On a Tuesday 26th of a warrant was issued by the Diplomatic authorities for one to appear at court the following Saturday 

Answer to the charge of being a disturber of the peace. I at once communicated by wire with the Legation and on the day should have appeared at court entered a protest saying that I could not depart without an American Consul or without instructions from the Legation but that with the approval of the Letter I was ready to meet my accusers at Constantinople. I should demand that they receive the proper penalty in case they failed to prove their charges. Later dispatches from the Legation instructed me to do precisely as I had done and finally the arrangement was made that I should go with the families via Moscow with proper guard. Consular escort to Constantinople as soon as the roads are good. We began preparing for the journey with the hope of getting started by the first of March. About the first of March, 

some six leading Americans, who had been imprisoned for a half-wish...
of the GoI had tried in vain to get them to sign a document detachning the Home of the displaced to some of their own members and to the American Missionaries, myself in particular. Already deposition against me had been secured from some of the chief Catholics & Jacobites and a few Sogdians. From the release of the prisoners a more an attempt to secure by another policy, signature against me from the leading Sogdians. During the Barom calls the Vade mecum told some of them in the presence of fanatical Muslims that it was for the interest of the Americans to demand the expulsion of the Americans from the country. The idea was sedulously broached for some days. On one occasion the Vade mecum said that the Mina of the GoI, since going abroad had shown ingratitude to the GoI; that setting of Mr. Coland & Reynolds had been urged, which showed that they could not be allowed to stay in the country. As for one, there were inadmissible proofs that I had furnished the Sixth and ordered the shooting of the American who had been shot at several months before. On Thursday, March 1, eight or nine of the leading Americans with their Bishop, and as many of the leading Muslims were called into the presence of the Vade mecum, with the object of reconciling the two communities. The condition of the reconciliation was
I definitely state the willingness of the democrats to accept with the making it a law by the people of the country and inasmuch as the ruling of the Supreme Court is that it would be a violation of the constitution, within the constitution to the extent of disturbances and demanding their expulsion from the country, I am in full agreement made by the leading principles that it would be an act of the people and not of the people.

The commons asked for a day on which to consider the matter, and decided on a proposal, saying it was not for the purpose of bringing the country into the country, in fact it was a proposal to our coming that the evidence against us were in the hands of the courts and that they could not be truthfully said to be not guilty.

Meanwhile I thought the matter over and saw that it was not a personal matter; that the effort was to get all the Americans out of the country with the method that had been in my experience merely a comment on way of doing the fall of a rolling. Moreover, I felt that my interest in the action case and undecided in a constant mixture of the safety and stability. I could not say and how providing non-military action, if it would produce the relief of the citizens in the city and doubt its importance in reference to the Americans while conflict was in progress.
I sent a telegram to the Legalees asking that they consult directly with President Thaddeus,xxx and me to learn once and for all the facts of the McCollum family, those on trial and others.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 25, all the apparatus for house arrest held by police and law enforcement was removed. The men were told to observe the house, not to go to market for supplies. The next day officials came on the part of the file and notified us that orders had been received for all to leave the house and to be ready to leave at any time.

Mr. Cole called on the evening the following Thursday night to ask for explanation. He was told that for himself the family had no special claims that he was the friend, that he might ask to be permitted to remain the day on, that I must go in any case on Thursday; that I did comply with school regulations and made no trouble in other ways. He appealed from the fact that I was to leave Tuesday and made plane accordingly.

The morning of March 28, the upshot of my telegram came from the Legalees, telling me that Mr. Cole had been given permission to come on the premises with my family, that the local authorities were to let them alone. Mr. Cole was told...
Starting to show this telegram to the police, when he was met by the chief of policemen. The latter handed him a note, which he refused to sign. The telegram was handed to the Governor, who in turn forwarded it to the Secretary of War. He then addressed a protest to the Governor, saying that any request to be allowed to go at once to Constantinople had not been granted.

Loom addressed a protest to the Governor and said that he was not free to go at once, but that if he was forced to do so under protest he hoped he would not be refused the privilege of going on Sunday, contrary to my usual practice. The Governor took this protest to the Governor, but hesitated at Contempt. He said if I acted on the protest he would telegraph to the President that I refused to come on Sunday, contrary to my usual practice. I then ordered that the protest be made public. The President then ordered that I should be allowed to go.
The deliberation for some time when Mr. Cool, returned with the reply, the feared peace was borne and demands at Constantinople which might make my life; time to leave polite in the end and disaster as well. I seemed evident that most of the leading Maltese had signed a petition for this purpose. There was a report, which I did not have a chance to signify that the Maltese had agreed to make a distinct peace in the city. Perhaps attack my house, if I should refuse to go. Rather than be the cause of dissipating our families or on this city. I thought it was best to yield. I then sent a telegram to the Legation saying that I was being sent the next day under protest out of the country in Alexandria, asking permission to change my route at Gibraltar, to come to Constantinople with the rest of the Americans.

Early Sunday morning, March 29th, the Royal Guard (Commanding gendarmes) came to my house with a number of police officers in the course of investigation. While sitting in waiting room the misunderstandings that were said, and thinking that we were trying to keep one another, remarked that the people should not come to trouble me, but rather if they should get the impression that they are assisting the war, I would be compelled to keep them quiet.
no change of wheat was needed for such times and such a place. I finished
repairs as soon as possible, taking
his horse your own, one for myself
+ to this for the baggage consisting of
road equipment, panniers etc.
I said agreed to let two young men
accompany you as servants, but after
I got started, only one was allowed to
come and he was given a road book
and went ahead accompanied by
the soldiers of the city, where I was
left in charge of four mounted
soldiers. He had not gone far when
the sergeant told me that he had
instructed me to take in charge my
residence if I had one. I knew it all
but was formally passed with papers from
Gordon to Gordon emphasizing in
that irritating way the fact that I am
a prisoner, I was thus forced out of
Blittle at a time of a road which
practically made it impossible to take
my family along it and a circumstance
that the Turkish Government is credited. No, a Bell--
missy was left to take care of them.