to them some cargoes en route. Their sailings began early in January (1919). Five or six weeks later, Mr. Heinz at Constantinople informed me of rumors that "things had gone to pieces" in Armenia and that the Near East Committee's work had broken down.

He sent Major E. R. Stoeber to investigate. Stoeber's report led Mr. Heinz to go over himself, with other officers. Their report to me pictured an incredible state of affairs both as to the Near East Committee staff and the condition of the Armenians.



# Media Coverage

from *The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry*.  
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# The New-York Times

Saturday, July 24, 1890.

## THE ERZEROU MASSACRE.

### ARMENIANS SLAUGHTERED AND THE BRITISH CONSULATE STONED.

LONDON, July 26. — The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum: "On June 20 the soldiery were ordered to disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The sack lasted four hours."

The British Consulate, at which on the same night a fête was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was stoned and its gates and windows were broken. The Consul and the members of his family took refuge in the cellars of the building and the fête was abandoned. The American Mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives.

Numbers of Armenians, relying on the promises of Turks to escort them to places of safety, were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted; 350 persons were wounded, and 100 are missing.



# The New-York Times

Monday, August 4, 1890.

## BRUTALITY OF THE TURKS

### TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE TORTURED TO EXTORT MONEY.

CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS SEIZED AND  
BEATEN—THE KURDS ENCOURAGED  
IN THEIR OUTRAGES.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—Since martial law has been proclaimed in the Turkish town of Alaassona the Christian inhabitants have been brutally treated.

Twenty notables at Siatista were seized and beaten on the pretext of compelling them to reveal the names of harborers of brigands. A gendarme thrust a red-hot bayonet into the nose of one Nicholas Doukas, who is now reported to be dying from the effects of the brutal treatment he received.

Two hundred inhabitants of Anaselitza have been seized and tortured for the purpose of extracting money.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Erivan to the *Daily News*, says: "In accordance with orders from Constantinople, rifles have been distributed to the Kurds at Mooah, Bitlis, Van, Bayazia, and Alashgerd. As the Christian inhabitants are unarmed, this is evidently intended to encourage the Kurds to continue their outrages and terrorize the Christians. Turkey has summoned her reserves to reinforce the garrisons in Armenia."



## MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Equals the Bulgarian Butcheries Which  
Led to War.

OVER SIX THOUSAND MURDERED

Women Outraged and Babies Impaled  
—The Sultan Shocked by the  
Horrible Story—England  
Investigating.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Standard's correspondent in Varna describes the recent massacre of Armenian Christians as of equal importance with the Bulgarian butcheries which led to the Russo-Turkish war. He says:

"The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes, on the ground that the Kurdish raids had so impoverished them as to render it impossible. This probably was true. Troops were sent to enforce the payments, but were beaten off. The Governor of Bitlis then arrived with an imposing force of regulars.

"The people, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, yielded, but the Governor resolved to make an example of them. He ordered the troops to fire on the defenseless populace, and they obeyed with alacrity. They only ceased when the residents of twenty-five villages, numbering some thousands, had been killed. Some reports say 6,000 were slain.

"Great Britain sent her Consul in Van, Mr. Hallward, to report on the slaughter. The British Ambassador in Constantinople, upon receiving the report, communicated it to the Porte. The Sultan was horrified, and he ordered the local military commander, Zeki Pasha, to make his report on the matter at once.

"Zeki had been originally instructed to proceed to the scene after the repulse of the troops, but the Governor of Bitlis arrived there ahead of him. It seems that Zeki's report confirmed Mr. Hallward's, whereupon the Governor formulated the grave charge that the latter was inciting the Armenians to revolt, thus causing the whole original disturbance. This was sub-

mitted to Sir Philip Currie, who has sent out British officials to make inquiries."

Mr. Haggopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association in London, has sent Lord Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, a letter sent from Bitlis on Oct. 9. Mr. Haggopian, after declaring his belief in the reports of the massacre, submits that, in view of the horrible tortures and persecutions of the Armenians, the time has come to abolish the administration of the Porte, and substitute a régime approved by the signatories of the Berlin treaty.

The letter from Bitlis gives details of the origin of the disturbance. There was a Kurdish raid on Armenian cattle, resulting in a fight, in which two Kurds were killed. The friends of the Kurds took the corpses to Moush, and declared that the Armenians had overrun the land, and were killing and plundering right and left. This furnished the pretext for the massing of the troops.

The letter then describes the horrors of the massacre. It says that on the admissions of the Turkish soldiers, some of whom tearfully protested that they merely obeyed orders, no compassion was shown to age or sex. In one place, 300 or 400 women, after having been forced repeatedly to submit to the soldiery, were hacked to pieces with swords and bayonets. In another place 200 weeping women begged at the commander's feet for mercy. The commander, after ordering that they be outraged, had them all dispatched with the sword.

Similar scenes were enacted in other places. In one case sixty young brides and maidens were driven into a church and were violated and butchered until their blood flowed from the doors. A large company, headed by a priest, knelt near the church, begging for compassion, averring that they had nothing to do with the culprits who killed the Kurds. It was in vain; all were killed.

Several attractive women were told they might live if they would recant their faith. They replied: "Why should we deny Christ? We have no more reason to do so than had these," pointing to the mangled bodies of their husbands and brothers, "kill us, too." This was done.

The letter says that between 6,000 and 10,000 were killed. Babies were impaled on the same weapon with their mothers. Several soldiers admitted that they had disposed of a hundred victims each. Nearly thirty villages were destroyed. Some families were burned with kerosene in their own houses.



MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

## ARMENIA AND THE SULTAN

### Rewards to the Leaders in the Terrible Massacre.

### TURKEY WILL NEVER PUNISH THEM

#### Board of Foreign Missions Urges Investigation by Signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than any other missionary organization in America, centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1810, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836, its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise 15 stations, 188 out-stations 49 missionaries, 1 medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, 42 married women, 73 unmarried women, and a total of 153 American laborers. It employs 791 native laborers, or a total of 944 American and native laborers. These laborers occupy 290 places for stated preaching, and secure average congregations of 30,747 persons.

The Sabbath school adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches, with a membership of 11,481, of whom 408 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools, 29 theological students, 31 colleges, high and boarding schools for boys, containing 1,343 pupils; 20 colleges high and boarding schools for girls, containing 1,121 pupils. There are 312 common schools, containing 16,833 pupils. There the 1,500 others under instruction. The grand total of persons under instruction is 19,886. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to \$34,758. These facts do not include the work in European Turkey. Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from the Congregational constituency in the United States, which has induced this conservative organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned about the reports of massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the 177 missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression, and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the Government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect as far as possible the oppressed, and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned.

"It is not necessary for our missionaries, after these scores of years of devoted labor for the natives of Turkey, to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best, amid no little peril to themselves, in the interests of those for whom they have long labored, but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helper and the helped, it is inexpedient for us to present a full statement of all that we hear and believe.

"Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities which we trust will be made by the representatives both of our Government and of the European powers. In the Sassoun region, south of the Moush Plain, there are, or recently were, many villages inhabited by Armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the Summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in the endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which ensued a dozen of these Kurds were killed, among whom were some enrolled as Turkish soldiers.

"When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was that these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indis-

"When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was that these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacre which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this wretched affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They never will be obtained unless foreign Governments insist upon a thorough investigation, conducted by foreigners. The people are in terror and dare not state the truth unless under protection.

"A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage, purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousand slain in Talvereaq met their just deserts, and expressing regret that it has been thought best to send Consuls to investigate, since there was no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigation should be made vigorously either to relieve the Government from unjust charges, if the statements are incorrect, or, if they should be proved, to bring about the condign punishment of the guilty parties. Though our missionaries in Eastern Turkey are often upon the Moush Plain, where there are many out stations, in which evangelical work is conducted by them, yet their work has not extended into this Sassoun district, and hence they have no direct reports from the scene of the massacre.

"Papers from Constantinople, printed in that city and entirely under the control of the Turkish censors of the press, announced that the Sultan has sent one of his Imperial guards to the City of Erzenjan, in Eastern Turkey, to carry a decoration to Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, which is situated there. Zek Pasha is the military commander who led the troops against the defenseless villagers of the Sassoun region at the time of the massacre. Another envoy carries also four banners from the Sultan to the four leading Koordish chiefs who were associated with the military commander in the reported massacre and who probably were the instigators of it. After the Sultan has thus approved of the action of his troops and of the Koords, it will be impossible for an commission appointed by the Turkish Government to investigate the outrage; and bring in any report that reflects upon the action of either the Koords or the army. By this act the Sultan seems to assume the responsibility of what has been done.

"These stories of wrong and oppression have aroused the civilized world. We are glad to learn that our Government has directed one of its Consuls to make an independent investigation of all matters connected with the reported massacres. But our Government does not stand in the same relation to Turkey as do the European powers, that, under the treaty of Berlin, secured the right of seeing that good government was maintained throughout the Turkish Empire. The right thus guaranteed ought now to be exercised, and the first step should be a most thorough investigation as to the condition of affairs throughout Armenia. We cannot doubt that the European powers will attend to their dut-



**THE NEW-YORK TIMES**

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895**

**BRIBING THE ARMENIANS**

**Return of Booty, an Indemnity, and  
Relief from Taxes Offered.**

**JEWETT DENIES A PERSONAL ITEM**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Prof. Minas Tcheraz, editor of Armenia, is informed by correspondents in Armenia that the Turkish authorities are making every effort to bribe the families who suffered most keenly from the outrages last Fall.

They are said to have promised the Armenians in Sassoun to return the booty taken by the Kurds, to pay them £500 indemnity, and to relieve them of taxes for several years in case the Armenians keep from the Commission of Inquiry all revelations concerning the abuses of Turkish rule. At Amassia, Prof. Tcheraz is informed, the jailers scourge the Armenian political prisoners daily.

Milo A. Jewett, the Consul of the United States at Sivas, Turkey, has written a letter to the London agency of the United Press denying the statement made by a United States Senator on Jan. 4, that the reason for the Porte's refusal to allow Mr. Jewett to make an independent investigation of the alleged Armenian atrocities was that Mr. Jewett's wife was an Armenian. Mr. Jewett says:

"There is no foundation for the statement that I married an Armenian woman, and a better reason ought to be found for the Porte's objection to my serving in an independent capacity on the Atrocities Commission. I regard the statement as injurious and as tending to weaken my official position. To say that I would report the facts as I found them, whether they hurt the Turks or the Armenians, would be nearer the truth."



## TALES OF HORROR RETOLD

### Echoes of the Atrocities Perpetrated on the Armenians.

#### TESTIMONY OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS

##### Men and Women Who Saw Their En- tire Families Murdered, and Nar- rowly Escaped Themselves, Tell the Story.

BOSTON, May 19.—A letter relating to the alleged Armenian atrocities has been received by a citizen in Boston from an American resident in Turkey, the value of which consists in its accounts of interviews with refugees and returned soldiers, some of whom have been witnesses before the commission of the European powers. The letter says:

One morning (when I was at Moosh) the door of the little room which I occupied was opened, and in came two persons, women we supposed by their dress. I was surprised at the early call. I concluded some important errand had brought them, and so it was. One of the persons was a wounded man from the Sassoun district in disguise. He sought an opportunity to appear before the commission. That he would not be allowed this, unless careful measures were taken, we had seen abundant proof. The man's name is Avak. He was from Semal village.

He said there were ten persons in his father's family. His father, a brother, and a cousin were killed by bayonet wounds before his eyes. One brother and he escaped, both badly wounded. He said the treacherous enemy gave word to the villagers that "there is mercy for you," giving them to understand that they were safe, whereupon about 300, led by their priest, Der Hohannes, presented themselves before the soldiers, avowing that they were the obedient, loyal subjects of the Sultan. The order was given to take out the eyes of the priest, which the heartless soldiers did; they then tore away his beard and skinned his face, pierced his throat, and forced him to drink a cup of water, which ran from the wounds in his throat right and left. Death at last ended his terrible physical sufferings.

Immediately after this the soldiers were given order to charge, and a dreadful slaughter by bayonet followed. Early in this massacre Avak was severely wounded and fell; others soon fell upon him, and he remained for a time motionless beneath the bodies of the slain. Rousing from his well-nigh death stupor in the night, he extricated himself with much difficulty by pushing away the corpses above and around him. Slowly and painfully he made his way to some low bushes, among which he hid for three days, eating leaves, roots, and gum from the shrubs. A cousin, Hachig by name, and also from Semal village, in passing, saw Avak and helped him to get to the shelter of some great tree not far away. Here, in pain and weakness, he staid three days, his cousin bringing him a little food by stealth. Finding he could walk, he set out again, and by slow stages was able to reach the village of Ghazbanamery, where he had an uncle living. Here his feet were wrapped in the skin of a freshly slaughtered sheep. When Avak to be removed, he was taken to a shelter, where hay and straw were kept on the outskirts of the vil-  
lage.

After about a month's stay there he returned to Semal, where surviving members of his father's family were, and had begun to renew some of the houses which the soldiers had torn down and burned a short time ago. The attempt to rebuild was in obedience to the order of the Governor to his subordinates. Avak was living there with a few others who had escaped the massacre, when word reached them that foreign Consuls had arrived at Moosh and wished to see persons who could testify concerning the events at Sassoun. He came to Pertag village and was kept for about ten days in hiding there. The Turks, having heard that a man from Semal was there, tried to find him. The villagers believed, and with good reason, that they sought him with the intent to hinder him from appearing before the commission. He came to us disguised in woman's dress, and we put him in an inner room. He remained there till dusk, when we sent him away, and he was taken in charge by the Gregorians. The English Consul approved, and at length the poor man was able to appear before the commission. We saw the scars of the bayonet wounds, twenty-two on his back and nearly as many on his head. I shall never forget that sight!

I also saw another refugee who said he was from Semal, that his name was Aslador, and that four from his family had been killed. He alluded to the terrible tortures inflicted on Der Hohannes, and to his having his eyes taken out while he was alive.

A woman from Akpee, a village of forty houses, told me she escaped by telling the soldiers: "I'll be a Turk and follow you." She said she saw them kill her husband, and when a soldier seized her, she appealed to an officer close by, imploring him for her life. He said, "Let her go." They beat her severely, took most of her clothes, and then allowed her to run away. She said she could hardly get on because of the slain persons who covered the ground, and that sometimes she had to step upon the corpses. She hid among rocks, and finally escaped, but was sick a month from the effects of the cruel beating she received. She said that she knew several women who, having hid themselves and children behind trees and rocks, were compelled to choke the younger children when they began to cry from hunger, lest the soldiers hear the cries and discover them. Sometimes, too, the distressed mothers would fill the children's mouths with dirt to drown their cries, especially when they saw any one drawing near.

I saw one woman, and heard of another, who was begging in the streets of Moosh, whose reason had evidently been shattered by the terrible experiences they had passed through.

The letter details the testimony of a number of other victims of the atrocities in Armenia, but they vary from the above only in detail.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895

**ANOTHER ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST**

**Five Villages Burned, Five Thousand Persons Made Homeless, and Anti-Christians Organized.**

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Kars, stating that fresh outrages have been perpetrated in the Erznisian district.

A band of brigands attacked a company of Turkish gendarmes on Aug. 12, killing a Sergeant. Therefore, the Turkish authorities, without making any inquiry, decided that the assailants were Armenian revolutionaries from Kemakh, who intended to release exalted Armenians who are still in prison at Kars.

A force of 1,000 Turkish troops was sent to Kemokh, and five villages were pillaged. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless. Men, women, and children were tortured. Four monasteries were sacked.

It is reported that the Turkish minor officials have formed an anti-Christian society to slaughter Christians if the Porte accepts the scheme of reforms the powers insist upon.



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895—TWELVE PAGES.

## REFORM FOR ARMENIA

The Turkish Government at  
Last Forced to Terms.

### PORTE SWALLOWS A BITTER PILL

Said Pasha Accepts the Scheme of the Powers, Which Now Awaits the Sultan's Signature—The Armenian Question Virtually Settled—A Christian High Commissioner to Put the Reforms into Execution—Russian War Ship at Constantinople.

London, Oct. 15.—The British foreign office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—Said Pasha has accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France, and Russia, and it now awaits the signature of the Sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which in substance were that the governors and vice governors of Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, Bitlis, Khartut, and Trebizond be Christian or Mussulman, according to the inclination of the population; but either the governor or the vice governor is to be a Christian; and the appointments are to be confirmed by the powers.

Local and state officials are to collect the taxes, and enough money is to be retained, before it is forwarded to Constantinople, to pay the expenses of local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system, torture will be abolished, the prisons will be under surveillance, the police will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversion to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

#### An Imperial Decree Expected.

The ambassadors of the powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the course of the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner who will be charged with the execution of this scheme will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the Porte to swallow, and for a long time it threatened to bring about the most serious complications.

A Russian warship has arrived here. The situation at Ismid is critical. The Christians are apprehensive of a Turkish outbreak.

London, Oct. 15.—The officials of the Turkish embassy here attach no importance to an article which recently appeared in the revolutionary Armenian paper *Halk*, published in New York, of which a translation was forwarded here. It is claimed that this article plainly indicates how great is the activity of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in America.

**SULTAN'S SUBMISSION IS SIGNED**

Imperial Irade Issued Approving Scheme for Reform of Turkish Administration in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—An imperial irade has been issued approving the scheme for the reform of the Turkish administration in Armenia, drawn by the British, French, and Russian Embassies in conjunction with the Porte.

The newspapers here publish the following communiqué:

"His Majesty, the Sultan, whose constant desire has always been to carry out reforms adapted to circumstances and calculated to secure the well-being of his subjects, has decided that reforms shall be introduced in all the provinces of the empire, and first of all in the Province of Anatolia.

"These reforms will meet the wants of the population and the exigencies of the situation. All will be within the limits of existing laws and regulations, based on the *Hatte Humayoun* of Gulkhanch. They will comprise the increase and reorganization of the gendarmerie and police, and amelioration of the administrative and judicial branches of the service."

All the papers emphasize the principle of the equality of all subjects, and appeal to the Sultan to see that no distinctions are made.

**HUNDREDS KILLED AT TREBIZOND.**

Soldiers Joined the Mob in Looting and in Firing on Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople giving a description by an eye-witness of the rioting at Trebizond. He says that four separate Moslem mobs surrounded the Armenian quarters at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 8, and began to pillage the shops. Being opposed, they fired on the Armenians, and soon a general massacre began.

Soldiers joined the mob in firing on the Armenians and in pillaging the shops and houses. The scene continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when nothing was left to pillage and nobody remained to be killed. The mob then began to disperse. The better class of Turks did their best to protect the lives of the Armenians. They sheltered the women and children, and many men in their houses. The mob attacked only the orthodox Armenians, leaving Catholics alone.

Only two non-Armenians were killed, both being Greeks. One of these was within a khan, where resistance led to the killing of all the inmates, numbering fifty-five. No woman or child was killed in the town. At 5 o'clock the Governor and other officials appeared on the scene, and the Governor proclaimed that anybody found armed would be arrested and summarily punished. Leading Turks obtained permission for the Armenians to lodge in the barracks, where military protection was given to them, it being feared that there might be a renewal of the disorders during the night.

An official return places the number of the dead at 180, but well-informed persons place it at between 400 and 500. On the same day—Oct. 8—several villages outside of Trebizond were burned and pillaged, and many persons were killed. Other villages were partly looted. The efforts of the officials and influential Turks saved many lives. After matters had quieted down the foreigners returned to their homes from the ships on which they had taken refuge. By Oct. 13, when the eye witness left, nearly all the foreign and native refugees had returned.



Saturday  
November 23-1895

**ARMENIANS' SAD. PLIGHT**

Graphic Description by a Correspondent  
of the Rev. Dr. James Chambers.

**THE MASSACRE AT AKHISSAR**

**Turks Fell on the Unarmed Christians**  
—Sultan, It is Declared, Bitterly Resented the Pressure of the Great Powers.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers of this city has just received a letter from a friend who has lived in Turkey fifteen years. Dr. Chambers's correspondent gives a graphic description of the condition of the Armenians in Turkey. The Sultan, he says, bitterly resented the pressure of the great powers, and their forbearance gave him time to make preparations.

Rumors were industriously circulated among the Turkish people, it is declared, that their lives were in danger from the Armenians, and they were instructed to be prepared to fall on the Armenians for massacre.

A massacre Oct. 10 in Akhissar, ninety miles from Constantinople, is described in detail. Dr. Chambers's correspondent says:

This sub-province (Sanjak) contains about 80,000 Armenians, the total population being about 210,000. The Armenians form the very best part of the population. They are the principal merchants, traders, and artisans. They are also the chief taxpayers and bearers of public burdens, except that they do not furnish recruits for the army, in lieu of which burden they pay a heavy poll-tax. They are eminently peaceable and industrious.

With all other classes in the Turkish Empire they are subject to the annoyances, deprivations, and bitter wrongs which have for centuries been crying out for redress. The Sassoun massacre, the consequent activity of bands of revolutionists, the awakening of Europe and America, have profoundly affected the whole Armenian population, and have intensified the race hatred and religious fanaticism of the Turks. The Sultan bitterly resented the pressure of the great powers, and their forbearance gave him time to make his preparations.

No one doubts that rumors were diligently circulated among the Turkish peoples that their lives were in danger from the Armenians, and they were instructed to prepare themselves to fall upon and massacre the Armenians on a certain contingency. Not only common people, but also officers of high rank, made free threats of massacre, and ostentatiously sharpened their swords and cleaned their weapons in the presence of their Armenian neighbors. Great care was taken by the authorities to deprive the Armenians of arms, but the Mussulmans were allowed to carry arms freely.

The Constantinople demonstration and consequent massacre aggravated the situation. It was pitiable to see the fear that held the Armenians as in a nightmare, and to hear the threats and observe the bearing of the Turks. A soldier, passing the door of a Christian house and observing a young woman sitting on the doorstep, ground his teeth and called out to her: "You may sit there four days more, and then I'll have you on the point of this bayonet." The girl fled in terror into the house.

Many of the inhabitants of this Sanjak are immigrants from the Caucasus and from Bosnia, Bulgaria, Rumelia, &c. Many who took part in the Bulgarian massacres of 1877 are, with their families, dwelling here, and are hand and glove with the village authorities.

The Valley of the Sakaria (the ancient Sangarius) is, through a part of its course, followed by the Anatolia line of railway. At a spot ninety miles from Constantinople, where the valley broadens out into a considerable plain, is the station and Town of Akhissar. This town was until the 10th of this month, (October,) the centre of a considerable trade. The plain is dotted with vineyards, olive orchards, mulberry gardens, fields of cotton, wheat, &c. The town consists of about 160 houses of immigrants from Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Rumelia, (who having been concerned in the celebrated Bulgarian massacres, found refuge in Turkish territory,) and 80 houses of Armenians.

Thursday, Oct. 10, (a bright, beautiful day,) was market day. Numbers of people from the surrounding villages had come with the fruits of their various industries. The market-place consisted of 83 permanent shops and about 150 temporary places of trade where traders from the surrounding country exposed their wares for sale. The market was almost exclusively in the hands of Armenians, 200 of the shops and trading places being in their hands.

Rumors of danger were afloat, but the Armenians anticipated no attack on market day. They had no arms or means of defense, and had taken no precautions. They soon began to notice, however, that their Mussulman neighbors had mysterious whisperings among themselves, and that some of them were searching, as with official authority, the persons of Armenian young men who were supposed to have knives or revolvers on their persons. Those searching at last found a young Armenian, a seller of calico, who had a knife in his possession; at once they fell upon him, but he escaped in the crowd that gathered, and the Mussulmans turned upon the Armenians, saying: "We must kill them all; let him who loves his religion join and help."

With knives and clubs the work was carried on, the Armenians fleeing or hiding themselves in or about their shops. Turkish officials encouraged the killers; a herald was sent through the market calling, "Let the Moslems go to the Government House!" They did so, and immediately returned with rifles and revolvers. Then the slaughter increased in madness; the piteous entreaties of the threatened, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the shouts of the killers, and the hysterical cries of some of the Christians, who, to save their lives, were calling out with desperate energy the Mohammedan formula of faith, rose to the deaf heavens.

Ten-year old Turkish boys, as though hunting rats, rushed into holes and corners, and, discovering the hiding places of the merchants and traders, called to their fathers and big brothers, "Here's a Ghiaour!" and while that one was being dispatched they rushed off to ferret out another.

For four hours the slaughter continued; ropes were attached to the feet of the corpses, which were dragged like the carcasses of dogs through the streets to dry wells, into which they were thrown. One man of seventy-five years was tumbled in alive and left to die among the dead bodies of his friends. The money and watches of the merchants were secured by the ruffians, the notes of hand and account books were torn into shreds (the killers were debtors to the merchants,) and the shops were looted. Not so much as a pin or needle was left in the two hundred shops. Then the cry was raised, "To the houses!" (to complete the destruction of the Christian inhabitants.)

The Captain of the gendarmes, however, after regarding the slaughter for nearly an hour, had taken with him several of his force and gone off leisurely to give word to a superior official.



Editorial

**PROMPT RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS.**

It is almost impossible to realize the magnitude of the calamity that has overwhelmed the Armenians of Asiatic Turkey. The telegrams from Constantinople urging the Red Cross Association to enter into relief work as in war times gives a hint of the disaster, and the letters that came by the last mail describe the situation as something appalling. Every shop in every city visited by the marauders has been cleared of everything. Although in their mad eagerness for plunder the Kurds and Turks have spared some lives, it is a simple fact that the wealth, intelligence, and character of the Armenian people all over the empire have been almost blotted out. The principal men in every city, including merchants, school teachers, and leaders of thought, were singled out for murder, and those who escaped have been reduced to abject poverty. But it is not merely the cities that have suffered. The farming regions are desolated and flocks and herds have been carried off, so that, according to the best estimates, at least a quarter of a million of people are in immediate danger of starvation.

Meanwhile the story of massacre grows worse rather than lighter. A second massacre in Marash, accompanied this time by the destruction of American school buildings, and rumors of massacre in Aintab and Van, make up the latest list. These are three of the most important cities of Northern Syria and Eastern Turkey. Van is the seat of English, French, and Russian Consuls. In Aintab the Armenian population, long noted for exceptional intelligence and corresponding influence, has always been on friendly terms with the Turks. For these two cities to be ablaze shows that the conflagration has in all probability gone far beyond the power of telegraphic orders from Constantinople to stop it, and proves that the central Government has not merely been cognizant of the outrages, but has distinctly ordered and encouraged them. The story is the same everywhere—the Armenians piteously pleading for protection; the authorities promising the fullest protection and ordering the shops to be opened, and then the Turks going to pray over it and coming out and falling on the Christians like a whirlwind, the Sultan decorating the commanding officer. Under such circumstances to believe a word that either the Sultan or his officials say or to accept a single promise is both farce and crime.

The appeal to America is one that cannot be too earnestly indorsed. In every part of the land the response should be prompt and effectual. Money is needed, but money is not all. The pillage of three months has destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property in the form of clothing and provisions. Both of these can be sent and distributed to great advantage, and the quicker they go the better. But here a very serious situation confronts those who would gladly send aid. How is the aid to reach the people? The country is absolutely closed to private enterprise. The missionaries are marked men. Those in Eraroum and Bitlis have been shot at, but have so far escaped with their lives. They will do what they can, as is shown by the heroic resolve of most of the Harput company to stay by the people even at great personal danger, but it is very evident that they cannot do much. The request for the Red Cross to act is most timely, and we hope that the two relief associations will immediately take what steps they can to come into relations with that organization and gain the indorsement and practical support of the Government. It is no time for personal preferences. Combination, mutual assistance, and united action are imperative. Winter is setting in, and unless help goes at once, it means the direst suffering and the loss of thousands of lives.



## AID FOR THE ARMENIANS

### Miss Clara Barton Talks of the Red Cross's Undertaking.

#### THE MISSION A DANGEROUS ONE

Unable to Say How Much Money Will Be Required—No Appeal Ever Made on Behalf of the Society.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, returned to Washington last night, after a brief sojourn in New-York.

Miss Barton was in New-York on private business of the Red Cross Society, and the society's Financial Secretary, George H. Pullman, was with her.

"We are not here on any business connected with the Armenian relief matter," she said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but simply for some purpose connected with our society."

Miss Barton spoke of the work her society had in view in carrying relief to the suffering Armenians.

"We realize," she said, "that we are undertaking a mission that is more perilous, dangerous, and perplexing than any we have hitherto known. We have in the history of the society brought relief to fifteen fields of disaster. This promises to be the worst of them all.

"In a field of battle, between the fighting lines, the Red Cross workers are not shot at, no matter where they may be working or how close to the muzzles of the guns. But in this Armenian work we shall have to deal with murderers, plunderers, bandits, brigands, and all sorts of free-lance, blood-thirsty fighters, who will hate us almost as bitterly as they hate the Armenians, whom we are trying to succor.

"One of our officers," she continued, "when asked the other day if he was ready to start at short notice, said: 'Yes, I'm ready, but some of us who go will not return.'

"The Red Cross Society is in one respect unique among all the charitable organizations of the world. It never moves until asked. It never makes an appeal, never has and never will. It will act only on two conditions. The appeal must be universal, it must be a national call. The second condition is that sufficient money must be raised to give us a free hand.

"In this case appeals came to us so thick and fast from all over the country that we decided to accept the call. Hundreds of thousands are starving, and the amount of money needed will be very great. The society, however, has not mentioned any sum. When asked in Washington how much money we should require to equip us for the work, we could only turn round and put the same question in our turn to the questioners. One missionary informed us that 5,000 persons in Alexandretta are absolutely destitute, starving, and homeless. Fifty thousand dollars will be required for them alone. The rest is a mere sum of arithmetic.

"Finally," said Miss Barton, "\$200,000 was guaranteed and \$100,000 in cash was suggested as enough fairly to start the work.

"We are ready to go as soon as the money is placed in our hands. It is the American people who are now waiting, not the Red Cross Society. We never make an appeal. We think that our American brothers and sisters are as charitable as we are. We have left it to the people, and they have shown their desire to make us their distributing agents, for that is what we are. We accept the trust and it is a very sacred trust."

## NO HELP FOR ARMENIANS

European Nations Criticised Because  
of Their Inactivity.

### SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS GOES ON

Victims Jeered At by Certain News-  
papers—Soldiers Absolutely Need-  
ed for the Protection of  
Christians.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Dr. Henry S. Lunn, editor of *The Review of the Churches*, and Percy W. Huntington, editor of *The Contemporary Review*, have addressed a communication to "all editors of England and America."

They state that they have received a letter from a friend who spent several months in Armenia and who is an authority on affairs in that country. Extracts from the friend's letter are inclosed. They are as follows:

Any allusion to Armenia upsets me. I am outraged, excited, indignant when I think of what I saw in that country and of the confidence with which I consoled quivering women and weeping men with hopes that England would see them through their difficulties, and the words of heartfelt thanks they uttered, often upon their knees in the fields or on the hill-sides, and the childlike messages of anticipatory gratitude which they asked me to deliver to the English people now burn and rankle within me like an unhealed wound.

The European powers are playing a farcical representation round the graves of a Christian people. If conduct similar to theirs were to be pursued by an individual in private life it would be visited with social ostracism, and would brand him with an indelible Cain's mark of infamy. Fancy a man's neighbors parading about the doors of his house while he and his children rush frantically from room to room and from window to window, imploring them to save them from the devouring flames. We have pity on a rat if we hear of its protracted and hopeless efforts to escape from burning, but men and women, boys and girls, who are killed piecemeal are laughed at that is what it has come to. The Governments of Europe are a spectacle to make angels weep. They guard the gates of Turkey, so to say, solemnly declaring that whatever may happen to the Christians, however diabolically they may be tortured to death, nothing shall happen to the Turks, they at any rate must and will be preserved from harm. Is it a wonder then that the Turks should set about fulfilling their threat of wiping out Armenia in Armenian blood?

Every one knew that the threat would be fulfilled. Consuls reported to their Governments that the departure of the European delegates from Moussah would mark the beginning of the blood-bath, and newspapers gave the prophecy publicity. Appeals to the public to insist on precautionary measures were multiplied, and at last mere verbal warnings gave place to unmistakable signs and preparations. But diplomacy turned a deaf ear. The Armenians are nobody's kith and kin. Were they Greeks or Hungarians, Magyars or Serbs they would have high and powerful protectors who talk of the primary duty of protecting brothers and Christians. Even Abyssinians are brethren and orthodox when political calculations come in. But Armenians! And so none of these Governments insisted on the execution or even dismissal of Zekki Pasha and the authors of the Massakir savagery.

Nay, they were decorated and honored by the Sultan as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. And now others have gone and have out Herod Herod, and no one seems shocked. People are only interested to get the latest news of Bivas or Trebizond, or wherever the latest massacres have occurred at their breakfast table early. Few persons take even a remote interest in the Armenian question on the Continent, and those few are the advocates of Turkey.



## ARMENIAN HOMES BURNED

Nearly 200 Towns and Villages Destroyed in Two Provinces.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE SLAIN

Figures on the Destructive Work of the Turks—The Sultan Receives Two Foreign Ambassadors.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Constantinople representative of The United Press, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that more complete tables of the persons killed and property destroyed in the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir show that 176 towns and villages, containing 8,070 Armenian houses, were burned.

The Armenians in these towns and villages numbered 92,000, and of these 15,845 were killed. This excludes the uncertain reports of killings.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, estimates the total number of Armenians killed in Anatolia at 50,000.

It is stated that the French Government, through the influence of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, will agree to surrender to the Sultan Turkish subjects in France who are wanted by the Porte.

Baton von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, had private audiences with the Sultan Friday.

The Government is trying to force the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, and is compelling Armenians to sign papers expressing dissatisfaction with him.

The new Consuls for interior points have not left Aleppo yet.



# The Washington

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896

# Post.

## SULTAN BARS THE WAY

Armenia Closed to the Ministriations of Miss Barton.

## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IS SPURNED

The Red Cross Society Officially Notified that the Turkish Government Will Not Permit the Proposed American Expedition to Carry Out Its Purpose—Various Reasons Are Assigned—A Turkish Resolution Introduced in the House.

The Turkish Legation gave out yesterday afternoon the following official communication:

The Imperial government will not permit any distribution among his subjects, in his own territory, by any foreign society or individuals, however respectable same may be, for instance, the Red Cross Society, of money collected abroad. Such interference no independent government has ever allowed, especially when the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusations, that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the sublime Porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and, distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under its own legitimate control, alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects, living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race.

The State Department, it is understood, has no communication from the Turkish government on this subject. Advices from Minister Terrell from time to time have not indicated a greatly improved condition in the Armenian country. While the reports of slaughter have been exaggerated in some cases, it is known positively that there has been a most deplorable loss of life.

The Turkish government has refused permission to foreigners to go into the turbulent regions, believing it unsafe. An exception was made in the case of the American sent in search of the bones of

Bicyclist Lentz, murdered by Kurds, and through the medium of Minister Terrell, an escort was furnished him. This gentleman has since been unsparing in his attacks upon the Turks.

### At Red Cross Headquarters.

Secretary Pullman, of the Red Cross Society, was seen last night at the headquarters of the society, Seventh and F streets northwest. He said he had received no information of the agreement from Turkey that the society would not be admitted into Armenia. He said that as soon as the society receives the official announcement the matter will at once be brought before the executive board but he had no idea what the board would do, there being no precedent case. The treaty the society holds with Turkey provides that it shall be admitted into the country at all national affairs of bloodshed. The last time the society figured to any extent in Turkey was during the Turko-Russian war, when both the Russian and the Turkish societies were on the battle-fields. Since 1863 the society has had a treaty with the Turkish government, and if the treaty has been annulled the action must have been as purely official as it would be for Congress to revoke the treaty made with the society in 1862.

### Turkish Resolution in the House.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in the House yesterday submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, The most mournful tragedy of the nineteenth century has been and is now being enacted under the apparent sanction of the Sultan of Turkey by which hundreds of thousands of Armenians are being ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood, women are being driven into a captivity worse than death, and inhabitants who have fled to the mountains are dying of cold and starvation;

Whereas, The blood of these martyrs' dead cry to Heaven for justice, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs consider the expediency of reporting forthwith some expression by this government in denunciation of these atrocities, and if they find we as a nation, are powerless to act, that we invoke the co-operation of the allied powers to wipe the Turkish government off the face of the earth and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia.

The resolution was referred.

## ISLAMISM OR THE SWORD.

### Massacres in Armenia Continue, the Killed Numbering Thousands.

New York, Jan. 13.—The following letter has been received by the American Board of Foreign Missions, dated at Harpoot, Sunday evening, December 8, 1895:

"We have no definite news of Choonkoosh, except that it is said that the destruction was not as great as in Cher-

mork. Palle and its villages suffered greatly. The dead amounted to 1,500 or more. Five hundred women and girls are said to have been carried off by the Kurds. A letter, which I saw yesterday estimated that 2,000 had been killed. It is said that three-fourths of the Armenian houses have been burned, and of all of the shops, only fifteen were left. Thus, we have horror upon horror, and the record will continue through the whole winter.

"I had the impression that Germori had been spared. The houses were not burned, but they were plundered, and the people's lives were spared on the sole condition that they should become Mohammedans, and they have performed the rites which make them such, and they are obliged to go to the church, which has become a mosque and the Imam is teaching them their prayers.

"A Turk in Mezret occupies the Protestant parsonage and claims it as his own. The church and chapel are in ruins. In Irbine the Turks claim that everybody has accepted their faith, and I hear that the use of the Armenian is prohibited. An Armenian woman was to have been carried off, but two Turks quarreled over her, and she escaped to Mezret in the garb of a Turkish woman.

"A system of relief has been organized. They pretend to give ten days' provisions, and it amounts to from six to ten cents a day for a person. When the ten days are up there is no more bread for them, and yet the report will go abroad that the society are cared for.

"Monday, December 9, was a very sad day. Six hundred and eight were killed and wounded in Choonkoosh. Fifteen houses burned. Survivors became Mohammedans. The pastor's family escaped from the burning house and he fell well them, to be killed twelve days later.

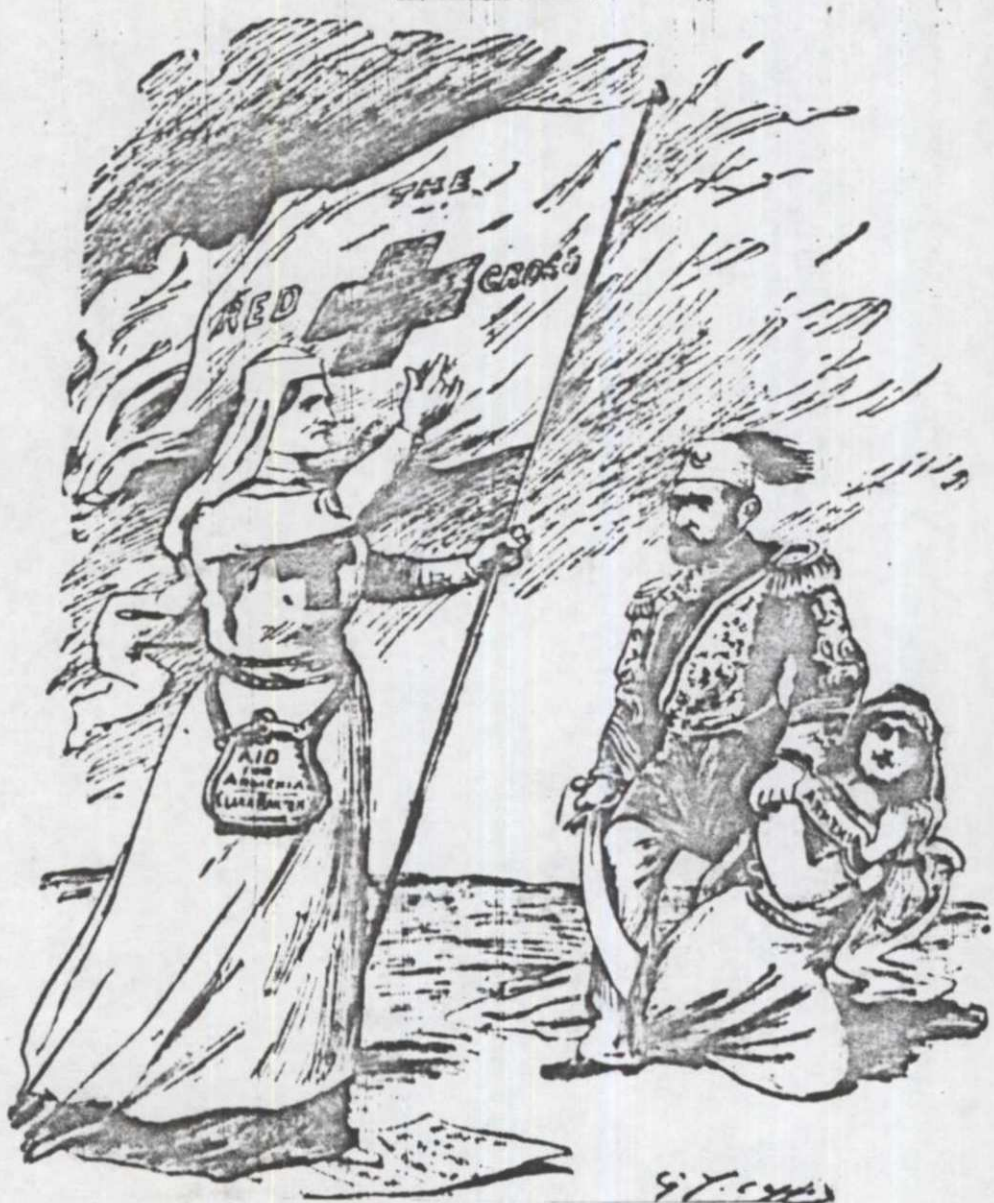
from *The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry*.  
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# Washington Post.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896

## AN UNDAUNTED CRUSADER.



from *The Armenian Genocide and America's Outcry.*  
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## TO MINISTER TO THE NEEDY

Miss Barton Sails on Her Humane Mission to Armenia.

Upon Arriving at Constantinople She Will Visit the American Minister, but Does Not Know Whether She Will See the Sultan.

New York, Jan. 22.—Miss Clara Barton and her staff, members of the National Red Cross Society, arrived from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning. They were met at Jersey City by a reception committee of five, who drove them to Delmonico's, where they breakfasted as the guests of Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, the President of the Red Cross Society in New York.

After breakfast the party were driven down to the dock of the International Navigation Company and repaired at once to the ladies' reception-room, where Miss Barton and her companions received the members of the press.

Those who accompany Miss Barton to Constantinople to relieve the sufferings of the Armenians are Dr. J. B. Hubbell, field agent; Miss Lucy Graves, stenographer and typewriter; Ernest Mason, interpreter and linguist, and George H. Pullman, secretary to President Clara Barton, of the National Society.

Among the persons who were introduced to Miss Barton, as companions of her voyage were two missionaries going out to the Poona District, Bombay—Miss Fannie F. Fisher, of Danville, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth M. Berthelm, of Millbrook, Ill. "I can give you but five minutes," said Miss Barton to the group of newspaper men in the saloon of the New York.

"We expect to reach Constantinople within three weeks. I have no definite plans as yet, nor shall I have until I reach the field of operation. I am a simple woman, bound on a delicate, difficult, but humane mission; therefore, speak and write kindly of me.

"I do not know the amount of the Armenian relief fund. We are going to feed the hungry, and that is as far as we have laid our plans at present. I shall upon arriving at Constantinople endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the United States Minister to Turkey. I do not yet know whether I shall make an effort to have an audience with the Sultan, and I have only newspaper knowledge that the Sublime Porte has through the Turkish Minister at Washington announced his opposition to the distribution of this relief fund."

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 22.—B. Argos, an Armenian resident of this city, is in receipt of a letter from a friend in Armenia, in which details are given of the awful massacres perpetrated in the district of Harpoot. The letter, which was secretly mailed and came via Persia, states that between 9,000 and 10,000 Armenians have been massacred and upwards of 100,000 are starving and destitute in this district. There were twelve American missions in the district, but eight of them have been burned. The lives of the Americans have been spared, but they with the Armenians, are in great want, and in some instances, they are starving.



## **AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS**

**The Senate Reminds Them of Their  
Duty to Armenia:**

**CALLS ON THEM TO CURB THE TURKS**

**Passage of the Resolution Reported  
by the Committee on Foreign  
Affairs—Fiery Speech by  
Senator Frye.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Having stood idly by for months while the Turks have been slaughtering the Armenians, it is not reasonable to assume, as some United States Senators do, that the great powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty of 1878 immediately will reverse their position out of regard for American sentiment, as expressed in a resolution of Congress—such a resolution, for example, as was reported a few days ago by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed by the Senate to-day.

The resolution reviews the salient features of the Berlin Treaty, and declares that it is an imperative duty to express the hope that the concert brought about by the convention may have speedy effect in measures that will put a decisive stop to the slaughter now going on in Turkey. The President is requested to communicate the resolution to the different Governments interested, and is assured that the Senate, the House concurring, will support him in the most vigorous action he may decide to take.

This resolution was adopted to-day by the Senate without any opposition worth mentioning. Mr. Call has a scheme for committing the Government to the proposition to give Armenia a separate Government, but he is its sole advocate, and the substitute resolution he introduced to-day, embodying this idea, was thrust aside.

The question whether the committee resolution should be indorsed naturally developed some fiery oratory. Mr. Frye of Maine is at home on the subject of foreign missions, and he entertained the galleries in a fervid appeal for American protection of American missionaries in the regions where the Turks are spilling the blood of countless innocent persons. Mr. Frye's well-known tendency to twist the tail of the British lion when occasion offers gave additional strength to his assertion that if British subjects had been injured in person or property by the Turkish hordes there would have been a speedy demand for redress.

Perhaps the most sensational remark made by Mr. Frye was that if he could have had his way Russia would have been told to take possession of Armenia, with the assurance that the United States would stand by her. Mr. Frye did not refer to the possible results of such an alliance. The resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence. Possibly that body will substitute for it one of its own declarations on the same subject.



THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1896.

**PRESS CENSORSHIP IN TURKEY.**

**United States Senate Resolutions  
Withheld from Circulation.**

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The United Press correspondent at Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Jan. 31, says the Government has forbidden the circulation in Turkey of the English newspapers of Jan. 27, which contain dispatches from Washington giving the United States Senate resolutions regarding the condition of affairs in Armenia, and also a report on the speech delivered at Birmingham on the night of Jan. 25 by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which Mr. Chamberlain declared that the condition of Armenia was a danger and a disgrace to Europe.

The correspondent also says that the Russian Consul, who has reached Zeitoun, has reported that hundreds of the Armenians who are holding that town are dying from disease and exposure to the intense cold.



## TURKISH PERSECUTION

### Armenians Forcibly Converted to Is'lam Faith.

#### THEIR DESTITUTION IS EXTREME

The Commissioners Sent by the Porte to Inquire into the Recent Massacres Threaten Christians with Extinction—Whole Villages Circumcised by Force—The Government Enrolling the Converts—Strong Opposition to Relief Work.

From a Correspondent of the Associated Press.  
Constantinople, Feb. 6.—It will be remembered that the Sublime Porte, soon after the massacre in this country, sent out commissioners to investigate into the recent disturbances and take measures for quieting the country. One group of commissioners went to Erzeroum, and the other entered the country at Sasoun and came to Nivas. This commission from the interior did its work very rapidly, spending only a few days in each of the principal cities on the route.

The day after their arrival they summoned before them a number of leading men, Moslems and Christians. These were admitted to the presence of the commissioners separately—first the Moslems, afterwards the Christians. Reports say that the commissioners said to the Moslems, "We did not expect much of you, but now you have seen it, never mind. Henceforth you must keep the peace."

When the Christians were admitted, the commissioners received them standing, and at once began to read an address reciting the benefits the Christians had received during the reign of the beneficent Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan, and the perfidious conduct of the Armenians who had started newspapers and sent men to Washington and Chicago to agitate and stir up the nation against their government. In conclusion, the address said: "Hereafter, if either Turks or Armenians stir up trouble, there will be no more imprisonments, but the death penalty will be visited upon such offenders."

#### The Christians Threatened.

After the reading of the address, Abdul Pasha began to address the Christians in a much more violent strain. He said if the Armenians should again begin to agitate, not even the name of Armenian would be allowed to remain; they would all be blotted out. Drawing himself up to his full height and stretching out his arm like a sword, he said: "What we have gained we gained with blood, and when we give up this morsel we will give it up with blood, blood, blood."

So far as I can learn, in the Harpoot vilayet the commissioners spent all their time in Mezreh, and did not even visit the city of Harpoot, which was plundered and burned, although it is only two miles from Mezreh. No questions were asked of the Christians summoned before them. When the commissioners had finished their speeches they dismissed them.

Another fact of interest is the sending out of officials to enroll in the government lists the names of Christians who have become Moslems. Multitudes have been forcibly converted to Islam. I do not mean simply that they have been obliged to choose between becoming Moslems and perishing by the sword, but that they have been bound or held while the rite of circumcision was performed without their consent. I know of one case in which an aged priest was tied to his own door and circumcised, while in another village Christians begged to be killed, and their Turkish neighbors said to them:

"No, we want you to till the fields. We will make you Moslems," and they circumcised the Christians of the place by force.

#### Enrolling the Converts.

The government has said that these conversions were worth nothing, and that no one would be forced to change his religion, but now government officials write these new converts, while the Turks drive them to say they are Moslems. In the village of Sheikhaj the official said to the Christians:

"I write your names on a separate list to satisfy the Turks; there is no force about it."

But one acquainted with Turkish ways may expect to find these Christians soon enrolled as Moslem citizens.

The carrying off of Christian girls and women still continues. In the city of Pailu Turks carry off girls, keep them for a few days, and return them dishonored. The same is done in many other places. In one of the Arabkir villages eight girls of the place are imprisoned in Turkish harems. Their friends hear their cries, but can do nothing to help them.

The destitution of the Armenians beggars description. Men who were wealthy in October were begging for bread in November. Villages were pillaged of every scrap of food and clothing. When the plunderers could find nothing, more to carry off the villagers returned and sifted the dust to gather a few kernels of wheat or barley. Doors and windows were carried off. In many cases the timbers of the houses were pulled out and carried off. Jars were broken. Everything of value which could not be carried away was broken. Windows, cupboards, boxes, were smashed. The utmost pains were taken to leave nothing of value to the owners.

#### Terrible Destitution.

And all this was done at a time when winter was so close at hand as to make it reasonably sure that cold and hunger would destroy those whom the sword had spared. Wherever you go you meet wan, pinched faces, and people clad in scanty garments. And you know that multitudes spend the long, cold nights huddled together with nothing to lie down upon and nothing to cover them. Of course disease sets in and carries them off.

It is estimated that there are between 50,000 and 100,000 people in extreme destitution. Europe and America are touched with compassion, and funds are being gathered for the relief of the sufferers in every town and city. It is far otherwise with the Turk. He views his work with complacency, and does not like to see it interfered with. The government has given a little aid occasionally. In many cases the allowance is one-sixth as much as is given to a Turkish gendarme or soldier. I have seen the bread given in several places. It resembles the linseed cakes used in Europe and America for feeding cattle. Even this allowance is seldom continued for any length of time. A large share of the government's appropriations for the relief of the destitute goes into the pockets of officials.

Moreover, the Turks are hostile to relief work, and oppose it in various ways. In the city of Pailu the Turks said to the Christians:

"If our beneficent Sultan wishes you to have money he is abundantly able to give it; but he has not seen fit to do so, and now you are receiving money from the English and forming an alliance with them. We will cut you off."

#### Opposition to Relief Work.

No Christian in Pailu dares to receive or distribute relief funds. I happen to know that the Armenian missionaries tried to send money into Pailu, and it was returned to them because no one in Pailu dared to receive and distribute it. The same is true of the town of Cheocoush.

In some of the villages tax gatherers took from the villagers the scanty pittance they had received to keep them alive. They beat them to extort from them the money. One poor villager said: "The red is hard and the flesh is soft, so we gave it up."

I see by the papers that the Red Cross is about to take up this work of relief, but I greatly fear that the Turkish government will exhaust all its tactics to keep them from entering the country. While negotiations are pending the Armenians will be dying. Then, if they succeed in entering Turkey, they will have to encounter a population hostile to their work, who have been emboldened by their successes in recent raids. It is hard to predict the result.

It should be said that there are some exceptions to the hostility of the Turks to relief work. Raouf Pasha, the Governor General of Erzeroum, has ably seconded the efforts of the relief commission

there. In the town of Pert, the local Governor sent a gendarme with the committee in their rounds distributing relief. These men deserve the greatest praise because they act against the strong tide of Moslem sentiment.

#### Distress Among Zetoun Refugees.

Constantinople, Feb. 22.—The consuls of the powers who negotiated the peace at Zetoun report the most terrible distress and misery there. There are 1,500 refugees in the town, and an almost entire absence of beds and clothing. Many are dying of cold and starvation. The Ambassadors here have opened funds for their relief.

#### Remorse of a Fresh Massacre.

The Porte Objects to Having Miss Barton Go to Zetoun.

London, Feb. 22.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says: "There is a persistent rumor here of a fresh massacre at Uria."

"The government objects to Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, going to Zetoun to distribute relief."



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909. --SIXTEEN PAGES.

## OUR SHIPS ARE NEEDED

### Terror and Turmoil in Many Towns of Asia Minor.

#### 10,000 KILLED IN MASSACRES

Revenue Cutter on Way to Pacific Coast  
Could Reach Syrian Coast Before  
Cruisers From Cuba—Refugees Flock  
Into Alexandretta for British Cruiser's  
Protection—Missions Still in Danger.

Beirut, Syria, April 21.—The situation at Alexandretta is critical. Panic everywhere prevails. Thousands of refugees are crowding into the city, which is being patrolled by marines from the British cruiser Diana. The British battleship Triumph has gone up the coast to Aya, to relieve that place if possible.

At Bessan Pass, above Alexandretta, conditions are desperate. Hadjin is threatened, but is holding out. The fanatics are also threatening Marash, but news from that town is difficult to obtain. Aintab is quiet.

For the present, Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana are reported quiet, but conditions are unsettled. There are ominous rumors from many other places, and Northern Syria and Asia Minor are on the brink of a volcano.

Beirut has remained calm, but when the body of Emir Mohammed Arslan, who was shot at Constantinople, arrives here on Saturday, it is believed the government must take measures to protect the nationalists.

The report of the sailing of two American cruisers for Turkish waters has been received here. They can come none too quickly. There is great distress among the population in the north, and help is urgently needed.

#### Cutter Would Be Quicker.

Constantinople, April 21.—The American revenue cutter Tahoma is due to arrive shortly at Gibraltar on her way from Baltimore to Puget Sound via the Suez Canal. She is a small vessel of 1,000 tons, but carries an effective battery, and as she is well adapted to service in Turkish waters, her presence would be desirable. She could reach the Syrian coast long before the cruisers Montana and North Carolina.

Late reports from the Syrian coast say that the racial fanaticism is extending in the vilayet of Aleppo. Disturbances have occurred at Antioch and Hlejjik, and foreigners have taken refuge at the British vice consulates.

The sheik-ul-islam has telegraphed the ecclesiastical authorities in Syria to exert every effort to put a stop to the disorders. The civil and military authorities appear to be powerless.

J. B. Jackson, the American consul at Aleppo, expresses some concern for the missionaries in outlying stations who have given asylum to Christian refugees.

#### Ten Thousand Slain in Riots.

Athens, April 21.—Telegrams from Mersina say that 10,000 persons were killed in the anti-Christian rioting of the last few days in the Adana and Tarsus districts. Entire villages were razed, and the country is a smoking wilderness.

Word has been received from Guantanamo that the two cruisers, the North Carolina and the Montana, which are to be sent to Asia Minor for the protection of American interests, are now being coaled and provisioned. They will get started on their journey, it is expected by tomorrow, and if conditions for preparing for the journey are favorable they may get off late tonight.



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## FIVE AMERICAN WOMEN IN PERIL

Alone and Defenseless Against  
Moslem Murderers.

## WIRELESS APPEAL FOR AID

Cutter Tahoma, at Sea, Urged  
to Hasten to Rescue.

## DEAD MAY NUMBER 15,000

Fanatical Moslems, Stirred to Zeal by the Events at the Capital, Fall Upon Christian Population, Killing Women and Babies—Entire Population of the Town Put to Death—Country Surrounding Alexandretta Scene of Massacre and Pillage—Five Thousand Rendered Homeless by the Torch at Tarsus—Turkish Officials Powerless.

### MASSACRES IN ASIA.

"No twg of the accursed race shall live," is motto of the Moslem.

Entire population of Kirikan killed.

Women and children slaughtered.

Five American women alone and in peril in Hadjin.

Total slain may reach 15,000.

Wireless messages sent from Washington urging the cutter Tahoma, now at sea, to hasten to relief.

In view of the pressing danger of Americans, missionaries, and others in many towns of Asiatic Turkey where massacres have been going on for a week, the administration is making strenuous efforts to send American guns to the scene of the disturbance. On the way to the Mediterranean, some days' sail in advance of the cruisers ordered from Cuban waters, is the revenue cutter Tahoma.

The following wireless message has been sent to the Tahoma from the navy yard in this city. It will be sent to transatlantic steamers in order that they may transmit it to the Tahoma:

"Important Tahoma reach Gibraltar very earliest date. Make all speed. Touch Saint Michaels; coal if necessary. Acknowledge."

### Now in Midocean.

The Tahoma left Baltimore April 17, and is scheduled to arrive at St. Michaels, Azores, April 29 and at Gibraltar May 5. The vessel is now probably from 900 to 1,000 miles on her trip.

Should the wireless message reach the Tahoma, she should arrive at Gibraltar by the morning of May 1, calculating on a stay of one day at St. Michaels to coal the vessel. A cable will be sent to her at St. Michaels so that in event of the wireless message not being received her trip from that place to Gibraltar will be expedited, and in which event she would probably reach that port May 3, two days

ahead of schedule time. She is now probably making 9 to 10 knots to save fuel. She can make 13 to 14 knots.

The Tahoma is a new steel vessel, schooner rigged, displacement of 1,200 tons, has a crew of 61 men, and a battery of three 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and a full complement of small arms.

Dispatches from the American embassy at Constantinople reiterated former assurances that everything possible was being done by the officials to guarantee the safety of Americans and American interests at Adana and other disturbed places.

### Whole Town Massacred.

Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, April 22.—The entire population of Kirikan, between here and Alexandretta, has been massacred, even the women and children. There is not a survivor.

The French mission at Ekbas is besieged by fanatical Moslems.

The Armenian village of Deurtyul is surrounded, and according to a messenger who crawled through the Arab lines at night and made his way here for help, the situation there is hopeless. The buildings on the edge of the town already were in flames when he escaped.

All Americans in Aleppo are in danger.

The massacres are being carried out with the greatest violence. Neither women nor children are spared. The motto of the Moslem is, "No twig of the accursed race shall be suffered to live."

The Armenians, recognizing that the massacres have been organized and carried out by adherents of the old Turkish regime, are looking to the Young Turks for future protection.

### Five American Women in Peril.

Beirut, April 2.—Five American woman missionaries are in danger at Hadjin, in the village of Adana. One of them, Miss Lambert, has sent a message down to the coast asking for immediate help. The women are entirely alone and defenseless. The villages surrounding Hadjin are in flames, and Hadjin itself is invested by nomad tribesmen. Messages from the interior are being suppressed by the authorities.

Miss Lambert's message says it is rumored an attack will be made tonight. The situation in the country north, east,



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1909.

## MOSLEMS STILL SLAY

Armenian Men of Antioch  
Nearly All Put to Death.

## 4,000 REFUGEES AT TARSUS

Gathered in the Yard of the American  
College in Pitiabie Condition—Murder  
of Missionaries Maurer and Rogers at  
Adana Confirmed—Alexandretta Dis-  
trict a Scene of Devastation.

Constantinople, April 23.—According to the latest consular dispatches received here, there has been no cessation of the massacres in the Antioch district, and the people are fleeing for their lives in every direction.

The French vice consul at Marash telegraphed that order has been restored at that point.

A cablegram received here today from Mersina sets forth conclusively that both Henry Maurer and D. M. Rogers, American missionaries, were killed during the rioting at Adana.

Beirut, April 23.—The adult male Armenian population of Antioch and vicinity has been practically wiped out in the massacres of the last few days by fanatical Moslems. There are thousands of destitute Armenian widows and orphans still in the district, unable to get away. There is no security anywhere in the vicinity of Antioch.

### Critical at Alexandretta.

The situation at Alexandretta continues critical. Bellan is still holding out against the tribesmen that surround it.

Beirut is quiet as yet, but there is great tension between the Christian and the Moslem population. Troops are arriving here, and the authorities are taking energetic measures for the preservation of order. Many people are leaving Beirut for the Lebanon. The British cruiser Diana came into port today.

Alexandretta, April 23.—Fugitives who arrived here yesterday relate that all the Armenian villages and settlements in the Alexandretta district are being destroyed. Nearly every Armenian dwelling has been burned by the fanatical Moslems, and the Armenians still surviving are living in the open, half starving, and in great fear, especially of Friday and Sunday.

The village of Bellan, a short distance south of Alexandretta, is holding out with difficulty against the nomad tribesmen.

### British Forbidden to Land.

The British warship which sailed to relieve Deurtyul, an Armenian village on the coast, returned to Alexandretta today without having accomplished anything. The commander of the vessel applied to the governor of the district for permission to land a relief party, but he was refused.

Two more British war vessels are expected here shortly. One of the other foreign warships in port left today for Beirut.

Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, April 23.—Many refugees have arrived here from the Alexandretta district. Their condition is miserable. Intense alarm exists among the Armenians still alive of a recurrence of the attacks upon them.

Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey, April 23.—The rioting that originated at Adana broke out here April 16. A few Armenians were killed, the whole Armenian quarter was burned, and the churches were sacked.

Over 4,000 refugees are still gathered in the yard of the American college. Their condition is pitiable. The missionaries at Tarsus are safe, but they are still apprehensive for the refugees.

Massacres are raging today in the neighboring Armenian villages, and instant relief is needed.



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON; TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## NEW ADANA CARNAGE

Moslem Hordes Make Fresh  
Attack on Armenians.

### AMERICAN WOMEN'S PERIL

Ravndal's Energy Leads French Cruiser to  
Latakia, Where Thousands, Fleeing  
From Moslem Fury, Take Shelter.  
Deurtyul Refugees Talk of 100,000 Be-  
sieged Armenians, but Experts Doubt.

Beirut, April 27.—Delayed dispatchs just received here say that the carnage at Adana was renewed Sunday night and many were killed.

The first massacres at Adana, where an American missionary was killed, resulted in the slaughter of 10,000 persons.

Advices indicate that the Moslem hordes have again attacked the city.

Hadjin, about 100 miles north of Alexandretta, where the residents have withstood the assaults of the fanatics for the past week, was in flames yesterday. According to reports received here several of the quarters escaped, and up to midnight Sunday all the Americans were safe.

At this place are five American women missionaries.

Latakia, in Syria, has been relieved, thanks to the unceasing efforts of the American consul general at Beirut, Gabriel Bis Ravndal, who secured the co-operation of the French cruiser Jules Ferry, which arrived at Latakia this morning. Thousands of refugees have been pouring into Latakia, and the pres-

ence of the French warship there will have much influence in controlling the situation.

The refugees are mostly women and children, many of the male members of their families having been killed. The consul general has also succeeded in inducing the local authorities to take measures for the relief of the people, and they are responding sympathetically and energetically.

Alexandretta, April 26.—Refugees who have made their escape from Deurtyul, a small town not far from here, bring most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 100,000 Armenians are beleaguered by 50,000 Moslems. The besieged are half starving and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiful.

### Sending Relief Would Mean War.

If relieving forces were sent out in opposition to the governor's wishes, it was recognized that such an expedition would be equivalent to a declaration of war, and, in addition, the largest commands that the warships could muster would stand in great danger of being overwhelmed if they attempted to force their way against such immense odds.

Constantinople, April 26.—Urgent commands have been sent to the local governors of the disturbed Syrian districts by the minister of the interior to restore order. The minister notified the governors that he would hold them personally responsible for any further conflicts. The shiek-ul-Islam was again appealed to today by influential deputies to use his efforts to prevent further disorders, which, they declared, were disgraceful to Islam. He has already acted, but will take additional steps immediately.

### Justice Brewer Calls for Funds.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—An appeal for funds to aid the survivors of the massacre in the province of Adana, Turkey, was issued today by the National Armenia and India Relief Association, whose president is Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Brewer is a native of

Turkey, having been born in Smyrna. The appeal says:

"The present crisis in the province of Adana, especially in Hadjin, Tarsus, and Keasob, calls for special efforts. W. W. Peet, of Constantinople, treasurer of American missions in Turkey, asks for immediate aid for 25,000 homeless ones in Adana city and province, and states that two orphanages should be at once opened in Adana under the care of American missionaries.

"The association is prepared to take up the work, and calls for funds, which may be sent directly to the secretary and treasurer, Miss Emily C. Wheeler, 25 Oread street, Worcester, Mass."

### Cruisers Are Hurrying.

Rushing to Alexandretta from Guantanamo, Cuba, to protect Americans in the troubled towns of Asia Minor, the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina at 8 o'clock last night were 520 miles south of the Bermuda Islands. Wireless messages to this effect were received by the Navy Department yesterday.



## RED CROSS ASKS AID

### Funds Needed to Care for Orphans in Armenia.

#### \$1,000 SENT TO AMBASSADOR

Mr. Leishman, at Constantinople, Given Authority to Act for the Society. Thousands of Persons Without Food or Shelter—Money Needed, He Says, at Once, or Survivors Will Starve.

Another appeal for assistance came yesterday from the relief committee at Beirut, which cabled to the American National Red Cross Society here as follows:

Request funds by cable and authority to act here, as your agents in the Asia Minor and Syria relief.

G. B. RAUSDAL, American Consul,  
GEORGE POST,  
EDWARD G. FREYER,  
Relief Committee.

In response, The Red Cross has informed the relief committee at Beirut that American Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople has been given full authority by the Red Cross for the distribution of whatever funds it may send, and refers the committee to him for assistance.

The American National Red Cross Society has already sent \$1,000 by cable to Ambassador Leishman for relief work, and yesterday Miss Mabel Boardman, of the executive committee, announced that the Red Cross would be glad to receive and transmit contributions from the people of the United States to the American ambassador to be used in relief work at his discretion.

#### Destitution Great.

Ambassador Leishman cabled yesterday as follows:

"As distress among population is very great. I am convinced that American Red Cross could not better fulfill the noble purpose for which it was founded than by such a contribution. If desired, money could be sent to the embassy for transmission to the Rev. W. W. Post, treasurer of American mission in Turkey and it would be a most humane act if our charitable organizations could be induced to follow suggestion, as thousands of poor people are without food or shelter. If American Red Cross will wire amount of draft they are donating I will hand over immediately such sum, as funds are urgently needed."

Worcester, Mass., April 28.—Miss Emily C. Wheeler, of this city, secretary and treasurer of the National Armenian and relief committee, tonight expressed her gratification that the American Red Cross had adopted Ambassador Leishman's suggestion, and already had contributed \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the massacres in Asiatic Turkey.

"The funds of the Red Cross," said Miss Wheeler, "will be quickly absorbed by the immediate needs of the hungry and destitute survivors of the massacres. The Red Cross, through its character as an emergency relief organization, will be in an excellent position to do this work."

#### Orphans in Need.

"But it is necessary also to look into the future. Thousands of orphans who have to be provided for during the coming year and in the years to follow, and there is a grave possibility that there may be further disorders during the next few months, which will add to the number of orphans."

Miss Wheeler stated that she believed that it would be for the best interests of the massacre sufferers to have the Armenian relief committee raise a fund distinct from that of the Red Cross, and to be devoted entirely to the permanent support of Armenian orphans. Money for the relief committee's work should be sent to Miss Emily C. Wheeler, secretary and treasurer, 24 Oread street, Worcester, Mass.

Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is president of the relief committee.



## HORROR OF MASSACRE

American Woman Describes  
Scenes at Hadjin.

ARMENIANS QUIT RESISTING

Shooting and Plundering, However, Continue—Thirty Thousand Lives Lost in Adana Province—Turkish Troops on the Way—Missionaries Still in Dire Peril—Their Messenger Killed.

Special Cable to The Washington Post.

Mersina, Asia Minor, April 28 (via Cyprus, April 28).—Two Turkish regiments which landed here on Saturday have proceeded to Adana, where the massacres of Christians began on April 14, and were resumed late last night with the wholesale murder of Armenians and the burning of their property.

Thousands of Armenians were burned alive, those attempting to escape being shot down by the troops. The destruction of Adana was completed, and the loss of life in the whole province of Adana is estimated at 30,000. The material losses of Europeans are enormous. The British and other foreign warships here are inactive.

In the town of Hadjin 15,000 people, thousands of them Armenians and four of them American women, are besieged by Moslem troops and irregulars.

The four Germans previously reported killed at Bakdkeh have arrived at Mersina safely. The Armenian population of that town perished.

### Miss Lambert Tells of Horrors.

Constantinople, April 28.—The following telegram was received here today from Miss Rose Lambert, one of the besieged American woman missionaries at Hadjin. It sets forth the danger surrounding Miss Lambert and her companions, who are quite alone. The messenger who first started with the message to the telegraph office was shot down on the way. The communication is dated Hadjin, April 28, and says:

"The rising against the Christians of Hadjin began nine days ago. The government sent troops to suppress the fighting between Mohammedans and Christians, but the men were not strong enough numerically to restore order. Many were dead and wounded on both sides.

"Desperadoes occupied the Armenian cloister five days ago, and have been firing on the people without interruption since. The Armenian churches are now showing white flags, indicating that there will be no further resistance; yet the shooting and the plundering continue. Many shops have been robbed and others undoubtedly will be. The Armenian settlements and villages in the province have been burned and many persons killed.

### City Without Food.

"Hadjin is almost entirely without food, and animals in the city are dying of starvation. The provincial authorities have been appealed to both orally and in writing to send more troops to Hadjin, but thus far without result.

"The messenger who first started with this dispatch to the local telegraph office was killed on his way."

The American women at Hadjin are Miss Virginia A. Billings, of Kirtland, Ohio; Miss Emily E. Richter, of Chicago; Miss Lambert, who is a daughter of Bishop Lambert, and a Miss Baldwin. The two last mentioned women were sent out by the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, of Ohio.

Christian refugees by the thousand have massed at Hadjin, and for eleven days the town has been threatened by fanatical Mohammedan tribesmen, whose camps completely encircle it.

Reading, Pa., April 28.—Miss Rose Lambert and the other American women in danger at Hadjin, Asiatic Turkey, are connected with the "United Orphanage and Mission," of which the Rev. C. H. Brunner, of this city, is head of the general board. Mr. Brunner said today:

"With Miss Lambert at Hadjin at the present time are Miss Ida Tschumi, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Anna Bowman and Miss Dorinda Bowman. The last two arrived at Hadjin from Michigan two months ago. Miss Frederika Honk is from Indiana, but she is at present at the hospital at Beirut, where she has been ill since February 15. Miss Penner, another American woman formerly at Hadjin, has left that post, and Elder J. E. Fidler has also returned to America."



# The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

## CRUCIFIED BY TURKS

Christians Are Also Burned Alive, Say Missionaries.

## SOLDIERS HELP TO MASSACRE

American Missions Invaded and More Than 800 Put to Death.

Armenians in Constantinople, to Number of 400, Including Their Patriarch, Thrown into Jail—United States Citizens Forced to Pay \$40,000 Ransom for Refugees—Ambassador Morgenthau Protests to the Porta.

New York, April 28.—Details of the massacre of native Christians at Urumiah, Persia, by Kurds, received today by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, state that not less than 800 have been murdered there and that not less than 2,000 have perished from disease.

The attacks, it would appear, have not been confined to Kurda, but have been made, in at least one instance, by Turkish soldiers. Crucifixion and burning Christians alive have been revived, missionaries reported to the board.

### Turks Attack Americans.

The attack in which Turkish soldiers were the assailants, according to reports received by the board, was made upon the American mission and the French Roman Catholic mission. Five native Russian priests, the reports assert, were taken from the American mission by the Turks. It was not known if the priests were hanged.

A report had reached the Presbyterian missionaries at Tabriz that Americans at Urumiah had been forced to pay \$40,000 as a ransom for refugees who had fled to the mission for protection.

These and other matters pertaining to Urumiah were related in two letters received today from Dr. W. E. Vanneman, of Salem, N. J., head of the Presbyterian mission hospital at Tabriz and chairman of the relief committee appointed by the American consul there. Writing from Tabriz, under date of March 14, Dr. Vanneman said:

### Tortured, Then Massacred.

"About ten days ago the Kurds and Salmas, with the permission of the Turkish troops, gathered all the Nestorian and Armenian men remaining there. It is reported, about 800. Four hundred were sent to Khosrova and 400 to Haft Dewan, under the pretense of giving them bread. They were held a

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

## TURKS CRUCIFY AND BURN CHRISTIANS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

few days and then all of them were tortured and massacred. Many of the women and children were taken away and ill-treated. This happened a day or two before the advancing Russian army took Salmas.

"We are very anxious about Urumiah. A letter dated March 1, from Dr. Shedd (the Rev. Dr. W. A. Shedd, of Marietta, Ohio), came through by messenger two days ago. He said things were getting worse. Culpashan has been plundered and ruined. Fifty-one of the most prominent men of this village were taken out at night to the cemetery and shot. The women and girls who could not escape were attacked. This was done by the Turkish soldiers.

### Taken Out and Shot.

"Forty men had been taken from the Roman Catholic mission in Urumiah city, kept prisoners a few days, then were taken at night two miles from the city and shot."

Under date of March 21, Dr. Vanneman wrote as follows:

"We are more anxious than ever about Urumiah. On the 17th Turkish troops attacked our mission and the Roman Catholic mission and took five native

Russian priests from our compound and treated them badly. We do not know yet if they were killed. Mr. Allen was also treated badly because he had sent out three messengers. The gates of the Catholic mission were burned and they were all in great danger. We received word from Ambassador Morgenthau that orders had been sent to Urumiah to protect Christians, but the order was just too late. We are working to get all the remaining Christians away from Urumiah.

### Native Christians Crucified.

"Some of the native Christian preachers have been crucified and some burned, but these were of other denominations. Dr. Absalomson (a native physician), who had been buried three years, was taken up and his body dishonored. This was done by the owner of villages of which he was overseer. This man has returned and is preaching a holy war.

"I do not believe the real condition of affairs is comprehended in America. It is practically the extermination of the Syrians (Nestorians), and very bad for the Armenians also. The only hope is occupation by Russia."

London, April 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says advices from Constantinople are to the effect that Turkish authorities have arrested about 400 Armenians there, including the patriarch, on the pretext that it has been discovered preparations are under way for a rising in the Armenian provinces.

Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, cabled the State Department yesterday that there was considerable uneasiness in Turkey over the Armenian situation, and that he already had made representations to the Turkish government for the protection of Armenians.

He referred to one naturalized American who had been threatened.



## 450,000 ARMENIANS ARE SLAIN IN MASSACRES BY MOSLEMS

**Advices Received by President of the U. S. Association Declare That 600,000 Others Have Been Rendered Homeless, Churches and Convents Pillaged, Clergymen Killed and Cities Depopulated—Appeal to United States to Stop Slaughter.**

New York, Sept. 24.—Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel, president of the Armenian General Progressive Association in the United States, has received from Nubar Pasha, diplomatic representative in Paris of the Katholikos or head of the Armenian Church, "authoritative" advices from Constantinople in regard to the massacres of Armenians in Turkey, in which it is stated that "Christian martyrdom has at no time assumed such colossal proportions." The letters contain an appeal to the United States to "intercede and stop the persecutions."

Dr. Gabriel, in making public the letters today, said that from information contained in them and from other reports he had received directly he estimated that 450,000 Armenians had been put to death and 400,000 rendered homeless or exiled out of a population of 1,500,000.

### Slayers Ouds Abdul Hamid.

"What has occurred in a few months in Cilicia and Armenia," wrote Nubar Pasha, in transmitting the correspondence, "is unbelievable. The great massacres of Abdul Hamid seem insignificant compared to the recent atrocities, which are without precedent in the history of our nation's martyrology. It is nothing more or less than the annihilation of the whole people. But Armenia is so far away that scarcely anything has been yet heard about this frightful tragedy in Europe and America."

Armenians in all the cities and villages of the province of Cilicia, the letters say, have been deported en masse to the deserts south of Aleppo. Moslems have occupied the lands and houses abandoned by the Armenians.

"The deported are not allowed," one letter says, "to carry with them anything. They have to travel on foot, distances requiring a month or two of walking in order to arrive at deserts assigned for their habitation, where they will find no houses, no work, no livelihood but their graves."

### Villages Put to the Sword.

"Let it be borne in mind that the persons from 20 to 45 are at the front. Those from 45 to 60 are employed in the military convoys. As to those who had paid the required sums for exemp-

tion from military service, they have been either exiled or imprisoned on some pretext. So the aged, the women and the children only are deported. We have also been informed of conversions to Mohammedanism, the wretched populations having no other alternative for saving their lives."

"The villages in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the populations put to the sword. All the Armenians of Kara-Hisar have been massacred except a few children who escaped by miracle."

### Churches and Convents Pillaged.

"The courts-martial have been functioning everywhere. Numerous Armenians have been hanged and others condemned to ten or fifteen years of hard labor. The latter are honest merchants having no relations whatever with any political parties. Many have succumbed to cruel beating. The priests of the village of Kurk have, with their companions, been subjected to the same fate on their way from Sou Chehrk, Sivas. Even the churches and convents have been pillaged and destroyed. Almost all the bishops have been arrested and delivered up to the court-martial."

"If the neutral powers, especially the United States of America, do not intercede to stop at once the persecutions of the people, there will remain very few of the 1,500,000 Christian Armenians in the Turkish empire. Christian martyrdom has at no time assumed such colossal proportions."

### Merchants Hanged as Spies.

"The city of Deurtyol, after having been evacuated by its Armenian population, has been peacefully occupied by Turkish families and not by military authorities. The whole of the Armenian inhabitants have been sent away, turned out of their homes, and are naturally suffering from hunger. The exposure is something that cannot be described. Before evacuation some nine leading merchants were hung on the accusation that they were in communication with the British fleet and that they were spying for the allied forces."

"Zeytoun has met the same fate. There is not a single Armenian left in Zeytoun, and all the houses are occupied by Turkish people."



## **Morgenthau Offers \$1,000,000 to Bring All Armenians to America**

Special Cable to The Washington Post.

London, Oct. 1.—The Daily Chronicle learns from an authority on near Eastern affairs who has his information direct from Constantinople via Sofia that an offer to transport to America the whole of the Armenians now being driven from their homes by the Turks, has been made to the porte by the American Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau.

Horrified by the terrible massacres and cruelties which accompanied the

removal of the Armenians from their homes and by his helplessness to assist them through the usual channels, says the Chronicle, the Ambassador has offered to make himself personally responsible for \$1,000,000 and to find other men in the United States to raise another \$4,000,000, the money to be spent in transporting the remaining Armenians to America.

Whether this offer has been accepted or rejected by the Turkish authorities is not yet known. Probability is that it is still being considered.



## U. S. AID TO ARMENIANS

Ambassador Morgenthau Is Told  
to Protest Against Massacres.

### WARNS TURKS OF SENTIMENT

State Department Cables That Friendly  
Relations Between the Countries May  
Be Threatened if the Murders of De-  
fenseless Christians Do Not Cease.  
Germany's Position.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was instructed by cable yesterday to inform the Turkish minister of foreign affairs that public sentiment in the United States was so stirred by the reports of the Armenian atrocities that unless the massacres ceased friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey would be threatened.

Officials made it clear that this message, though its importance was by no means minimized, did not threaten a break in diplomatic relations.

#### Turkey Objects to Interference.

Turkey already has let it be known that she will not permit interference by any foreign power with her so-called "Armenian policy." As American life or property has not been affected, the United States government, without submitting an official protest, merely informs Turkey of the effect continued Armenian atrocities would have upon the American people.

Secretary Lansing said yesterday that no representation had been made to Germany regarding the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks.

#### Germany Said to Have Protested.

It was learned, however, that Ambassador Morgenthau had reported that the German embassy at Constantinople had filed a protest on this subject with the Turkish foreign office. An announcement some time ago stated that the State Department had asked Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, to bring the matter to the attention of his foreign office.



## WILSON WARNS TURKS

Massacres Threaten Friendship  
of Peoples, Says Protest.

### NOT TO BE DIPLOMATIC BREAK

Ambassador Instructed to Inform Porte  
That Americans Are Stirred by Arme-  
nian Atrocities—Eavoy Best Channel  
for Relief, Says Red Cross—Can Do  
Comparatively Little.

The Turkish government will be formally notified that unless the massacre of Armenians ceases friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey will be threatened.

Instructions to that effect have gone to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople for presentation to the foreign office. Officials here made it plain, however, that the message did not threaten a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The ambassador's instructions are merely to inform Turkey that the American people already are so stirred by the reported massacres that a continuance of atrocities might result in a break in the friendly relations between the two peoples.

#### Channels of Relief.

Many Armenians in this country have communicated to the American Red Cross and to the State Department regarding channels of relief for the people at home. Ernest P. Dicknell, national director of the Red Cross, wrote yesterday to an inquiring Armenian in Boston.

We are advised by the State Department that the most effective method of getting relief to the Armenians at present is through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau.

#### American Committee Aids.

An American committee of prominent men has been formed in New York to collect contributions for help of the Armenians, with Charles H. Crane as its treasurer.

It is believed that through the American consuls in Armenia and some American missionaries who still remain in that country it will be possible to do something for the relief of the Armenians, though all recognize that the most that can be done will be only a trifle compared with the needs.



# The New York Times

## TELL OF HORRORS DONE IN ARMENIA

Report of Eminent Americans  
Says They Are Unequaled  
in a Thousand Years.

## TURKISH RECORD OUTDONE

A Policy of Extermination Put  
in Effect Against a  
Helpless People.

## ENTIRE VILLAGES SCATTERED

Men and Boys Massacred, Women  
and Girls Sold as Slaves and Dis-  
tributed Among Moslems.

The Committee on Armenian Atrocities, a body of eminent Americans which for weeks has been investigating the situation in Turkish Armenia, issued, yesterday, a detailed report of that investigation, in which it is asserted that in cruelty and in horror nothing in the past thousand years has equalled the present persecutions of the Armenian people by the Turks. The committee adds that the sources of its information are "unquestioned as to veracity, integrity, and authority of the writers."

The data on which the report is based, were gathered from all parts of the Turkish Empire.

The report tells of children under 15 years of age thrown into the Euphrates to be drowned; of women forced to desert infants in arms and to leave them by the roadside to die; of young women and girls appropriated by the Turks, thrown into harems, attacked, or else sold to the highest bidder, and of men murdered and tortured. Everything that an Armenian possesses, even to the clothes on his back, are stolen by his persecutors.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915

The report says the use of the bastinado has been revived, high dignitaries of the Church have been hanged, families scattered to the four winds, and thousands upon thousands of defenseless, miserable persons herded together like cattle and driven into the desert lands of the empire, there to starve and die.

### Men Who Sign the Report.

The men who signed this report are: The Right Rev. DAVID H. GREER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

OSCAR S. STRAUS, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and ex-Ambassador to Turkey.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York.

CHARLES R. CRANE of Chicago, Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee during the last campaign.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, Director of many railroads and of the Hanover National Bank, the United States Trust Company, and of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. FRANK MASON NORTH of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. MOTT of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, former Ambassador to Turkey and former Ambassador to Russia.

WILLIAM SLOANE, President of W. & J. Sloane, 575 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH of the New York Peace Society.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON of Ginn & Co., a trustee of Constantinople College.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES L. BARTON, for many years a missionary in Turkey, and now the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM J. HAVEN, one of the founders of the Epworth League.

STANLEY WHITE, President of the White Advertising Corporation.

Professor SAMUEL P. DUTTON, an authority on Balkan affairs.

### Identity of Writers Concealed.

"For reasons that will be obvious to all," says the committee in a foreword to its report, "the names and positions of the various writers cannot be given at this time. These are known to the committee, who vouch for them and their statements. In most cases it will be necessary to conceal the place from which the statements were written, and even the names of the cities and towns referred to, in order that the writer or his interests may not suffer irreparable harm."

Sources of the information, it is added, are Greek, Bulgarian, American, Turkish, German, British, and Armenian.

The report, which contains 20,000 words, is divided into twenty-five parts.

The first, dated April 27, 1915, states that a "movement against the Armenians forms part of a concerted movement against all non-Turkish and mission and progress elements, including Zionists."

The second, dated three days later, tells of persecution, plunder, and massacre in the interior of Turkey, and of "incredible severity" against Armenians in Zeitun and Marash.

July 10, the writer stated that it was then evident that a "systematic attempt to uproot the peaceful Armenian population had been decided upon. Torture, pillage, rape, murder wholesale expulsion and deportation, and massacre, came from all parts of the empire and was due, not to fanatical or popular demand, but was purely arbitrary, and directed from Constantinople." July 18 another writer reported that "a campaign of race extermination is in progress."

Chapter VI. tells of the massacre in late July of women and children, most of whom had been deported from the Erzerum district. The massacre occurred near the town of Kemakh, between Erzerum and Harput.

### Deportation Was Begun in Zeitun.

Chapters VII. and VIII. form two of the most horrible of all the chapters of horrors, into which the report is divided. They are, in part, as follows:

June 20. The deportation began some six weeks ago with 180 families from Zeitun; since which time all the inhabitants of that place and its neighboring villages have been deported; also most of the Christians in Aibustan, many from Hadjin, Sis, Kars Pazar, Hassan Beyli, and Deort Yol.

The numbers involved are approximately, to date, 25,500. Of these, about 5,000 have been sent to the Konieh region, 5,500 are in Aleppo and surrounding towns and villages, and the remainder are in Der Zor, Rakca, and various places in Mesopotamia, even as far as the neighborhood of Bagdad.

The process is still going on, and there is no telling how far it may be carried. The orders already issued will bring the number in this region up to 82,000, and there have been as yet none exiled from Aintab, and very few from Marash and Oorfa.

The orders of commanders may have been reasonably humane; but the execution of them has been for the most part unnecessarily harsh, and in many cases accompanied by horrible brutality to women and children, and the sick and the aged. Whole villages were deported at an hour's notice, with no opportunity to prepare for the journey, not even, in some cases, to gather together the scattered members of the family, so that little children were left behind.

In Hadjin, well-to-do people, who had prepared food and bedding for the road, were obliged to leave it in the street, and afterward suffered greatly from hunger.



# The New York Times

October 5, 1915

## GOVERNMENT SENDS PLEA FOR ARMENIA

**Tells Turkey That a Continuation of the Atrocities Will Jeopardize American Good Feeling.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Further representations have been made to the Ottoman Government by the Government of the United States regarding the Armenian atrocities.

Secretary of State Lansing tonight sent to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople a message voicing the interest of the American people in the Armenian situation, and urging that steps be taken by the Turkish Government for the protection and humane treatment of the Armenians.

The message did not take the form of a protest from the Government of the United States, but directed Mr. Morgenthau to inform the Ottoman Government that the atrocities inflicted upon the Armenian Christians had aroused strong sentiment among the American people, and that a continuation of these atrocities would tend to jeopardize the good feeling of the people of the United States toward the people of Turkey.

Secretary Lansing said today that no representations had been made to Germany regarding the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. It was learned, however, that Ambassador Morgenthau had reported that the German Embassy at Constantinople had filed a protest on this subject with the Turkish Foreign Office. An announcement some time ago was to the effect that the State Department had asked Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, to bring the matter to the attention of his Foreign Office.

October 6, 1915

## MORGENTHAU GIVING RELIEF.

**American Consuls Will Also Do What They Can to Aid Armenians.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Many Armenians in this country have communicated to the American Red Cross, and to the State Department, regarding channels of relief for their people at home. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, wrote today to an inquiring Armenian in Boston:

"We are advised by the State Department that the most effective method of getting relief to the Armenians at present is through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau. An American committee of prominent men has been formed in New York to collect contributions for help of the Armenians, with Charles R. Crane, New York, as its Treasurer. As rapidly as contributions are received by that committee they will be forwarded to Ambassador Morgenthau and distributed according to his judgment.

"It is believed that through the American Consuls in Armenia and some American missionaries who still remain in that country it will be possible to do something for the relief of the Armenians, although all recognize that the most that can be done will be only a trifle compared with the needs."



# The New York Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915

## 800,000 ARMENIANS COUNTED DESTROYED

Viscount Bryce Tells House of  
Lords That Is the Probable  
Number of Turks' Victims.

10,000 DROWNED AT ONCE

Peers Are Told How Entire Chris-  
tian Population of Trebizond  
Was Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The  
Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary corre-  
spondent in the House of Lords says:

"This afternoon Lord Bryce gave a heart-piercing account of the circumstances under which the Armenian people are being exterminated as a result of an absolutely premeditated policy elaborately pursued by the gang now in control of Turkey. He computes that since May last 800,000 Armenians, men, women, and children, have been slain in cold blood in Asia Minor.

"The House of Lords is a very unemotional assembly, but it was thrilled in every fibre at the story of the horrors compared to which even the atrocities of Abdul Hamid pale. As Lord Bryce truly said, there is not a case in history since the days of Tamerlane where a crime so hideous and on so gigantic a scale has been recorded. An ex-Sultan of Turkey is credited with saying that 'the only way to get rid of the Armenian question is to get rid of the Armenian.'"

"That horrible policy has," Lord Bryce said, "been carried out far more thoroughly by the present Turkish Government than it ever was by Abdul Hamid. The Armenian nation is not yet quite extinct; forlorn remnants have found refuge in the Caucasian provinces; some managed to reach Egypt; a few ill-armed, half-starved bands are bravely defending themselves from would-be assassins in the mountains of Sassun and Cilicia.

"On behalf of these pathetic survivors of a fine race Lord Bryce made a powerful appeal to the neutral nations. He did not mention America by name but it was obvious that this former Ambassador at Washington had the great republic of the West in mind when he appealed to the conscience of neutrals and when he said he believed there are some crimes which even now in the convulsion of a great war the public opinion of the world will not tolerate.

"The Armenian question arose on a question put by Lord Cromer, who asked whether statements that German consular officials had been privy to these massacres rest on any substantial evidence. Lord Cromer thinks that though there may be no trustworthy evidence to prove the complicity of the German Government and its agents in these terrible atrocities, yet the German Government, having regard to its influence in Constantinople, cannot be acquitted of moral responsibility unless it can be shown that it took vigorous and energetic measures to prevent these crimes.

"Lord Crewe, replying for the Government stated that the British Consular reports bear out the story of the massacre and reveal facts of the most horrible character. The condition of refugees in Caucasian provinces is pitiful in the extreme.

"We have no official confirmation," said Lord Crewe, 'of the allegations that German Consular representatives have not merely looked on but have possibly managed these horrors. Statements to that effect have, however, been freely made by American observers, and in view of what has happened elsewhere, these cannot be said to be antecedently improbable since July last, when we informed the Porte that individuals who incited these massacres would be held personally responsible by us, no representations on this subject have been made by our Foreign office to the Turkish Government either directly or indirectly, but they know our views.'"

The Daily News commenting on the Armenian massacres says:

"How much does Wilhelm II. know? What views has the Proctor of Islam on the annihilation by his Turkish ally of a million Christian worshippers of the God he ceaselessly invokes? Does he indorse Count Reventlow's dispassionate judgment that 'it is not only right, but even a duty to take vigorous measures against the unreliable, blood-thirsty, riotous Armenian elements if the Turkish authorities think it right to do so?' For a German, he adds, there can, of course, be no meddling.

"For a German, of course, there cannot. America's horror struck appeal to Turkey's ally will be laughed to scorn. 'And Pilate took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, 'I am innocent of the blood of this just person.'"



# AID FOR ARMENIANS BLOCKED BY TURKEY

# The New York Times

Attempts to Send Food to Refugees Frustrated, Says the American Committee.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915

PUTS VICTIMS AT 1,000,000

Careful Survey Shows 55,000 Persons Killed in the Vilayet of Van Alone.

The American Committee on Armenian Atrocities, among the members of which are Cardinal Gibbons, Cleveland H. Dodge, Bishop David H. Greer, Oscar S. Straus, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Charles R. Crane, and many other prominent citizens, issued a statement yesterday in which it was said that authentic reports from Turkey proved that the war of extermination being waged by the Turks against the Armenians was so terrible that when all the facts were known the world would realize that what had been done was "the greatest, most pathetic, and most arbitrary tragedy in history."

Attempts to furnish food to the Armenians ordered deported to distant parts of the empire were blocked by the Turkish authorities, the committee said, the Turkish officials stating that "they wished nothing to be done that would prolong their lives."

In the statement the committee makes public a report received a few days ago from an official representative of one of the neutral powers, who, reporting on conditions in one of the Armenian camps, says:

"I have visited their encampment and a more pitiable sight cannot be imagined. They are, almost without exception, ragged, hungry and sick. This is not surprising in view of the fact that they have been on the road for nearly two months, with no change of clothing, no chance to bathe, no shelter and little to eat. I watched them one time when their food was brought. Wild animals could not be worse. They rushed upon the guards who carried the food and the guards beat them back with clubs, hitting hard

enough to kill sometimes. To watch them one could hardly believe these people to be human beings. As one walks through the camp, mothers offer their children and beg you to take them. In fact, the Turks have been taking their choice of these children and girls for slaves or worse. There are very few men among them, as most of the men were killed on the road. Women and children were also killed. The entire movement seems to be the most thoroughly organized and effective massacre this country has ever seen."

"They all agree," adds the committee, referring to the reports, "as to the method of procedure, the thoroughness and cruelty of the destructive work, and the confessed purpose of the plan to wipe out the Armenian nation. The fact that the central government at Constantinople refuses to permit Armenians to leave the country is further evidence of their purpose of extermination."

"The Turks do not deny the atrocities, but claim they are a military measure to protect them against a possible attack of a race that is disloyal."

"It is impossible to estimate how many have already perished. A careful survey in the Van Vilayet gathered the names of 55,000 persons who had been killed. Others were able to escape by flight to Persia and Russia. An eyewitness who has recently made an extended journey across Asia Minor saw over 50,000 poor, dazed, helpless, starving refugees camped by the roadside in a region almost desert, with no provision for their food supply. Probably it is not an overestimate to say that 1,000,000 of the possible 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey at the beginning of the war are either dead or in Moslem harems, or forced to profess Mohammedanism, or are on their sad journey to the desert and death."

The committee says it has cabled \$106,000 to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, of which \$100,000 was for relief of Armenians in Turkey, and the remainder for Armenians who had escaped into Egypt. The office of the committee, of which Mr. Crane is Treasurer, is at 70 Fifth Avenue.



## MILLION ARMENIANS KILLED OR IN EXILE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915

American Committee on Relief  
Says Victims of Turks Are  
Steadily Increasing.

### POLICY OF EXTERMINATION

More Atrocities Detailed In Support  
of Charge That Turkey Is  
Acting Deliberately.

In a statement issued yesterday from the offices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief at 70 Fifth Avenue further atrocities committed by Turks upon Armenian Christians were detailed and additional evidence was given to support Lord Bryce's assertion that the massacres are the result of a deliberate plan of the Turkish Government to "get rid of the Armenian question," as Abdul Hamid once said, by getting "rid of the Armenians."

Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the committee, said:

"According to all of the best evidence which the American committee has received, it is probably well within the truth to say that of the 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey a year ago, at least 1,000,000 have been killed or forced into Islam, or compelled to flee the country, or have died upon the way to exile, or are now upon the road to the deserts of Northern Arabia, or are already there. The number of victims is constantly increasing. Surely there can be no greater need of immediate help, even in these troublous times, than the desperate need of the Armenian refugees. The American committee has already done much in collecting and sending funds, as has also the English committee, but there is still the direst need of generous contributions. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Walter H. Mallory, Executive Secretary of the American Committee, said that the committee was in close touch with the Lord Mayor's committee of London and that "daily authentic reports of almost unbelievable atrocities" were received. In the statement made public there was an excerpt from a letter received by the American committee from the English committee, which read: "The committee knows that there are 180,000 refugees still in the Caucasus besides 30,000 who have died there, and 70,000 who have returned to parts of Turkey and Persia."

A large part of the statement is taken up with a letter received by the American committee from a missionary stationed in Konia. In part, the letter read:

"Soon after the great deportation that preceded the arrival of the new Vali Miss C. and I drove out to Kachin Han, the first station of the railroad toward Ereğli, just to follow the crowd, as a large number had been driven off on foot with the expectation of taking the railroad later on. Kachin Han is about three hours from here by carriage, and even so near to Konia as this we found about one hundred people, sitting and lying about the station in utter desolation. They had been there three days; most of them had eaten up all the provisions they had and looked haggard and emaciated, veritable famine victims such as one sees in pictures of a scene in India."

"The train from Konia arrived while we were there, and the greater number of the people dragged themselves to the cars in an effort to get on board, but were pushed back by the gendarmes, partly because they had no tickets and partly because there was no room; so the poor people were forced to turn back to where they had been sitting or lying about the station."

"Among the hundred people there were not half a dozen tents, and the half dozen were improvised and of the flimsiest character. Most of the people were lying out in the open day and night, many of them without even blankets or quilts. Half a mile from the station I found two old women who were crawling off on hands and knees, too weak to walk; they had been carried off on a wagon ostensibly to go to a village, but once out of sight of the gendarmes, the driver had dropped them in the field and hurried away. Without exception, all of the people looked forward to certain death by starvation, nor was there any other future to be seen for them."



# Christian Herald

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER ANNUM  
PUBLISHED 52 TIMES A YEAR

COPYRIGHT, 1916, BY THE CHRISTIAN HERALD  
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1916

VOL. 39—NO. 44. PRICE 5 CENTS  
OFFICES: BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK

## “God Save Armenia!”

**T**HERE are many indications of a great national response to the appeal in behalf of suffering Armenia and Syria. When President Wilson issued his recent proclamation setting apart Saturday, October 21, and Sunday, October 22, as days upon which the American people might make their contributions for the aid of those stricken races, he gave the weight and dignity of high official emphasis and approbation to a work which had already begun, but which needed vigorous reinforcement.

It is shown by consular reports that these remote districts have been scenes of slaughter and suffering on a scale that is appalling. Before the war, the Armenian population of Turkey, Persia and Syria was estimated at two million souls. Of these, 750,000 have been massacred or died of wounds, disease or exhaustion. Of the 1,200,000 survivors, a million are destitute and starving. These include not only Armenians but Nestorians and other native Christians in Turkey, Persia, Syria and Palestine—all Bible lands. These people represent the oldest existing form of Christianity, and it was in the effort to exterminate them for this reason, and because they would not accept an alien religion, that they have suffered so much. There is probably no country known in recorded history whose people have suffered so heavily for the Christian faith as Armenia.

There are today 500,000 homeless and destitute refugees in Damascus, Zor and Aleppo dependent on charity. In Turkey proper there are 300,000 more in the same pitiful condition, and 200,000 in Persia, Anatolia and the Caucasus.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief made the following announcement on October 11:

**CHRISTIAN HERALD LEADS WITH \$15,000 FOR ARMENIAN RELIEF IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT'S APPEAL**

The first large gift—\$15,000—in response to President Wilson's appeal for the suffering Armenians and Syrians reached the office of Charles R. Crane, treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, this morning. It was from the Emergency Relief Fund of the Christian Herald. The check received this morning makes a total of \$20,000 which the Christian Herald

has sent to Armenia; \$5,000 having been cabled some time ago through the State Department to representatives of the Committee in Turkey.

The editors and management of the Herald are entering into a wider publicity campaign in behalf of these suffering peoples and stated today that the check just received would be followed by others as rapidly as possible until provision had been made for at least the necessities of life for these people.

Among the letters received by the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee in New York is one from

Dor el Zor, Syria, which tells how the little children are dying of hunger. It tells of young girls being sold for bread by half-crazed parents, and of mothers throwing themselves into the rivers, rather than see their starving children die. A letter from Hamam tells of a camp of a thousand Armenians in tents, and all the occupants perishing slowly of hunger and misery, gnawing bones and eating grain refuse and grass. A letter from Sepka, another concentration point, tells of 2,500 refugees, gaunt as skeletons, with many deaths daily and grave-diggers always busy. At Etchmiadzin 11,000 died of starvation, and 40,000 more in the surrounding country. Refugees arriving there were almost naked. Six thousand of these unfortunates were deported to Ana, five hundred being killed on the way by Arabs. At a place called Haleb there are 25,000 little orphans whose parents have perished in the cruel persecution. In a village of 450 souls the solitary survivor was one woman who escaped the general slaughter almost by a miracle.

The Christian Herald has no desire to shock the hearts of its readers by a recital of these horrors; but the truth, the great outstanding facts of the situation, must be told. Our American missionaries, in conjunction with our consular representatives, are doing all that lies within their power to help the destitute survivors. It is a fortunate thing that they are able to accomplish even this. They are looking to us to supply the means of saving life and alleviating suffering.

**CHRISTIAN AMERICA** has done much for Armenia in the past, and now, in the hour of that country's direst need, we cannot turn a deaf ear to the despairing cry of the perishing ones. America has done noble work in helping Belgium, Poland and Serbia, and in many other ways in softening the blows inflicted by the war, which have fallen on the helpless women and children and the non-combatants. We must now make an effort to save Armenia, to gather up the remnant of this ancient Christian people and feed, shelter and clothe them, under our protection in their own land.

Every reader of the Christian Herald can help in this great life-saving campaign conducted "In His Name." You can do this

(Copy)

### American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Including work of the Armenian Relief, the Persian War Relief, and the Syrian-Palestine Relief Committees

James L. Barton  
Chairman

Samuel T. Dutton  
Secretary  
Charles R. Crane  
Treasurer

Charles V. Vickrey  
Executive Secretary

October 11, 1916.

The Christian Herald,  
New York City:

On behalf of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, I wish to assure you of our deep appreciation of your prompt response to the President's proclamation in contributing to the Armenian-Syrian Relief Fund.

Yours was the first large check that we have received in response to this recent appeal of the President.

The \$15,000 that you have thus sent through our Committee, plus the \$5,000 sent direct to the State Department, will doubtless save many thousands of lives during the coming winter.

We trust that through the columns of the Christian Herald you will keep the needs of these innocent, non-combatant, but nevertheless war-trodden people before your readers, in order that they further help us make adequate provision for food and shelter for the hundreds of thousands that will be dependent upon us this winter.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) C. V. Vickrey.



by sending your contribution *today* to the Christian Herald, which is working hand in hand with the Relief Committee and the missionaries. Remember that every dollar given to this worthy cause goes undiminished, in the care of the State Department at Washington, and that the donor has therefore the highest assurance that his gift will reach the mark. Churches, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, Baptist Young People's Societies, Sunday schools, and all similar organizations

will find here a glorious opportunity for the most practical kind of Christian benevolence.

We have shown you the need; now do your share, and send with your gift a prayer that God may make it a means of saving one life, of rescuing one poor sufferer from starvation; of bringing a ray of comfort into one sad family group in these scattered homes. Let our prayer be "God save Armenia," and let us try to help him to do it.



## Additional Acknowledgments of Contributions

## Miscellaneous Amounts

—, Pedricktown, N. J., 30c; Sallie B. McMurtry, 24c; Mrs. Anna Thurston & Mrs. Gardner, \$5.75; Two Ladies, Beaufort, S. Car., \$5.50; Mr. & Mrs. Luther M. Parret, \$4.00; Mrs. Lizzie C. Nicholas, 10c; L. F. S. & C. S. S., \$4.00; —, Cokoville, Wyo., 10c; Mrs. F. B. B., 20c; Mrs. J. G. Housland, 20c; —, Mt. Bethel, Pa., 10c; Mrs. Harrison Magoffin, \$3; Mrs. Wm. King, \$4.00; Geo. Rayn, \$35.85; Eighth Mile Park Union S. S., Canon City, Colo., \$2.15; —, New Bedford, Mass., 40c.

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Additional contributions to be acknowledged



# ARMENIAN TELLS OF DEATH PILGRIMAGE

# The New York Times

Writes to Sister in New York of  
Cruelties Suffered from  
the Turks.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1919

## FAMILY IS TORN FROM HIM

Children Taken Away and Wife Sold  
Into Slavery in Journey  
Across Desert.

A tale of cruelty by the Turks to Armenians is told in a letter just received by a New York woman from her brother, who, with his family, was part of the great host that was driven from their homes. The refugee had his two children torn from him, and he saw his wife sold into slavery. He saw his countrymen beaten or stabbed to death, and hundreds left to die from hunger and sickness as they were being driven from place to place.

The letter was sent to THE TIMES by the sister, who has received word that her brother is back in his native town after five years of suffering and wandering.

"It was on a Tuesday morning in August, 1914," the letter says, "when our priest was called by the Turkish Government and was told that all Armenians of Ofion-Kara-Hisean should get ready within forty-eight hours to be deported.

"Long before the time given in which we were to make our preparations the Turkish gendarmes came. With whips, and by beating, they compelled us to leave everything and go to the railroad station. Here they gave us tickets to Konia only.

"We reached Konia in the night. A few days later Brother Hagop, with his family, were sent here. Upon seeing each other we resolved not to part until the end. But here, too, the head police soon began to put into practice the cruel and vicious plans of Valy Pasha of the said Province, and ordered the refugees, numbering about 5,000 to 6,000 families, deported.

### Families Torn Apart.

"Those who were in their homes were made to come out; others who were caught in the market place were killed or imprisoned. Women were separated from their husbands, children from their mothers. We, too, were thus broken up, and I lost trace of the children and my wife; also of my brother and his family.

"We were set on the road again. This time the caravan was headed for Tarsus. Fortunately, the children and my wife happened to be in the same caravan that I was in, and we once more were together. While we were marching the Turkish soldiers, with drawn swords, suddenly made their way through the crowd, and, like beasts let loose in a flock of sheep, killed and wounded many. The rest still dragged on under the influence of the bloody swords until Ras-ul-Ain Desert was reached. This place was especially noted for the carrying on of their butchery, for all that were sent to these parts were sent there to die.



