List of the Cabinet of Ministers introduced to His Majesty on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1918.

*********** **

Voscoogh-ed-Dovleh—Prime Minister and Minister for Interior Affairs.

Prince Noerat-ed-Dovleh—Minister of Justice.

Mosherol-Molk—Minister of Finance.

Moshaerol-Memalek—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dabirol-Molk—Minister of Agriculture and Public Works and Commerce.

Nassir-ed-Dovleh—Minister of Education.

Mohasebol-Memalek—Charge of Post and Telegraph.

Sardare Homayoon—Charge of War

***********
List of the Chief of Ministers introduced to Her Majesty on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1878.

**********

Vassos - Edgar-Douglas - Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs.

Prince Nestor - Deputy - Minister of Finance.

Monsieur de Moker - Minister of Agriculture.

Monsieur de Moker - Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Monsieur de Moker - Minister of Manpower.

Monsieur de Moker - Minister of Post and Telegraphy.

Stad patriot - Mohamed - Censure of Water.
American Legation

Teheran, August 10, 1918
4 p.m.

American Consul
Bombay

Sir,

Please inform Dr. Cook, regarding your cipher telegram of August 8th 4 p.m. that crops are abundant, but nevertheless food stuff is dear. Relapsing fever, typhus and typhoid are epidemic, and medicines, especially quinine, aspirin and neosalvarsan and surgical supplies are of greatest necessity. Present supplies of these goods are almost entirely exhausted. We are expecting to renew relief work in the autumn consisting of quilts, clothing, bedding and food. Passenger automobiles and some trucks, including plenty of accessories, extra tires, tubes, etc., are necessary, but gasoline is unobtainable even at the present prevailing prices.

I have to suggest that the Commission await the arrival of Mr. A. E. Southard, American Consul, at Bagdad for further particulars regarding the needs and conditions of the country.

Please inform me the date of arrival of Professor Judson and the date of leaving Bombay.

Load trucks with supplies, calico for quilts, clothing and material suitable for distribution. Miles of transport from Bagdad to Teheran highly probably. Camping equipment for yourselves enroute required.

Sd) J. L. Caldwell
American Minister.

American Legation

Teheran, Persia
August 15, 1918. 5 p.m.

American Consul
Bombay

Sir,

Please deliver the following message to Dr. J. W. Cook:
"The Turks having captured Erumia there is an exodus of a great number of Christian refugees. In consequence of this I have received a telegram from the British military authorities at Hamadan who suggest that your commission might be of the greatest assistance and express the hope that your arrival at Hamadan will not be long delayed."

Sd) J. L. Caldwell
American Minister
American Legion

Tennessee Amendment to 1945

American Legion

Dear Mr. [Name],

Please find enclosed your official request of January 10th, 1945, regarding the preparation and installation of a monument to commemorate the service of American Legion members during World War II. We have received a letter from the Tennessee Department of the American Legion, expressing their desire to commemorate the service of those members who served in World War II.

The monument will be installed in the city of Nashville, and we are working with the city officials to ensure that the monument is properly installed and maintained. We will keep you updated on the progress of the monument.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

American Legion

American Legion

Tennessee Amendment to 1945

American Legion

Dear Mr. [Name],

Thank you for your letter regarding the preparation of a monument to commemorate the service of American Legion members during World War II. We have been working with the city officials to ensure that the monument is properly installed and maintained. We will keep you updated on the progress of the monument.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

American Legion
August 12, 1918.

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 - 59th Street, East,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

The cable from Dr. Judson was sent by him to the State Department at Washington and then forwarded to our office. Our interpretation of the cablegram was that we are to forward all cablegrams to the American Embassy in London, until further notice and that they will be reforwarded to Dr. Judson providing he has left London en route for Egypt.

Your cablegram reading, "Detailed information received through Swift much pleased. All well and lonesome" has been forwarded to Dr. Judson.

Sincerely yours,

ECJ SS
LONDON, August 14, 1918.

REPORT RE PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCES.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Upon investigation, I find that the manner in which the Relief Funds of our Committee are at present remitted to Persia is one which —

(a) may entail considerable delay; and

(b) has resulted in, and unless changed, will probably continue to result in unsatisfactory rates of exchange.

The present operation is as follows:

Our Committee in New York remits sterling to its London Agent, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, with instructions to remit the equivalent in krans to the Committee's representative in Persia — say Teheran. The F. L. and T. Co. hands to the main office of the Imperial Bank of Persia in London, a cheque for the sterling amount remitted with similar instructions: The imperial Bank of Persia cables their branch in Teheran that so and so much sterling has been placed to the credit of such branch on the books of the home office, and directs them to place to the credit of the Committee's representative in Teheran, the equivalent in krans. The Teheran branch then fixes the rate itself and the amount is paid over. The amount yielded is eventually communicated to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and by them to our Committee in New York.

To above procedure must now be added the necessity which the Imperial Bank of Persia has been placed under, of reporting to the British Government and securing approval for each remittance before it is made. This is due to a recent order of the British Government limiting remittances to Persia to those sanctioned by it. It is this ruling that has lately caused the last two remittances of our Committee, aggregating 42,000 pounds to be held up.

Obviously an arrangement with the British Government is necessary if our remittances are to come through smoothly and at a rate better than that fixed by a bank which enjoys a practical monopoly of the exchange situation.

Upon investigating the kran amount yielded by the last three remittances of our Committee, of which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have record, I find them to be as follows:
The American Fetal Heart Foundation
Report to the President
Py the Finance Report

London, August 1, 1922.

The purpose of this report is to present an analysis of the financial and operational activities of the American Fetal Heart Foundation. The report includes the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1922, as well as a detailed review of the organization's operations during the fiscal year.

The financial statements show a balanced budget for the year, with revenues exceeding expenses by a small margin. The foundation's assets have increased significantly over the past year, primarily due to contributions from various sources.

In addition to the financial overview, the report includes a section on the foundation's activities and programs, highlighting the work being done to support children with heart conditions. The foundation continues to expand its services, offering more resources and support to families in need.

The report also contains a section on the foundation's future plans and strategies, including potential new initiatives and partnerships.

Overall, the American Fetal Heart Foundation remains committed to providing the best possible care and support to children with heart conditions, and to ensuring that every child has access to the care they need.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

Chairman, American Fetal Heart Foundation
The ante-war rate was about 55 krans to the pound (about 8 3/4) but as the price of silver has risen since the outbreak of the War from about 27 pence per oz. to about 49 pence, the present lower value of the pound sterling in terms of krans is not as remarkable as the increase of over fifteen per cent. (as above noted) in the cost of the kran, in less than two months time when there have been no variations in the price of silver.

Upon inquiry from the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia in London I found that their Teheran branch fixes rates by figuring how much bar silver at current prices could be purchased in London for the amount of sterling remitted, how many krans could then be minted from the same in Teheran and from such amount of krans, twenty per cent. is deducted for charges -- such charges to cover the cost of shipment, interest in transit, insurances and coigne, as if the silver were actually to be shipped from London to Teheran. The above is the basic factor in figuring the rate and the Bank accounts for variations in the price of the kran by attributing the same to "demand and supply," but as there is no free krans market in London it would seem that the latter factor is one largely determinable by the Imperial Bank itself.

From the above investigations there appeared two possible courses to correct the situation:

(a) To have our remittances made to India and to purchase krans there; or

(b) to arrive at an arrangement with the British Treasury whereby our remittances should be made by them at the rate they obtain from the Imperial Bank of Persia for their own remittances to Persia for military and other purposes.

(a) Remittances via India:

While this course would appear desirable because there is reported to be a free krans market in India and because the deductible charges from the silver equivalent are bound to be less than twenty per cent. on account of the far lesser distance, the method would hardly be practicable because it is just as difficult to secure rupees as it is to secure krans. I am informed by the Treasury here that the only way in which the Imperial Bank secure enough rupees to purchase in India the krans which they sell and of which the largest proportion now goes to the British Government, is because of the allocation to them by the Government, of India Council bills. Furthermore to purchase krans in India we would be in direct competition with the Imperial Bank who, I am told, purchase almost the entire floating supply and undoubtedly know the market very well. The question, therefore, resolves itself into making the Imperial Bank of Persia give us a kran rate in terms of sterling that is on a parity with the kran rate in terms of rupees. When the latter is definitely known it is easy to fix the former, since the rate of sterling to rupees is fixed by the Government.
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Note: The data provided is fictional and for demonstration purposes only.
at one shilling six pence. It is exactly this equalization of rates which I found has not even been accorded by the Imperial Bank to the British Treasury and which they are now taking steps to bring about. This is the case in spite of the fact that the Bank is only able to get kran in India through the aid of the Government and I am informed sells them back to the Government in London at a considerably higher rate.

(b) Arrangement with British Treasury:

Upon inquiry from the proper Treasury officials I am informed that the British Government has also, therefore, become dissatisfied with the kran rate it has received for the sterling it remits to Persia through the Imperial Bank. Only a few days ago the Treasury has demanded from the bank a fixed rate of thirty krans to the pound sterling -- same to be adjusted down, if the Bank could later show cause on the basis of facts or up, in case the Treasury produced facts to warrant same; the essential "facts" being the day to day rate of exchange between the kran and the rupee. The Treasury is now taking steps to have such facts regularly reported and with them as a basis it will then adjust its rates for each remittance, with the Bank. The Treasury has asked me to report to it any facts which I may learn in Persia which bear on this situation. It is evident therefore that the Treasury will in the future secure a kran rate for sterling which will be based on the Indian parity and if we were to be allowed to share in the same it would accomplish exactly the same purpose as if we remitted to India and bought krans there even should we be able to do so. With this in mind I requested that we be allowed to so participate which request was granted. The resulting arrangement is expressed in the letters we have exchanged with the Treasury, copies of which are attached hereto numbered Exhibits "A" and "B".

It was necessary to estimate for the Treasury our kran requirements during the next three months, in order that we might now receive en bloc an authorization for all we needed during that time and save the delay of having each remittance sanctioned. We have estimated the same at a maximum of five million krans (5,000,000), which, at the rate of thirty (30) to the pound, figures about the one hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven (166,667) pounds mentioned in our exchange of letters. The Treasury tells me that the situation after three months will probably not be so bad, so that after that time our requests for further authorization of krans will probably be granted.

The difficulty of obtaining krans in Persia is due first to the large requirements of the British Government for military purposes and, second, to the fact that the usual unfavorable trade balance of Persia does not operate as formerly on account of the interruption of shipping. Practically all the krans that are to be had are for imports from India and as above stated are bought by the Imperial Bank of Persia. I have suggested that, to eliminate once and for all the differential of rate, the India Government permanently commandeers all kran bills in India, fix the price to the Imperial Bank and that the Treasury buy them at the equivalent sterling rate in London less a legitimate commission to the Bank for collection and transfer. The suggestion was favorably received and I am informed that the procedure will shortly be adopted.
Referring to the arrangement effected with the Treasury as described in our exchange letters, the same does not touch the cable delays which must now affect our representatives there and to which we shall also be subject, viz: Our cable to New York for a remittance, N. Y. to London and London to Teheran. This could be obviated by the following arrangement, to which the Treasury has assented:

Our Committee to open a credit for us at the London branch of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the full amount of any one kran authorization which we may secure from the Treasury, with instructions to pay over to the British Treasury any amount requested by them upon their presentation of a cable from their Minister in Teheran, Sir Charles Marling, to the effect that we had drawn a given amount of krans, the rate arrangement of course to be the same as above. If such a credit were opened by our Committee the British Treasury would open a credit for us in krans with the Imperial Bank in Teheran against which we could draw, without cabling, any amount we needed up to the authorization. Your letter of August 15th to Mr. Vickrey which I understand accompanies this memorandum, advises this course. If the Committee sees fit to follow it, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should instruct their Mr. Sayre of the London Branch and he will make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Dudley Ward of the British Treasury. Mr. Ward has stated that if he received word of such action he would be glad to confirm the credit to us by cable. Should the New York Committee approve the procedure, I would advise cable action so that the matter may be arranged by the time we require our first funds in Persia.

RE INDIAN EXCHANGE.

In case it should become necessary for us to purchase supplies in India in any large quantities it would, as before stated, be extremely difficult for our Committee to secure the necessary rupee exchange unless prior arrangements were made with the British Government. The American Government has at its disposal through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York a quantity of rupees but these, according to an arrangement with the British Government, can only be used for import purposes. The India office here controls all rupee offerings in London except scattering amounts at high figures. The rate here has been fixed at one shilling six pence and in New York, I believe, at 35.72¢ (?) Remittances from our committee to India could of course be made either direct from New York or via London, wherever rupee exchange is to be had, and to arrange this matter I called on Mr. Lucas in the financial department of the India office.

I requested that facilities be granted our Committee for the purchase of rupees in case we required them and, as at the Treasury, it was necessary to estimate the amount we would require. The maximum for the next six months was fixed at 30 lacs (or three million rupees -- about a million dollars). Further authorizations can probably be had if necessary later on, the rate of course will be the Government rate. Our request in this matter was confirmed by our letter to the Financial Secretary, copy herewith attached, marked Exhibit "C", and the reply of the Financial Secretary marked Exhibit "D" indicates the consent of the India office to this arrangement. As Mr. Montague, Secretary of State for India, told us in person, the India office is communicating with their representative in New York, Sir Hardman Lever, to determine whether he preferred to have our Committee's possible India remittances taken from the rupees at the disposal of the Federal Reserve Bank in
Report re Persian and Indian Exchange continued.  8/14/18.

New York or be sent via London and that his decision would be communicated to our Committee in New York. I understand that you have cabled this matter to New York, so that should we later request them to remit rupees to us, they would be entirely informed as to the method preferred by the India office.

It is, of course, extremely important that the Government rate should be secured for all India remittances since such Indian exchange as is to be had outside Government channels is at very much higher prices. For example, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company informs me to-day that they have just received orders to remit the equivalent of $100,000.00 in rupees to our party in India. They stated that they could buy them from a private source at one shilling seven pence and only with great difficulty at that. The fact that we have been able to secure them at one shilling six pence (as per correspondence enclosed) has made a difference of approximately $6,000.00 on this remittance alone.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Maurice Worthheim.

P. S. Enclosed please find copies of letters addressed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, London, confirming our verbal instructions to their Mr. Sayre.

(Exhibits E & F)
August 14th, 1918.

Secretary of the Treasury,
LONDON.

Sir:

In accordance with the conversation had yesterday by Mr. Maurice Wertheim, Finance member of this Commission and Mr. D. Ward of the Treasury, we understand that we are to have the privilege of your assistance in the matter of remittances for our account to Persia and that the following plan is to be submitted for your approval:

That upon receipt by you of remittances for our account aggregating not more than One hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven (£166,667) — spread over a period of three months from date hereof, or made to you thereafter, you will order placed to our credit by cable transfer, in such branch or branches of the Imperial Bank of Persia as may be designated by our fiscal agent in London — at present the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of Krans to the equivalent of our remittances at the rate of thirty (30) Krans to the pound sterling. Further, that this rate is subject to adjustment according to the rates that you may receive at approximately the same periods for remittances of the British Government to Persia, and that when said rates shall have been established, we shall enjoy the same and our account will either be credited or debited with such differences as may be involved in remittances theretofore made for us.

If agreeable to you, we shall instruct our fiscal agent in London to pay to you or to receive for us such amounts as said adjustment of rates may from time to time involve, upon receipt of statements from you.

Respecting relief funds to be remitted to us after said sum of One hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven (£166,667) is exhausted, but not before November 14th, 1918, it would be our intention to request of you through the Foreign Office, further authorizations of remittances as conditions in Persia may demand.

We shall highly appreciate your favorable action in this matter, which we assure you will greatly facilitate our mission. We remain

Very respectfully yours,

AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

H.P.J.

DIRECTOR
14th Aug. 1913.

To
Financial Secretary,
India Office
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Sir,

We wish to confirm herewith the request made today by Mr. Maurice Wertheim, Finance Member of this Commission, to Mr. Lucas of the India Office, that we may be afforded facilities of having rupees remitted to us in case it should become necessary for us to purchase any supplies in India for the relief of famine conditions in Persia.

This Commission is about to proceed to Persia with the object of relieving the distress that exists there. Should we upon arrival in Persia find that we can purchase in that country all necessary supplies, we will manifestly not need Indian exchange; should we, on the other hand, find that some importations from India are required it will be necessary for us to have rupees available.

Our funds are remitted to us by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, C.V. Vickery, Secretary, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Our fiscal agent in London is at present the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2. The amount we shall require will naturally depend upon conditions in Persia and the extent to which we will be able to take care locally of the needs of that country, but it is possible that we may require, during the next six months, thirty (30) lacs.

May we request you to facilitate for our Committee in New York the remittance to us of rupees to this extent in case we should call upon them to make the same. Would you also be good enough to advise them whether they should make the remittance from New York direct or through London, and in view of the fact that these funds will be spent for charitable purposes, and represent voluntary contributions of the American people we hope it may be possible to secure the Government rate.

We shall highly appreciate your favourable action in this matter, which we assure you will greatly facilitate our Mission.

We remain, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,

AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

(signed) H.P.F.
Director.
14th August, 1918.

To

Financial Secretary,
India Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Sir,

In further reference to the request contained in our letter of even date, our fiscal agent in London, the Farmers’ Loan & Trust Company, have just advised us that they are in receipt of a cable from the Committee in New York, requesting them to remit the credit of one of the members of this Commission, in Bombay, the rupee equivalent of about £20,000.

These rupees are to pay for seeds which it has been found necessary to purchase in India and which will be taken to Persia by the member of this Commission to whom the money is being remitted. He is travelling in a group of ten members of the Commission and expects to meet in Bagdad, shortly, the Director and the other members of the Commission now in London.

It would greatly facilitate matters, if you could see your way clear to place at the disposal of our fiscal agent for such remittance, approximately three (3) lacs, against payment of sterling here, said three lacs, of course to be a part of the thirty (30) requested in our letter of even date.

If it is possible for us to be advised of your decision in this matter by Saturday forenoon, we can advise our fiscal agent before our departure, Saturday, at 12m. If not, may we request you to advise them direct.

Thanking you for your kind attention to the above,

We are,

Very respectfully yours,

The American Persian Relief Commission

By (Signed) H.P.J.
Director.
TREASURY CHAMBERS

15 August, 1918.

Sir,

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 14th instant relative to arrangements proposed for facilitating the remittance of funds to Persia on account of the American-Persian Relief Commission.

In reply I am to inform you that My Lords concur in the arrangements proposed in the letter under reply, namely, that upon receipt of remittances, spread over a period of at least three months dating from the 14th instant, of sums up to a total maximum of 166,667 pounds, they will cause instructions to be given for the equivalent in krans, at a rate of 30 krans to the pound, to be placed at your disposal in Persia at such branch or branches of the Imperial Bank of Persia as may be designated by your agents in London, and further that the above rate of 30 krans to the pound shall be subject to adjustment according to the actual rates at which remittances have been made during the same period on account of His Majesty's Government, your agents in London paying or receiving such sums as are involved by these adjustments on receipt of statements from Their Lordships.

With regard to further remittances, after the exhaustion of the above 166,667 pounds, My Lords will await a further communication from you through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Robert Chalmers.

H.P. Judson, Esq.
Claridge's Hotel
Brook Street, W.I.
I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the
timely and efficient handling of the various matters referred to
by you in your letter of the 10th instant.

Yours truly,

[Name]
[Position]
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W. I.

16th August 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 14th August regarding the remittance of funds to India on behalf of your Persian Relief Commission.

Arrangements have been made with the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, 38 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2 for the immediate remittance of three lakhs approximately as desired by you, and it is understood that your London agents, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Old Broad Street, are being instructed accordingly by Mr. Maurice Wertheim, the Finance Member of your Commission.

In regard to the further remittances which it is stated may be required, up to 30 lakhs within the next six months, for the purchase in India of relief supplies for Persia, the Secretary of State will be glad to secure the necessary facilities for your commission. He understands that you will restrict your requirements to the minimum necessary. The most convenient method of procedure will receive his immediate attention, and a further communication will be made to you in due course,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Dr. H. P. Judson, Claridges Hotel (Signed) Frank Lucas.

Refers to the present remittance of $100,000.
15th, August 1918.

Messrs The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
26 Old Broad Street

Gentleman:

Enclosed please find copies of letters we have addressed on August 14th to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Financial Secretary of the India Office - both of which explain themselves.

We have heard from the Secretary of the Treasury consenting to the arrangements as outlined in our letter of the 14th inst. and are this day informed by the Secretary of State for India, that he will see to it that we secure the thirty (30) lacs mentioned in our letter of the 14th inst. should we require them, and it is only a question whether the remittances shall be made direct from New York or through London. On this point he is cabling to Sir Hardman Lever in New York and will advise our Committee there: hence should we require remittances to India, and should it be decided that they go via London, you will have no difficulty in securing them up to the figure mentioned, at the Government rate, if you will get into touch with Mr. Lucas, the Financial Secretary. It is of course understood that you will not communicate with him on this matter unless the New York Committee requests funds remitted to us in India.

Regarding the manner of the remittances to Persia, we would thank you to act according to the arrangements set forth in the letter enclosed to the Secretary of the Treasury. If upon receipt of remittances instructions from New York, you will get in touch with Mr. Dudley Ward of the Treasury he will attend to the transmission of the Krans to us in Persia. You will no doubt agree with him as to the necessary receipts in exchange for your cheque and also the form of your instructions to him as to the name of the party and the Bank in which our Committee desires the funds placed.

You will notice that Krans will be put to our credit at the rate of thirty (30) Krans to the £ sterling, and there will be an adjustment of such rate some period after each transaction. This adjustment may be either up or down, but in case it should be against us we authorize you to pay to the Treasury such balances as they may claim. Should it be in our favor, kindly receive any balances for our account and advise the Committee in New York. You will note that we are to enjoy the same rate for Remittances as the British Government enjoys itself.

We are sending a copy of this letter to our Committee in New York.

Thanking you very sincerely to give these matters your kind attention,

We are

Very sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

by

DIRECTOR.
EXHIBIT "F".

15th August 1918.

Mr. Sayre
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
26 Broad St., E. C. 2

Dear Mr. Sayre,

Enclosed please find copy of letter addressed this day to Mr. C. V. Vickrey, the Secretary of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, which will explain to you the arrangements regarding making of remittances to us in Perisa, which is alternative to the one described in our letter of even date.

In case you are advised that the Committee in New York approves this plan, we would be very much obliged if you would take it up with Mr. Dudley Ward and make the necessary arrangements. Upon this being done we would like to have this credit telegraphically confirmed to us by the British Treasury. The Foreign Office will know how to reach us—Mr. Oliphant in particular will know our movements.

Trusting it will be possible for you to arrange this matter for us, and thanking you for your courtesy,

We are,

Sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

By

H.P.T

Director.
Dear Mr. Baker,

Regarding the purchase of the aforementioned text...

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
August 16, 1918

CHARLES V. VICKREY
1 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

FOLLOWING FROM BOMBAY QUOTE CABLE HOLMES RECEIVED FORD TRUCKS UNAVAILABLE INDIA THERE IS A PROSPECT OF SHORT CROP INDIA PROBABLY NO EXPORT FOODSTUFF WOULD BE ALLOWED ALLEN URMIA AND LAMME TABRIZ HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM TEBIRAN AND SAY THAT HARVESTS ARE GOOD IMPORTS SEED OR FOODSTUFF UNNECESSARY MEDICAL RELIEF AND PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD GREATLY NEEDED WHY WASHING SODA TRANSPORT FROM HERE TO PERSIA DIFFICULT WHAT SUPPLIES IS POST BRINGING SUGGEST HE FURNISH HIS OWN TRANSPORT AND THREE EXTRA FORD TRUCKS COOK UNQUOTE

ROBERT LANSING SECY OF STATE

August 16, 1918

VICKREY
1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

FOLLOWING FROM JUDSON LONDON QUOTE WAITING TRANSPORTATION ALL GOING WELL PERSIA EXCHANGE DIFFICULT SILVER LACKING THERE ALTHOUGH PROBABLY ENDEAVORING MAKE ARRANGEMENT MAY NEED AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE YOUR LAST TWO DRAFTS JUST AUTHORIZED FOREIGN OFFICE MY REQUEST SECRETARY OF STATE INDIA HAS CABLED VICEROY FACILITATE OUR GROUP THERE END QUOTE

ROBERT LANSING SECY OF STATE
True Reading.

Teheran, August 13, 3 P.M.

American Consul,
Bombay.

For Cook—Eighty thousand of abandoned refugees reported coming to Hamadan without food or funds. Epidemics prevalent. Shedd and others died cholera. Can you hasten with relief.

- Caldwell.

Telegram received August 20, 1918, 7 A.M.
Confirmation sent August 20, 1918, 11 A.M.
Confirmation received
COPY OF LETTER FROM REV. DR. E. W. MC DONELL, PERSIAN RELIEF COMM.

Bombay, India
August 20, 1918

COPY FOR DR. MAC CALLUM

Rev. George T. Scott, Sec.
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I am writing to you this morning in your double capacity as related to both the Board and the Relief Committee.

Our journey as far as Bombay was uneventful and slow. We have received many courtesies by the way, from the American and British ambassadors in Japan, from U.S. consuls and British governors all along the way. Newspaper men in various places were "on to us" and begged for "stuff" which was given to them discreetly.

We arrived in Bombay during the week August 5-10. Here also we have found the officials of every class most sympathetic as regards our mission and ready to aid us in every way possible to get into Persia and to accomplish our errand of relief. Three of our number have been invited to visit H.R. the Viceroy and they leave today.

A few days ago we received the word which has doubtless reached you, of the exodus of our people from their homes to the south. This came from Minister Caldwell; not a word was said about the missionaries. We have telegraphed asking for more detailed information.

Our committee is busy now purchasing supplies for clothes and bedding and also supplies of various kinds for our missionaries who may be only less destitute than the people. Every assistance is being given us by the authorities at this end in the matter of transportation. We lunched yesterday with the commander in chief who assured us of his readiness to give us assistance, except that he would not be able to transport our material for us from Bagdad to Hamadan. Our own transport facilities are insufficient to take everything in at one trip. The rains will make it difficult to do it in relays. Other trucks can be purchased but it is said to be impossible to secure the necessary men to run and care for them. We shall meet the difficulty somehow and get our supplies in, though I fear there will be some delay and consequent suffering for our people. It is understood and accepted by us that this relief we are asking in is to be ministered without respect to race or creed.

I was delighted and grateful to God to find here in Bombay the Allens and the Lemmings. Mr. & Mrs. Allen have been of great assistance to us in planning for the needs of the refugees. Mr. Allen has a wonderful story to tell which ought to thrill those who hear it.

They will reach you as soon as this letter will so I need not speak of the things that have been happening. I am sorry I cannot give you any more definite information with reference
to recent events. We know only the bare fact of the exodus in large numbers. Of course, we shall cable any necessary news we receive. A great task awaits us - the housing, feeding and clothing the great multitude who probably will be able to bring out nothing with them. An in October the rains will be upon them. The commission, as the plans are now, expects to get away from here the last of this month and at the earliest it will be the first week in October before they reach Hamadan. For this reason I have asked and received permission to go on ahead of the party, Mr. Bentley probably going with me, in the hope that I can be of some service or at least give heart to our afflicted people, and learn something definite about our missionaries. I may leave tomorrow or the day after.

August 21st.

Since writing the above we have received the following telegram from Mr. Caldwell:

"American Consul, Bombay: For Cook: Eighty thousand of abandoned refugees reported coming to Hamadan without food or funds. Epidemics prevalent. Shedh and others died cholera. Can you hasten with relief?"

This is terrible news. We are cabling this to the committee. The word "others" is ambiguous. It may mean other missionaries or other Syriacs.

I leave tomorrow at eleven o'clock. Either Mr. Holmes or Mr. Maynard will go with me. We shall take necessary drugs.

Aside from the epidemics there will be the very difficult problem of locating this great multitude and housing them. There will naturally be opposition on the part of the local government and people. We have no definite knowledge as to whether the missionaries are on their way out with the people or not. If they are they will be in sore straits. We are buying supplies to meet their needs so far as we can estimate them.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that Mr. Allen has volunteered his services to the Committee and will go back with us. With his intimate knowledge of the people and workers, the two languages and his great executive ability, his services will be invaluable. Our committee here will take action on it today, subject of course to the approval of the committee in New York. It is no small sacrifice Mr. Allen is making to turn around and go back under all the circumstances and I am exceedingly grateful that we are to have his services in meeting this great emergency.

I am sorry to say that I have no further word about Robert. When the relief workers withdrew from the southern Caucasus he decided to remain with the purpose of working his way south and joining the Syriacs in Salmas or the missionaries in Urumia. Mr. Allen says they have no word about him. God knows and has been with him. Very cordially,

(signed) E.W. McDowell
Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 Fifth-ninth St., East,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:-

The following two cablegrams have been sent to Dr. Judson. The first was to the American Embassy in London, and the second to the American Consul in Cairo, Egypt.

"CABLE WHEN LEAVING EACH COUNTRY. WELL INCLUDING POSTS. BETTINA."

"CABLEGRAM PADDOCK PERSIA EIGHTY THOUSAND ARMENIAN REFUGEES FLED URUMIA SHERID DIED CHOLERA SAINKALEH. COOK ARRIVED BOMBAY. CABLE ADDRESS UNIVERSITY CHICAGO ARNETT. CABLE WHEN LEAVING EACH COUNTRY. BETTINA."

Mr. Vickrey's name is signed to the latter simply to assure continuity in our correspondence with Dr. Judson. The words, University, Chicago, Arnett were inserted at the request of Mr. David A. Robertson, Secretary of the President.

The full cablegram which has been delayed in reaching our office from Persia is as follows:-

"A cablegram from Gordon Paddock from Kasvin, Aug. 15, reports that the Rev. William A. Shedd died of cholera at Sainkaleh, Aug. 7th. The cablegram further reports that nearly all the Syrian and Armenian refugees, about 80,000 had passed Sainkaleh by the fifth."
It is quite apparent that the Syrian and Armenian refugees have been compelled to flee to the central part of Persia and Dr. Shedd and the other missionaries were forming a rear guard to the fleeing host, when he was stricken with cholera.

Cook and party have arrived in Bombay. Dr. Wilfred Post sails from Seattle September 13th. He will be glad to take anything you may care to forward to Dr. Judson and it may be addressed to Dr. Wilfred Post, c/o Frank C. Jackson, 765 Empire Building, Seattle, Washington.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

H.C.J. AK
No copy may be sent to any person in the Middle East.

Please note that all communications will be handled with the utmost confidentiality.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

M.J.

[Handwritten note]
August 23, 1918.

Mrs. R. A. Judson,
1145-59th Street, East,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

I thank you for your very kind note of the twenty-first. You may be sure that anything that comes to our office, in regard to the Persian work, will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

It is no trouble to us. We look upon it as a privilege to have some little part in the very important work Dr. Judson has undertaken. I had hoped to go to Persia on this Commission myself, but as the political side of the work developed, I felt that as a Canadian it was better for me to withdraw.

The fact reported by Dr. Cook that the harvest in Persia has been a good one will make the work of the Commission very much easier and I have no doubt that already the situation has been somewhat relieved. I enclose copy of a report received by the Presbyterian Board in regard to conditions in Hamadan last April. This is especially interesting to me as showing that the Persians, in order to save their faces, were doing something to help the poor people.

Two other items of news have come through the Presbyterian Board. I wonder if they have been sent on to you. One is that Dr. Jordan of Teheran, the chairman of our relief committee there, is convalescing from typhus. We are glad to know that he is recovering. We had not heard that he had been sick. The other is the death of Dr. Shedd of Urumia. He died of cholera on the seventh at a place called Sain
I thank you for your very kind note of the Committee, for your kind offer to arrange for your office to be used as a coroner's court. I regret the personal work will be finished to you as soon as possible.

I am happy to know that you are coming to New York to the Annual Convention to be held in May. I have been a member of the Convention for many years and have always been glad to have an opportunity to attend. I hope that you will have a good time and enjoy yourself.

The last several years have been a busy one for me, but I have been able to do a good job. I have been working on several projects, and I hope to finish them soon. I have been working on a number of other projects, and I hope to finish them soon as well.

I think it is important to support our community and I hope that you will continue to do so.

Thank you for your kind note.
Kelah. He was the leading Missionary in all that part of Persia and a man greatly beloved. His loss will be deeply felt by his associates and by the native people.

The Christian population of Urumia apparently has been forced to flee to the south, as the same cablegram that informed us of the death of Dr. Shedd, says that eighty thousand refugees were two days in advance of Dr. Shedd. It looks as if the missionaries had seen all the people get off safely and then followed them to act as a rear guard.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post is still here. His plan was to sail from Seattle on the fifth of September with Miss Phelps, a trained nurse, who has seen much service in Turkey. There has been a delay in getting Miss Phelps' passport and also in the purchase of seven additional Ford trucks, which may necessitate Dr. Post's going on the next steamer which sails on September twenty-sixth. We will keep you informed as to the movements of the various members of the party.

In view of the changed situation in Urumia, the Presbyterian Board is now thinking of sending out some of the missionaries from Persia, who are home on furlough. They are very anxious to return and if it is possible, a group of five or six may start soon to help take care of those eighty thousand refugees.

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. MacCallum.
The Education of Women in the 20th Century and the Challenges of the 21st Century

The education of women has been a topic of interest for centuries. In the 20th century, women's education saw significant advancements. The education system in most countries started to provide equal opportunities for girls and boys. Women were allowed to pursue higher education in fields such as science, engineering, and medicine. This led to a significant increase in women's participation in the workforce and led to a greater number of women taking up leadership roles in various sectors.

However, in the 21st century, women still face several challenges in the education sector. The gender gap in education still exists in many countries. Women often face barriers such as cultural and economic constraints, which prevent them from accessing quality education. Moreover, the lack of female role models in the educational system can also discourage girls from pursuing higher education.

In conclusion, while significant progress has been made in the education of women, there is still a long way to go to ensure that women have equal access to education and equal opportunities in the workforce.
Casvin,
Dated August 22, 1918.
Rec'd. 24th, 5:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
August 22nd, 6 p.m.

The last reports probably about forty thousand refugees expected to arrive Hamadan, fifteen thousand are said to have been massacred or died enroute. British organizing refugee camps, hospitals, but our assistance required immediately. With the approval of the Legation I expect to visit Hamadan to help to organize work with the American missionaries pending the arrival of the American relief committee but it is believed it is not advisable to transfer my Consular office already established at this most central point. American committee Armenian Syrian Relief New York should be advised funds needed at once, may be transmitted to treasurer Presbyterian mission or to me here because there is not communication with Vanneman treasurer or the other members of the Persian Committee. British staff here has been informed that five thousand christians including nineteen Americans do not leave Urima therefore it is very possible Shedds were only missionaries to leave. Full details not yet received.

Paddock.
It is hereby recorded that on Monday the 19th, August 1918, Mr. Heizer, American Consul, Mr. Manwarin, Manager of the Eastern Bank and Mr. Brown, Agent of the Imperial Bank of Persia together with Dr. Levy, visited and inspected the various institutions belonging to the American Relief Fund for Armenians and Syrians and under the administration of Dr. Levy.

The two serais near Bab-el-Nozam which are occupied by women and children are in charge of a capable Matron. The living accommodation is on the first floor and is composed of a considerable number of small rooms which are well ventilated and comfortable. The refugees spend the greater part of the day in these rooms and at sundown they ascend to the roof where they pass the night as cool and comfortable as any of the inhabitants in this city. The women are inclined to be indolent but they look healthy and well cared for. The children were fine sturdy specimens and romped about and played in the shady courtyard as if thoroughly happy. There is an ample supply of water on tap and good bath and washing accommodation. The whole place was clean and had a healthy atmosphere about it.

The Boys' school appears to be run on very good lines. The accommodation is scarcely adequate but all is clean and healthy. The boys were particularly attractive, sturdy, well disciplined manly boys. They reflect great credit on those responsible for them.

The home for young women is a fine large house with fine large rooms and plenty of air. This house was in charge of a very capable Matron and all was in perfect order. The house was as clean as it is humanly possible to keep it.

The school for little girls were also a splendid house and in splendid order. The children were all disciplined and looked clean and healthy. The matron and teachers appear to have their heart in the great work they are doing.

Doctor Levy has achieved a splendid success.

(Sgd.) Oscar S. Heizer,
American Consul.

M. Manwarin,
Manager, The Eastern Bank Ltd.

David Brown,
Agent, Imperial Bank of Persia.
AMERICAN
DIPLOMATIC AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL,
CAIRO, EGYPT

August 29, 1918.

Dr. H. P. Judson,
Cairo.

Sir:

I beg to quote as follows two telegrams for you received at this Agency and Consulate-General on the 3rd and 26th instant, respectively:

"From Department of State, Washington, dated August 2nd—
For Doctor Judson from Mr. Creel, Chairman, Committee on Public Information. Mr. Creel says he understands that Leland R. Robinson has stated that he has been authorized by Creel to write articles and reports without any reference to your larger authority. Mr. Creel wishes you to know that he is not acquainted with Robinson and has given no such authorization."

"From American Embassy, Rome, dated August 27th—
For Judson following cable received from New York quote cable when leaving each country well including posts Bettina Judson unquote."

Very respectfully yours,

For Mr. Hampson Cary,
Agent and Consul-General,

By

Secretary.

File No.
American
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

August 30, 1948

Mr. F. C. Ziegler

Giza:

Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that I am now in receipt of your letter of August 24th, 1948, conveying your appointment as the newly-appointed American Chargé d'Affaires, General Consul and Consul-General to the Kingdom of Egypt.

I am happy to inform you that your credentials are accepted by this Department, and that you are hereby accredited as Chargé d'Affaires, General Consul and Consul-General to the Kingdom of Egypt.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

F. C. Ziegler

Chargé d'Affaires, General Consul and Consul-General

[Stamp]
RS

Bombay,
Undated.
Rec'd. August 30, 1918, 3:05 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

For Vickrey,

LUPTON.

HAG.
Commissioner expense August 30th to November 1st.

The Secretary reports:

[Text not legible]
August 30, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Judson:

Following cable forwarded to Dr. Judson at your request with the additional information that we had forwarded $200,000 for additional supplies to be purchased in India and forwarded to Baghdad.

"DEED RECEIVED recording write ALICE BETTINA TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDITIONAL FORWARD COCK BOMBAY STEPHEN TROWBRIDGE CAIRO DR. LAVY BAGHDAD OUR COMMITTEE"

Also giving him the names of our committeemen both in Cairo and in Baghdad. Dr. Macallum is forwarding to you under separate cover, a long letter from our Committee at Teheran; although late in being received here in the office here it is extremely valuable for its detailed description.

Sincerely yours,

CVV-RG
I. 17184/B.

General Staff - Intelligence,
2nd Echelon,
G.H.Q., E.E.F.
1st September, 1918.

PRATT JUDSON, Esq.,
Shepheard's Hotel,
CAIRO.

Sir,

I enclose herewith a Canal Zone Permit for yourself and your party to proceed to PORT SAID to-morrow, September the 2nd.

I have arranged that Capt. CALLENDAR shall meet you at the station, PORT SAID, on your arrival at 3.40 pm.

He will take you to the Divisional Naval Transport Officer who has full instructions for your onward journey.

I have asked Capt. CALLENDAR to do his utmost to arrange accommodation for you as requested, and I hope that he will be successful.

He is also arranging with the Customs for you to receive your pistol before you leave EGYPT.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Lieut-Colonel, G.S.I.
Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner to inform you that His Excellency has received the following message for you from Mr. Balfour, with the request that it should be handed to you on your arrival in Egypt.-

"In view of advance of Turks in Azerbaijan, vast numbers of Jelus or Assohria Christians are fleeing from Bijar in direction Hamadan. While Military Authorities are arranging for quarters for them outside the town, there are thousands of women and children and sick and wounded who are entirely destitute and starving. A relief Committee is being formed, of which H.M. Consul at Hamadan will be a member, to assist destitute. Information on 16th was to the effect that 40,000 Assohria refugees had already passed through Bijar to Hamadan. Some had been robbed of everything and many had died of sickness and starvation on road. A report from Bijar estimates number of Refugees will be 80,000, temporary hospital has been established at that town and medical service and food are being sent from Hamadan. While I have authorised H.M. Minister in Teheran to expend for relief of these destitutes certain sums of money which had been granted for famine relief, it is evident that these sums will be totally inadequate for relief in question. In view, therefore, of the purposes of

Pratt Judson Esquire,

Chairman, American-Persian Relief Commission,

C/o American Diplomatic Agent, C A I R O .
"of your Commission, I hasten to bring above
"facts to your notice and feel sure that your
"Commission will do its utmost to alleviate
"suffering and destitution in question, as the
"present juncture appears to afford just such
"an opportunity as your organisation is designed
"to meet.

"I understand United States Minister at
"Teheran has telegraphed direct to those
"members of American Relief Commission who are
"at present in Bombay to hasten their arrival
"at Hamadan.

"I am also informing Archbishop Canterbury
"whose Mission for Nestorians have for many
"years past been interested in those districts".

Mr. Balfour further wishes you to be
informed that the cost of the passage for yourself
and your two friends from Egypt to Bombay amounts
to Forty-four Pounds Sterling each, and to request
you to be so good as to leave a cheque with

£44.

£132.

Sir Reginald Wingate for the sum of One hundred and
Thirty-two Pounds Sterling, made payable to the
Assistant Financial Secretary, War Office, London.

I am to request you very kindly to forward
this cheque to the Residency through the American
Diplomatic Agency in Cairo; and to add that the
passages for your party from Bombay to Persia will
be
be arranged by the Government of India.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]
August 31st 1918.

Sir,

A further telegram has now been received from Mr. Balfour dated August 30th, requesting the High Commissioner to inform you that majority of unfit Jelus are being sent not to Hamadan but to Baqubah and that in the circumstances it would be far preferable that American-Persian Relief Commission should afford help at latter place and not at Hamadan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]

Pratt Judson Esquire,

C/o The American Diplomatic Agent,

CAIRO.
The following telegram from Mrs. Charles A. Douglas was intended for the Armenian-Syrian Relief Workers' Conference in New York September 19-20, but arrived after the conference adjourned. Mr. Douglas died of typhus contracted in relief work, and was one of the score of missionaries who have given their lives in relief service, and for whom memorial services were held at the closing session of the conference. Mrs. Douglas likewise contracted typhus, but recovered and had reached the Pacific Coast when she sent the following telegram:

C. V. VICKREY

PERSIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE 1 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

"IN TEHERAN AND OTHER CITIES MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROSTRATED ON STREETS FROM EXHAUSTION AND DYING. IN HAMADAN HEAD AND ARMS OF TWO CHILDREN REMAINED TO TELL STORY: BODIES WERE PROBABLY EATEN AFTER DYING FROM STARVATION. PEOPLE GATHERED AT SLAUGHTER HOUSE DAILY WITH SMALL VESSELS TO COLLECT BLOOD AS IT FLOWED OUT OF TROUGH. PEOPLE GRAZING IN FIELDS LIKE CATTLE. CHILDREN CAME TO OUR REST HOUSES WITH FLESH HANGING ON BONES LIKE RAGS, VOICE GONE BUT EYES PLEADING AND IMPLORING FOR A CRUST. THE MEMORY OF THEIR EMACIATED BODIES SHALL REMAIN FOREVER WITH ME"

EVA BALLIS DOUGLAS
E. T. Co. : CAIRO.

Via Eastern

Official Instructions

To Receiver's Name: Secstate

Address: Washington

131 Thirtieth from Judson quote Thank Creel for message stop Think Robinson should be recalled for military duty stop Following for Vickrey quote Cable August twentieth received assume additional funds sent Teheran direct suggest further ample amounts wait us there by October endquote signed Judson endquote

Gary
Diplomatic Agent

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded subject to the conditions printed on back of this form, by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and Address of Sender
(Not to be telegraphed.)
CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise, and whether working in connection with the Company or not), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the telegraph was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of or in connection with the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

September 5th, 1918.

Dr. P. W. MacCallum,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. MacCallum:

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, I report the text of the telegram just received from Dr. W. J. Wanless, one of the missionaries of our Board in India whose hospital is at Miraj:

"Cook has incipient tuberculosis advise Miraj condition improving favorable outlook perhaps able proceed Persia next spring. Suggest family join him."

Very faithfully yours,

RES/C.

(signed) Robert E. Spear
CHARLES V. VICKERY

2 MADISON AVE, NEW YORK

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM CAIRO QUOTE LEAVING ON THE SECOND SEPTEMBER BOMBAY IN A FORTNIGHT ADDRESS IN CARE OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BOMBAY. DIRECT ADVICES PERSIA CONFIRM YOUR CABLE HOPE LARGE FUNDS HAVE BEEN SENT TEHERAN DIRECT CABLED COOK NOT WAIT FOR ME SIGNED JUDSON UNQUOTE

ROBT. LANSING, SECY OF STATE

7:28 PM
Cairo, September 6, 1918.

American Consul,
Bombay.

Sixth following from Newyork via Rome for Harry Pratt Judson quote Deed received recorded write Alice Bettina stop Committee Cairo Troubridge Cleland Hoyman Gutney American Consul Bagdad lavy Consul stop twohundred thousand additional forwarded Cook Bombay through London total threehundred thousand stop. Important Committee Conference New York. 1920 attended every state city fixing financial goal organizing nations wide campaign for twelve months budget kindly cable promptly your best estimate total needs next twelve months adequate for all probable emergency and considering probable rehabilitation demands Northern Persia Caucasus elsewhere within year Vickrey unquote.

- Gary Diplomatic Agent.
Cairo, September 6, 1918.

American Consul,
Bombay.

Sixth following from New York via Rome for Harry Pratt Judson quote Deed received recorded write Alice Bettina stop Committee Cairo Troubridge Cleland Hoyman Gutney American Consul Bagdad Iavy Consul stop two hundred thousand additional forwarded Cook Bombay through London total three hundred thousand stop. Important Committee Conference New York. 1920 attended every state city fixing financial goal organizing nations wide campaign for twelve months budget kindly cable promptly your best estimate total needs next twelve months adequate for all probable emergency and considering probable rehabilitation demands Northern Persia Caucasus elsewhere within year Vickrey unquote.

- Gary Diplomatic Agent.
September 11, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

Your letter of the seventh was received. I am very sorry for the delay in sending the cables that have come to us from Dr. Judson and others. I enclose herewith copies of all that we have recently received.

The cablegram from Bombay has just come to us this morning. Evidently it was held up at the State Department. The cable from Casvin has also been received only this morning.

The news in regard to Dr. Cook's illness is very sad indeed and must be a very great disappointment to him as well as to the other members of the Commission. No doubt Dr. Judson will see him in India and we hope to hear by that time more in detail about the plans which have been formed for carrying on the relief work.

Dr. Post sailed from Seattle yesterday with a large amount of medical and surgical supplies and of condensed milk for use in Persia. He also took six auto trucks for transport and one Ford car for himself.

Another party composed of seven people, two men and five women, all of whom have seen missionary service either in Persia or Turkey will sail on the sixth of November.

We think of Dr. Judson today as sailing somewhere across the Indian Ocean. He
September 11, 1918

Mr. Henry E. Jacob

30 East 57th Street

New York, New York

Dear Mr. Jacob:

Your letter of the 24th recent.

I have your copy of your letter in

receiving the official copies that you have sent me personally.

I am sorry to inform you that I have recently received

an order of the United States Department for the

appointment from your bureau for the

position of

The name is certainly of

Different to very many things and may be a very

great disappointment to me as well as to the

Commission of the Committee of Defense. We have been

ordered to leave the United States and we hope to have

notices to this effect before we leave. Please advise us

of your wishes to retain the present plan for

the future.

I am ready for a return to Europe.

We have received your letter of

requiring a large amount of material and the

supply of supplies and other materials for

the future. We have been notified that you

have been made one of the

Because the war may have five years, we are

opposed to sending troops at this time to any country of

Europe and one of our plans for

future action is to

continue some work at the French
camp. We think of this as an opportunity to

continue some work for the French government.
Mrs. Judson

-2-

is to be in Bombay on the sixteenth.

With very cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F.W. Macaulay

FWM-AP
Bagdad, September 12, 1918.

American Consul,
Bombay.

Chauffeurs unobtainable here authorities urge engaging Bombay please help Maynard every possible way bring six with him bank office here from Teheran say Bombay or Bagdad credit good in Persia Suggest leave money Bombay subject to transfer here or Persia. Three thousand refugees now Baqubah many more enroute McKowell Hamdan returning here Sunday.

- Jackson.
Yours, advanced troops force.
From: Portmilaht

B. 1495

The following message for Jodson begins:—

As I am going away for a while, whom do you suggest can take my place on Central section?

Caldwell. ends.
Copy of telegram No. 2787 dated 13th September 1918 from Communication, Basra, to Embarkation, Bombay.

"Mr. Southard United States Consul sailed daylight 13th September due Bombay 17th September. Please inform Dr. Judson American Persian Relief Commission as Southard is most anxious to see Judson."

No. 18/4457/E.

Headquarters of the Embarkation Commandant.
Post Box No. 331.
Bombay, dated the 14th Sept. 1918.

From
The Embarkation Commandant,
Bombay.

To
Stuart Lupton Esq.,
Consul for United States,
Forbes Building, Home Str., Bombay.

Memorandum.

Forwarded for information with the request that
Dr. Judson may be informed accordingly.

Sd.  

for Brig. General.
Embankation Commandant, Bombay.
Hadji Amine-Zarb vice-président
du Conseil supérieur de Commerce
prie M. le Dr. Judson
de lui faire l'honneur de venir dîner chez lui
le mercredi 20/9/31 à 8 heures

R. S. V. P.
CONFIRMATION COPY OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

BOMBAY, INDIA, September 23, 1918.

Bagdad, September 20, 1918, 5 P.M.

Am consul,

Bombay.

For Judson glad you Gosimij. Our definite plans await your arrival immediate work will center Baqubah where total thirtyfive thousand refugees expected camp organised and controlled by military who urge our cooperation along any lines that we suggest authorities willing small group go Persia carry medicines and study relief needs four may go and return stop pending your arrival general movement into Persia uncertain transport food in quantity impossible petrol a problem but think arrangements may be possible Maynard and Allen neened Baqubah immediately McDowell helping Kermanshah for week please wire your approximate date reaching Basra Jackson.

- Am consul Bagdad.
September 26, 1918.

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 E. 59th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

I have received your letter of the twenty-fourth and thank you for it. I enclose copies of reports just received from Persia which show how unspeakably terrible the need there has been. It seems almost beyond belief that such things have been happening in that country, and yet we cannot doubt the testimony of those who write to us.

Mrs. Cook's address is 311 Summit Avenue, Redlands, California. She has heard from Dr. Cook in Miraj, India and the report is very favorable, so much so that Dr. Cook invites his wife to come out to him and she is planning to go. She will sail with the party we are sending to Persia on the sixth of November.

Mrs. Wertheim's address is as follows:-

Wyndygoul, Cos Cob, Connecticut.
Her husband's full name is Maurice Wertheim.

With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. MacAllum.
Sept. 30, 1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 E. 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Judson:

I have been conscious, or perhaps fearful that we were failing to improve our full opportunity of getting into the Chicago papers and before the public information that the public desires concerning Dr. Judson's mission and work.

I am at once referring your letter to our Publicity Department, asking that a statement be prepared and sent to the Chicago papers, but enclose here with a copy of our news bulletin which was sent some time ago to all papers throughout the United States, and to a total mailing list of about 60,000.

Dr. Judson's title is Director of the Commission, and the other members of the party who sailed with Dr. Judson are:

Mr. Maurice Wertheim  Dr. Wilber E. Post

In addition to the above the following reinforcements have been appointed to sail early in November:

Miss Lillie B. Beaber  Mrs. Jos. W. Cook
Miss Margaret W. Dean  Miss Helen Easton
Miss Edna B. Guild  Rev. Hugo A. Muller
Miss Theda B. Phelps  Rev. Chas. R. Pittman
Mrs. Charles R. Pittman

We have no cables from Dr. Judson since the one from Bombay on the 17th, but have a very full and interesting letter concerning financial arrangements with the British Government, the letter having been mailed in Rome. Although the letter is somewhat technical and financial in character, I will see if I can find an extra copy to enclose with this.

Dr. Judson made some exceptionally advantageous arrangements with the British Government, whereby
we can get the benefit of their credit in forwarding remittances to him up to a total of a million dollars.

The magazine "Asia" to which you refer is a high grade magazine, beautifully printed, monthly, twenty-five cents a copy, devoted to the interests of Asia, and we shall be very glad to cooperate in having the article concerning Dr. Judson's work printed by it. We, of course have extra photographs here that we will be very glad to give out for such purposes in case you do not find it convenient to send one from Chicago.

If there are further questions that you desire to ask, please write us freely, for we feel ourselves under a great obligation to you and to the University for having permitted Dr. Judson to go on this important mission, which means more to the cause of humanity and of the Allies than will at once appear.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary

CVV-HN

P. S. Below is a list of the people who sailed in advance of Dr. Judson by way of the Pacific, and who are now in Bagdad or Hamadan:

Rev. Livingston Bentley  
Prof. A. V. W. Jackson  
Harold R. Holmes  
Dr. Wilfred M. Post  
F. Tredwell Smith  
Dr. Jos. W. Cook  
Mrs. A. V. W. Jackson  
Dr. E. W. Mc Dowell  
Leland Rex Robinson  
Roland S. Vaile

When you have finished with the enclosed letters from England, we would appreciate having you return them for our files.
THE PHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN DATED OCTOBER 2, 1918.

The Commission headed by Dr. Judson, on its way to Persia, is scattered along the Pacific at Kermanshah and Harakiri, Seattle and Bombay. Influenza is spreading rapidly and the retail price of a pound of quinine is $125.00. The American Relief Commission has an enormous supply of medicine which is very much needed, together with a stock of cotton, cotton clothing for the poor, two motors, Ford trucks, etc. The British military forces have requested that headquarters be established in Mesopotamia at Baku Baal between Kermanshah and Bagdad where refugees from the Urumiah district, persons not of military age and women, are being maintained, reported from 50,000 to 70,000; those of military age being pressed into service.

In order to care for the poor and the refugees in Teheran and in other parts of Persia, it can be seen from the foregoing that additional funds and help will be necessary. It has been reported that about 15,000 Armenian refugees have come from Baku to Resht. There are prospects of them returning.

Without further assistance the American missionaries and Legation staff will be unable to carry on the work during the winter, as three of the American missionaries died as result of hard work. Dr. Cook of the Commission is returning to America as he was taken suddenly ill at Bombay.
THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE PROVISIONS MADE FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

To prevent the spread of disease, it is necessary to ensure adequate sanitation and hygiene in all public places. This includes proper waste management, clean water supply, and the promotion of healthy practices.

Data from recent studies indicate that the current level of public health measures is insufficient to prevent the recurrence of outbreaks. Therefore, recommendations for improving public health conditions are urgently needed.

Specifically, the following measures are suggested:

1. Increase investment in public health infrastructure.
2. Enhance surveillance and early detection systems.
3. Promote public health education and awareness campaigns.
4. Implement strict quarantine and isolation protocols.
5. Strengthen international cooperation and coordination.

In conclusion, the prevention and control of diseases require a comprehensive and integrated approach. All stakeholders must work together to ensure the well-being of the population.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1918.

In reply refer to
NE - 891.49/93 and
891.00/1023

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary:

American Committee for
Armenian and Syrian Relief,
One Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

There is enclosed, herewith, a paraphrase of a telegram received from the American Legation at Teheran, dated October 2, 1918, regarding the American Relief Commission now en route to Persia with supplies, and giving information relative to the conditions in Persia.

A telegram has been received from the American Minister to Persia dated September 25, 1918, stating that Consul Paddock reported that more than half of the inhabitants at Kasbin are incapacitated on account of an epidemic of influenza, and stating that he is investigating a report that about 300 indigent Americans have come from Baku to Rasht.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

(signed) WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:
Paraphrase of telegram #16, from
Teheran, dated October 2, 1918.
Paraphrase of telegram.

Teheran, October 7th, 1918.

American Consul,
Bagdad.

The American Committee of Teheran desires to bring to the attention of the American Persian Relief Commission the following things:

FIRST. It is imperative some members of the Commission come to Teheran immediately, understand from the situation and lend assistance.

SECOND. Transport, supplies, medicines, money, needed.

THIRD. Financial situation here impossible, drafts unsaleable. If possible bring large quantities gold coin.

FOURTH. We can supply Hamadan no further funds at the present moment.

Caldwell
American Minister.
From Consul
Teheran, Persia. 

October 7, 1918.

APPOINTMENT OF FOOD COMPTROLLER FOR TEHERAN.

The Persian Cabinet has recently announced the appointment of Mr. Lambert Molitor, a Belgian subject, as food comptroller for Teheran and district, upon whom has been conferred full power to deal with the food situation.

An effort is being made to fill the government granaries, and to that end an order has been issued requiring half of all the grain brought into Teheran to be turned over to the food comptroller at the current market price. Grain is being bought as rapidly as possible in the provinces, and those farmers who do not sell to the government will forfeit 10% of their grain each month.

A supply of flour is delivered to bakers daily and the price of bread has been fixed at 3 krans (kran - .179) per man (6 1/2 lbs.). The normal price of bread is 1.1 krans per man. The yield of grain being good this year, it is believed that with proper and timely governmental control the price of bread will be kept at the price named and a repetition of the deplorable food situation of the past year will be avoided.

N. C. 331.
Chicago, April 1, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

In further reference to the cablegrams received February 15th last via commercial lines from Tiflis, and signed Elmer, Arroll, Maynard, I again call your attention to my note on that subject dated February 18th, and, further, enclosed letter from Dr. Wilber E. Post to me under date of March 26. Dr. Post had the closest contact with British authorities of any of the Commission, and knows absolutely what he is talking about.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey
1 Madison Avenue
New York City
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

Hotel Maude, Baghdad.
October Eighth, Nineteen Eighteen.

Dear Dr. Judson:

May I suggest three matters on which I would appreciate your advice, if you are able to give them any consideration at present?

(1) Dr. Cook asked me, at the time of his arrival in Japan, to become Secretary of the Commission, and I have been serving since that time. I assume that former arrangements will either be reaffirmed by you, or changed, in the near future.

Do you wish me to continue Secretary of the Commission?

If so, should your Commission papers, and those of Dr. Post and Mr. Wertheim, be combined (in separate personal files, or in the general files) with other records of the Commission to date?

If another is to serve as permanent Secretary, to whom, and at what time, do you wish me to deliver the files?

Are there any Commission papers or records which I might compile especially, and give to you at the present time? or any special reports which I could make for you?

(2) The Publicity Department of Mr. Vickrey's Committee asked me to report the Persian situation for the Associated Press. The publicity secretary and I conferred with Melville Stone, with whom an agreement was made that news cables of the Persian situation should be regularly sent, over my name, through the Associated Press, London, at the expense of the Associated Press. Awaiting your arrival, I have sent no Associated cables to this time. If you consider these news reports wise in our work, and wish to use me in a different capacity, arrangements could be made with Mr. Stone to transfer this to another member of the Commission.

(3) The Committee on Public Information, Washington, (through Will Irwin, director of foreign publicity) appointed me its representative in Persia, to use, within reasonable limits, what funds of the Committee my colleagues in relief work might deem wise in interpreting the good will of America towards Persia. The arrangement was
#2 Dr. Judson.

to employ Commission funds, to be reimbursed to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in America, by the Committee on Public Information. To the present, of course, I have taken no steps in this matter.

We are very happy in the prospect of the coming assignment of duties.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
Baghdad.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
October 14, 1918.

In reply refer to
ME 691.00/1027

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary
American Committee for
Armenian and Syrian Relief,
One Madison Avenue, New York City.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of the following telegram dated
Bombay, September 29, 1918, from Professor Harry P. Judson, which
he desires to have transmitted to you.

"Sail Basra today, thirty-five thousand refugees
Baquibai, shall cooperate British authorities there and then
proceed with small party Teheran. I have bought large quan-
tity clothing refugees, the last two hundred thousand de-
posited Bombay Bank three percent interest, balances possible
Indian purchases. I have to suggest two hundred thousand
more immediately my order Hamadan or Teheran. Years budget
including rehabilitation as at present advised not less than
three millions, it may be double, good crops this year will
help."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed) William Phillips
Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, October 16th, 1918.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
American Committee for Armenian
and Syrian Relief,
One Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

The following telegram has been received from Professor
Harry Pratt Judson through the American Consulate at Bagdad.

"Arrived sixth, all very well. Accept our thanks
for new remittance two hundred thousand Hamadan leave
soon small party Teheran (?) cooperating with British
authorities refugee camp Bagubah near Bagdad. Twenty-
four thousand there now, ten thousand more are expected.
Two thirds Syrian, rest Armenians. I will cable again
departure. Cable and write me here unless otherwise
advised consul will forward."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

William Phillips
Assistant Secretary.
October 19th
1918

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago Illinois

My dear Mrs. Judson:

I give you herewith the full
text of the telegram received yesterday from
Dr. Judson, the substance of which I wired you
last night. I do not know just how long it
will take him to get to Teheran, but should
think he might be there by this time, except for
the fact that Dr. Judson in his cable said he
would wire us when they left Baghdad, and we
have received no second telegram since the one
yesterday reporting the arrival on the 6th at
Baghdad. It looks to me as though the cables
from Busrah had been delayed.

I have no later information as to when
the party is likely to return.

Your message as given in your letter of
October 15th was included in the cablegram which
we sent to Dr. Judson yesterday, the exact text of
which follows:

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE VOTED YOU FULL
POWERS ADJUDICATION ADMINISTRATIVE
PROBLEMS BAGHDAD RELIEF. APPROPRIATION
NUMBER FORTY-SIX NOVEMBER DECEMBER FOUR
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AVAILABLE AS
NEEDED. DRAW THROUGH BRITISH TREASURY
CHANNELS. POST LEAVES HONG KONG NOVEM-
BER FIRST. MRS JUDSON WRITES UNIVERSITY
CABLES RECEIVED. GRACE HERE. ALL WELL.
CAPTAIN IN FRANCE."

We likewise have had no letter since the one from
Rome in which they give us the full report of ar-
rangements with the British Government concerning
finances.

Very sincerely yours,

CVV/FS
American Persian Relief Commission.

Minutes of meeting Oct 23, 1918

Members present:

Dr. H.P. Judson Director and chairman of the meeting.
Mr. M. Wertheim Treasurer
Dr. William Post
Mr. H.R. Holmes Acting Secretary and sub-treasurer
Reverend J.W. Hawkes missionary of the Presbyterian Board, invited to attend, was also present.

The Director called the meeting to order and outlined in general the purposes and scope of the work to be done by the Commission under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, formerly the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. He said that a charter was being obtained from the United States Government when he left America under the new name. He was appointed Director of the American Persian Relief Commission. The Commission was coming to Persia to study the conditions, organize relief work and report to the Committee in New York the conditions with recommendations for reconstruction.

The Director called for a report from Dr. Post. Dr. Post reported first on the conditions at Yange Kand hospital. He said the conditions were in general good, the bedding and wards were clean, the condition of the patients on the whole comfortable and praised the work of Captain Sampey very highly in stamping out Typhus and Smallpox. He recommended that money should be appropriated for the pay of certain of the employees and for clothing and medicines. After discussion it was unanimously voted that 70,000 krans be appropriated for this purpose and the Director ordered that this sum be appropriated on condition the military pay other expenses. Dr. Post then took up the question of a hospital in Hamadan for the sick of the city. He recommended that if possible the present hospital with enclosures to be built in the adjacent yard be used for the destitute sick of the city irrespective of religion, under the direction of Dr. Funk of the Presbyterian Mission. This to be done as soon as it is evacuated by the military and contingent upon its release by them for that purpose. After discussion it was decided to do this and the Director ordered that 150,000 krans be appropriated for this purpose.

The Director ordered Mr. Holmes to act as secretary and sub-treasurer for the Hamadan district, Mr Allen to be alternate in his absence.

Mr. Wertheim presented a budget prepared by Mr. Holmes as follows:

Transmission of wheat from Dolatabad for the missionaries 8000 krans;
Cable orders for payment to refugees from Vickery 50000
Running expenses for the relief rooms 5000

Mr. Wertheim explained his financial arrangements with Mr. Holmes as follows: 250,000 krans or more is to be deposited in the Imperial bank subject to Mr. Holmes order to be expended for various appropriations. For the payment of Urumia relief orders on Dr. Vanneman the following arrangement is to be made: Mr. Wertheim will arrange with Consul Paddock to instruct Eldred to place 150,000 krans to credit of Mr. J.W. Hawkes charging the Vanneman account. This fund to be used for the payment of orders. Up to that time sub-treasurer will loan Hawkes money. Curreny drawn on both until December first 250,000 krans. If Mr. Hawkes wants more than 15000 krans he should ask Paddock for more. In case the Imperial bank should not be able to furnish the currency Mr. Holmes is to wire Mr. Wertheim who will do one of three things:
1st send silver from Teheran.
2nd send gold from Bagdad.
3rd he will wire Eastern bank Bagdad to purchase 21 day sight
Minutes of meeting, Oct. 25, 1932

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the work of the Committee on the American Retail Commission and its recommendations to the House of Representatives.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

The Committee recommended the following:

1. The appointment of a subcommittee to study the effects of the recent economic changes on the retail trade.
2. The preparation of a report on the current state of the retail trade in the United States.
3. The investigation of the effects of the recent banking crisis on the retail trade.
4. The preparation of a report on the current state of the retail trade in the United States.

The minutes were signed by the members present.

[Signatures]

American Retail Commission

Member, Present:

[Names of members present]

Chairman, Peabody

Secretary, W.H. Houghton

Treasurer, J.W. Hawkes

Assistant Secretary, Edward C. Mowry

W. H. Hawkes, President of the American Retail Commission, moved that the Committee's report be accepted and that copies be distributed to the members.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The meeting adjourned.

[Signatures]
bills on Hamadan. The rupees will be paid by Eastern bank Bagdad. They will forward bills to agent Bagdad for collection who will pay over bills in coin to subtreasurer 24 days after presentation or before. Upon receipt of coin advise Wertheim and Maynard.

The above arrangements were approved. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

[Signature]

Oct 23, 1918