

61 Prince's Gate, S.W.7  
London, England

Dear Colonel Morrow,

Its a far cry from Habarovsk Siberia since I last saw you. I got started for France after I left you there but hit Vancouver B.C. along with Winfree at the same time as the armistice broke. I eventually got over there after a little border service and have been on duty in Paris, Coblenz, Brussels and London since then. I've picked up a load of experience, some two or three decorations and sampled all sorts of strange liquor. Also married me a little Swedish baroness who is a peach and a good sport and has enough of the worlds goods to keep her supplied so that the good hangs high.

I am leading a serious and sober life these days as a married man-also trying to get my record in shape. The only war service I had was in Siberia and that record is sort of hazy and subject to mis-interpretation. I was pretty sore when I left Habarovsk over being relieved of my battalion when I had brought it through from Vladivostock and worked like a dog with it and as soon as I reached Vladivostock again I cabled to the States for assignment to France. I received orders to sail to the States and it is only recently that I have been thinking over the situation and realizing how bad it might look in future on the bare facts of having been relieved of command and ordered to the States.

I am writing to ask you if you would be good enough to give me a letter certifying as to my service with you. I worked ~~hard~~ hard and very loyally for you and if my service was not satisfactory I think it was more due to sins of commission from an excess of energy than to any sins of omission. I realized that you had nothing to do with the arrival of Pat Morrissey at Habarovsk but his arrival did me out of my battalion and left me like a fifth wheel. I feel that it resulted in a certain amount of injustice to me and as Shamultuski and I loved each other as the devil loves holy water the position thereafter was far from pleasant.

I would appreciate it very much if you could help me clear this up and could give me a letter for filing in Washington-stating whether my services were satisfactory and whether I possessed any energy or ability to any extent.

I am going soon to the Balkans as military attache-to either Belgrade or Bucharest and am awaiting orders now. Great place over here. Kindest and best regards

Sincerely



Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson  
Captain, Cavalry

61 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

621X19

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

GLC/eww 2-203

IN REPLY  
REFER TO 4.8.21 Morrow, Charles H.  
(12-23-21)WW

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Distinguished Service Medal.

January 11, 1922.

To: Lieut. Colonel Charles H. Morrow,  
Instructor National Guard,  
Frankfort, Ky.

1. Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 9, 1918 (Pub. No. 43, W.D., 1918), a distinguished-service medal was awarded you on December 23, 1921 by the War Department, with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in command of American Forces in the Baikal Sector, Siberia. Colonel Morrow with great energy, tact and force handled a situation fraught with serious possibilities and rendered a service of great worth."

2. The Quartermaster Supply Officer has this day been directed to forward the medal to the Commanding General, Fifth Corps Area, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, for presentation to you with due ceremony.

By order of the Secretary of War:

*J. Erwin*

Adjutant General.

A.G.201 Morrow, Charles H.  
(12-23-21)WH

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T. ERWIN,

Adjutant General.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL

TABLES

RECEIVED AT

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

TELEGRAM

EX. No. 5

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) Form 16Db1  
STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

2vs 28 Govt 335pm

ST Washington DC April 8 23

Col C H Morrow,

Frankfort Ky

I dont think I can secure any order from the war department stop are you  
willing to send me the facts and documents referred to in YOUR TELEGRAM

Wm E Borah.

63-1x19

The Filson Historical Society



FREDERICK McCORMICK  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
1023 CHAPMAN BUILDING  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

August 16th, 1922.

Colonel Morrow,  
National Guard of Kentucky,  
Lexington.

My dear Colonel:

I have followed East Asian affairs since 1900, having spent the twenty two years since as special correspondent in China, Korea and Japan, and Siberia. I spent most of last year and part of this year on the East Siberian coast and in Maritime (including Saghalin), Kamchatka, North Manchuria and adjacent regions. In February and March I made an exposure of Japanese conspiracies and published about two dozen secret documents and extracts from secret documents principally Japanese, but partly monarchist Russian. I have, however, more than seventy secret documents - originals - from the Merkuloff and Tachibana archives, and other sources equally important. These I propose to shortly publish in book form, as a sequel to my book "The Menace of Japan" published in March 1917, just before we entered the world war. These documents and many other papers were brought out of Vlad on the U.S. Albatany which has arrived in San Francisco to go out of commission the first of the month, to go out of commission.

In the interests of enlightenment on matters concerning our people, in the North Pacific, and to put on record certain aspects of our effort to help Russia, I write to ask if you have a record of your public statements about the experiences of the Expeditionary Force which you could lend or give me, to draw upon (with due credit), and if you have any documents and proofs, which will throw light on our relations with the powers in Siberia (and Manchuria), especially with Japan and the Japanese officials and people, which you could furnish me.

Needless to say I clipped from the papers all I could discover of your statements regarding Semeonoff and the Japanese military. I have a good deal about Semeonoff, but there are excellent, categorical charges against Semeonoff by his adjutants and others and I would like very much to have a categorical indictment of Semeonoff as the Japanese agent, authoritative, to use in making up the case against Japan in Siberia. Any documents which prove the well-established or at least well-recognized fact of Japan's selfish interest and policy in Siberia would be very useful. As you have good reason for being interested in these things I have taken the liberty of assuming that you have records of them or know where they can be found for reference and use.

I brought a good many photos from Siberia, numbers of which show yourself and your officers in Habarovsk and elsewhere, but I am unable to identify you or your officers, never having met any of you. Perhaps you would be good enough also, to write the names of all whom you know on the backs of these photos, if I send them to you. If you can give me any assistance, or not, I would be glad to hear from you. Very truly yours,

Frederick McCormick

1607 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 8, 1923.

Colonel C. H. Morrow,  
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Colonel Morrow:

I thank you for sending a most usable telegram which I at once used in a dispatch, a copy of which I enclose. This dispatch went to all the papers which take my service, including, besides the New York Globe, the Washington Times, the Cleveland News, the Akron Beacon Journal, the Chicago Daily News, and others. I deeply regret that your supplementary telegram arrived after my dispatch had been put on the wire and too late to be sent on after it.

I will follow your suggestion and get into touch further with the Military Intelligence people.

I heard you testify when you were down here before Senator Borah and I take this occasion to express to you my deep admiration for the vigorous position you took then and are taking now.

Yours most sincerely,

*William Hard*

WH/EN  
Enclosure.

Associated Veterans  
of the  
Russian Railway Service Corps

St. Paul, Minn.,  
March 10th, 1924.

Col. C. H. Morrow,  
Care Adjutant General's Office,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

My dear Colonel:

I am a little in doubt as to whether you remember me or not - in Siberia, as a Major in the Russian Railway Service Corps, as most of my time was spent in the vicinity of Harbin and Vladivostok. Nevertheless, I remember you - remember the kind of a fellow you were - figured you were one of my kind, and a lot of other things. I remember also the high regard and esteem in which you were held by the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps. Never have we had a meeting that you have not been spoken of, as different ones were reminiscing of affairs in that country during the war.

For the last two and a half years I have been President of the Association. It has fallen to my lot to endeavor to obtain for the members a status which they thought they had - and all the allies thought so, and I have no doubt about 99% of the army - but for physical reasons, and in order to enjoy certain credit of Russian funds, which the United States loaned to Russia, and which Russia has repudiated, we have nothing to show, and I am prompted to write to you, asking if you are still as friendly to our Corps members and still appreciate their value as much as was indicated in your letter to the Commanding General of Jan. 28th, 1920, pertaining particularly to the recommendation for distinguished service to one Major Don S. Colby.

I am now having prepared a brief to submit to the Military committees, who will accord me a hearing as soon as I am ready, and I have no doubt, if they will be guided by their conscience in the matter, the bill will go through without any delay. You probably know something about the politics in Washington. My last year and a half with the numerous trips there has taught me a great deal, but I am confident, nevertheless. General Graves is more than friendly and will be very glad to testify if the military committee should desire it. Would it be asking too much of you to state if you are still of the same mind as your letter would indicate and your actions have demonstrated towards our men; and would you be willing to appear before the military committees favorable to our cause, should they deign to summon you? I think there is no impropriety in my attaching a copy of a letter I am in receipt of from General Graves, on the same subject, which, of course, I am treating confidentially, as I shall all communications from you.

Cordially yours,

CTS eb

*C. Treat Spear*  
President

COPY

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE  
OFFICE OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.,  
February 15, 1924.

Major C. Treat Spear,  
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. Co.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Major Spear:

Your letter of February 11th has just reached me. In reply I will be very glad to do what I can to help the Service Corps secure the legislation desired. My testimony would be in effect, that the Service Corps men worked earnestly and faithfully to carry out their mission which was to do what they could to help restore the railway outside the zone of military operations; that you cooperated with the military authorities in maintaining a neutral attitude in the Russian conflicts. I feel very grateful to the Service Corps for their cooperation in what we must all admit was a difficult situation.

No one can tell what questions will be asked a man before a Congressional Committee but my feelings are such that I could only speak in the highest terms of your Corps in its work in Siberia.

With kindest regards to members of the Corps

I am

Very sincerely,

Wm. S. Graves,  
Brigadier General, U. S. A.





Before wiring Wash. Morris held a meeting at dinner in Gen Graves railway carriage. Present, Consul Gen. Harris, Gen Graves, Col. Emerson, Amb Morris, his secty. and myself. There he asked our opinion of such a proposal. Harris approved; Gen Graves and Emerson were doubtful, and Emerson then said he would like to hear from the Army, pointing to me. I said that I had no doubt but that it would be a mistake, because I thought the Bosheveki would be in Omsk by Nov. 1., and that no recognition could save them. In May it might have done so.

In Sept. Dietricks began his offensive about the 6th. At least two brigades went over to the enemy. A few days later some brigades of recruits from Omsk deserted after killing their officers; By Sept. 16, I considered the offensive a complete failure and so wired Wash. About the 22nd I was called on the carpet by Foreign Minister Soukine and informed that my wire of Sept 15-16 alone stood in the way of recognition. Would I modify it, since I was manifestly in error; and he handed me a bunch of faked reports to read. Harris and his gang had been reading them every day. At the same time Harris was ordered to confer with me as to the difference in our reports. Mine did not change. My orders issued about Aug 20, were "When it gets too hot ~~for~~ you here, just put on your hat and whistle for your dog and take the road back" - "Let me know where you go and keep me informed of the worst" said General Graves. The Bosheveki advanced steadily retarded more by nature than lack of roads and November 1 were approaching Omsk. Dietricks said that it could not be defended and was relieved by Lechitsky. Then Lechitsky decided that it could not be defended and at a conference between Voitsehovsky and Lechitsky, Voitsehovsky acting under an ancient Russian law, executed (shot) Lechitsky for treason and assumed command under Kolchak. Kolchak left Omsk 11 November for the east, and command alternated between Pepalaiev and Voitsehovsky. Neither could muster more than a handful, probably not in excess of 20,000 total.

You know the remainder of the story. Gaida is interesting. He started in Serbian war, as a medical feldsher, having been a medical student in Austria. Liking troop duty better he transferred to troops by simply assuming a sergeants job in the field. When his commander ordered a strong point evacuated by a detachment of just less than a battalion Gaida objected, shot the Capt. held the strong point, and received every possible Serb decoration and was promoted officer. He formed one of the original members of the Czech mounted Scout Detachment under Brusilov. In the organization of the Czech army under Russian officers he became a senior grade Lieut and commanded a battalion of the 7th when Czech-Russian Bolsheveki war started at Marinsk. Being the senior Lieutenant in the 7th Inf available he assumed command of the regiment and fought his way from Omsk to Verkhne Udinsk between June 12 and Sept 1. A distinguished Russian Colonel Ushakov, was his Chief of Staff.

Dietricks was G-3 of Russian Saloniki force. Transferred to G-3 of Czech force never joined before the Revolution. Was engaged as a baggage wrangler at the Kiev Ry. Stn. when the Czechs began organization of their corps in March 1918, joined the Czechs as Maj. Gen, probably G-4, was ordered to procede to Vladivostok arranging for food supplies en route and to form a base at Vladivostok. He was given command of the 2nd Brigade on arrival there. Became Czech Chief of Staff and served from September 1918 to About February 1919, when he began an

MRS. HOMER H. SLAUGHTER  
2821 - 29TH ST., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

investigation of the death of the Tsar. He continued on this job until he assumed command of Kolchak forces in July 1918 succeeding Gaida. He was really a very able man and was very well educated in military matters. He was not strong enough to withstand the old system or to evolve a new one. A real outstanding leader such as Gaida, if he had been given half a chance could have held on and have defeated the Bolsheviki. Gaida in Kolchak's shoes might have won out. It was not a question of military strategy on the front, so much as getting soldiers loyal and willing to support the government. That depended upon uniting the country in support of the government and in building up a strong morale which the allies could finance. Whippings, shootings, and looting; martial law at every village and railway station exercised by cruel unintelligent officers only alienated. The Czech soldiers governed the country sitting as magistrates trying civil and criminal cases of all kinds. The Poles relieved the Czechs near Omsk, and within a month produced revolution, riots, and fighting by a resumption of whippings and military discretion as to when martial law should be applied.

Kolchak's Minister of Railway was Mr. Ostrugov, a very able talented and very unscrupulous man. He hated the Americans and worked hand in glove with the British General Jack, whose mission in Russia, was "to defeat American control of the railway at all costs". General Jack having been recruited from a successful career elsewhere was not to be denied. He was very successful in his mission.

I have given you an outline of events covering the general period. As to battles, there were few real battles. Occasionally one developed under unexpected circumstances, as when the cadet ~~battalion~~ <sup>brigade</sup> went to the front to complete their training 7,000 strong. They met a communist brigade of about the same strength, and they fought it out right there on the ground. The survivors after three days amounted to just under 2,000, and of the communists there were none taken prisoner.

Kolchak had several very able men on the staff at Omsk, such as Inostrantsev, Andoksky and Surin, all former generals and instructors in the imperial academy. Inostrantsev knew more about Lee and Stonewall Jackson than any American I have ever seen.

I have kept your letter here and as soon as I can get some of my dope as to strength of Russian forces I will send it on to you. If you want more than this bare outline please let me know. I am sending General Graves some dope when I get my book boxes up. He tells me he is going to write up the entire story. I have thought some of going into the ~~historical~~ historical section here and taking their records and writing up the War Dept. Monograph, but it is such a long tedious job that I hate to commence it, or offer to do it.

Occasionally at Leavenworth and Benning I have been called upon to lecture on this subject so that I have kept much of this stuff in my head. In fact this entire letter I have from one or two notes from a lecture I gave to the <sup>reserves</sup> at Kansas City.

I see you have a regiment and a good one at that. I do not know yet what I am going to do in June or where they are going to send me. I have asked for troops again, but I am fearful that I will get something especially bad, and not troops. Let me hear from you if I can add anything except strengths to this.

With best regards from myself and family I am,

*M. Slaughter* (over)

Now had them up to get some figures of  
I could. I find some are not here but  
I have asked those a time and up  
from store Room and when I get  
know that I have notes in it.

Feb 1

Yours  
M

f

8 11

Army War College,  
Washington, D.C.  
March 30, 1931.

Colonel C.H. Morrow,  
Fort Niagara, New York.

Dear Judge:

Some of your questions are easy and some are hard.  
I will tale an easy one first:

Kolchak:

Commanding Black Sea Fleet at time of first Revolution. Sent to the US as head of Russian Naval Mission by Herensky; spent some six months at Newport. Returned to Far East en route to Russia, volunteered to join the British and continue to fight Germany. Great Britain accepted his services held him at Harbin and never commissioned him. From Harbin he was ready at hand to join in the formation of the Siberian Directorate as War Minister. Siberian Directorate of five did not include Kolchak, he was only War Minister under it. Colonel Ward and his Hampshire troops protected Kolchak until the overthrow of the Directorate. Read Wards book on Siberia, called "With the Die Hards in Siberia". More reasons for supporting Kolcgak than any other Russian, but principally because he was known in the United States and British wanted American Recognition; otherwise no government could succeed. Unfortunately Herman Bernstein was visiting me at the time and he could not see Kolchak.

General Jack was head of the British Railway Mission sent to keep the Americans from operating any Russian railways without British participation. He succeeded.

Kappel marched Kolchaks forces around Baikal after Kolchaks demise. He was an excellent man, from the Baltic provinces, but there was a Semenov man who was put over him at Missovaya, name I do not recall. Then on reaching China Voitshovsk assumed command of Kappels two brigades.

On August 15 Kolchak actually had ~~15~~ 60,000 men along the west bank of the Ishim river in three armies. North Army commanded by Pepalief; center army Commanded by Lochvitsky; southern army commanded by Voitshovsky. In addition Gen. Ivanov-Rinoff had a Cossack Div of 5,000 and General Bieloff had 30,000 near Orenburg. Ration strength of ar armies did not correspond with actual figures. Rations strengths were as follows:

Pepalief: 20,000; Lochvitsky 31,000 ; Voitshovsky 50,000,  
Bieloff-40,000. Bolsh strength at least 75,000 commanded by Bluecher and Everts, both Russians from the old Army.

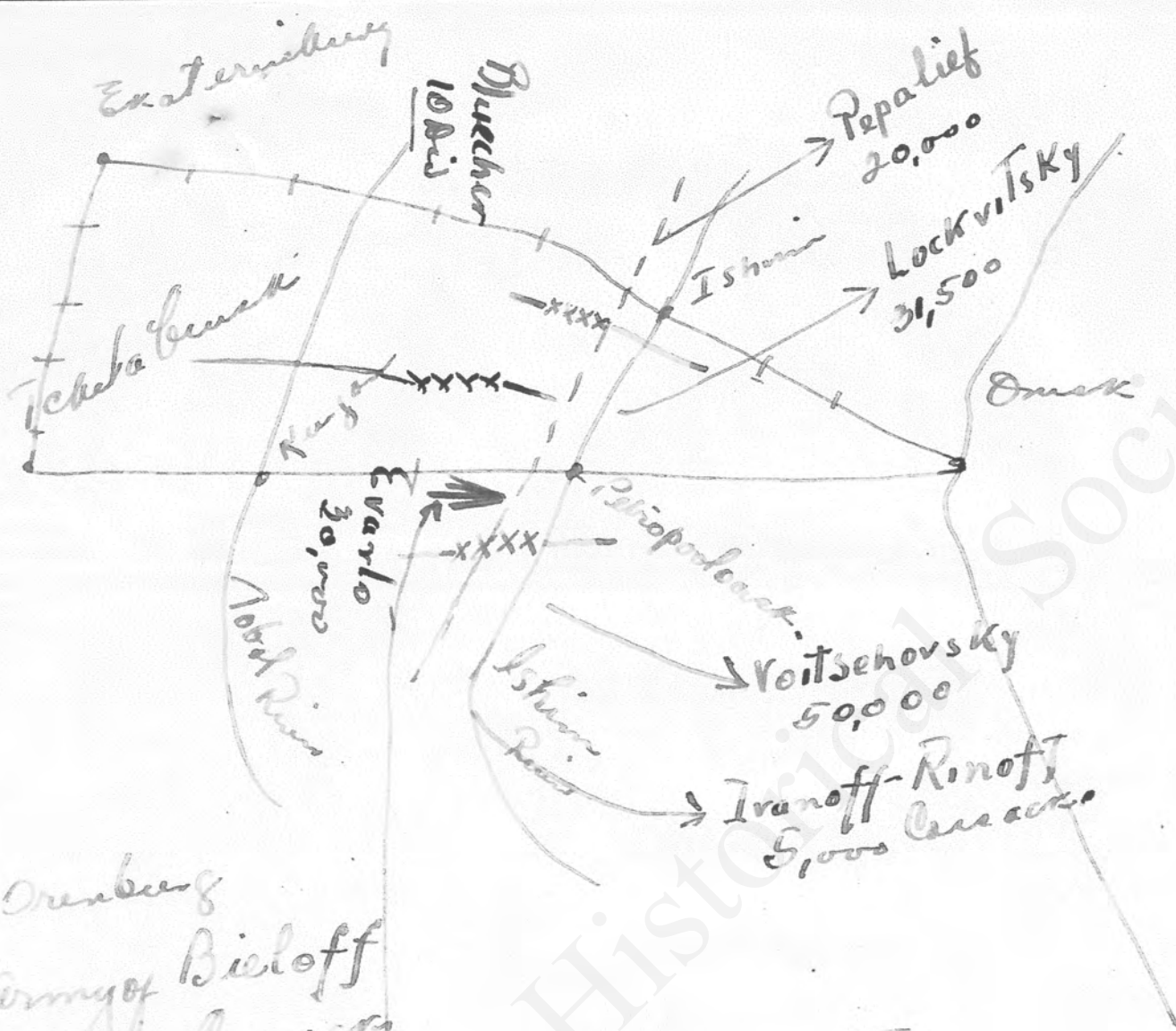
On May 30, Gaida drew rations for 275,000 men but never had more than 120,000 on the front at any time. Lebedeff Chief of Staff under Kolchak did not like Gaida and conspired to have him relieved. His success depended upon that fact that Gaida employed men of all kinds irrespective of politics to run his district; Lebedeff ordered all SRs hanged and Gaida refused to comply. It was attempted to prove that Gaida conspired to overthrow the Omsk Government. Actually Gaida was high handed and able. <sup>It</sup> was very undiplomatic. He had the people with him. Soukine told me that the government could not afford to have an agent

who was more popular and more powerful than the government.

Washington, D.C.  
March 2, 1921

General G.H. ...  
New York, N.Y.

The Wilson Historical Society



o Orenburg  
 Army of Bieloff  
 20,000 Cossacks  
 Don & Urals

Chadovoston  
 Gen Rozanoff  
 few troops

Situation Aug 1-10 1919

'Balsta - main effort  
 reinforced about Sept 1 to 60,000 broke through

June 76.

Dear Judge:

I have been pensive at you for some time for not replying to my long letter of Nov. 30. When I came home from Ottawa being and began clearing out of the papers I found the enclosed first sheet in the rubbish taken from my desk at home so I am hastily writing you an object apology I never in my life did such a thing before and I don't know just how it happened except in a general way. We write these or studies on our own time and turn them in. I wrote mine at home and turned it in about that time and some of the duplicate sheets of that thesis indicated that I had gotten them mixed up - but I must have mailed you some thing - what was it?

Looking over what I have written you I think I can continue with a few more details.

Actually Soukhine and Libeffan Dittick  
went to see Libeffan and succeeded



Gaida had a Russian Chief of Staff Bogachinsky who was a crook and disloyal to Gaida.

The forces that marched or were sent to the west were roughly two brigades about 1500 each from the old locomotive works on the Volga - known as the VOTKINSKY - and IJEVSKY - workmen brigades.

The most successful Bolshevik Commanders were - Blucher on the north - a Tsarist Colonel and Everts - a Tsarist general and a Lieut.

Everts defeated Golitsin before Samara in 1919. When Gaida took Perm June 1918, Katerak placed Golitsin in command of southern group when Gaida resumed his offensive April -

Golitsin had a quick easy victory over few troops and advanced rapidly west of before Samara and entrain his supplies and reserves and over extended his front - Everts hit him and broke his army. Gaida was compelled to divert

reserves south was compelled to retreat in north. Gaidar Perm in July - Chaturberg Aug 6 and was relieved by Dietrichs - when Dietrichs forces took Omsk he was replaced by Sakharoff about Nov. 1919. Sakharoff was

only a fine hooded drill master in an English  
uniform. Actually pro-Turk he took English  
gold from Knox and Knox liquor made him  
the Co. - However Knox also helped crown  
Kotchak - Read John Woods book "With the Die  
Hards in Siberia", and have a laugh at his  
innocence and glib. In the mean time before  
Kotchak came in power Wood and his "Hump"  
loosed the Urals pushing Kotchak white wood  
spore in all the towns urging support of Kotchak  
as the only man who had things together. The Czechs  
refused to support K - all except Gaeda and  
he sold out for command of the front; The Czechs  
withdrewing at once. That night to Kotchak at  
summers the night the secretary came into office  
about Oct 30, 4, 1918 - About 2 weeks later K  
took power.

In Aug 1919 - Blue army had 10 Infantry Divisions  
in southern army probably 60,000 men and Evarts  
had about 30,000 on front.  
Kotchak had as many but they deserted to the Bolsheviks  
by regiment and Brigade. Anisimoff has a  
book on the country every man against Kotchak  
I enclose a sketch of army Aug 1919. Figures on

arm as possible. We do had air search  
or organized transport. Both had Lewis gun  
and belt guns and the old Russian <sup>m.</sup> gun or  
small shells. Kalchak had some 75s and bin  
stuff and the Bolsheviks were some better off.  
all of it was moved by rail and it up along  
the railway, except for some 75s. Orson  
a cross country by small Siberian ponies.  
Now if you can jump all over me and I'll  
take it like a good boy - I do hope this will  
help you some and be of value to you.  
I am going up to Baltimore tomorrow to see  
Emerson. I shall remind him of his ancient  
enemy, A. Struyeff, the Russian. By the way, just  
to hear him case. Also of the fact the British  
are sent out to rescue the US in Siberia.  
Are leaving for ~~the~~ Montana July, as soon  
as you depart for East Point - Did I tell you  
John is a "Kentuckian" from Mt. Washington Ky?  
Mrs. Haug this evening in best regards

Yours  
O. H. Haug



CANADA

QUOTE NO.....

## Department of National Defence

Ottawa, Canada,

27th March 1931.

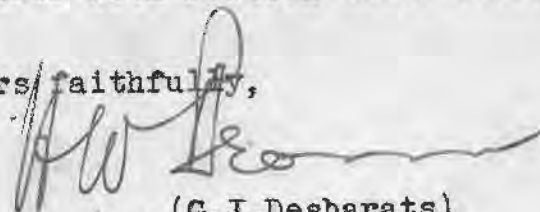
Dear Sir,

The following information is forwarded in reply to your questions addressed to the Director of the Historical Section:-

1. The number of troops despatched by Canada to Siberia was 4,186.
2. Date of arrival VLADIVOSTOCK; October 1918 to January 1919. The main body sailed in December.
3. The G.O.C. of the force was:-  
Major-General J.H. Elmsley.  
The G.O.C. of the 16th Cdn. Inf. Bde. was:-  
Brigadier-General H.C. Bickford  
The O.Cs of the two Infantry Battalions were:-  
Lieut.-Colonel A.E. Swift.  
Lieut.-Colonel F.C. Jamieson.
4. The name was Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia).
5. The main body of the Force was withdrawn in June 1919.
6. No. Major-General Leckie did not serve in Siberia.
7. Yes. One company of Canadian Rifles was for a time at SHKOTOVA. A party of about 100 Canadians was despatched to OMSK, together with British units attached to the C.E.F., (Siberia).

Yours faithfully,

Colonel C.H. Morrow,  
Commandant,  
Fort Niagara, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.

  
(G.J. Desbarats)  
DEPUTY MINISTER.

N.D.A. 168a  
100M-7-25  
1772-89-378

221X19



CANADA

QUOTE NO.....

## Department of National Defence

Ottawa, Canada,

28th March 1931.

Dear Colonel Morrow,

Our friend Colonel Evans had already told me of your interest in Siberian affairs, and in due course you will have replies to the questions set out in your letter of 17th inst. In our work on the Official History we have not quite reached Siberia yet, but in the historical inscriptions engraved on the walls of the Memorial Chamber of the Houses of Parliament here I made mention of our participation in that theatre:-

"To aid friendly Russians in Siberia a Cdn. expeditionary force 4,186 strong sailed in December 1918 from VICTORIA to VLADIVOSTOCK and with other allied troops kept order there and along the railway to OMSK, 3000 miles West".

I think you must have confused the two Leckie brothers; Major General R.G.E. Leckie, who died some four years ago, served for the most part on the Western front; Colonel J.E. Leckie served also in the North Russia Expeditionary Force, but neither was with the C.E.F. (Siberia).

It is rather doubtful whether I can make my way to Niagara this year, but if so, I shall make a point of calling on you at Fort Niagara.

Yours very sincerely

Colonel C.H. Morrow,  
Commandant,  
Fort Niagara, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.

N.D.A. 168a

100M-7-25  
1772-20-375

caix19

*First Presbyterian Church*

H. T. CKARK, PH. D., MINISTER

+

Apr-- 21--- 32

WYOMING, N. Y.,

Colonel Morrow  
Fort Niagara N. Y.

My Dear Colonel,

I used to be the pastor of the Youngstown N. Y. Presbyterian church, leaving there Nov first 1930, and now a resident, and pastor of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church N. Y. I was in Youngstown yesterday and was not a little surprised to hear that my successor should have made so unbecoming a speech concerning what you should have said in an address recently made by you in the Youngstown Presbyterian church. I was four years in the service, and wore the uniform of my beloved U S A. I am sending my little statement concerning the above incident, under the caption of----

(The Pulpit Should Adorn the Battlefield)----

The church should bless the soldiers for having by their blood atoned for the cowardice of the Sanctuary. The pulpit should adorn the battlefield that brought to them the unsullied Christ of Nazareth and Calvary. In the processions of this day the Church should march penitent full of regrets that, wearing the name of Jesus it made such a poor estimate of the rights of men.

Had the Church done its moral duty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the nineteenth would have escaped the awful war of brother against brother, South and North. Had there not been cowardice in the Sanctuary during these centuries the World War would not have come. When a religion espouses a great wrong, then the sword and the battlefield must come. Violence must come when love has failed.

George Washington was destitute of poetic sentiment. He saw a great end with wonderful directness, and the path to that end, and, in the prosecution, of this gigantic task, December and May were both one. He may have been thankful for flowers, but he did not complain about thorns. His heart was not easily broken. When his troops were hungry and in rags he spoke to them the more kindly. When too feeble to fight he could retreat. He could wait as long as any general living. When congress was without sense and without skill, Washington was on hand with both that never left him for a moment in seven years. Never before had the world seen such a clear grasp of the value of liberty and such a uniform realization of means to an end. His mind did not flash like a cannon or like a meteor. It poured out constantly, like the sun.

*First Presbyterian Church*

H. T. CLARK, PH D., MINISTER

( 2 )

WYOMING, N. Y.,

The calmness that he possessed was not that of insensibility, but it was that of unchanging power. He lived in a group of years in which each day was great. In a time when a little republic was lying under the wheels of iron chariots, how could any small hours come? The age not only lifted Washington to a high level, but it compelled him to remain there until he was taken down for burial. Dear to us all both as a study and as an inspiration, should be the lives of men who helped Christianity and all our civilization when it lay helpless in the midst of savages.

Today we face a period when a new world lying before the Church asks it to put aside its differences, and its indifference and gird itself for the welfare of this great encampment on the shores of time.

In closing let me say: In these MODERN days when men are supposed to have ascended from, monkey's or apes it is difficult to tell just what to expect. Perhaps after all the theory of Evolution explains much; according to that theory man not only has "a little monkey" in him but a whole menagery, and sometimes the Ape is uppermost and sometimes the Ass.

There are several species in the pulpit which doubtless had their origin somewhere in the baboon tribe.

"Let not your heart be troubled".

Sincerely yours

H. T. Clark



HEADQUARTERS FORT NIAGARA NEW YORK  
Office of the Post Commander

January 29, 1937.

Mrs. C. H. Morrow,  
623 "A" Avenue,  
Coronado, California.

Dear Mrs. Morrow:

The enclosed papers pertaining to Colonel Morrow's family record have just been found here in a Civilian Conservation Corps correspondence file. As they are probably of great value to you and your family I am forwarding them to you.

Hoping the enclosed papers will prove of value, I am,

Very sincerely,

*Stuart R. Carswell*  
STUART R. CARSWELL,  
Major, 28th Infantry,  
Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS  
VETERANS DIVISION  
POST OFFICE BOX 600  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

July 11 1960

Mrs. Eugenia Morrow  
338 Hampton Court  
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Morrow;

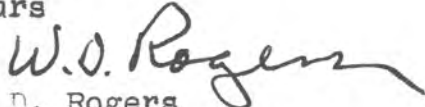
Thanks for your recent letter asking about the Kentucky Veteran Bonus. Colonel Morrow was a 1st Lieutenant in Company "I" First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He joined the Company at Ponce, P. R. November 3 1898 and was discharged February 24 1899 at Louisville, Kentucky. I do not have his other Service records but I do know that he rejoined the Service. I met him in Lexington some twenty years ago when he addressed a meeting of the Spanish War Veterans. I also met his brother Ex-Governor Ed Morrow in June 1935 when he addressed the Department Encampment of the Spanish War Veterans, it was on June 10 about a week before he died.

At One time all three of the brothers belonged to Lexington Camp No. 4, Department of Kentucky, United Spanish War Veterans, Charlie, Ed and Sam

It will not be necessary for you to submit a copy of your Marriage Certificate, or the Death Record of your husband, and you do not have to submit an affidavit that you were living with him when he died, providing you are receiving a pension as the widow, ~~if not you will have to furnish the above documents.~~ certified copy of his discharges and an affidavit that you were a resident of Kentucky November 3 1959 are required

If I can be of further service to you please call on me

Cordially yours

  
W. D. Rogers  
Senior Claim Inspector  
Spanish War Section Bonus

My home address is 135 Goodrich Avenue  
Lexington, Kentucky, Phone 7-4057

Dear Mr Rogers,

Am enclosing the records of  
Col Monroes service and a few pictures  
which I want you to have (I think  
duplicates) Am hoping some day you  
will find time to go to see old St. Augustin  
when we arrived at St. Augustin nearly  
the place just seemed like a  
garbage can. The little fort was in  
a deplorable condition. The Colonel  
in the morning <sup>and a half million dollars</sup> had  
there restored it. The old French Castle  
is most interesting. Do hope you and  
Mrs Rogers will come to see us soon.

Sincerely yours

Virginia Monro

~~Copy~~

Ammission, Budapest.

On my return from Russia, where I spent six years as a prisoner of war, I feel it my first and most sacred duty to state emphatically in the name of the eighteen hundred Austro-Hungarian war prisoners of the camp of Krasnaja Rjetschka near Chabarovsk in East Siberia, that we owe our lives to the American officers of the 27th Infantry regiment, to Colonel C.H.Morrow, Captain E. Larkins, Captain Surgeon Dr. Burdett and First Lieutenant John James.

At the beginning of October, 1918, influenza broke out in our camp, the physical condition of the prisoners was at that time so reduced, in consequence of the wretched accommodations, the miserable and insufficient food provided by Russian authorities, that the disease spread with frightful rapidity. Hardly anybody was spared and there were soon eighteen hundred serious cases with fever of more than 400. The men who were not dangerously ill had to nurse their bed ridden comrades. No medicines were available, the shortage of food was more and more terrible and we were all convinced our camp would soon be one vast cemetery without a living soul to tell the sad tale. At this horrible pass, when we were all a prey to despair, Colonel Morrow and "E" Company of the 27th Foot Regiment, under the command of Captain Larkins arrived and took charge of our camp. This happened on the 8th of October, 1918. The Americans brought provisions for a month and soon effected a complete change in the conditions of our camp. Through the energy, untiring activity, kind heart and clear insight of Captain Dr. Burdett, our miserable hospital was soon transformed into a model establishment. Under the new regime the epidemic was soon quelled and our death

rate, which had been appalling, sank to a minimum. After having thus saved the lives of the prisoners, the noble, generous and wise American commander, Colonel Morrow, set about making these lives worth living. Workshops of all sorts were arranged, schools founded, a library, a theatre, baths, a coffee-house were built, grounds for every kind of sports were laid out. Funds were provided by the Americans, the prisoners were happy to do the work. If I tried to describe all that was accomplished in our camp under American protection, I should have to write a book. At some future period I may be induced to do so, and every page of the as yet unwritten book will be bright with deeds of American kindness and good sense, glowing with the warmth of our gratitude.

Here I only wish to quote the words spoken to me at parting by a foreign visitor, after having looked over our camp, "I have seen camps of war prisoners all over the world", he said, "but not one so beautiful, so well organized, conducted and provided for."

After all these weary years we felt raised to the dignity of manhood again, and we began to love the life to which we had been restored. And now we have returned to our dear ones at home, we should like all the world to know that we owe our lives, our health and happiness, our power for good in this world to the noble American officers of the 27th Foot Regiment, to the great American nation.

(signed) Ferdinand Reder,

Lieutenant-Colonel.