Report of
President Harry Pratt Judson, Director
of the
American-Persian Relief Commission
- to the
American Committee for Relief in the Near East

January, 1919
Report of
President Harry Prent Angell, President
of the
American Petroleum Refiners Commission
for the
American Committee for Relief in the Near East
January, 1915
I.
REPORT
OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
AMERICAN-PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION
JANUARY, 1919

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
Gentlemen:

Herewith I beg to submit report of the American-
Persian Relief Commission, 1918-19.

The Committee was duly constituted by action of the
American Committee at a meeting held in New York, July 12
1918. The following were appointed members:

Livingston Bentley
J. W. Cook, M.D.
H. K. Holmes
Prof. A. V. W. Jackson
W. W. McDowell
L. R. Robinson
F. Tredwell Smith
R. S. Vaile
Harry Pratt Judson
Wilfred M. Post, M.D.
Wilber W. Post, M.D.
Theodore A. Elmer
Harrison A. Maynard
Maurice Wertheim

The following action was taken as to the directorship:
The undersigned, the acting director, with authority
"Voted. That Dr. Harry Pratt Judson be designated as Director
of the American-Persian Relief Commission with full
authority as to the personnel of the Committee and
with power to employ and discharge additional
assistants or associates and direct the general
policy of the Commission."
1

HISTORY

OF THE

COMMISSION

OF THE

AMERICAN-FRENCH RELATIONS COMMISSION

JULY, 1919


The American Commission for Relief in Belgium,

Commissioner.

Washington I. am to report to the President of the American Commercial Commission, 1919-20.

American Commercial Commission.

January 19, 1919.

The following were reporting companies:

- American Express
- American Telephone
- American Telephone
- American Telephone
- American Telephone

The following section was taken to the American legation:

"With the approval of the American Minister to France, I have notified the American Commercial Commission with the support of the American Commercial Commission and with regard to the American Commercial Commission, which I have been notified of the American Commercial Commission."

Report of the Commission."
Meanwhile, in accordance with a provisional arrangement, the following members of the Commission had sailed from Seattle in May and June, 1918, proceeding by way of Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Bombay: Dr. J. W. Cook, Professor A. V. W. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Bentley, Holmes, McDowell, Robinson, Smith, and Vaile. Dr. Cook was in charge of this, the Pacific Section. Messrs. Elmer and Maynard joined the party in Japan, and the Rev. E. T. Allen, then on his way home from Urumia with his family, was added in India.

In Bombay Dr. Cook became seriously ill, and was obliged to withdraw from active service. His place in charge of the Pacific Section was taken by Professor Jackson, who will submit a report of that Section.

The Director, with Dr. W. E. Post and Mr. Maurice Wertheim, sailed from New York on the White Star Steamer Adriatic, July 14, 1918, proposing to reach Persia via England, France, Italy, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea, proceeding thence either directly to Mesopotamia around Arabia, or to Mesopotamia via Bombay, as circumstances might permit. Dr. Wilfred M. Post remained at home, planning to join the party in the autumn.

The Director and his two companions landed in Liverpool July 27 in the evening, and the next day, July 28, proceeded to London.

The purposes of visiting London were to confer with the British authorities as to the work of the Commission, to secure proper authority for travel in the zones of
Memos of the following members of the Commando

...
naval and military operations, to obtain transport, it being known that ordinary passenger traffic was suspended, and to secure as much information as possible of existing conditions in Persia.

Through introductions by the American Ambassador, the Hon. Walter H. Page, conferences were held at the Foreign Office with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, with Under Secretary for the Near East, Lord Robert Cecil, and with their representatives; at the India Office with the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Edward Montagu; with the London Persia Committee, the London Committee for the Finance Armenian Relief, and with many others. Member of the Mr. Wertheim Commission had important conferences with officials of the British Treasury and with financial members of the India Office.

The Foreign Office showed every courtesy to the Commission. Plans were made to authorize transit through the war zone, to obtain suitable and safe transportation, and to telegraph in advance to military and civil authorities directing that every facility be provided. As the Mediterranean was especially dangerous, the party were held in London until there should be a sailing to Egypt from Italy under proper guard, meanwhile being instructed to hold themselves in readiness to move at once on receipt of notification.

The India Office was equally courteous and helpful. The British military forces in Mesopotamia and Persia are a part of the Indian Army, and the civil officers in that military region are also under Indian direction. Travel
very many military operations to obtain information to enable

known that certain barrack rooms were occupied and

to become as many information as possible of extant

continued to exist.

Moreover, information of the American Ambassador

the new letter "Paxc" containing the same was sent by the

Nagoya Office with the engagement of State for retention

Affaire" of the R. C. N. R. R. in the Secretary

for the event need not report again, and with grate

accompanied at the Irish Office with the Secretary

of State for India, the R. C. N. R. having considered with the

London Foreign Committee, the London Committee for

the Alliance, and with many others.

The War Office,

the Foreign Office, were greatly concerned to the

Commission, and many were made to acquire similar

according to the war zone to obtain similar or even

communications and to confer upon in advance of military

any civil authorities according that each locality per

numerous as the information was especially valuable.

the party were made in London until they have reached to a

satisfy to enable them return home properly, equally,

value of information to hold them in advance to make

not once on account of information.

the Irish Office, were specially concerned and deeply;

the British Minister located in Edinburgh and Paris are

of part of the Irish Union and the civil offices in that

without reason are also under Irish jurisdiction.
in India during wartime is under especial restrictions, and the Secretary of State for India was surprised to hear that members of the Commission were on their way through India from the Pacific without previous arrangements having been made. On request of the Director, the Secretary at once cabled to the Viceroy of India, at Simla, instructing him to facilitate the progress of the Commission in every way practicable. The Viceroy was also informed of the coming of the Director and his companions by way of Egypt.

The conferences of the finance member, Mr. Wertheim, with the various Treasury officials were especially important. Rates of exchange in the Orient are enormously high, are fluctuating, and seem in some cases to be capricious. Moreover, currency, especially in Persia, is scarce and difficult to secure at all, even for military purposes. Mr. Wertheim's Report, as Finance Member and Treasurer of the Commission, will cover all these matters in detail. Suffice it to say here that the advantageous arrangements which he made in London gave the Commission the same advantages of exchange and of securing currency which were had by the British Treasury, subject only to the prior claim of military needs. The actual saving in the cost of exchange over the ordinary commercial methods heretofore followed amounted to many thousands of dollars — enough to pay several times over, the entire cost of the whole Commission. This was the first of the many skillful financial arrangements made by the Treasurer, to whom the Commission and the Committee are very deeply indebted. It may be added that Mr.
In India granite warfare in which special assignment
and the Secretary of State for India was entrusted to
keep the members of the Commission more on sports way

commerce in which the policy without prevention

were applied. The converse of the picture for the
secretary as once applied to the picture of India at
the picture in many respects. The picture was

resolution of the coming of the picture and the

comprehensive plan of the nation.

The comprehensive plan of the nation member in

with the various matters sometimes were especially
important. Ratie of experience in the picture was

economically higher for the destruction and seem in some cases
moreover, examined especially in

for military paraphernalia. The Military's Report as Finance

member and Secretary of the Commission will soon be

these matters in detail. Notice it to may have that
the advantage of the advantage of experience and

have the Commission the same advantage of experience may

Daranse and examine which were made by the picture

of receiving examination which were made by the picture

examined among those of the picture of the Commission who

examined the matter at the cost of experience can
the advantage of the advantage examination following

money to many commanders ofotten - money to any

several times over.

The entire cost of the whole examination made
the same as in the same examination which were made
the army general interconnected.
Wertheim's accurate knowledge and sound judgment on finance were put freely at the disposal of the British authorities, and were warmly appreciated by them.

On August 15 word came from the Foreign Office for the members of the Commission to proceed at once to Rome, where further instructions would be found. Accordingly, London was left on the 16th, Paris on the 18th, and Rome reached on the 20th. Here, at the British Embassy, instructions were given to report at Taranto by noon of the 25th. In fact that place was reached on the afternoon of the 24th, and accommodations found waiting on the Orient Line Steamer Ormonde, employed as a transport, and packed with officers and men for the various eastern services. The ship left Taranto on the morning of the 25th, guarded by three destroyers under the Japanese flag. Port Said was reached the forenoon of the 26th. As no steamer was leaving eastward for several days, the party went to Cairo, where arrangements for the next stage of the journey were made with the British Headquarters. On the afternoon of September 2 the party sailed from Port Said on the P. & O. Steamer More for Bombay. It was found that there was no practicable direct sailing from Suez to Bosra. Just as the ship was sailing the following communications were received from the British High Commissioner, Egypt:

"(SEAL)"

High Commissioner
for Egypt

The Residency
Ramleh
Egypt

(7525)

August 31st 1918

Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner to inform
Warplane's committee informed and many arrangements for the same. We were mighty appreciative of the same.

On another I was gone from the Watson office for the committee's commission to proceed to once to home since another arrangement, well, another arrangement. I was not on the 1st, Part 2 on the 1st, and now someone on the 11th. 1 have been informed, information were given to report at ten past 5 on the 11th. In fact, that place was received on the afternoon of the 11th, and accommodation was waiting on the other side. Meanwhile, somebody is a strangeness, and people with attitude.

The report from the morning of the 11th was a strange, strange, strange. It's not only for the various external services. The marks infected the sensation under the Japanese tree.

As we approach we learning the tocken of the 11th, and on the afternoon of the morning we receive to every given the party want to catch a plane. Meanwhile, someone on the west side of the party made arrangements for the next stage of the journey next month.

I am instructed by the High Commissioner to inform:

[Signature]

Mr. Smith

H. Commissioner

for War

Sent 13th June 1897
you that His Excellency has received the following message for you from Mr. Balfour, with the request that it should be handed to you on your arrival in Egypt:

"In view of advance of Turks in Azerbaijan, vast numbers of Jews or Asschria (Assyrian) Christians are fleeing from Bijar in direction Hamadan. While Military Authorities are arranging for quarters for them outside the town, there are thousands of women and children and sick and wounded who are entirely destitute and starving. A relief Committee is being formed, of which H.M. Consul at Hamadan will be a member, to assist destitute. Information on 16th was to the effect that 40,000 Asschria (Assyrian) refugees had already passed through Bijar to Hamadan. Some had been robbed of everything and many had died of sickness and starvation on road. A report from Bijar estimates number of Refugees will be 80,000, temporary hospital has been established at that town and medical service and food is being sent from Hamadan. While I have authorized H.M. Minister in Tehran to expend for relief of these destitutes certain sums of money which had been granted for famine relief, it is evident that these sums will be totally inadequate for relief in question. In view, therefore, of the purposes of your Commission, I hasten to bring above facts to your notice and feel sure that your Commission will do its utmost to alleviate suffering and destitution in question, as the present juncture appears to afford just such an opportunity as your organization is designed to meet.

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

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

"Mr. Balfour further wishes you to be informed that the cost of the passage for yourself and your two friends from Egypt to Bombay amounts to Forty-four Pounds Sterling each, and to request you to be so good as to leave a cheque with Sir Reginald Wingate for the sum of One hundred and Thirty-two Pounds Sterling, made payable to the Assistant Financial Secretary, War Office, London.

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

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. NOYEL THOMAS

Pratt Judson Baquire,
Chairman, American-Persian Relief Commission,
O/o American Diplomatic Agent, C A I R O
I am in receipt of your communication of September 20th, 1907, and the information contained therein, and it gives me great pleasure to state that the American Mission is now in the process of organiziation and the work of establishing a Mission is being actively pursued.

I am glad to learn that you are making satisfactory progress in your work, and that the American Mission is on its way to becoming a permanent institution.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again, and to receiving reports of your work in the Mission.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

American Mission,
[Location]
High Commissioner for Egypt

The Residency
Hamleh
Egypt

August 31st 1918

Sir,

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

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. NOYEL THOMAS

Pratt Judson Esquire,
C/o The American Diplomatic Agent,
C A I R O
The despatches were acknowledged, but of course no action could be taken until reaching Baghdad. Evidently, also, more detailed information would be needed before a final decision could be reached as to the exact function of the Commission in the matter of these refugees.

Meanwhile, also at Port Said, a cable had been received from Dr. Cook, Bombay, containing same information as to exodus from Urumia, obtained by wire from the American Minister, Teheran, and at Cairo the same by cable from Mr. Vickrey. The last also carried the distressing news of the death of Dr. Shedd.

Dr. Cook, in accordance with cable instructions sent him to Bombay from Paris by the Director, wired that he planned to leave Bombay for Baghdad September 1, waiting there for a reunion of the entire Commission.

On the 6th of September, at Aden, a cable from Professor Jackson, Bombay, announced that he was starting August 30 for Baghdad with advance party. It afterwards developed that Dr. Cook's illness had necessitated the transfer of the direction in Bombay to Professor Jackson.

At Aden also the Director received a very cordial cable from the Viceroy of India, inviting him and his colleagues to be guests for some days at Simla. The cable added: 'His Excellency fully realizes however that urgent necessity of your mission proceeding to Persia as soon as possible may prevent him from having the pleasure of seeing you.' This very courteous proviso, taken in connection with the urgent message from Mr. Balfour, made it possible to forward a message to Simla, expressing deep
appreciation of the invitation and requesting that decision be deferred until reaching Bombay.

Bombay was reached September 14. Messrs. Maynard and Allen were found waiting for the Director, and a letter with detailed statement as to the situation from Professor Jackson. The advance party, who reached Baghdad consisted of Professor and Mrs. Jackson and Messrs. Bentley, Holmes, McDowell, Robinson, Smith, Vaile, and Elmer. Dr. of India Cook was in the hills, at a sanitarium.

At Bombay the Director received another telegram from the Viceroy, renewing the invitation to Simla. At the same time the American Consul transmitted a communication from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as follows:

"I am directed to request that you will kindly inform Dr. Judson, the Head of the American Relief Mission, that the Civil Commissioner of Baghdad has telegraphed that his presence at Baghdad is urgently requested in order that the revised plan of action of the Mission may be decided on, and that the Civil Commissioner suggests that Dr. Judson should come on directly to Baghdad from Bombay."

The visit to Simla would take a week, thereby delaying to that extent departure for Baghdad. The somewhat imperative message of the Civil Commissioner contained the implication that there was a "revised plan of action of the Mission" already prepared, which only needed the presence of the Director to have been adopted. This did not impress the Director as a desirable way of settling Commission policies, and in any event before undertaking the very large responsibility of the care of the Urumia refugees,
Appreciation of the invitation and co-operation that section
of the Director with receiving Company.

Mr. Dewar sent his appreciation of the invitation and a letter with
receipt of the invitation to the Director, who received it with
satisfaction that he was able to attend the meeting and make a
contribution to the proceedings.
which evidently was the "revised plan" in question, it seemed that it would be well to have more definite knowledge of the facts involved. Moreover, an invitation from the Viceroy was really a command, and in any event a conference with the supreme authorities at Simla would undoubtedly be very important for the success of the Commission. British military and civil affairs in Mesopotamia and Persia are in the main a part of the Indian administration, and it is always best to deal with headquarters. Accordingly, the invitation of the Viceroy was accepted, and a cable was sent to Professor Jackson at Baghdad, requesting him to notify the Civil Commissioner of that fact, and authorizing him to undertake any aid for the refugees which would not commit the Commission to a permanent policy. It may be added that the conference at Simla was heartily approved by Dr. Cook, by Professor Jackson, and by every member of the Commission in India.

In fact, the Simla visit was extremely important. Besides receiving every courtesy at the Viceregal Lodge, the members of the Commission were able to hold detailed consultations with the principal Members of the Indian Government. Much valuable information was obtained, and the Government became fully informed as to the purposes and methods of the Commission. The Commission received the entire approval of the Government, and at all points in their after undertakings had the active support of that Government.

Backed thus by the Foreign Office and the India Office in London, and by the Indian Government at Simla, the way was smoothed at every point.
In fact, the same view was extremely important. Being a member of the Board of governors, the members of the Commission were able to have a clear understanding of the Indian Government's needs and the information was obtained.

The Commission became fully informed as to the problems and objectives of the Government. The Commission became the vehicle of the Government's work, as if it were an extension of the Government's office and the Indian office.
Returning to Bombay, the Director, with Messrs. Post, Warthen, Maynard, and Allen, sailed for Bosra September 26, on the Steamer **Ekra**, under direction of the military authorities. Meanwhile, Dr. Cook had come to Bombay from the Hills, and was able to have a full conference on all matters which had been under his charge. His disablement was a heavy loss to the Commission in every way. His knowledge of Persia, his sound judgment and executive ability were such as to be invaluable. It was the expectation of the Director that on his own return home in the winter, Dr. Cook would remain in full charge of the work. He was left in India, however, with every reasonable hope for his ultimate full recovery.

Bosra, the great British base on the Shatt-el-Arab, was reached early in the afternoon of October 1, and here the party were transferred to a river boat, with barges in tow. The military authorities did everything to make the reception of the Commission and its further journey pleasant, and the Admiral commanding the Fleet in the Indian Seas entertained them at dinner on his flagship.

Leaving Bosra October 2 at 8:00 A.M., the long and slow trip up the Tigris was made to the rail-head at Kut, which place was reached October 5 just before midnight — too late for the night train for Baghdad. On the way Mr. Allen developed an obscure fever, and on advice of Mr. Post he was left in the British Military Hospital at Amara, Mr. Maynard staying with him. It may be added that Mr. Allen made a complete recovery, and was able to join the party at Baghdad by October 13, before the Director left for Persia.
The party, Messrs. Judson, Post, and Wertheim, took the train at Kut October 6, and reached Baghdad that evening. They were met by Professor Jackson and the Aid of the Civil Commissioner, and taken at once to the residence of the latter as his guests.

The Acting Civil Commissioner, Lt. Col. A. T. Wilson, is quite a young man, of unusual ability and energy, and is doing extremely interesting work in the development of Mesopotamia under British rule.

The first question considered naturally was that of the Armenian and Assyrian refugees, about whom telegrams had been received, as above noted, from London and from New York.
The party, consisting of our own merchants, took the train at 11th October, and reached Fagund, the Ain Amrine. They were met by Professors Lacaze and the Aia of the Geneva Commission, and taken to one of the Zambesia.

At the latter, we met Lacaze.

The native civil commissioner, Mr. Coy, A. T. Wilson, is the leader of some men of immense activity and energy, and it seems extremely interesting work to the development of the dependencies under Chinese rule.

The first day's council was satisfactory, and that of the next.

Atmosphere and atmosphere atmosphere, please, my fellow-Easterners, please to remember that the New York.

Remember, as soon as possible, from London and from New York.
It was found that the refugees from Urumia had been taken by the British down a military road into Persia and placed in a camp at Bagubab, upwards of 50 miles from Baghdad on the main road to Persia. The site of the camp is salubrious, and is extremely convenient, being situated not merely on the road as indicated, but also on the railroad which the British are building towards the Persian frontier, and on the Diala River. There were at that time about 25,000 refugees in the camp, two thirds being Assyrians and the rest Armenians. They were very largely women and children, although there were many men, mostly those who were not in good physical condition. Able bodied men had been used by the British in the pressing work on the military road into Persia. Prof. and Mrs. Jackson were staying at Baghdad, but the remainder of the advance party were in the camp and were rendering what service was possible. Dr. McDowell and Mr. Holmes made a tour of inspection up the road as far as Hamadan, where Mr. Holmes remained. Dr. McDowell returned to Bagubab.

An inspection of the camp was made immediately by the director and his companions who had come with him from New York, and a preliminary conference of all members of the commission was held at that time. It was found that the camp was under control of the British Army, which supplied tents, police, proper sanitary care and rations. It was expected that refugees, who were able bodied, should render some service in return for their rations. Most of them upon their arrival were completely worn out by the fatigue of the long five or six hundred mile trip from Urumia, and many of them were in the hospital. It seemed plain to the director, and other members of the commission concurred, that the primary charge of this great mass of refugees belonged to the British Army and not to the commission. While it was true that the exodus took place on account of Turkish attacks in Urumia, it was also true that the local Assyrian and Armenian Army, formed in Urumia, under British advice, and for the purpose of protecting that line against the Turks, had finally been
compelled to yield on account of lack of material, which had been promised them by the British authorities, and, which, in fact, was supplied too late. It was clear therefore that the exodus involved not merely a question of relief for refugees, but was so interwoven with British policies, as to be in point of fact primarily a British affair. In a conference with the general officer Commanding-in-Chief at the camp it was agreed that the commission would undertake to aid the authorities in such matters as would seem practicable, but that the primary control and responsibility should remain with the British Army. The particular lines under which the commission undertook to help were these:

1. Providing work for those of the refugees who were able. Some beginning had already been made in this line. It was agreed that the commission would purchase materials and pay wages to those who would work at weaving, spinning or sewing. Products of their activity, if salable would be sold and the proceeds turned back to the relief fund, otherwise, the products would be given to hospitals or to other forms of need. The British Army for their part provided tents as workrooms.

2. Plans were made for forming classes, including the children of the camp, so that they might be kept occupied and at the same time be taught useful things. Some of the young women especially among the refugees, were found as teachers, and the Civil Commissioner in Baghdad very generously offered the use of his printing press to provide leaflets.

3. Several members of the commission were familiar with the Syrian and Armenian languages and therefore were detailed as liaison officers as between the camp and the British authorities. This was a very welcome function to the Commander in Chief.

4. Arrangements were made for conducting religious services for the Armenians and Syrians by ecclesiastics of their own respective faiths. This was in addition to such services as members of the commission undertook on their own account.

It seemed advisable to leave a considerable number of members
It being a common practice to issue a committee number of mem-

ommunity to form a committee or board of superintendents, and

been bombed from the faithful superintendent, and which, in

year, we were expecting to face. It was our experience that the

examination not many a day it was to be so in point of

and in accordance with the

Secretary of the Committee

Commission. The report of the committee is now

request for a written report of the

The report gives the matter which the Committee

prerequisite work for the charge of the president, we make

As beginning the effort, the president may be in the field. It

sent the report to the committee and it has been sent to us

judge of the committee, and the roll of the committee, and

only one of the members of the Committee make a

that the Committee had agreed to make a

will be found a number of

sermons. The

memorandum on the Committee number of mem-

If some of the members of the Committee made a
of the commission at Baqubah to carry on the various forms of relief work above outlined. Further it was possible to take through only a small number along the military road to Persia to Teheran. Transport on this road was exceedingly difficult.

It was the main line of supply for the British Army in Northern Persia. It was decided therefore, first, that only five members of the commission should accompany the director to Teheran, with such transport as could be provided and with such amount of stores which had been brought to Baghdad, as it was possible to take.

The remainder were assigned as the Baqubah Section. An interment Mr. Wertheim being appointed treasurer of the Commission, organization was therefore effected, Mr. McCloud being appointed Chairman of the Baqubah section, Mr. Robinson the Secretary, and Mr. Maynard assistant treasurer. Ample funds were provided in the bank at Baghdad to carry on the work. Those selected for the Persian journey by the director were Prof. and Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Post, Wertheim and Veale. It was expected to find Mr. Holmes at Hamadan.

The advance section had brought with them the Ford cars sent from the United States. There were two touring cars and four one ton trucks. There were also two motorcycles. Upon careful consideration it seemed inadvisable to attempt carrying heavy loads over the difficult Persian passes in one ton trucks, and an exchange was made for these four one ton cars for eight half ton vans. Six chauffeurs had been brought from Bombay. As this number would not be adequate for the ten cars which formed the transport train the British authorities were asked for help, and very courteously assigned four chauffeurs from the Army with a 2nd Lieutenant in charge. This generous aid made it possible to make the trip to Teheran with only the ordinary difficulties of the way.

It was entirely impossible to secure any further transport either in Bombay or Baghdad. It became necessary therefore to leave in Baghdad by far the greater part of the stores which had been brought from America and India. Careful selection was made of everything, including medical supplies, some articles needed by missionaries at different Persian points, and some articles for
of the commission on maps and the verbatim form of the letter work plans. The letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and the letter was to be sent to a small number of the secretaries of the Treasury.

The letter stated that the key was constructed for the purpose of being used only by the Secretary of the Treasury. The letter further stated that the key was constructed to be used by the key holder. The letter was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The letter concluded by thanking the Treasury for its cooperation and the Secretary of the Treasury for his assistance. The letter was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
the American Minister at Teheran. The remaining stores were placed in the American Consulate. The American Consul, Mr. Hauser, kindly consented to take charge of these stores until opportunity should offer for further transport. These arrangements having been completed, the Persian party left Bagdad on the 15th of October. The road was not easy, the passes extremely steep, and accommodations along the road very scanty. The commission, however, owed much to the constant courtesies of the British military authorities. It was frequently found possible to stop and spend the night at a British camp, in which circumstances, every courtesy was always extended. Kermanshah was reached on the 16th of October.

At this place a number of orphans from the refugees were being cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Steed. The Blackstone dispensary was being used as a residence for them. Appropriation was made from funds for relief work, and put at the disposal of Mr. Steed, to be used for the orphans or such other needs as might seem advisable.

On the 19th of October the party left Kermanshah for Hamadan, which point was reached at noon on the 20th. Here a stay of several days was made, partly to organize relief in that important center and partly on account of lack of petrol, which made it impossible to travel.

Hamadan contained a considerable number of refugees, and at the same time the famine conditions had seriously affected the place, and it seemed likely that the coming winter would be one of great scarcity. The primary need was to provide wheat at a moderate price, so that bread could be sold at a rate in reach of the poor. Of course, undoubtedly, there would be a number of free destitute for whom food would have to be provided. There was also need for much greater hospital facilities than the existing hospital could supply. The British had been conducting a relief hospital at a point a few miles out from Hamadan, and that had scanty resources. It had been aided to some extent by relief funds sent by the British legation in Teheran.
The American Minister to the Present American Congress, The American Minister to England, Kindly requested to favor notice of these articles and opportunities promptly after receipt for further examination.

The U.S. has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister to England has not seen the American Minister to England so far, and the American Minister 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It was decided to form a relief committee under the general direction of the commission. Mr. C. H. Allen, of the American School, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Holmes, of the commission, secretary and treasurer. The other members were the remaining missionaries in the field, Mr. Hawkes and Dr. Funk, together with J. W. Edwards, head of the carpet company, and Mr. McMurry, of the Imperial Branch Bank, and also with the British Military Commandant and the Persian governor as honorary members. Funds were provided, first, for the purchase of a certain quantity of wheat. It was believed that wheat could be obtained in the adjoining provinces at reasonable rates. This was on condition that the existing food control of the province should continue its work, and should see to it that ample stores of wheat, besides those purchased by the committee, should be provided from the immediate province at reasonable rates, and that aid should be given by this food control committee without regard to race or religion; second, a definite fund was provided for continuing the work of the British Refugee Hospital at Yangie Kand; third, an adequate fund was provided for extending the capacity of the missionary hospital in charge of Dr. Funk. This hospital had a capacity of only forty beds. By the arrangements contemplated the number would be increased to about one hundred and fifty.

While the party were at Hamadan, Mr. Veile was taken down with the small-pox, and placed in the missionary hospital. It was necessary to leave him there. It may be added that he recovered entirely from the disease, but his strength would not warrant his taking up work elsewhere. He therefore planned to spend the Winter in Hamadan, aiding as far as his strength allowed in the relief work there, returning in the Spring or early Summer.

These arrangements having been made at Hamadan, the party
left that place on the 27th of October for Kasvin, which place was reached on the 28th. Here a conference was held with Mr. Norman Paddock, the American Consul at Tabriz, who was residing at Kasvin awaiting the possibility of returning to his post. Conferences were also held with the British authorities, and with certain missionaries who had incurred debts by aiding refugees. These obligations were met by the commission from their funds. It seemed advisable that refugees, who, in point of fact, ought to have gone on to Baqubah Camp, should be cared for by the British authorities. The matter of aid to these authorities from the funds of the commission was held under advisement until a later report should be made. Meanwhile, a conference was held with the British general commanding the North Persian Forces, Major-General W. A. Thomson, on the matter of the refugee camp at Enzeli. In September, when the British forces evacuated Baku, great numbers of Armenians left the city, knowing that they were not safe there. In fact there was immediately a massacre by the fatare of the Armenians who did not leave, more than ten or fifteen thousand men, women and children were murdered. There was also a general looting of Armenian property. Those who escaped with the British forces were placed in camp at Enzeli, there being about twelve thousand of them. The British had general charge of the camp, and were doing everything in their power, seeing to the proper rationing and sanitary care. It seemed advisable that the commission should aid in this work. It was believed that these people would be repatriated within two or three months. The cost of maintenance was estimated at twenty thousand pounds sterling per month. The commission put into the hands of the British authorities funds amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling for the ensuing month, with the understanding that a similar sum would be given for a second month, and if the camp were continued after that the question of aid would be considered. This aid was very much appreciated by General Thomson and his staff. It was agreed that the specific
The fact that place on the 24th or October of 1861, and to
the American Civil War, was full of
meaning. The American Civil War, which was leading to a
conflict between the North and the South, was a result of
the sectional differences and economic disparities that had
taken place in the United States. In 1861, the
President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, called for
the formation of a national army to prevent the
secession of the Southern states. The conflict that resulted
from this call was to become known as the
American Civil War.

The war began with the attack on Fort Sumter by the
Confederate States Army. This attack was a result of the
Confederate States' refusal to recognize the authority of
the Union government. The war lasted for four years and
resulted in the defeat of the Confederacy and the
reunion of the United States.

The American Civil War had a profound impact on the
United States, both in terms of its political and economic
development. It marked the end of slavery and the
beginning of the Reconstruction era, during which the
former Confederate states were readmitted to the Union
and new constitutions were established.

The war also had a significant impact on the
economy of the United States, as it led to the
abolition of slavery and the expansion of
industrialization. The war helped to
build the infrastructure of the United States, as new
roads, railroads, and canals were constructed to
support the war effort.

In conclusion, the American Civil War was a
result of the sectional differences and economic disparities
that had taken place in the United States. It was a
conflict that lasted for four years and resulted in the
reunion of the United States and the
abolition of slavery. The war had a profound impact on the
United States, both in terms of its political and economic
development.
purposes for which the commission funds were used should be made a matter of agreement between the British authorities and the representative of the commission at Enzeli. Dr. Frame, of the Missionary Hospital at Resht, was appointed as such representative.

At the request of General Thomson, Dr. Post was detached and sent to Enzeli-Resht. It seemed advisable that he should inspect in person the situation of relief at these points. He went as General Thomson's guest. Later, again at General Thomson's request, Dr. Post was authorized to accompany the British expedition which occupied Baku. The greater part of November, therefore, was spent by Dr. Post in these places, and thereby he became very familiar with the relief conditions on the Caspian. The last of November he returned to Teheran for a brief visit, accompanying the remainder of the party on their final journey from Persia.

On the 31st of October, the director, with Prof. and Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Wertheim, proceeded from Kasvin to Teheran, arriving on the afternoon of the same day. Through the courtesy of the American minister and his wife, quarters were found in the American legation. Teheran was made headquarters for the entire month of November. It was possible there to ascertain very definitely the conditions throughout Persia, and to make suitable arrangements for relief where it was most needed. The Persian government was very much interested in the commission, and did not fail to aid wherever such aid could be extended.

There was in existence in Teheran a committee known as the Persian Relief Committee, of which the American minister was chairman, the other members being the American missionaries in Teheran, and a number of prominent Persians. This committee had done useful work in Teheran and vicinity during the famine year of 1916-17.
Traded in exchange for a committee known as the
Presbyterian Board of Missions and Education in
Africa, which was known as the American
Ministry in Africa.'