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DREVAD



London, February 22nd. 1911

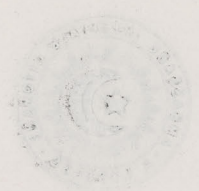
Private and confidential.

Dear Mr. Noel Buxton,

According to the latest news we have just received, the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committees, encouraged by the success of their propaganda, are preparing a new plan of action, more active and on a larger scale, in order to recommence revolutionary agitation in Macedonia next Spring.-

I enclose a list of the names of the band leaders actually at Sofia,

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where they are preparing a Congress in order to discuss the ways and means of their future action.-

The "Balkan Committee" very rightly thinks that the difficulties in restoring order in Macedonia are very great, that time is necessary for the introduction of various reforms and that the population must abstain from taking the side of the revolutionary bands.-

It would be utterly impossible to attempt to restore order and security in a country which is stirred up by the action and violences of Bulgarian revolutionary Bands, whose only aim is to prevent the restoration of order in Macedonia.-

I therefore think it would be a very good measure if it were possible to inform categorically these band leaders that their action is blamable and that they would act wisely in abstaining from further demonstration of violent activity.

Knowing how much you sympathise with the cause of the true liberal Young Turks and your personal authority in this matter, I trust that you will kindly consider the question.

Yours sincerely,

*Djevaad*

MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES  
CABINET DU MINISTRE

Amir  
Djavid Bey

Dear Djavid Bey  
7 am very glad to get  
Constantinople le 19 novembre 1910  
your letter.

Cher Monsieur Buceton,  
J'ai bien reçu votre aimable lettre  
du 13 de ce mois et je vous remercie  
de soit avec lequel vous voulez  
bien me renseigner sur l'état actuel  
de l'opinion publique en Angleterre  
relativement à la Turquie.

Les sentiments si amicaux que  
vous me témoignez, pour mes collègues  
et moi, en votre honneur et au nôtre  
de vos soucis m'ont profondément  
touchés.

Sur ce qui concerne l'empunt  
récentement conclu avec des Banques  
Allemandes, je ne vous cacherai  
pas que le refus qui m'a été fait  
dans votre pays, pour des raisons  
politiques que je ne discerne pas  
bien, de nous apporter votre  
concours financier, m'a été très  
sensible.

Croyez néanmoins, que cela  
n'a altéré en rien, les sentiments

d'amitié que la jeune Turquie nourrit  
à l'égard de l'Angleterre.

Quant à la question macédonienne,  
je puis vous assurer que nous  
mettrons sous nos soins à faire  
— procéder au désarmement avec tout  
le calme désirable, en évitant, scrupu-  
leusement, les procédés qui pourraient  
porter atteinte au respect de la propriété  
et des individus.

En vous priant de ne pas manquer  
de me tenir au courant de ce qui sera  
de nature à m'intéresser en Angleterre,  
je vous renouvelle l'assurance,  
Cher Monsieur Beeton, de mes  
sentiments dévoués.

Le Ministre des Finances

Spencer

David

Nov. 1510

Confidential

Imperial Ottoman  
Embassy.

April 11<sup>th</sup>. 12.

My dear Mr. Noel Buxton,

In the enclosed reflections you will find the opinion produced upon a sincere Turk by the Manifesto of the Balkan Committee. As you know me rather well, I hope you will kindly appreciate my sentiments in their true light.

Trusting always to the principle of justice and fairplay which up to now

had been that of the  
Balkan Committee, I do  
not lose the hope that the  
latter will not abandon  
the Young Turks who restored  
the Constitution in Turkey  
and who, in spite of their  
inexperience and mistakes,  
are surely the only elements  
likely to assure the continuation  
of that regime and the  
re-establishment of equal  
justice and freedom in the  
Empire.

Yours very sincerely,

Djéva





London, 2<sup>d</sup> May 1910.

Dear Mr. Noel Buxton,

I am very sensible of the expression of your kind feelings which your very friendly letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant contains, and I am very glad to find that your interest and sympathy with Young Turkey are as lively as ever. We are writing to Talat Bey on the subject you mention, as we are very desirous that English opinion should be maintained unimpaired in our favour.

With my best thanks

yours sincerely

Djérid

Private

Imperial Ottoman  
Embassy.

April 11<sup>th</sup>

1909/10

My Dear Mr. Newton.

Following my letter of this morning I should be very grateful to you if you will kindly let me know privately and personally the names of the victims and the localities in which the severe treatments alluded to in the manifests, have been inflicted. I will immediately inform Constantinople and urge for the necessary steps to be taken in order to relieve the painful impression caused by the publication of the Balkan Committee

You can well understand  
my personal feelings  
in this matter.

Yours sincerely.

D. Davis

P. S. I wish to tell you  
again that I am always  
convinced that the Balkan  
Committee and yourself will  
not abandon all sympathy  
for the cause of the Consti-  
tutional government in Tur-  
key and the sincere reformers.

Djéhad  
March 11

March 2<sup>d</sup>



My dear Mr. Buxton.

The "Evening" I received this morning publishes your letter. I shall buy in a leading article thanks you for your kind words and comments them very favourably and with gratefulness.

I will send you to morrow, a translation of the principal parts of this article.

Believe me yours sincerely  
Djéhad

Dzotokow  
Mar, 1911

LÉGATION DE BULGARIE,  
LONDRES.

22 May, 1911

*Dr Buckley*

To M-r Noel Buxton M.P.

*have*  
2. Prince's Gate S.W.

*Very sorry for a moment*  
My Dear M-r Buxton,

Your letter in hand. I have plenty of facts confirming not only bad, but cruel administration on the part of the Turks. If you have a moment to spare and pay me a visit any morning that can suit you I may read you all the official reports of our consuls in Macedonia. They are absolutely true and unbiassed, you may rely on their veracity.

On reading them You may have an idea of what is going on in Turkey of Europe.

In criticising the Turks <sup>You</sup> render them, do believe me, a great service; silence at the present moment is encouragement to their way of ruling and consequently their ruin, which, I am afraid, will be our ruin too.

Believe me Your's faithfully

*Dixon*

P.S. I send You back the enclosed and may assure You that all the facts are true and not even exaggerated -

*D.*

April 11<sup>th</sup> 1912.

69 Portland Place  
W.

Dear Mr. Joel Rueter,

I read attentively the Manifesto recently published by the Balkan Committee concerning the state of affairs in Macedonia and Albania. In my private capacity and as an honest Ottoman, I venture to say that the impression made upon me by that document is far from pleasant, considering that the grievances propounded therein are singularly lacking in precision, that the motive ascribed to the dispatch of the Enquiry Commission is wrong and that the conclusions drawn are in no way justified by the real state of affairs in these provinces of the Empire.

In order to examine that part of the Manifesto dealing with the outrages, I should want from you facts, the names of the victims and the villages, as well as the names of those officials who are alleged to have taken an active part in the said cruelties. For you will no doubt admit that serious charges of this nature must be sustained by actual proofs, which must not, of course, solely include allegations proceeding from the sources mentioned in your Manifesto. As a matter of fact, "sources friendly to the victims" cannot receive any credence from us. News mostly fanciful, published up to now in the Times by two of its correspondents, well known to the Balkan Committee, is sufficient

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in itself to justify our distrust in that respect. As to the evidence of European residents in Turkey, without in any way doubting the good faith of these gentlemen, I can hardly refrain however from declaring that in many cases they allow themselves to be naively and involuntarily deceived by some interested parties.

About the question of "sources" I should like to know why the Balkan Committee is pleased to listen only to what proceeds from "the victims" or friends of the victims' sources; never minding what the accused have to say in their defence.

It is not my intention to convey by these reflections that everything is for the best in those parts of my country in the welfare of which the Balkan Committee is so generously interested. But it would hardly be just to fail to see the considerable difference which exists between the situation under the old regime and the present situation.

For is it less baffling to notice that the Young Turks alone are accused by the Balkan Committee of the non-restoration of perfect order and peace in Macedonia.

It would be idle to mention the cross-purposes, endless intrigues and insurmountable difficulties which face the Reformers.

However could not one wonder why the Balkan Committee which acts in the name of humanity and justice, does not disapprove, at least for once, of the



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criminal and nameless methods of the  
Bulgarian bandits who terrize that  
poor country and are afraid of naught  
in their endeavour to maintain a reign  
of insecurity. And this so as to enable  
you, the Philanthropists to say: "were we  
not right? Even with the constitutional  
regime, the Young Turks have been unable  
to make everybody happy!"

On the contrary, your Committee persists,  
without being conscious of the fact, in  
encouraging those so called defenders  
of the oppressed to continue practising  
their criminal pursuits. The publication  
of the Manifesto which is a new proof of  
your solicitude for the bomb throwers, must  
have delighted nobody else more than  
the propagandist Philbrick and his friend  
both at present in London.

As to the motive which the Manifesto  
attributes to the dispatch of the Enquiry  
Commission and which has been so  
ingeniously invented by our enemies  
both in and outside Turkey, is it not  
extraordinary to see the Balkan Committee  
adding faith to such an allegation so  
readily and to hear it say that "the attack  
by a few malefactors against the members  
of this Commission and the check received  
by the Mission sent to Sofia are strong  
proofs of a want of confidence."

Can common sense admit that in a  
region where brigandage - an imported evil -  
continues to pass as a highly appreciated

calling, an insignificant and isolated attack could be quoted as the want of confidence of a whole population which has everywhere enthusiastically welcomed the members of the Commission, including Mr. Graves. And the check at Copia of the Private Mission, (it is impossible for the Autlime Porte to have sent representatives as stated in the Manifesto) can it be equally mentioned as such an example?

Even supposing the private step was taken, there is only one conceivable theory, i.e. the step was taken with the very laudable intention of putting an end to the carnage perpetrated by the bomb-throwers. From a humane point of view, ought not the Balkan Committee be grateful to the originators of the movement instead of being their enemy? What can be said accordingly of the scanty importance attached by the Committee to the affirmations of Mr. Graves

respecting the serious purpose of the Inquiry Commission? How differently would the case have been judged by your friends, if instead of being pleased to listen only to the hypocritical grievances of interested parties, they had decided upon sending somebody on the spot to inquire if the dispatch of the Inquiry Commission was due or not to a sincere desire for reforms? He would have noticed that in Albania, the Commission had been entrusted with the distribution of £12,000 to those of the Malissori who having taken

no part in the preceding year's revolt, had in no way suffered like those of their countrymen who had taken refuge in Grouthegro. He would have taken note of the fact that the Commission had the power to spend £. 50,000 apart from the Budget, on public works, specially on the construction of roads, the opening of schools, the dismissal and even punishment of officials found guilty or incapable. He would be aware that in Macedonia the number of Gendarmes will be raised from 10,000 to 13,000, and their command entrusted to an honest and upright general, to be seconded by a European officer; that all police posts in Macedonian villages will be linked together by telephone and every measure taken to protect the peasants as much against the crimes of the bands as against the illegal treatment dealt by certain officials, who will be ruthlessly punished. I mean to dispense with any commentary upon what purports to be the conclusion of the Manifesto, as it is constant that the Constitutional regime strongly established could never permit the realization of such a vow.

(Reval)

Yours very sincerely

Djidao

Seward