Minutes of meeting at Hamadan Oct 24, 1918

Present:

Dr. H.P. Judson Director and Chairman of the meeting.
Mr. M Wertheim Treasurer
Dr. Wilbur Post
Mr. H.R. Holmes Acting Secretary
Reverend J.W. Hawkes
Rev. K. Allen
Mr. Edwards

The chairman called the meeting to order and presented the question of buying wheat for relief purposes. Mr. Edwards was consulted as to the best way of buying wheat. He said that he could probably buy it for the Commission. The Director appointed a committee to do relief work in Hamadan as follows: Mr. Allen chairman, Mr. H.R. Holmes secretary and treasurer, Mr. Hawkes Dr. Funk, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. J. MacMurray. The latter two gentlemen were not to do any active work but to act in an advisory capacity. It was also decided to invite the Persian Governor and the Administrative Commandant to be honorary members of the committee. Mr. Edwards said that he thought that wheat could be purchased at Sultanaabad for 37 toman a Kharwar and transported for 20 toman a Kharwar. Mr. Edwards further advised that this wheat should be turned into the Wheat Control together with wheat contributed by others and sold to the Bakers at thirty toman a kharwar. The money resulting from these sales would be returned to the Commission. He offered to purchase this wheat or to attempt to do so. After discussion it was decided to accept Mr. Edwards offer and buy 2000 kharwars of wheat at this price or the equivalent value at some higher price if Mr. Edwards was unable to obtain it at this price. Mr. Edwards suggested that this wheat be pooled with the wheat obtained from other sources upon the understanding that that tickets for the purchase of three kran bread be distributed to Christians as well as Moslems and Jews. This was agreed to and the Director ordered that money be appropriated for this purpose upon the conditions stated. Mr. Edwards then withdrew.

In addition to the appropriations made in the previous meeting the Director ordered that 114,000 toman be appropriated for relief in the Hamadan district. 54,000 toman of this amount for the loss on purchase and sale of wheat and 20,000 toman for general relief purposes. He also directed that the appropriation of 500 toman for office expenses be increased to 1000 toman. The Director also ordered that the matter of the hospital for which 15,000 toman were appropriated yesterday be left in the hands of the Hamadan Committee just appointed. The work to be done with the cooperation of the labor corps under the Director of Labor of the British army.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

[Signature]
The chairman called the meeting to order. He discussed the question of the labor camps and his interview with the British Director of Labor Major Gauys. The latter told Dr. Judson the following things relative to the labor camps: The men are camped on but not the women; shelters have been ordered and blankets but the latter are slow in coming; it is his policy to send the large families to Bagdad and keep the small families and as far as possible keep the families together; he does not think that the brutality is serious but that orders have been given that no vans shall be sent under non-commissioned officers.

Mr. Wertheim reported that arrangements had been completed with the bank and a credit of 60,000 toman was established. Currency can be drawn on this amount up to December 1, 1918. The fund is in the name of the American Persian Relief Commission. Messrs. Wertheim, Holmes, or Allen have authority to draw on it. He has also arranged for 15,000 Liras to be sent up from Bagdad which will increase the amount available for relief purposes to about 115,000 toman. He made no request for interest. Mr. Wertheim suggested that 25,000 toman of the 60,000 toman which will be returned from the wheat sales be appropriated for general relief instead of the entire 60,000. After discussion this was so ordered by the Director. It was decided to pay for cables from refugees to America asking for help from friends. This was to be sent through Mr. Vickery on a descriptive cable being first sent so that Mr. Vickery would understand the purport of the following cables. This was so ordered by the Director.

It was decided to make loans to deserving refugees upon their note without interest for the first few months, interest being charged after a certain date. The amount of the loan to be limited to the needs of the individual. This was so ordered by the Director.

The conditions upon which the funds were to be expended at Yange Kandat for the hospital here were given to Mr. Allen by Dr. Post. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Later the Director ordered that bread tickets be stamped or printed with "American Persian Relief Commission."

Summary of Appropriations to date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Toman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Expense</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary food transfer</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable orders- Vichery</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yange Kand Hospital</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamadan</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on wheat</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency or general</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. H.R. Holmes
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

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Bagdad.
October 30, 1918.

Amlegation,
Teheran.

Thirtieth For Judson Through Department of State
"Consul Paddock reports ten thousand refugees from
Baku have arrived at Enzeli sick and destitute.
Suggest relief measures on a large scale in case
Turkish forces withdraw from Caucasian territory.
Assume you have full information from Bagdad authorities.
Await your recommendations Meanwhile draw through
London for immediate urgent needs Vickery"

Amconsul, Bagdad.

----

Copy of telegram received October 31, 1918 - 10 A.M.

Copy handed Dr. Judson.
Military Attache's Office.
Tehran. No B I299.
4/II/18.

From Military Attache
H B M's Legation Tehran.
To - Judson Esq,
American Legation, Tehran.

Dear Sir,
The following telegram has just been received from General THOMSON, ENZELI. Begins.

"Have authority of Army Commander to suggest to you the advisability of United States being represented at occupation of BAKU on behalf of Allies by a member of your Mission. Either medical or Financial Member would be equally suitably. Doctor POST arrives KASVIN to-morrow evening, November 4th. ends."

Yours Faithfully

[Signature]

Captain,
for Military Attache Tehran.

Judson
American Legation.
General Thomson,
British Military Headquarters,
Kasvin.

Despatch received stop have advised Dr. Post to
go Paku.

Judson.
October 28th 1918.

To, G.O.C. Morperforce,

From, Colonel W.H. WILCOX,

REPORT re PERSIAN REFUGEES.

From October 11th until October 27th I have been staying at ENZELI, and have visited RESHT on two occasions while there.

Large numbers of destitute and emaciated Persian refugees are to be seen along the roads in the RESHT and ENZELI districts, and all along the road to MENJIL. There is no doubt that these people are starving and most of them are only scantily clothed in filthy rags. Numerous dead bodies are found at ENZELI, KAZIAN and RESHT and along the roads daily. Along the roadside one sees refugees who are lying ill and dying. It is said that there are about 2,000 Persian refugees at ENZELI. It was a common occurrence to see them eating garbage collected out of the refuse heaps in the town, and they receive no help whatever from the Persian population of RESHT and ENZELI.

At a conference with the Persian Government of ENZELI, The Mayor, Persian Doctors and the Town Commandant on Medical matters which I attended, it was obvious that the Persian municipal authorities of ENZELI resented most strongly the presence of their own refugee country people, and they showed scant sympathy towards them. I believe the attitude of the local Persians at RESHT is similar. These refugees are KURDS and PERSIANS and the districts from which they come are known. They are too weak and destitute to help one another.

It is a most urgent need that something be done quickly for these unfortunate people who are dying daily in scores.

Some system of organisation and government seems to be absolutely necessary and Persia is quite unable to furnish this.

(SIGNED) W.H. WILCOX, Colonel, A.M.S.
American Legation,  
Teheran, Persia.

-----

Bagdad.  
October 28, 1918.

AmLegation,  
Teheran.

Twenty-eighth For Judson "Executive Committee voted you full powers adjudication administrative problems Bagdad relief. Appropriation number forty-six November December four hundred thousand dollars available as needed Draw through British Treasury channels Post leaves Hongkong November first Misses Judson writes University cables received Grace here All well Captain in France McCallum Victory"

Amconsul  
Bagdad.

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Copy of telegram received October 29, 1918 - 8 A.M.
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

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Resht.
(no date)

American Legation,
Teheran.

Local Armenian Relief Committee request me maintain twenty-five bed hospital Baku refugees. Their fund however scarcely adequate other needs. Will your committee provide hospital 150 tomans initial expense. five hundred per month from October twentieth.

Frame.

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Copy of telegram received October 31, 1918 - noon.

Copy handed Dr. Judson.
Paraphrase of message received from Professor Judson for Mr. Vickrey, Through the American Legation at Teheran, Dated November 2nd, 1918.

Cablegrams have been received and credit noted for November and December. Authority organization relates to whole of Persian Relief and not merely to Bagdad Refugees. Committees temporarily appointed - chairman, Baqubah McDowell, their (?) chairman Enzeli Reht. Repatriation of Enzeli refugees expected soon. Repatriation of Baqubah via Norshanskul not probable until next spring. Relief measures being investigated and when arrangements made you will be informed. Two hundred dollars has been provided for enlargement of Hamadan Hospital and wheat for the winter. The Hamadan Committee consists of Gady Allen as chairman, with missionaries, English civilians and Persian Governor as military commander. Satisfactory arrangements made Kasbin and Kermanshah; the important rehabilitation of Urumiah is in the hands of the Committee, with Paddock as chairman, and bank manager as treasurer. Urumiah missionaries subcommittee will go and provide for Teheran and Meshed. When organization completed, hope to leave for Europe, via Baku Constantinople, about December 1st.

Received New York November 8th.
American Legation, 
Teheran, Persia.

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Teheran.

Secstate, 
Washington.

Important. November 2, 3 P.M. 1918.

Congratulations upon President's wisdom and firmness in peace negotiations. Am securing abundant information regarding Persia but it is too copious to telegraph. Will leave for Europe about the first of December. Following for Vickery: "Cables received November-December credit noted Authority organization relates not merely to Bagdad refugees but to the whole Persian relief. Temporary committees: at Baqubah McDowell is chairman, Fuzeli-Resht Frame is chairman. Refugees at Resht will soon be repatriated. Will arrange our part of relief measures in the Caucasus and advise you. Refugees at Baqubah may not be repatriated until spring and via Mosul. Cady Allen is chairman of the Hamadan committee and missionaries, English military commandant and English civilians, with the Persian Governor, form the committee. For hospital enlargement and wheat for winter two hundred thousand dollars provided. At Hasvin and Kermanshah suitable arrangements have been made. Important rehabilitation Urumia is in the hands of Committee with paddock chairman, bank manager treasurer and missionaries at Urumia sub-committee. Teheran and Meshed provided with funds when organization completed hope to leave for Europe first of December, possibly via Baku and Constantinople.

signed Judson.

Caldwell.

Paraphrase of telegram sent November 2, 1918 - 3 P.M.
ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE
President's Office

Nov. 3, 1918.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

I suppose the missionaries will come back but I hope that the Board will carefully consider the problem of its work before beginning again. It will be a new beginning and perhaps new methods are advisable.

At all events what we need now is Relief workers, men who can organize such a work. Not every missionary can do it or ought to do it. Consider the Relief Work as a separate problem and create a separate staff for it. The problem is to keep the survivors alive during the coming winter, and to help them build homes, till the land and re-establish their business. Then, there is also the orphan work. I have recommended to the Turkish government that they turn over all the Christian orphans to the Christian communities, and they are ready to do this, but there are many questions in this work, too. Many children have lost their identity and do not even know their former parents and names. The government is supporting thousands in orphanages where they are trained to be Moslems. If the Christians take over these orphans they cannot find the money for their support. The government will continue appropriations for their support for a certain time, but I apprehend that the appropriations will soon fall off.

Is the American Relief Committee ready to furnish large sums for this work. Remember there are thousands of orphans still uncared for wandering about wherever they can find food and they die easily. To care for them money and workers are needed. Every such work REQUIRES FOREIGN SUPERVISION. We can find native workers and assistants, but you know how many causes contribute to make it hard if not impossible for natives to assume the whole responsibility. The government had 60 such orphanages, it is now trying to concentrate the children in 10.

Please let us know as soon as you can what your Relief Committee is prepared to do. We have not been able to hear, and we have worked in uncertainty. It is time now to plan larger and better things, and you ought to send out men to take the work off from our hands. The Turkish proverb says that you cannot hold two watermelons in one hand, but we have been doing it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. F. Gates

N.C.285.
November 4, 1918

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

Dear Mrs. Judson:

I thank you for your letter of the 29th, and am confident that if Mrs. Roebling cares to send us $100, with the specification that it shall be subject only to Dr. Judson's control, we can communicate the information to him accordingly. I shall perhaps take the opportunity of writing her to this effect, though not wishing to deflect the money toward us if she can send it in some more acceptable way.

I regret that I do not know the name of the Viceroy of India, but am wondering whether the World Almanac or the Statesmen's Year Book would not give it.

As to the possibility of Dr. Judson's returning by way of Aleppo and Damascus, I think there is good reason for hoping that this may prove practicable, and if so, we would be glad if Dr. Judson could at some point connect for consultation with the men whom we will soon be sending to Constantinople and south into Turkey with Dr. Barton as Chairman. Of course, we will have to leave largely to Dr. Judson's own judgment the best method of getting home, as he only will know the interior situation. He will doubtless now have the choice of several routes.

As to the date on the Bagdad cable, I do not really know the significance of some of these dates, though we forwarded it to you the same day that it was received.

Sincerely yours,

C.V. Vickrey
Secretary
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

-----

Hamadan
November 5, 1918.

Urgent

American Minister
Teheran.

Purchased 33 kharvars wheat Malayir for Americans and employees. Secured pass former governor there Sardar Bahador ship to Hamadan. Sent one Mirza Ibrahim with 100 animals bring wheat. New governor AmirKull absent Kermanshah. Vice-governor Saremes Sultan refuses permission export and guards for road without authorization from AmirKull. If possible please have immediate instructions from central government wired Saremes Sultan grant permission and guards to Mirza Ibrahim. Awaiting said instructions paying 60 tomans daily for animals hence very urgent. Please wire me outcome

Allen.

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Copy of telegram received November 5, 1918 - 7 P.M.
Copy.

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Teheran.

November 6, 1918.

Sir:

I beg to enclose copy of a report by Colonel W. H. Willcox, consulting physician to the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, on the subject of Persian refugees in the districts of Reahht and Emzeli, which I think may be of interest to Dr. Judson’s Relief Commission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. Z. Cox.

The Honorable

J. L. Caldwell,

American Minister,

etc., etc., etc.,

Teheran.

A true copy of the signed original.
October 26, 1918.

To G. O. C. Norperforce

From Colonel W. H. Willcox,

REPORT re PERSIAN REFUGEES.

From October 11th until October 27th I have been staying at Enzelii, and have visited Resht on two occasions while there.

Large numbers of destitute and emaciated Persian Refugees are to be seen along the roads in the RESHT and ENZELI districts, and all along the road to MIBJIL. There is no doubt that these people are starving and most of them are only scantily clothed in filthy rags. Numerous dead bodies are found at ENZELI, KAZVIN and RESHT and along the roads daily. Along the roadside one sees refugees who are lying ill and dying. It is said that there are about 2,000 Persian Refugees at ENZELI. It was a common occurrence to see them eating garbage collected out of the refuse heaps in the town, and they receive no help whatever from the Persian population of RESHT and ENZELI.

At a conference with the Persian Governor of Enzeli, the Mayor, Persian Doctors and Town Commandant on Medical matters which I attended, it was obvious
that the Persian Municipal authorities of ENZELI resented most strongly the presence of their own Refugee country people, and they showed scant sympathy towards them. I believe the attitude of the local Persians at RESHT is similar. These refugees are Kurds and Persians and the districts from which they come are known. They are too weak and destitute to help one another.

It is a most urgent need that something be done quickly for these unfortunate people who are dying daily in scores.

Some system of organisation and government seems to be necessary and PERsia is quite unable to furnish this.

(Signed) W.H. Wilcox Colonel A.M.S.
American Legation,  
Teheran, Persia.

Amembassy,  
London.

November 6, 6 P.M. Following message from Dr. Judson  
Director American Persian Relief Commission for  
Farmers Loan and Trust Company. "Referring to my  
letters of August 15th; The Committee in New York  
advise that $200,000.00 were remitted late in  
September for Hamadan and total credits in my favor  
have been established for $775,000.00. According to  
arrangement equivalent credit should have been  
established with the British Legation Teheran by  
Dudley Ward British Treasury London but none of the  
credits established have as yet reached Persia. Dudley  
Ward should be seen at once and quick action requested  
for funds are badly needed. Cable result of interview  
through American Embassy". Following for Dudley  
Ward British Treasury London, from Judson: "See my  
letter of August 14th last Chalmer's reply 31651.  
The New York Committee advises that $200,000.00 was  
remitted to my credit for Hamadan late in September  
and that credits totaling $775,000.00 have been  
established in my favor with the Farmers Loan and Trust  
Company in London, but neither has reached here, although  
it was understood that you would establish equivalent  
credit in my favor with British Legation Teheran.  
Please telegraph kran credit as funds are badly needed.  
Quick action is requested".

Caldwell.

Paraphrase of telegram sent November 6, 1918 -
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

Hamadan Nov. 6 1918

Dear Dr. Judson

Col. Ricketts has requested me to ask you to use your influence with the authorities in Teheran to bring as much pressure to bear as possible on the Persians here who are holding wheat at exorbitant rates. He wishes that they be made as uncomfortable as possible there. I will try to get the names of these persons if possible from Mr. Edwards and write you another letter with any additional information that I can obtain.

Vaile's condition is very good. Both Dr. Funk and a noted English physician pronounce the case as progressing satisfactorily.

I have started making quilts and have arranged to supply Dr. Sampay with about 500 quilts and clothing for about 500 persons. I am making about twenty quilts a day and will soon increase that to about double. The hospital proposition is a rather more difficult matter on account of the cold cloudy weather for brickmaking and the high cost of labor. If the weather permits we will start in a day or two. If the rains start in earnest it is possible we will have to give the project up and use the two hospitals, the one the English are evacuating and the one in the city.

I am enclosing my monthly statement for Mr. Wertheim.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The boxes have arrived from Kermanshah. They do not seem to be inclined to send them on very fast. Perhaps a telegram from Mr. Caldwell would help.
Teheran,
November 14, 1918.

H. R. Holmes, Esquire,
American-Persian Relief Commission,
Hamadan.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Yours of the 6th was duly received. The Minister is taking up the matter of the Persians holding wheat with the Government and I hope will succeed in bringing them to reason. If you give me further information I will hand that also to the Minister.

I am pleased to hear that Mr. Vaile is making progress. One of your previous telegrams indicated that he thinks it best to return home as soon as possible. Of course I appreciate his situation but at the same time I am very sorry that the illness through which he has passed makes that necessary. While I shall return to Europe at the beginning of December with the Jacksoms, Mr. Wertheim and Dr. Wilber Post, at the same time it is desirable that some members of the Commission remain in Persia through the winter. I had hoped that Mr. Vaile might make his headquarters through the winter in Teheran and serve as the executive officer of the Teheran relief committee, of which the Minister is Chairman. If he is unable to do that I am wonder-
ing if you could make such arrangements as to be relieved from the work in Hamadan and take up the very important and probably quite extensive Teheran work.

I am interested in the work on which you report and hope that the weather will permit the hospital extension to be carried out as planned.

I have a wire from Kaevin indicating that the boxes have started for Teheran. I assume therefore that they have left Hamadan.

With sincere regards to all the friends, I am,

Very truly yours,

(sgd) Harry Pratt Judson

Director,
American-Persian Relief Commission.
No. 3.

Teheran,
November 7, 1918.

Dear Sir:

One matter called to my attention by your Committee was the suggestion that the Commission pay the expenses of two delegates sent on behalf of your people to America. This matter has received careful consideration and I may add that I have consulted the American Minister on the subject. It is the opinion of the Commission that it is unnecessary to send such a delegation, as all the matters you have in mind can be laid before the President either by the American Minister in Teheran or by the Assyrian member of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Harry Pratt Judson
Director of the American-Persian Relief Commission.

Secretary of the Assyrian Committee, Hamadan.
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

Teheran.

Amconsul,
Bagdad.

Seventh. For McDowell quote Suggest Elmer Maynard start earliest convenience Elmer needed at once Resht Desire Maynard come Teheran confer Wertheim with accounts before proceeding Resht stop Both needed early repatriation Baku stop. Will advise as to Ford cars stop See Mainwaring Eastern Bank possibility your delivering gold for us Hamadan Kasvin stop Quinine and thermometers needed Enzeli bring such as you can spare stop Appoint Bentley sub-treasurer Will wire bank stop gratified Conditions Baku quote signed Judson stop For Mainwaring Eastern Bank quote have appointed Livingston Bentley sub-treasurer with authority to sign on our account signed Wertheim unquote.

Caldwell.

-----

Copy of telegram sent November 7, 1918.
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

Bagdad.

American Legation,
Teheran.

Sixth. For Judson "Adviser us concerning return to Urmia a portion of refugees. Their return now means preservation houses fields vineyards also assures wheat crop next summer. Also advise same concerning Van Armenians separately. McDowell".

Consul Bagdad.

Copy of telegram received November 7, 1918 - 11 A.M.
No. 10.

Teheran,
November 10, 1918.

Sir:

The enclosed telegram came to me from the Chairman of our Relief Committee at Baqubah Camp who are co-operating with the Military Authorities in taking care of the refugees there. Dr. McDowell himself is a missionary whose station is in Urumia, so of course he knows the situation. I suppose the question he raises must relate primarily to the Military Authorities as all repatriation matters doubtless come under their jurisdiction.

If you can give me any light on the subject so that I can answer his questions I shall be very glad.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) HARRY FRATTL JUDSON

Director of the American-Persian Relief Commission.

His Excellency,
Sir Percy Cox,
British Minister,
etc., etc., etc.,
Teheran.
Teheran,
November 8, 1918.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge copy of report of Colonel W. H. Willcox handed me by our Minister, Mr. Caldwell, in accordance with your courteous. May I say that this matter was brought to my attention at Kasvin and the American-Persian Relief Commission arranged with General Thomson to provide Lats 10,000 per month for two months with privilege of renewal, to be expended under the direction of the British Military Authorities for the refugees at Resht and Enzeli of whatever race, the special purposes of the expenditure of this sum to be agreed upon by the British Military Authorities at those places in conference with the committee appointed by said Commission, of which Dr. Frame is chairman. This was, I understood, quite satisfactory to General Thomson.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Director
of the
American-Persian Relief Commission

His Excellency,
Sir Percy Cox,
British Minister,
etc., etc., etc.,
Teheran.
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

---

Teheran.

Secstate,

Following for Vickrey quote It is reported by Post at Enzeli that conditions in refugee camp are satisfactory and he is now going to Baku with British forces and will report regarding conditions there, especially repatriation. Maynard and Elmer detached Baqubah, assigned Enzeli and will take part repatriation Baku. Azerbaijan is being evacuated by the Turks. According to last information the missionaries were safe but have not yet heard authoritatively. Suggest you announce willingness to accept deposits by friends refugees and cable McDowell, care Amconsul Bagdad, our expense, to pay equivalent. On November 16th send following telegram to Jacob Wertheim residence "congratulations long life happiness sorry absent love Maurice" signed Judson.

Caldwell.

-----

Paraphrase of telegram sent November 9, 1918 -
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

-----

Teheran.

Amconsul, Bagdad.

November 9, 3 P.M. For Mainwaring Eastern Bank quote would like remaining sixteen thousand purchased and shipped by November 20th. Keep me advised price signed Wertheim. For McDowell "Have cabled Vickrey suggesting announcement willingness accept deposit funds refugees cabling you our expense pay equivalent stop Your telegram is not clear Do you need further funds at present. Telegram just received Enkeli indicates importance of earliest possible arrival of Elmer Maynard stop See Eastern Bank about their bringing our gold purchases signed Judge.

Caldwell.

-----

Copy of telegram sent November 9, 1918 -
American Legation, Teheran, Persia.

---

Teheran.

Secstate,

Following for Vickrey quote It is reported by Post at Enzeli that conditions in refugee camp are satisfactory and he is now going to Baku with British forces and will report regarding conditions there, especially repatriation. Maynard and Elmer detached Baqubah, assigned Enzeli and will take part repatriation Baku. Azerbaijan is being evacuated by the Turks. According to last information the missionaries were safe but have not yet heard authoritatively. Suggest you announce willingness to accept deposits by friends refugees and cable McDowell, care Amansul Baghdad, our expense, to pay equivalent. On November 16th send following telegram to Jacob Wertheim residence "congratulations long life happiness sorry absent love Maurice" signed Judson.

Caldwell.

-----

Paraphrase of telegram sent November 9, 1918 -
Teheran,
November 9, 1918.

Dear Sir:

It would give me and the other members of the Commission great pleasure to confer with you regarding the food situation in and about Teheran. I therefore write to inquire whether it would be convenient for you to meet with us tomorrow, Sunday the 10th of January. We should be happy to receive you here at the Legation any hour that you may appoint, or to call upon you at your residence if you find it more convenient.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Harry Pratt Judson
Director of the
American-Persian Relief Commission.

Lambert Molitor, Esquire,
Director of Dept. of Food Control,
Teheran.
American Legation,
Teheran, Persia.

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Teheran.

Amconsul, Bagdad.

November 9, 3 P.M. For Mainwaring Eastern Bank quote would like remaining sixteen thousand purchased and shipped by November 20th. Keep me advised price signed Wertheim. For McDowell "Have called Vickrey suggesting announcement willingness accept deposit funds refugees cables you our expense pay equivalent stop Your telegram is not clear Do you need further funds at present. Telegram just received Kuzeli indicates importance of earliest possible arrival of Elmer Maynard stop See Eastern Bank about their bringing our gold purchases signed Judson."

Caldwell.

--------

Copy of telegram sent November 9, 1916 -
Gentlemen,

As the Persians are not yet so educated to know the use of newspapers, therefore every time, the newspaper writers have to lose some money in this way, especially in these days.

But for getting to this loss, they are obliged to associate these papers with others, to ask help.

So we beg your society live to ask a help of 500 tomans for our paper, Golshan, which is instead of above marked journal. So roosh Iran. If our wish is accepted, please take these bills, they 250 tomans to the bearer.
And against this bene-

volence we promise to
fulfil all your recommen-
dations. It remain forever
your very truly obedience.

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Teheran,
November 10, 1918.

Dear Sirs:

Yours enclosing bills duly received. The contribution to which you refer is not within the scope of the purposes of the Commission and I regret not to be able to help you. The bills are herewith returned.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson

Director of the American-Persian Relief Commission.

Golshan,
Nasserieh Avenue,
Department of Sarcoosh-Iran,
Teheran.
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<th>Class</th>
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<th>Original date and time tendered by sender</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nov. 13 1918 - 11 A.M.</td>
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**To**

Arnett  
University  
Chicago

Rejoicing victorious peace  
Hope University's soldiers safe for Bettina well love hope Captain  
and Gates boys safe

Judson.
Am legation Teheran
ninth for Judson quote seventh wire received Elmer Recht Maynards Teheran noted gold Manvarin awaits answer his telegram stop Wenteheim's remittance to pay Urania Tabori orders not received by banks stop later telegram sixth Heiger shows us stop sewing machines automobile accessories Telegram noon fifth received McDowell end quote

Am consuls Baghdad
Post

British Military Headquarters

Enzeli.

American Relief Commission

Would like inventory articles we brought also for
British Military Headquarters

whom intended stop same for articles coming by caravan.

Enzeli.

stop if possible mail by despatch rider if not

Obviously impossible your coming here stop When

Baku please ascertain and wire possibility our

Judson.

returning Baku Batoum route and earliest date

feasible. Good luck.

Judson.

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Copy of telegram sent November 12, 1918 - 8 A.M.

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Copy of telegram sent November 11, 1918.
Teheran.

Post
British Military Headquarters
Enzeli.

Would like inventory articles we brought also for whom intended stop same for articles coming by caravan. stop if possible mail by despatch rider if not telegraph.

Judson.

Copy of telegram sent November 12, 1918 - 8 A.M.
Copy of telegram from

En clair.

dated 12th
re dd. 13th

Nov. 1918.

No. 268.

Three gentlemen calling themselves Assyrian Central Committee of Urumia arrived Kasvin en route Tehran where they propose to make representations to British and American Legations about condition of their people. Specific requests are as follows:

1. Those in labour camps to be dismissed.

2. Those in Kermanshah area to be repatriated before winter via Kirkuk and Soujbulak, escorted by Assyrian irregulars.

3. Those in Hamadan and Kasvin areas to be similarly repatriated via Tabriz - for protection Persian Govt. to be held responsible.

4. Immediate relief for those who are starving in Kasvin, Hamadan, Kermanshah, to be continued till spring in case of those unable to travel. They consider repatriation before the end of December essential for sowing spring crops and state they can buy seed and food in Urumia and Maragha if provided with funds. If families cannot be sent before winter, they suggest that men only should go, not to lose season.

3 & 4. Arrangement would be feasible here. I will report later on questions of funds required. I am in ignorance of what arrangements have already been made or are contemplated for repatriation of refugees.
BRITISH LEGATION,  
TEHRAN.  
November 11th, 1918.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. McDowell who asks for advice regarding the return of the Assyrian and Armenian refugees to their homes.

It seems very desirable that this should be arranged as soon as possible and I am telegraphing to Baghdad to obtain an expression of views from the Military Authorities there on the question.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signature]

Dr. H. Judson,
American-Persian Relief Committee,
Tehran.
AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Tabriz, Persia.

Fazvin, November 12, 1918.

Dr. H. P. Judson,
TEHERAN.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd, which was received last week. I have been so busy trying to clear up my affairs here with a view to our possible departure that it has been impossible for me to write you at length, and I fear I shall not be able to prepare the report on Urumia connection with military organization, as you were kind enough to suggest, before we leave; that is if, as seems probable, the allied Consuls are expected to return very shortly to Tabriz. I have no definite word as to what will be expected of me, nor as to arrangements for our return, but I understand that the British Consul, Mr. Epistow, is awaiting at Teheran the appointment and despatch of a new Governor for Azerbaijan, whom he proposes to accompany to Tabriz. The commanding general here, Gen. Champain, has told me that he believed the Tabriz Consuls were to return with a consular (British) escort, consisting of several armored motor-cars, etc., in which case we would be given motor transportation, but nothing definite has been decided, so far as I know. There appears to be
a decided inclination on the part of the British military here, not perhaps to "side step" responsibility, but at least, to avoid anything resembling military occupation of Azerbaijan, and I hear a strong force of Persian cossacks will be sent with the new Governor.

A Syrian committee of three prominent members of the Urumia residents arrived here yesterday en route to Tehran, where they propose to lay their matters and explain their situation to the allied Ministers. I presented them to the British Political Agent, Col. Kennion, here, who has shown a sympathetic interest in their case. You will certainly see these gentlemen at Tehran, and Col Kennion who, you will remember, was away when we called, is going to make a point of consulting you on the subject of relief work generally, and regarding the various points raised by these gentlemen particularly. They desire, among other suggestions, that the Syrians from Urumia, who are along the line of the Hamadan-Kermanshah-Baquba road, be sent south and repatriated via Kerkuk-Sakiz-Soüj-Bulak, etc., accompanied by their Syrian military detachments. The Hamadan refugees, and the few at Kevvin and Zinjan, are to return under British protection via Zinjan-Tabriz. This is a matter over which we have no control in so far as the practical arrangements go, but if these people could arrive at their Urumia homes before winter sets in, they would perhaps be in a way of re-establishing themselves more quickly than
if their departure were postponed until next spring. In any event, if they are moved now, provision will not only have to be made for their protection but for their control. I have as yet no word from Urumia, but I believe we may hope that our American missionaries there have not been molested seriously, in which case there will be a force on the spot to continue the relief work interrupted by the Turkish occupation. This they will surely do without hearing from us, and it will be a matter of directing there work into the channels outlined by our new relief organization, when in operation. In case it is not yet too late, and it is decided to repatriate Urumia refugees from the Kermanshah region this autumn, would it not be well that Messrs. McDowell and E. T. Allen, who I understand are now at Baquba, be invited to accompany them to Urumia. Both are Urumia missionaries and among our most capable workers.

I have read over your outline for organization and work of the Azerbaijan committee, and believe it covers the requirements admirably. Should I not have a chance to write to you again before leaving here, I shall, of course, communicate with you upon my arrival at Tabriz.

There is a very capable young lady at Teheran, Mrs. Jessup, whose husband remained at Tabriz, and will doubtless be invited to become a member of the new Committee. Should you find it convenient to ask the British to facilitate her return to Tabriz, I believe it would be a service to
to our American colony there and incidentally to our work. I have suggested to her that she might mention this to you, and my wife and I should be pleased if she might return at the same time as ourselves.

We are overjoyed at the news of Germany's surrender, but although latterly it seemed to be assured, it is rather difficult to realize that the end has come after one has been thinking in terms of war communiqués for years. I shall ask for leave to visit America next spring, if all goes as I hope, for after eighteen years I believe I am justified in demanding such a change. There is going to be an enormous work, however, for somebody to undertake, and I am convinced that it is up to us to take a large share. I hope you are finding Teheran agreeable; it is certainly metropolitan in comparison with this place. I am going to avail myself of Col. Kennicott's departure tomorrow for Teheran to send you this. I shall, of course, expect and welcome any suggestions or instructions you may be pleased to send me, and in the meantime believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
November 13th, 1918.

Mrs. H. F. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Judson:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the November number of the World Court Magazine, which you will observe, is devoted exclusively to Armenian-Syrian relief, and contains material which you may desire to have at hand for reference. Extra copies are available for special use if needed.

In connection with our campaign you will be interested to know that our Publicity Department is now arranging for special publicity in practically all of the January magazines. The publicity is being secured in one or more of the following forms:

1. Special front cover design, such as you have seen for the United War Work Campaign, Red Cross and other drives.

2. Special illustrated articles in the text of the magazine.

3. Free display advertising

If you are able to get in personal touch with editors of magazines or newspapers our Publicity Department would appreciate any service that you can render in securing space as suggested above, and will see that suitable copy and illustrations are provided.

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN

Secretary
AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Tabriz, Persia.

Kazvin, Nov. 14, 1918.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I handed a letter yesterday to Col. Kennion for you, as he proposed leaving to-day for Teheran, but as he has postponed his departure until to-morrow, I take advantage of the chance to send you enclosed a copy of a despatch (rather hurriedly written) that I am sending the Legation.

It is now 2 a.m., and I have been busy all day, so you will understand why I send you the enclosed copy instead of writing you a separate letter, to explain the apparent uncertainty that exists as to both time and manner of departure of the allied Consuls for Tabriz.

I infer that a sufficient amount of pressure brought to bear on the military at Bagdad, from the right quarter, might induce them to change the decision they seem to have taken not to send any British force to Tabriz; that is, if it is not a decision as result of an understanding among the allies as to military movements in Persia. If so, I consider it unfortunate, for I believe such a force, if only a comparatively small one, would assure the safety of our people at Tabriz and probably at Urumia, and I do not believe that can be assured in any other way. I have no doubt that there are still many Persian and Caucasian agitators in that region, many of whom were paid by Germany or Turkey, and as they will now be paid by nobody, they are calculated to make trouble if the occasion arises. This is also the opinion of both my British and French colleagues, Mr. Bristow, now at Teheran, and Monsieur Saugon, who has just written me from Reht.

As stated in my despatch, I believe it very important for the Tabriz Consuls to return there without delay, but they cannot do so, and could not accomplish much in doing so, unless there be a capable and well-disposed Governor with force to back him up. I don't feel that I am bothering you unnecessarily with this, for our relief work as well as other efforts will depend upon it.

I should like to hear from you if you have opportunity, and should appreciate your advice at all times.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Kuzvin, November 13, 1918.

Honorable John L. Caldwell,  
American Minister,  
Teheran,

Sir:

I have the honor to report that there appears to be an undecided uncertainty as to the arrangements that may be made for the return of the allied consuls to their post at Tabriz. The French Consul of Tabriz, who is temporarily at Resht, writes me that he is prepared to leave for Tabriz when instructed to do so by his Minister at Teheran, from whom (on the 5th inst.)) he had no word on the subject. The British Consul, Mr. Bristow, is at his legation at Teheran, and wrote me on the 11th that he was awaiting the appointment of the new Governor-General and arrangement for the cossacks (Persian) to accompany him and us. He states it as his opinion that it would be much better that a force of British troops be sent to avoid the possibility of trouble from the Terrorists from the Caucasus and of Azerbaijan. He suggested that if I agreed with him (which I do), that I might mention this to the military here. The French Consul, Monsieur Saugon, shares Mr. Bristow's opinion as to possible danger from Persian agitators.

Some ten days ago the British Political Agent here, Lt. Col. R. Kennion, asked my opinion as to the measures possible to preserve order at Tabriz upon withdrawal of the Turkish forces and pending arrival of British or Persian troops. It appeared to be his opinion that the Turks might
Honorable John V. Gately,
American Minister
Washington,

Sir:

I have the honor to report that there appears to be

sufficient opportunity as to the arrangements that may be

made for the removal of the Allied countries to great part of

the Peace Convention of Tientsin, which to temporary

effect, will be first to be pledged to leave for Tientsin

when approached to go so by the Minister at Tientsin, from

whose (on the site interest) he had no word on the subject.

The Peace Convention of Peace, at the request of Tientsin

entered, and agrees with me that the Tientsin peace, currently the sp-

pointment of the new Convention-Government and arrangement for

the cessation (perpetual) to accompany him as and as.

The actives it as the opinion that it would be much better that a force

of British troops be sent to guard the possibility of your-

place from the Tientsin from the Convention and of war

I have suggested that if I agree with his (which I do) the

British government to the military pera. The British Con-

sent Convention and Mr. Pratson's opinion as to

secure the garrison from Persian satisfaction,

Some ten years ago the British Political Agent here

It's for R. Kennon's sake my opinion as to the measure

possibility to preserve order at Tientsin whom with the

the Turkish forces and having secured a retreat of force

when troops. I'm inclined to the opinion that the Turks

right
might be requested to leave a sufficient force for this purpose; this did not seem a good idea to me, in view of reports of the bad conduct of Turkish troops latterly in that region; besides we had then no information as to the terms of the Turkish surrender. The best suggestion that occurred to me was that the central government at Teheran be requested to instruct the Vallyah, who in the absence of anything better represents what constituted authority there is on the spot, that he should be responsible for preservation of order temporarily. Later the Chief-of-Staff here, Col. Shuttleworth, told me that it was proposed to send the allied consuls to Tabriz with a consular escort (British) consisting of several armored cars, etc., and more recently the officer commanding temporarily, Gen. Champain, told me that the Consuls would probably be sent in motor-cars and shortly; that it was understood that the matter was being considered at Bagdad. Today I again saw both Col. Fennion and Gen. Champain. The former goes to Teheran to-morrow, and said that he would bring the matter up with the British Minister, Gen. Sir Percy Scott, and let me know what had been decided. Gen. Champain told me that he believed their Headquarters at Bagdad was opposed to sending any military escort of British troops, and that armored cars could not make the trip now, at any rate, as several of the bridges (notably a high one at Jemalabad and another at Vianeh) had been so damaged that carriages even could not pass until they were repaired. Furthermore, in a short time, in all probability, the roads will be blocked by snow for mechanical transportation.

It seems to me very important for the protection of our nationals in that district, to say nothing of our other interests, that the consuls (at least myself) should return
It seems to me very important for the protection of
our interests that the concept of "least moisture" should
be redefined to no notification of any other
phenomena than its occurrence (at least weekly).
as soon as practicable. May I venture, therefore, to suggest that the Legation, if it has not already done so, attempt to arrange this matter with the proper authorities, and keep me advised of such arrangements as may be made. The lease of my temporary establishment here expired yesterday, and is renewable for a further term of three months, but I shall not renew it, of course, if my departure is a question of a short time only; as it will have to be if I am to go at all by road before next spring. It will naturally take several days to prepare for leaving, as I cannot dismantle the Consulate completely in advance, and I shall have to know not only when but by what means I am to make the trip, for if a part (or possibly all) the journey is to be made by automobile, I shall have to arrange for transport for my baggage and to send my servants and horses on in advance.

It is evidently important at this time particularly that an official not only capable but well-disposed be sent as Governor-General, for there undoubtedly still exists at Tabriz and elsewhere in that district a considerable number of individuals formerly in the pay of Germany and Turkey, who would not hesitate to make trouble if not afraid of consequences. Even with the changed conditions resulting from the German surrender, an untrustworthy and cowardly official like the last incumbent would hardly answer now for Governor-General, and whoever undertakes the position must have a sufficient and a reliable force behind him to command obedience. Such a force under British officers would, of course, insure security and order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Consul.
As soon as practicable, we venture to suggest that the matter is not yet dead, and that in all due form of propriety with the proper authorities, and keep the question of much importance as may be.

The issue of my temporary establishment here expired last term of three months, and it is remarkable enough to remember, of course, if my departure at a question of a short time only, as it will prove to be if it are to be filled by some person next spring, I will not necessarily cease to have any business for learning, as I can.

I am not disposed to conceive completely in advance, and I do not know how to conceive the consequences completely in advance, and I do not know how to conceive the consequences completely in advance.

I, for one, am not able to conceive, but well-disposed to meet the trip, for it a part of the country, I will have to arrange for transport for my passage and to ease my weariness and foreseen, as it is evident, I will not.

It is equally important to the time perpetually that as all the not only capable but well-disposed be sent as Governor-General, to have an adequate and a considerable number of officers and administers in the area of Germany and Turkey.

I have with the change of conditions remaining from the German appearance, as well as ascertained from now on the least prominent money wealth among new officers, and the least prominent money wealth among new officers, and the least prominent money wealth among new officers, and the least prominent money wealth among new officers.

With the honour, you are to be the core of the service, and you are to be the core of the service, and you are to be the core of the service.

I have the honour to be.

Your obedient servant.

(Handwritten signature)
I find that I omitted to say, as I had intended to do, that I should much appreciate any instructions or suggestions that you may be pleased to make on my return to Tehran, where there are going to be some difficult matters to present to the Persian authorities in connection with the looting of the Consulate and other American properties, and possibly with regard to molestation of American citizens. The Persian government cannot certainly disclaim all responsibility for the former; for the Governor-General might have done much to prevent such violation, but apparently, if reports are true, did nothing. Would it not be well to impress upon a new Governor-General the fact that he will be expected to render every assistance in investigation of such matters, and in recovery of American Government and private property; most of which it should be possible to discover with any efficient assistance on the part of the Persian authorities on the spot.

Your obedient servant,

800.

(With Tehran No. 187 L., of November 13, 1918)
I take the liberty of enclosing to you, as I have promised to do, a copy of your name and suggestions so that you may be pleased to make an entry of mine in your register.

Sirs, where there are courts to do some difficult work, I am pleased to bring to the notice of the Congress and other American parties, and especially with regard to motion of American citizens, that the Mexican Government cannot guarantee for the former or the Congress to assume all responsibility for the latter. General Wright has gone much to prevent such action, but unfortunately it requires the time and effort of General Halleck to make a new Government General the fact that it will be expected to render such assistance to Indian affairs of such matters, and in recovery of property given to the new Government and preserve property; meet of which it is necessary to receive on the part of the Mexican Government on the spot.

Yours obediently,

[Signature]

80th Congress No. 7607, 1st session, 1893
Teheran, Persia.

November 23, 1918.

Gordon Paddock, Esquire,
American Consul,
Masvin.

Dear Mr. Paddock:

Your kind favors of the 5th, 12th and 14th inst. were duly received.

Your despatch to the Civil Commissioner at Bagdad adequately answered his telegram, so I need not give further attention to that. I thank you for the corrected receipt in the Miss Holliday matter.

I note in yours of the 12th instant that you will be unable to prepare the report on the Urumia military matter. Enclosed find copy of my communication to the British Legation in Teheran which I think will explain things. It is in reply to a memorandum in which they are good enough to suggest the advisability of their unloading the cost of supporting their military operations in Urumia, so far as Dr. Shedd's orders are concerned, on the relief funds. I am not able to find more than perhaps twenty-two thousand krane (Kra. 22,000) (I think I am right in saying krane instead of tomans) of orders issued by him. Of course in the lack of full accounts it is quite impossible at the present time at least to get any adequate statement of the amounts involved. Some small orders have been presented at Baquash.
November 5th, 1918

American Red Cross

Dear Mr. Hapgood:

Your kind favor of the 6th, I have

and I feel that we are only too glad

your presentation of the gift to the committee of the.

appropriately earnestly in my letter, I need not give

further attention to. I know you for the committee

receive in the name of the

I hope to have some of the 15th last time you will

be able to purchase the work on the various matters.

Now that much of my communication to this

presentation in a way which I for the welfare

It is to apply to a warrant to which this

funds to support the establishment of that

impart the case of supporting public welfare, and

from in Union's co. In fact, it likewise agrees with our

certify, on the letterhead for the.

more fine paper, twenty-five thousand (25,000)

(100) when I write in saying the increase of commerce

of your letter, of course in the year of 7,000

reached to date, the importance of the present line

of itself, to any adequate statement of the change

favoring. Some small orders have been received of

Hapgood
Baqubah. I do not know whether I was correct in referring to orders issued by Mr. Gifford; I was speaking merely from memory and think that there were such orders, but I do not feel justified in a categorical statement to that effect. At all events I have instructed the Treasurer and he the sub-treasurer that all military orders belong to the British Military Authorities and not to the American Relief funds.

We are now expecting to leave here for Baku not later than the second of December. I may be able to confer with you again, therefore, at Kastvin if you have not already left by that time. In case you have left I shall forward you full information as to the relief situation and as to the method of obtaining funds.

Yesterday I had a talk with Mr. Stevens of Tabriz. He is very willing to aid you in committee matters there. I told him the general plans.

I have seen the Syrian committee to which you refer and have also conferred with Colonel Kennion. He wishes one of our Commission to be at Kastvin to take charge of relief work during the winter but it seems to me rather doubtful whether we can detail anyone for that purpose although I am trying to do so. If not the matter of relief there must be left in the hands of a British officer. Meanwhile I have asked Colonel Kennion to let me know what will be involved in the way of relief work at that place so that we may decide on contributing towards it.

The question of immediate repatriation in Urumia is one for the British Authorities and not for us. I myself am extremely doubtful as to its advisability at this time.

We
I do not know whether I am correct in saying that American influence in international affairs is significant. I am not aware that the American people are in any way interested in a policy of appeasement. I am not aware that the American people have any interest in the maintenance of the status quo. It is my belief that the American people want peace and prosperity for all nations.

We are not so fortunate as to have here to listen to foreign affairs.

I have seen the dispatches to which you refer with great interest.

I have seen the dispatches to which you refer.

The dispatches to which you refer are not significant.

They are not significant.

I am not aware that the American people have any interest in the maintenance of the status quo. It is my belief that the American people want peace and prosperity for all nations.

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I am not aware that the American people have any interest in the maintenance of the status quo. It is my belief that the American people want peace and prosperity for all nations.
We have heard from Mr. Jessup at Tabriz and have learned of the safety of the missionaries. Dr. Vanneman and Mr. Jessup were released from arrest by the Turks. Miss Schoebel died in Urmia in September from malaria. The other Urmia missionaries were carried by the Turks to Tabriz and are now there in safety. Messrs. McDowell and Allen, I fancy, will find it advisable to stay in Baqubah until spring and to accompany the repatriation there. Mr. Allen may have left Baqubah for Hamadan. In that event he could be very useful in looking after refugees there and in Hasvin during the winter.

I have seen Mrs. Jessup and will see what can be done as to her going back to Tabriz.

Of course the great victory which the Allies have won in this war is a memorable one and a source of joy to us all. There now comes the vast task of really reorganizing the world and there will be endless things to be done everywhere in that line.

I shall hope that you will be able to remain in Azerbaijan at least until the spring repatriation in Urmia is completed and affairs there are in a settled state. You then surely will be entitled to your vacation.

I note your suggestion under date of the 14th instant about a British military force being sent to Tabriz and have read with interest the memorandum to Mr. Caldwell. Of course he will discuss that with the British authorities.

With best regards for Mrs. Paddock as well as yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director
American Persian Relief Commission.
We have received your letter of January 15th and have

learned of the safe return of the missing soldier. This is a

great relief to many who have been waiting for news of the

soldier. We appreciate the information you have provided.

The other U.S. citizens were extracted

by the Turks from the city and are now living in safety.

Please send this message to the American Legation in

Moscow, Moscow, and Allen. I have, with great

regret, informed the Turkish government that the

American Legation was captured by the Turks.

I am now preparing to return to the United States.

I have seen the last of the soldiers and will see what can be

gone to prevent our being captured. Of course the Turkish

authorities will have no mercy. If you can, please send me

news of the war and the fate of our soldiers.

I finally hope that you will be able to remain in

America and your efforts will be appreciated.

I have received your message and will be writing to you.

I hope your letters will be sufficient to answer the

question about the missing soldier. The Turkish authorities

have been very kind and have given us information about

the soldier. Of course we will release that with the

permission of the authorities.

With best regards for the Peace as well as

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Director

American Legion, Relief Commission.
P. S.

I have since learned that Mr. Allen is still at Faqubah and will remain there until advised of the practicability of his returning to Urumia.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. J.
I have since learned that the . . .

of the . . . and will remain in place until scheduled . . .

the desirability of the remaining . . .

Sincerely yours,

M. L. L.
Bombay, November 15, 1918.

Rev. P. W. MacCallum, D. D.,
1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. MacCallum:

I arrived here yesterday on the Gregory Apoluck of the British India Line, having taken a straight course to Karachi without stopping at either Singapore or Colombo. We had a cargo of mules for Karachi and after unloading them there we turned right around and came back to Bombay; I was not allowed to unload my stuff there.

Dr. Cook has left for America and I arrived too late to see him, and was much disappointed to find that neither he nor any other member of the Commission had left any instructions for me, though I had especially asked the July party to do so. Consul Lupton has been very obliging but is evidently much put out at the way things have gone, and it is certainly most unfortunate that our Commission has had to go in small detachments and by separate routes. However I think everything will work out all right and the sudden arrival of peace far outweighs any possible advantage that better organization and unity could give in war time.

A cable to the Consul from Bagdad told him I should bring 7 chauffeurs from India with me when I came, but as the Consul did not know how or where the first party got those whom they took with them I have had rather a difficult search but think I shall succeed in getting rehabilitated Indian soldiers for the work; there is an institution here for the training of the injured soldiers and the slightly incapacitated ones make very good drivers.

I have seen the shipping authorities and shall probably be able to get away next week. I may get my stuff shipped freight-free.

We had a very calm voyage across the Indian Ocean but found it very hot, even at this season. Bombay is suffering from a drought and a heat wave; the inhabitants are all complaining of the unprecedented weather, just like midsummer they say.

I am cabling to you as follows: "Well. Leaving soon. Taking Indian chauffeurs."

Rejoicing that peace has come and with best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilfred M. Post
Bombay, November 30, 1918.

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D. D.,

Dear Dr. MacCallum:—

I have had a longer stay here than I had anticipated due partly to the peace celebrations having put all ordinary work back, and partly to difficulty in getting the seven chauffeurs I needed. At last the Indian ex-soldiers whom I mentioned in my letter of the 15th have been obtained, other necessary formalities have been attended to and I am sailing tomorrow.

On telegraphic consultation with Dr. Judson I am taking with me Dr. Mary W. Griscom, formerly associate in obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia and on the staff of various hospitals there, and more recently on the teaching staff of the Peking Medical School for women; she has also worked in India. She was highly spoken of in Canton and was a passenger on the same ship with me from Hong Kong. When I learned that Dr. Post was going to Paris with Dr. Judson I cabled to Dr. Judson about her and he recommended inviting her. I think she will be a great help in the work.

I am sorry Dr. Post withdrew from the work so soon and infer that there can be no unusual medical need in Teheran. Dr. Judson has appointed me executive secretary of the Commission and asked me to proceed at once to Teheran and get my instructions from the American Minister there; I shall therefore endeavor to push through to Teheran as quickly as possible, though we may have difficulties on account of the season. The length of my stay there will depend partly on the character of the medical work to be done and partly on the development of events in Turkey, for of course I may be called back to my own work in Konia at any time. I wonder what your own plans are for returning. I trust your son's condition of health is so much improved that you have no further anxiety on that score.

Best wishes to Mr. Vickrey, Mr. Fenno and your assistants.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilfred M. Post
Tehran,
November 18, 1918.

Highness:

I beg herewith to send copy of the Times of India containing President Wilson's September speech, of which I spoke to you the other evening. I am sure it will interest you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director,
American-Persian Relief Commission.

His Highness

Vassough-ed-Dowleh,
Prime Minister,
Tehran.
From Sir Percy Cox
11 Blvd Newry,

To

Press Bureau states Prime Minister announced armistice was signed at 5 am hostilities ceased on all fronts at 11 o'clock this morning.

London November 11th.

Reuters.

11/11/18

10.30 pm
local
Dear Mr. Judson,

I am starting for home and feel a word to say good by. You know how deeply I hope that I can meet you and how I wanted to help you. I told you last week that my wife could not get a passport and the wish how this was with you and the wish how this was with you and the wish how this was with you.

My elder brother had died of pneumonia leaving his wife of three little children. So they decided that under the circumstances I must go home and get well there. It is hard to leave my face away from Russia, but I trust within a year I can start back to Them.

Please give my kindest regards to Dr. Forster and Mrs. Judson.

I trust that everything is going splendidly and that you are glad that you came. Then you return to Chicago I would love to come to see you sometime if I come to home. If you return to Chicago I would love to come to see you sometime.

Thank you for your kind letter. And thank Mrs. Judson for letting you come and thank you for coming.

I hope that you are finding the trip not unpleasant and not too hard. Trust you are

Wilfred Post

November 13, 1919

Tragedy to have the

Can after the

To have the

Can after the

To have the

To have the

To have the
Dear Dr. Judson:

April 7, 1918

I am starting for home and just a word today good by. You know how deeply I regret that I am not with you and how I wanted to help you.

I just heard last week that my wife could not get a passport and the week before that my eldest brother had died of pneumonia leaving his wife with four little children. So I decided that under these circumstances I must go home and get my sister there. It is hard to turn my face away from Russia, but I trust within a year or two we shall be back to America.

Please give my kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and the Jacksons. I trust that everything is going splendidly and that you are glad that you came. When you return to Chicago I would love to come to see you sometime if I have time.

East, and thank Mrs. Judson for letting you come and thank you for coming.

I hope that you are finding the trip not unpleasant and not too hard. Trust you to

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Keep well.

Expect to sail from Madras tomorrow for Singapore. If by any chance you return via San Francisco to Los Angeles, I trust you will let me know. I will meet you at Los Angeles. My home is in Redlands, Cal. I should love to have you stop on a few days.

Best kinderst regards and best wishes for a successful journey.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Cook.
Dear [Name],

I write to offer my deepest sympathy on the loss of [Person]. His [her] passing has left a void in our lives that will be difficult to fill. His [her] contributions to [University/Field] were immeasurable, and his [her] influence will be felt for generations to come.

I recall with fondness the many times I spent with [Person], sharing stories and laughter. He [she] was a true friend and a valued colleague. His [her] legacy will live on through his [her] work and the lives he [she] touched.

Please accept my condolences and know that you are in my thoughts during this difficult time.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Chicago, February 15, 1919

Dear Dr. Cook:

Your favor of the 14th of November is received here this week, forwarded from Baghdad to Paris, and from Paris to Chicago. I heard later by cable from Consul Lupton that you had come back to America. I cannot say how much I regret that your illness made it impossible for you to go on with the Commission. I was counting on leaving the entire matter in your hands in Persia on my return home. The journey was in every way, I think, successful. I have come back home in perfectly sound health, and indeed was well throughout the entire trip. A cold in the head I don't count; everybody had that, but it didn't last long. The relief work was duly organized, Committees being appointed in various places, and a central Committee in general charge being constituted at Teheran, consisting
Dear Mr. Cooper,

Your favor of the 15th of November is received here this week, confirming your letter of November 12th. I heard later from the Ambassadors of France and the United States that you had come back to America. I am sorry to hear, I regret that your illness made it impossible for you to go on with the conference. I was committed to leaving the entire matter in your hands to prepare on my return home. The conference was in every way I think successful. I have come back home in perfectly sound health, and intend to take things easy. A cool in the Peace will now emphasize the entire trip. You will certainly have every opportunity and every advantage for a better work with the American committee, and a senatorial committee appointed in various places and a central committee in Europe.
of the American Minister as Chairman, Dr. Wilfred Post as Executive Secretary, and Mr. Boyce of the American School as Treasurer. Dr. Wilfred Post I expected to take charge of the hospital at Teheran through the winter. Of course he wants to get at Conia when he can after the spring opens. It seems a great pity not to have the Teheran hospital thoroughly manned. He took out a woman physician from Bombay with him.

We were able to go to Paris by way of the Caspian Sea, Batum, and Constantinople, reaching Paris December 27. Professor and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. Post, and Mr. Wertheim accompanied me home. We stayed in Paris three weeks, completing our report, and filed that report with Colonel House's Committee, in three type-written volumes, one on Mesopotamia, one on Persia, and one on the Caucasus. We landed in New York January 31, none of us the worse for wear, and all feeling that we had had an extremely interesting experience. I took out some money which my cousin, Mrs. Hicks, gave me, with which you were to find her a rosary, preferably one that had been worn by His Majesty the Shah. The Master of Ceremonies gave me one, and I sent it on to Mrs. Hicks the other day, with her check returned. I don't
We were able to go to Paris by way of the ocean.

We arrived in New York, and for a few days we stayed in a small hotel. We then went to Washington to meet the President and Myron Taylor. We stayed in the White House for a week. During this time, we wrote a report on the problems we faced in Europe. We also met with European countries' representatives and discussed the situation.

After our stay in Washington, we went to New York again. We spent our time in New York, learning about the city and its history. We also met with some people who helped us in our mission. We made some progress in our mission, and I think I can say that we made some important gains.

The President gave us one, and I want to thank him.
believe you could have handled the thing more economically. I sincerely trust that everything is going well with you, and that in due time you will be once more your own vigorous self.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Dr. Joseph W. Cook
Redlands, California
believe you can keep up the fight more

... economical... I never thought that everyone... lot well with you, and that in due time you will be

once more you own victorious self.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am

very truly yours,

R.H.C.

Dr. Joseph W. Good
Promenade, California
Speech of Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. President of the University of Chicago, Director of the American-Persian Relief Commission, before the Superior Chamber of Commerce, Teheran, Persia. November 14, 1918.

The Superior Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated on its foundation upon the good work for the prosperity of Persia which lies before it. Certainly above all the many things which Persia needs the development of commerce should be among the foremost.

Naturally the principal part of the commerce of Persia will be with its nearest neighbors. Ultimately, when order is restored in Russia, commerce will be resumed with that great country under, I believe, more natural and more free auspices than has been the case in the past. Of course trade with Europe and with India will take a large part of the Persian merchant's activities. At the same time it is wise for Persian enterprise to form connections with commerce even in remote parts of the world and it is to be hoped that the exchange of commodities between Persia and the United States, already appreciable in extent, may become much larger.

The United States heretofore for many years has had practically no mercantile marine. When the present war is closed, however, American ships will be available, some of which should be used for the Persian trade. Some manufactured articles in the United States no doubt will find ready sale in the Persian markets and there are other commodities besides carpets which could afford a return freight. Of course if any such voyages are undertaken by American ships they should be loaded both ways to make the transactions prosperous.

In this connection may I be permitted to make one or two suggestions which it seems to me are important for the future conduct of foreign commerce by the Persian Government.

It would be highly desirable in commercial matters to grant no special privileges either to any nation or individual or group of individuals. In other words, Persian commerce should afford equal rights for all. This is what in the Far East has sometimes been called "the open door".

Taxation on commerce should be laid in such manner as not to be unduly burdensome but should be primarily in the interests of Persia. No foreign treaty should limit the right of Persia to tax commerce as it thinks proper. I must say that limitations which certain treaties have placed on the amount of import duty that the Persian Government may lay seem to be entirely unjustifiable, and if such binding obligations exist an early moment should see them modified.

On the other hand it is extremely necessary that the foreign goods, once admitted to the country, should not be subject to vexatious imposts.

Many of my Persian friends have suggested that it would be advisable for American capital to find investment in developing the raw resources of this country. That, I may say, would be, in my opinion, possible but by no means certain. It must be pointed out in the first place that the Government of the United States is never in partnership with its merchants and investors. While it expects its citizens to receive just treatment in foreign countries it is very scrupulous not to make such business a means of political complications. Therefore, any investments which may be made here with American capital must be wholly under private au-
Investors will look primarily to two things: first the safety of their investments. They will expect persons and property to be protected by an adequate Governmental force. That applies not merely to the location of the interests involved but to the transport of commodities to and from the place of immediate activity. This means, of course, a stable and strong Government. The investors will not be at all concerned with the political questions involved with such government. They will merely expect that it will be efficient and will safeguard their interests adequately. In the second place they will examine the probability of a business success. The investment of funds, as a rule, is based on a probable profit and has little or nothing altruistic in its nature. It must be expected, therefore, that if investors consider at all putting capital into Persian enterprise they will examine very carefully all the possibilities before risking the future.

In this line it must be noted that investors will wish to know whether their proposed enterprise comes in conflict with any previous grants which have been made. They will wish to know whether they can freely invest their funds under proper protection of law, without being required to secure privileges by purchase, as too frequently has been the case heretofore.

On the other hand may I point out the extreme unwisdom of granting privileges in the form of concessions which are taken for the purpose of selling to others who may exploit them. Such speculators are undesirable from every point of view. Concessions, if made at all, should be so guarded as to assure early activity under them and as to prevent their sale except by the specific authority of the Government.

In the next place may I point out that it is extremely undesirable for the Government to grant monopolies. Exception should be made very rarely and only for cogent reasons. The developing of Persia should be open to all on equal terms and certainly it will be highly desirable for Persia to receive investments from capitalists of various countries. Competition and an open market will be the secret of success in all these lines.

Such policy, which I believe to be for the best interest of Persia, is of course, quite contrary to the desires and schemes of greedy investors who are seeking to get all for themselves and to crowd others out of the market. It will be, however, in the long run, the best thing for the development and prosperity of this country.

I beg to extend sincerest thanks to the friends who have made this occasion possible and so interesting for me, and I extend my best wishes for the future prosperity of the Superior Chamber of Commerce and for the various commercial plans and possibilities which I am sure it will wisely recommend to the Government. No government can adequately devise plans for the commercial future of its country without being assisted by the wisdom and knowledge of those who are themselves engaged in active commercial undertakings.
Translation of Haji Moineh Tojar's speech on the occasion of the banquet given by the High Trade Council of Teheran in honor of the American-Persian Commission. Teheran, November 14, 1918.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the first time in our annals that we are privileged to welcome at our board the distinguished members of a Commission sent by the mighty Commonwealth across the Atlantic, which today commands the admiration of mankind and with which we earnestly desire closer intercourse.

I should like to assure you, Dr. Judson, in a few words, how honored we are by the presence here tonight of American men eminent in the fields of law and politics, literary research and finance, and how much we appreciate the visit of your philanthropic Commission which we regard as a warm token of friendship and interest extended by the New World to one of the most ancient countries of the Old World, the cradle of a glorious civilization and of the stock from which our American brothers sprang.

It is, indeed, of excellent augury for us that the arrival of the American-Persian Relief Commission on Iranian soil should happily coincide with the termination of the unprecedented and sanguinary world-war which, in spite of all our efforts, has wrought incalculable havoc and suffering upon our innocent populations and neutral territory.

I am truly interpreting the feelings of my colleagues of the High Trade Council when I say that we Persians desire to live on friendly terms with all nations of the world in the full possession of our political and economic independence, and that we confidently look forward to the help of the American People, whose hopefulness, fearless energy and unceasing vocation of enterprise are the true elements of progressive might, in our work of reconstruction, the development of our commerce and the exploitation of the natural resources with which Persia is so richly endowed.

We trust that in this way a new Iran may take her proper place among the world's progressive and prosperous nations and by the glory of conquest of nature's riches excell the spirit of expansion of those great Achaemenians who by force of arms created a mighty Empire.

I cannot close my remarks without adding a word of appreciation for Professor Williams Jackson, and expressing the deep sense of our gratitude to this celebrated orientalist whose works on Persia are monuments of learning and research. We are extremely happy to see him here tonight with his charming consort.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I raise the cup of friendship to the health of President Judson and of our other distinguished American guests wishing them a pleasant sojourn among us and success in their humanitarian mission.

I couple with this toast the names of the genial and popular American Minister and Mrs. Caldwell.
Translation of Hadji Moinet Todjar’s speech on the occasion of the banquet given by the High Trade Council of Teheran in honour of the American Persian Commission. November 14th 1918.

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I cannot close my remarks without adding a word of appreciation for Professor William Jackson, and expressing the deep sense of our gratitude to this celebrated orientalist whose works on Persia are monuments of learning and research. We are extremely happy to see him here tonight.
Translation ofHaji-poite Valiye's speech on the occasion of the banquet given by the High Trade Council of Tehran in honour of the American Foreign Commission.

November 14th 1918.

with his charming consort.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

This is the first time in 200 years that we are privileged to welcome you at our board the distinguished members of the American Foreign Commission, on the grand occasion of the investiture of President Judson and of our other distinguished American guests wishing them a pleasant sojourn among us and success in their humanitarian mission.

I would like to assure you, Dr. Judson, in a few words how honoured we are by the presence tonight of American men eminent in the fields of American Minister and Mrs. Caldwell.

I cannot fail to mention the names of the genial and popular American Minister and Mrs. Caldwell.

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Teheran.

Amconsul,
Bagdad.

Fifteenth - For Robinson quote following telegram received signed Robinson maybe for you reads arrived address onesix east twentyninth NewYork.

Judson.

---

Copy of telegram sent November 15, 1918 - 11 A.M.
Office of Military Attaché,

Teheran. 16th November 1918.

To President,

American Relief Committee.

No B 1368.

Dear Sir,

I have received the following telegram from the Military Authorities at Enzeli.

"Post wishes you inform JUDSON that

"British flag-ship at request Russians

"will fly U.S., French, British, and

"Russian flags on 17th November."

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Lieut-Colonel, G.S.

British Military Attaché.
از طرف تمام‌کنندکان حاضر طهران اداره باشرت مجلس
شورای ملی از زمینه دکتر همبی نیست که را می‌گویم.

منمی این روز شنونه یازدهم صفر ۱۳۳۷ مطابق ۱۲ نوامبر ۱۹۱۸ در ساعت هشت بعد از ظهر بعنوانت مجلس
شورای ملی تشريعت آورده صرف شام فرامی‌ماند.

منمی خواباست
از طرف تاییدگان حاضر طهران اداره مبادلات مجلس شورای ملی از فرستنده های بیمه نیل معمول

متنی است روز شنبه بادهم صفر ۱۳۳۷ مطابق ۱۲ نوامبر ۱۹۱۸ در ساعت هشت بعد از ظهر بیمارت مجلس شورای ملی تشریف آورده صرف شام فرماهنگ

منفی جواب است
The National Assembly

The Managing Dept. of the National Assembly requests -- Dr. Judson --

to dine with the present deputies of Tehran on Saturday, Safar 11, 1337 (Nov. 16, 1918) at 8 P.M. in the Apartment of Majless.

R.S.V.P.
The Legislative Assembly

To the Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly:

Subject: Introducing Bill "X" for the Year 1928 (at 8 p.m.)

Respectfully,

[Signature]

In the Department of Legislation.
To

Dr. Wilfrid Post.

Care Amconsul,

Bombay.

Please advise me your movements. Hope you will reach Teheran earliest possible. Badly needed hospital here.

Regards

Judson.

Sent Nov 17, 1918 - 11 A.M.
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson  
Teheran Persia  

Dear Dr. Judson,

The men whom Colonel Ricketts had in mind who are holding up the wheat are, the Ameer Afghan, the Ameer Nizam and the Sardar Akram. The latter I believe has been and may be still is in Teheran.

The Assyrians and Armenians here are very anxious to get back to Urumia. All except about ninety families from Van who are uncertain what to do. The Assyrians are asking us for a loan of 20,000 toman to be paid in individual loans of about forty toman each. These loans to be secured by mortgages on real estate and signed by the Committee. They also claim to have passed a sort of post factum law if that is the proper term, giving these claims against property priority over all other claims. The Armenians have not asked for any specified amount but wish the same privilege granted to them and will give the amount in a day or two.

If you sanction the granting of these loans the Committee here feels that we will need the amount of the loans in addition to the money we now have on hand in order to carry out our program.

The Yangie Kand camp closes to-morrow, Captain Sampey going with the refugees via Khanikin and Mosul to Urumia. It would greatly relieve the situation here if all the refugees here would go. Their appeals for help for sick and destitute are increasing daily. The Armenians have joined in the chorus and are also asking for aid for their four-hundred fifty odd orphans saying their funds are exhausted and the additional money they have borrowed is exhausted. I suggest that you ask Dr. Stephanion, the Shah’s dentist to call on you and confer with him about these orphans as he was here in their behalf a short time ago. I also suggest that you strongly urge the British authorities there the advisability of sending a small gaurd, five to twenty men to Urumia with these people. They are
DEAR MR. HAMBY,

THE AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

DEAR MR. HAMBY,

I am writing to inform you of the current situation with regard to the relief efforts we are undertaking in the Persian Gulf region. The situation has deteriorated significantly, and we require additional funds to continue our operations.

We have been working tirelessly to assist those affected by the recent developments. However, the resources we have are now insufficient to meet the needs of the people. It is imperative that we receive immediate financial support to ensure we can continue our work.

The funds we require will be used to provide emergency relief to those in need, including food, shelter, and medical assistance. We also need funds to support our ongoing efforts to help those who have been displaced by the conflict.

I am enclosing a list of our current expenditures and a breakdown of the funds we require. Please consider a contribution to this worthy cause. Your support will make a significant difference in the lives of those struggling in these difficult times.

Thank you for your continued support and dedication to helping those in need.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

[Contact Information]
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

anxious and eager to go if such provision can be made. The money we lend them will enable them to buy food. It would relieve the situation here immensely. They could go by way of Zenjan and not go to Gaswine at all.

They are afraid to start out without any gaurd and think a Persian gaurd worse than nothing at all. Otherwise they wish the British to return their arms to them so they can gaurd themselves. This I suppose the British would not want to do so it seems to me that a small British gaurd is an entirely reasonable thing. They can buy their provisions along the way if we give them these loans. It will also help the situation as far as the British are concerned in Hamadan. It will incidentally help me immensely and in the end will probably not cost us any more than if we have them to deal with here.

Vaile is doing well and hopes to be out of quarantine in about a week. He may be a bit optimistic in this but in any case it won't be long.

Dr. Cook's trunk and one box are still here. I am sending you the key to the trunk in a separate package.

This letter will explain any wire you may receive on this subject.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. So far our attempts to purchase wheat has been unsuccessful. The Sultanabad project has apparently failed. The sub-committee composed of Mr. Allen, Mr. MacMurray and Mr. Edwards are making efforts in other places and three hundred Kharwars may be now on the way in. This is an additional reason for wanting the Assyrians and Armenians out of here.
AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

[Text starts here]

[Handwritten text]

[Text continues here]

[Handwritten signature]

[Notes and corrections]

[Text ends here]
Allen,
American Mission,
Hamadan.

Nov. 25, 1918.

No British guard will be furnished and arms refugees unlikely to stop. Repatriation dangerous and inadvisable until order restored which will require considerable time. Governor not yet appointed. Care for Syrian sick needy and Armenian orphans out of appropriation made in Hamadan for contingencies. Regarding loans have authorized in last telegram to Holmes twenty thousand tomans as additional appropriation to be used when time for repatriation comes. Regarding wheat purchases reduce same to fit appropriation. Stop regarding specie requirements eight thousand more lirae enroute from Bagdad stop forty thousand will be tomans additional remitted to Holmes from here by telegraphic transfer and Teheran bank will instruct Macmurray to raise his
Allen
American Mission
Hwaseon

No further word will be forthcoming any time to receive urgently after report of Association and Hwaseon of our other letter received which will require considerable time. Consider your reply speedily at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours in Hwaseon for communication after receipt of your earliest communication. Thanks have been received in past telegrams to inform twenty promising students as well as additional applications to be made when time for report is received. After report please inform us of your early expectations.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Traveler and Treasurer, with urgent remittance to take his
currency contribution to Holmes from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand stop This amount with gold covers in specie entire appropriation including above twenty thousand loans and provides twenty thousand for Hawkes requirements which should be covered by Vanneman funds or borrowed from Holmes stop After our departure general direction all our relief work in charge central section of Commission Teheran stop Caldwell Chairman Boyce Treasurer Wilfrid Post executive Secretary stop Refer to them as you would to me Regards

Judson.
Teheran,
November 19, 1918.

Holmes,
American Commission,
Hamadan.

Glad Vaile gaining Regards to him Should
his health allow very desirable he spend winter here
executive officer committee Teheran and aid education
Agricultural
department/school organization.

Judson.