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CHAIRMEN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

January 11, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
American Embassy,
Paris, France

Dear Dr. Judson:

I enclose copy of a report from the
American Consul at Aden, which you may desire
to have at hand.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
Secretary

CVV-HN

MEMORANDUM.

Going into Persia last June I saw many evidences of the severe famine of the winter of 1917-18. On the first day across the frontier, at Kasr-i-Shirin, our convoy of military motor trucks stopped for the noon rest. I sat upon a truck to have my lunch which consisted mainly of a tin of baked beans. I opened the tin and skimming off a spoonfull of beans from the top, because they looked unfit to eat, threw them into the thick dust of the sandy road. I had not noticed the ravenous, looking villagers who had gathered around in the meantime; but when I threw the spoonfull of beans into the dust there was a sudden rush as a dozen men and women, so weak that they could scarcely stand alone, threw themselves into the road in a wild scramble to get the bits of food which I had just thrown away. Each grabbed a handful of the sandy dust which might contain a bean, and crammed it into his or her mouth. These same people crouched around the convoy begging for food, and watching wildly for every crumb that fell into the dust. Each empty food-tin thrown away would be wildly fought for, and the possessor would frantically thrust fingers and tongues into the tin to gather any morsel left. In their eagerness they would often, but with seeming indifference, lacerate their fingers or mouths on the sharp edges where the tin had been opened.

The peasants along the British military route across Persia depended, I am told, for many months upon such food as the soldiers would give them. Owing to transportation difficulties the soldiers had often scarcely sufficient for their own sustenance, but still they managed to spare a little.

I was told of many instances where Kurdish and other native women sold themselves for a tin of "bully beef" (a pound of corned beef), or for a couple of pieces of hard-tack, so great was their hunger.

I personally saw along the Persian roads natives dead and dying from starvation, some of whom were reported to have had relief-distributed money upon their persons, but which was useless to them because there was no food to buy. I also saw starving people eating animal-dung, and ravenously eating such scant blades of grass as had not yet been withered by the scorching summer sun. Other pitiful sights were moribund people lying along the road, their glassy-looking and unnaturally large blue eyes being eaten by flies and the terrible sun, and with leaves and grass protruding from their mouths because they were without strength to move or swallow. All of this when within a few hundreds of miles there was food in plenty, but which was not available because of lack of transport.

These were the first of many sights and experiences of this sort which I experienced in a brief trip through Persia; which indicated the terrible starvation existing in a land with plenty of food available in some parts of it, and in some of the neighboring countries; but which was not available because of the lack of transport. One felt ashamed to eat his own food in the face of it, and wondered if these poor people had ever known what it was to have a full stomach of wholesome food. After these experiences I could never refuse a contribution to feed the starving; and I believe no other

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I was told of many instances where Kurdish and other native women sold themselves for a tin of "pulpy beef" (a pound of corned beef), or for a couple of pieces of hard-tack, so great was their hunger.

I personally saw along the Persian roads natives dead and dying from starvation, some of whom were reported to have had relief-distributed money upon their persons, but which was useless to them because there was no food to buy. I also saw starving people eating animal-dung, and recklessly eating such noxious blades of grass as had not yet been withered by the scorching summer sun. Other pitiful sights were moribund people lying along the road, their glassy-looking and unnaturally large eyes being eaten by flies and the terrible sun, and with leaves and grass protruding from their mouths because they were without strength to move or swallow. All of this when within a few hundreds of miles there was food in plenty, but which was not available because of lack of transport.

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normal human could refuse. I glory that there are so many big-hearted people in our own United States who are interested in and who, at least partially, realize the needs of these unfortunate victims mainly of a backward economic and political development. The generosity of the American people in relief contributions has established for them a reputation among these poor unfortunates which they should be proud to maintain.

In parts of Persia, I am told, there were considerable stores of grain to be had at reasonable prices; and that just over the frontier in Mesopotamia there were stores of grain to be had. But there was no way to transport this grain. Unfortunate Persia has not been able to develop her roads or railroads; there being less than a hundred miles of railroad in all this great country; and the development of transport would, it seems, be of greater importance in relief work than in distributing actual money in the country. Transport and actual food, and not money, is the need within Persia and food can be supplied both from without and from within if transportation is available.

The food producing possibilities of Persia are apparently neglected and undeveloped. Relief work consisting of first providing transport and then carrying in grain for food and for seed with workers to instruct the peasant in the more efficient growing of his own grain, would, in my opinion, be of the first importance. I understand, from information obtained in Persia, that famine is often the result of miscalculation of the peasant in providing his winter food-stores. He runs short and thoughtlessly eats his seed grain and has nothing left to plant when spring comes. If he had communication with other parts of the country he might be able to get seed, but under present conditions is often left without seed and as he lives "from hand to mouth" a season without planting naturally leaves him and his family to starve during the succeeding winter. This seems to me a feature of the situation deserving consideration in planning relief work.

Taking actual cash into Persia for relief work is, in my opinion, harmful in many ways. It encourages the greed of the wealthy grain-growers who will hold their grain for the exorbitant prices which they know the relief committees will pay; thus making it impossible for a large class of peasants whose slender means would permit them to be self-supporting, to buy grain which they could buy if prices were not out of reach by the prospect of hundred of thousands of American gold to be spent in relief work.

The Persian famine-sufferer can neither eat nor plant money, but he can eat and plant grain. With India near by as a place where great quantities of grain can be purchased at reasonable prices, it would seem to be much better to take in supplies of that grain to the needy than to distribute money for which the peasant in in famine times often unable to obtain food. Bringing grain would also aid in breaking the corners in the available grain supply in the country, which the bringing in and distributing of relief money aids the wealthy farmers to maintain to their own great profit, and to the general economic distress of the mass of the Persian people.

Much good would be done by sending into Persia a number of practical relief-workers who would take in supplies of grain, simple agricultural implements, and medicines. Some of these workers could

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Much good could be done by sending into Persia a number of practical relief-workers who would take in supplies of grain, simple agricultural implements, and medicines. Some of these workers could

instruct the peasants in more efficient agricultural methods. some could attend to their ills; others could advise in the improving of the sanitation of their havelis and villagers; etc. In my opinion any given district receiving a thorough treatment of this sort extending over a period of, approximately, two years, would or should ever aft be self-supporting.

The influence of the relief-workers could be used towards securing some action on the part of the local, as well as on the part of the central, governments, to institute such control of food production and distribution as would prevent to some extent at least the general hoarding and profiteering which is at present an obstacle to any reasonably equitable distribution.

In some of the relief work which I saw carried on in Persia last June, with American money, a dollar seemed to do only about 25% of the work it should have done principally because of the lack of co-ordination of the efforts of the relief-workers who, on the other hand were working with the greatest possible zeal and energy.

The real famine sufferers, as distinguished from the fakars who prefer to receive actual money, want grain, simple agricultural implements, instruction, and advice much more than they want money. This is, of course, a personal opinion arrived at after informal discussions with various relief-workers, some of whom had very much different opinions on the subject.

I was informed by persons whom I met in Persia that in districts where there is a prospect of relief money being distributed the prices of foodstuffs are always much greater than in other districts with approximately equal supplies, where the peasant must depend upon his own earning power to buy food; and that general economic conditions in a district of the latter sort are often better than in a district which comes within the scope of relief-workers distributing relief in the form of actual money.

Another feature to be considered in Persian relief work is the great scarcity of fuel in the country; that is fuel which is available. Some peasants who might actually have grain couldn't take bread because of a lack of firewood or other fuel. This condition could also be greatly improved by providing transportation facilities.

TRANSPORT and MORE TRANSPORT seems the main solution to much of the hunger and distress which occurs among Persian peasants, both Christian and Mohammedan, from time to time, and probably among the peasants throughout the Near East, although my personal experience extends only to parts of Persia. Transport will not only alleviate actual famine conditions, but will in many cases really prevent them. Transport will break corners in foodstuffs; it will lower the prices of foodstuffs in any given district because of the possibility of more equal distribution; it will bring the peasant into contact with his neighbors; it will give him a chance to market his rugs and other home products at fairer prices; and will in so many ways improve his general economic condition. Dollars spent with the main object of providing transport would give a hundred cents in value as against twenty-five cents in value for dollars spent in the country for foodstuffs as in the latter case a large part of the value would go to swell the riches of the land-owning profiteers.

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Jan. 10, 1919

prefer not to mention, it seemed to me that thousands of dollars of American relief money were being spent in baking up huge quantities of barley bread, which was made with so great a proportion of chopped straw for binder that it was all but uneatable by either man or beast although the starving people would nibble at it and try to grin and show expected appreciation.

A drive for funds to buy motor trucks or other transport; to employ peasant labor in road-building; and to buy and bring in grain from India or other neighboring countries and less accessible parts of Persia; would not only relieve famine, but would so aid in developing the economic possibilities of the peasant that he would in a way be insured against severe famine, would have produce of his own to sell and thus have money to buy the simple imported manufactured goods which he needs. He would be taught and encouraged to look after himself and thus greatly reduce the occurrence of future needs for relief work. If this work is carried on by Americans with American money why, in the general progress of economic development, should not American commerce the American business men - profit mutually with the natives aided? American business has great possibilities in these Near Eastern districts where the native is already predisposed in favor of American goods and looks up to the American government because of even the little he knows of our proverbial generosity and political ideals.

Note. Some members of the publicity staff of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East suggested, during my conversation with them, that while in raising relief funds they had worked largely with the heart appeal, they could also use to a considerable extent appeals which would touch the natural business instinct of the many business men who have been generous in their contribution. The foregoing and last paragraph of this memorandum is intended to suggest possibilities for an appeal of the latter sort.

(Signed) ABBISON SOUTHARD

AMERICAN CONSUL
Aden, Arabia.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Addison E.
American Consul
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

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American relief money were being spent in buying up huge quantities
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possibilities for an appeal of the latter sort.

(Signed) ADDISON E. BOUTWELL

AMERICAN CONSUL
Agah, Persia.

C O P Y

Jan. 10, 1919

Mr. Addison E. Southard,
American Consular Service
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Chicago, March 31, 1919

I am in receipt of yours of December 24th, forwarded to me through the Department of State, and assure you that we deeply appreciate the accompanying memorandum which I have read with great interest, and which I am having multigraphed to give not only to our publicity bureau, but more especially to our relief administrators for their consideration and guidance in our future relief policy. I am sure that our committee and the relief administrators will concur in your excellent recommendations.

I know that Dr. Judson made an effort to secure grain from India, but unfortunately, we had become acquainted with the situation and the need too late to meet it by the ideal method which you suggest. We are, however, profiting by your suggestions, and by some of our own experiences in connection with the relief expedition just now going to Turkey.

We have in New York Harbor, leaving this week, an eight-thousand ton cargo of flour, purchased from the food administration, and within another week we will have on the highseas two vessels which the United States Navy has kindly given to us, and which will carry a hundred or more automobile trucks, agricultural implements, cloth for clothing, sewing machines and other material designed to help develop native industry and self-support, while at the same time introducing American goods.

Among those to whom I will send copies of your report are Dr. Judson, who is just now returning as Chairman of our Persian Commission; Dr. Barton, Dr. Peet and others who have gone in connection with the Turkish Commission; and will see that at least one copy is in the hands of each leader going on the three or more transports carrying the rank and file of our relief workers to Turkey.

You have made a distinct contribution to our work in preparing this memorandum, which I can assure you we deeply appreciate. We will also value any later data of a similar character that you can give us, either concerning conditions as you saw them, which our publicity department may use, or recommendations which may guide us in our general administrative policy.

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN

Secretary

Jan. 10, 1919

U. S. Y.

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Sincerely yours,

Secretary

OVV-HH

Chicago, March 31, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

I am just in receipt of yours of January 11 last, with enclosed memorandum from Mr. Southard, Consul at Aden. I met Mr. Southard in Bombay, and had a long talk with him and went over all his notes. I am glad to have the memorandum.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Chicago, March 31, 1919

Dear Mr. Viorrey:

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Mr. O. V. Viorrey
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Secretary

(C O P Y)

Department of State

Washington

In reply refer to
WE 867.48/1094

January 14, 1919.

American Committee for

Armenian and Syrian Relief,

One Madison Avenue,

New York City.

Gentlemen:-

The following telegrams have been received from London relative to expedition for rehabilitation of the oppressed nationalities of the Turkish Empire in Asia

Minor:-

"A further note has been received from the British Foreign Office enclosing two telegrams received from the British High Commissioner at Constantinople regarding the relief of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. The following is the substance of the telegrams: 'One. I have carefully discussed with Dr. Gates the Armenian question and we are fully agreed on the following; need for relief cannot be exaggerated and is immediate. We recommend as best method of procedure to send expeditions first to Alexandretta for Birejik, Severeck, Diarebekir, Kharpas. Two. To (group undecipherable) for Konia. Three. To Samsoun for Tokat, Sivas, Malatia and Kharpas. Four. To Trebizond to get as far inland as possible. Countries on either side of their routes would be touched. Each expedition should be practically self contained with motors and lorries and carrying enough clothing and food for twenty thousand persons at least. It is desirable that two or three British officers should accompany each. They would be able to give material assistance and at the same time, could report on progress of demobilization, Armenian conditions, et cetera and look for isolated groups of prisoners of war. Robust men necessary for personnel of expedition as work will be hard. Necessary to be self-contained because no reliance can be placed on obtaining supplies locally. In districts where

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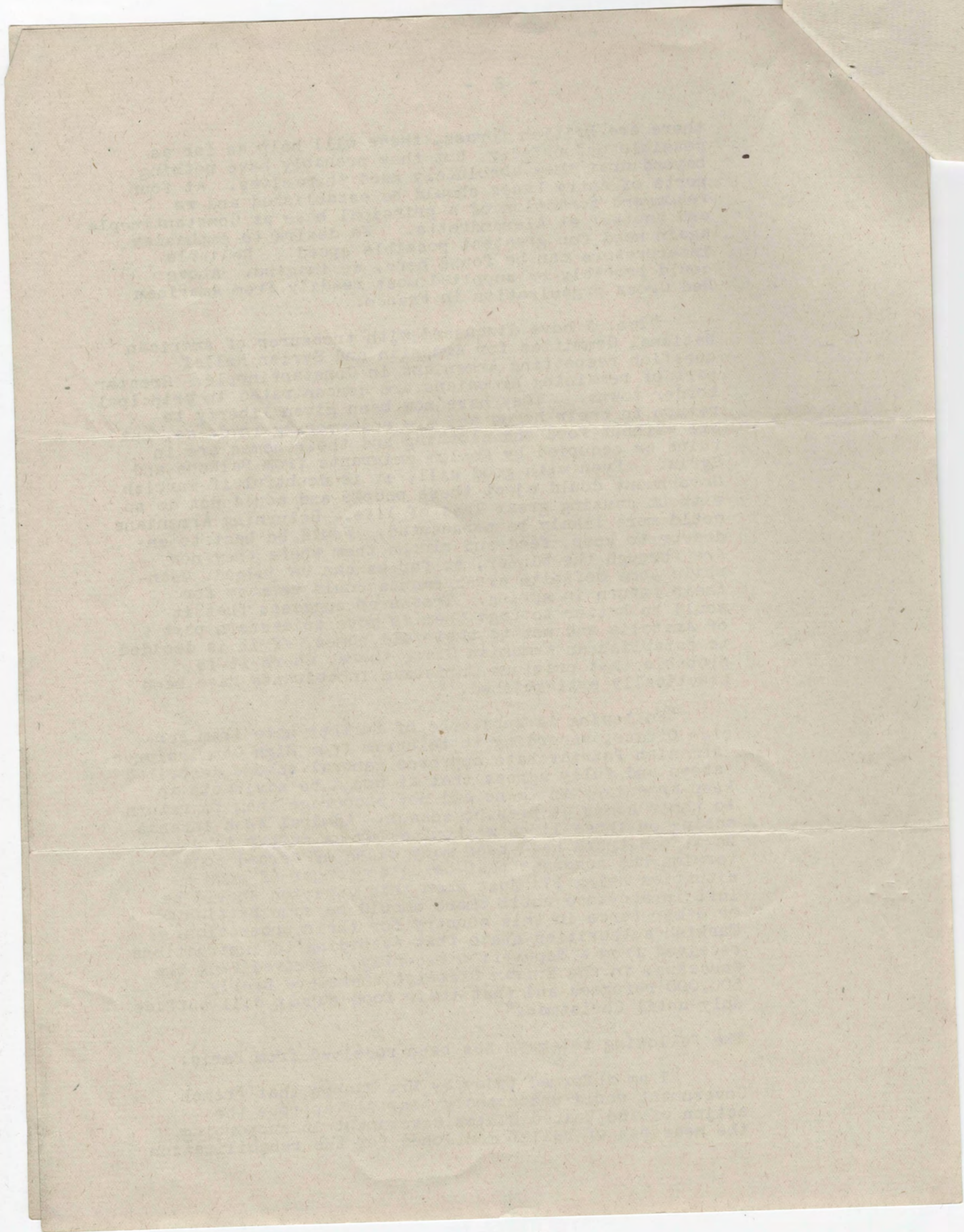
there are British forces, these will help as far as possible undoubtedly, but they probably have nothing beyond what they absolutely need themselves. At four ports of entry bases should be established and we recommend formation of a principal base at Constantinople and another at Alexandretta. We desire to emphasize again need for greatest possible speed. Reliable interpreters can be found here, we imagine. Above could probably be supplied most readily from American Red Cross organization in France.

"Two. I have discussed with treasurer of American National Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief question respecting Armenians in Constantinople. Greater part of remaining Armenians are concentrated in principal border towns. They have now been given liberty to return to their homes and are endeavoring to do so, but are without food and clothing and their homes are in ruins or occupied by Moslem emigrants from Balkans and Syria. Even with good will, it is doubtful if Turkish Government could eject these people and could not do so without causing great loss of life. Returning Armenians would more likely be persecuted. Would be best to endeavor to keep, feed and clothe them where they now are through the winter, so far as can be judged. Meanwhile some definite arrangements could be made for their return in spring. Treasurer suggests that it would be better to urge them to move to eastern part of Anatolia and not to their old homes, if it is decided to establish an Armenian State there, where it is probable that previous Christian inhabitants have been practically extinguished."

"Following is substance of further note from Foreign Office, according to telegram from High Commissioner. 'Armenian Patriarchate approves general scheme described above and fully agrees that it would be advisable to keep Armenians in towns and not encourage them to return to their homes at present season. Admiral Webb intends acting on those lines without delay as matter is urgent. He states there have been many cases of forced conversion but suggests that owing to danger of such a situation being (?) just when this question should be left in abeyance until there should be some British or other force in this country for their protection. Turkish authorities state that according to instructions received from a deputation recently arrived from the Caucasus, in the Erivan District there are nearly 500,000 refugees and that their food supply will suffice only until Christmas!'"

The following telegram has been received from Paris:

"I am informed today by Mr. Pichon that French Government would undoubtedly heartily approve the action of the United States Government in supporting the measures of relief mentioned for the rehabilitation



of the oppressed nationalities of the Turkish Empire in Constantinople and Asia Minor. He thought, however, that the approval of the British Government and of the other allied powers should be obtained also."

The Ambassador at London transmits the following note received from the Foreign Office:

"I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government cordially welcome this proposal and are prepared to afford a mission of this character every assistance in their power. His Majesty's High Commission at Constantinople has been instructed in this sense by telegraph and is being authorized more particularly to arrange for British Officers to be attached to various branches of the expedition on its arrival, in accordance with a plan which is understood to have been already agreed upon between Admiral Webb and Dr. Gates. His Majesty's Government will endeavor to insure that the efforts of American Mission are supported from the South by the Urallian Independent, the administration of the British Armenian fund."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State:-

(Signed) William Phillips,

Assistant Secretary.

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COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

Office of Director

January 15, 1919.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Following on my talk with you and a reference of the matter in question to Secretary Lane, chairman of the Field Division of the Council, the following wire has just been sent to the chairmen of the State Councils of Defense and to the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense:

"We endorse and ask your support for the campaign now being conducted by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East to raise thirty million dollars to relieve the unparalleled distress among Armenians Syrians and Persians. This campaign has governmental status in that the relief which in the Near East can be financed by private contributions alone will be administered under the supervision of Herbert Hoover as Director General of International Relief. President Wilson has just cabled. 'The appropriation asked of Congress for handling food relief is not intended in any way to take the place of the subscriptions being asked for relief and rehabilitation in the Near East I hope that this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced. The need is immediate and very great.' Please arrange for all possible assistance from your entire organization.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson
Director Council National Defense"

The relationship which the expenditure of your fund will bear to the work of the Director General of International Relief has made it possible for us to send this communication to the state units of the Council of Defense system, and we are happy to be able to render assistance to you in so important a work.

We have already brought to your attention the request of the chairman of the Michigan State Division of the Woman's Committee for further information as to the campaign which is to be conducted, and we suggest that, if your Committee has local representatives in all the states, they be instructed to get in touch with the officers of the State Council of Defense and State Division of the Woman's Committee in order to give the definite information which will make possible the most effective cooperation. You will find enclosed the State list of those to whom our telegram was sent. Will you not also furnish this office with such information as will enable us to answer similar inquiries?

Very truly yours

(Sgd) Grosvenor B. Clarkson
Director of the Council

Mr. Frank C. Jackson, Director,
Field Organization,
American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
1 Madison Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON

Office of Director

January 15, 1919.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Following on my talk with you and a reference of the matter in question to Secretary Lane, chairman of the Field Division of the Council, the following wire has just been sent to the chairman of the State Council of Defense and to the State Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense:

"We endorse and ask your support for the campaign now being conducted by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East to raise thirty million dollars to relieve the unparalleled distress among Armenians, Syrians and Persians. This campaign has governmental status in that the relief which in the Near East can be financed by private contributions alone will be administered under the supervision of Herbert Hoover as Director General of International Relief. President Wilson has just replied: 'The appropriation asked of Congress for handling food relief is not intended in any way to take the place of the subscriptions being asked for relief and rehabilitation in the Near East. I hope that this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced. The need is immediate and very great.' Please arrange for all possible assistance from your entire organization."

Grosvener B. Clarkson
Director Council National Defense

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Very truly yours
(Sgd) Grosvener B. Clarkson
Director of the Council

Mr. Frank C. Jackson, Director,
Field Organization,
American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
1100 Ave., New York City.

CABLE FROM CAUCASUS REPRESENTATIVES JAN. 18, 1919.

TEHERAN JAN 17
VICKREY LAYMEN
NY

NINTH CONSUL SMITHS RELIEF REPRESENTATIVE BOMAN AT TIFLIS
REPORTS BY MESSENGER QUOTE FUNDS LEFT BY SMITH AND REMITTANCES
RECEIVED FROM SMITH THROUGH SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE IN SEPTEMBER
COVER EXPENDITURES TO OCTOBER FIFTEENTH. SINCE SAID DATE WE
BORROWED THREE MILLION TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND RUBLES OF
WHICH FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS IS ISSUED IN DRAFTS ON MINISTER
TEHERAN RATE THIRTYNINE RUBLES. THESE LOANS COVER EXPEND-
ITURES TO JANUARY FIFTEENTH END QUOTE BOMAN ASKS FUNDS TO MEET
THESE LIABILITIES. CONFER WITH CONSUL SMITH REGARDING SITUA-
TION.

MAYNARD ELMER ARROLL BOYCE

REDLANDS CALIF JAN 17 1919

C V VICKREY

ARMENIAN & SYRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE 1 MADISON AV NEW YORK AR-
RIVED HOME YESTERDAY COMFORTABLE TRIP AM IN GOOD CONDITION SAW
MUELLER AND PARTY OFF FROM HONGKONG DECEMBER SEVENTEENTH AD-
DRESS ME HERE AT PRESENT AM CONSULTING BEST AVAILABLE SPECIALIST
WILL WRITE YOU FULLY IN A FEW DAYS.

J W COOK

CABLE FROM CAUCASUS REPRESENTATIVES JAN. 18, 1919.

TEHRAN JAN 17
VICKERY LAYMEN
NY

NINTH CONSUL SMITHS RELIEF REPRESENTATIVE ROMAN AT TIFLIS
REPORTS BY MESSENGER QUOTE FUNDS LEFT BY SMITH AND REMITTANCES
RECEIVED FROM SMITH THROUGH SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE IN SEPTEMBER
COVER EXPENDITURES TO OCTOBER FIFTEENTH. SINCE SAID DATE WE
BORROWED THREE MILLION TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND RUBLES OR
WHICH FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS IS ISSUED IN DRAFTS ON MINISTER
TEHRAN RATE THIRTYNINE RUBLES. THESE LOANS COVER EXPEND-
ITURES TO JANUARY FIFTEENTH END QUOTE ROMAN ASKS FUNDS TO MEET
THESE LIABILITIES. CONFER WITH CONSUL SMITH REGARDING SITUA-
TION.

MAYNARD KILMER ARROLL BOYCE

REDLANDS CALIF JAN 17 1919

C V VICKERY

ARMENIAN & SYRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE 1 MADISON AV NEW YORK AR-
RIVED HOME YESTERDAY COMFORTABLE TRIP AN IN GOOD CONDITION SAW
MUELLER AND PARTY OFF FROM BONGKONG DECEMBER SEVENTEENTH AD-
DRESS ME HERE AT PRESENT AM CONSULTING BEST AVAILABLE SPECIALIST
WILL WRITE YOU FULLY IN A FEW DAYS.

J W COOK

(C O P Y)

Bagdad, January 24, 1919.

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

Dear Dr. MacCallum:-

We are utterly mystified by the long silence of New York in spite of our frequent appeals for funds, and finally we decided to send a full cable to Mr. Cleveland Dodge through the State Dept, but have not had any answer to that either. You are doubtless aware that we are about R 140,000 in debt to the Eastern Bank and that the latter has been instructed by London not to make us further advances; the debt is accumulating interest at the rate of 9%.

In view of the above we are closing the industrial work at Bakuba and can make no further plans for relief. If the Committee would explain the situation our minds would be relieved, whatever the truth might be, but the uncertainty is very trying and we can see nothing ahead but retrenchment everywhere and speedy closing of the Commission's work. One telegram has come this month from Mr. Vickrey saying that funds would be cabled "this week" but that referred to the first week in January and no funds have come. We have also stopped paying your orders to individual refugees.

We have been delayed by the weather but hope to start for Teheran in a day or two and I feel I shall have accomplished something if I get the medical supplies distributed in the north of Persia. Dr. Griscom and Mr. Robinson are still planning to accompany me. The bulk of the supplies Dr. Cook and I brought have to be left here, including much of the medicine and laboratory supplies, practically all of the bandages, dressings, green soap and liquid disinfectants. The sewing machines and sewing materials have been taken over by the Bakuba unit. All the milk is also in storage. I am trying to sell the Castor Oil.

I am making the trip to Teheran on what remains of the letters of credit you gave me; by the time I reach the capital I trust the financial situation will have improved. Doubtless this condition distresses you as much as it does us, but we certainly would appreciate an explanatory statement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilfred M. Post.

N.C.400

P. S. Mr. Bentley left for Basrah and Bombay yesterday; we sent an attendant with him. He was of course weak after his long illness but in good spirits and I think he will get through all right. He had funds in hand for part of his voyage to America, if he decides it is necessary for him to go there, and will cable to New York if he needs more. McDowell is convalescing. (W.M.P.)

1000
Babcock, January 24, 1919.

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

Dear Dr. MacCallum:-

We are utterly puzzled by the long silence of New York in spite of our previous appeals for funds, and finally we decided to send a full cable to Mr. Cleveland Dodge through the State Dept, but have not had any answer to that either. You are doubtless aware that we are about \$140,000 in debt to the Eastern Bank and that the latter has been instructed by London not to make us further advances; the debt is accumulating interest at the rate of 5%.

In view of the above we are closing the industrial work at Bahama and can make no further plans for relief. If the Committee would explain the situation our minds would be relieved, whatever the truth might be, but the uncertainty is very trying and we can see nothing ahead but retrenchment everywhere and speedy closing of the Committee's work. One telegram has come this month from Mr. Vickrey saying that funds would be called "this week" but that referred to the first week in January and no funds have come. We have also stopped paying your orders to individual refugees.

We have been delayed by the weather but hope to start for Tehran in a day or two and I feel I shall have accomplished something if I get the medical supplies distributed in the north of Persia. Dr. Grissom and Mr. Robinson are still planning to accompany me. The bulk of the supplies Dr. Cook and I brought have to be left here, including much of the medicine and laboratory supplies, practically all of the baggage, dressings, green soap and light disinfectants. The sewing machines and sewing materials have been taken over by the Bahama unit. All the milk is also in storage. I am trying to sell the Canton Oil.

I am making the trip to Tehran to get permission of the letters of credit you gave me; by the time I reach the capital I trust the financial situation will be so improved. Doubtless this condition distresses you as much as it does us, but we certainly would appreciate an explanatory statement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilfred M. Post.

M.C. 400

P. S. Mr. Benitez left for Bahama and London yesterday; we sent an attendant with him. He was of course very busy after his long illness but in good spirits and I think he will get through all right. He had found in hand for part of his journey to America, if he reaches it is necessary for him to go there, and will come to New York if he needs more. McDowell is accompanying.

C O P Y

Bagdad, January 4, 1919.

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D. D.
1 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. MacCallum:-

I did not expect to be still here at so late a date, but was delayed 9 days at Basrah waiting for my freight to be assembled and put on a barge to come up here, and though Dr. Griscom and I arrived in Bagdad nearly two weeks ago the freight is still on the river and will not be here till tomorrow at the earliest. My time has not been entirely wasted however for we have been going over Dr. Cook's supplies and dividing them into separate shipments for Meshed, Teheran, Resht, Tabriz, Urumia and Hamadan, according to instructions sent us by Dr. Judson, and also making as many preliminary arrangements for our trip to Teheran as possible.

Transportation is the great and serious question here, especially at this season. We have had to exchange our Ford trucks for the small Ford vans that the military use, and which are alone capable of going over bad roads in winter. We get 9 vans for the 6 trucks and as the former carry only lbs 560 each our transportation is greatly limited. 5 of the 6 cars that the first party had are at Kazvin in a broken down condition and the remaining three are in use. In the North with much difficulty we were able to buy 2 additional new vans from the Government at L Stg 200 each and they have just given us permission to forward one ton of supplies to Teheran by military animal transport the latter being mules, as camels cannot go over the mountains until the spring. So all we can do is to send a very small supply of the essentials to each of the 6 cities above mentioned and push on ourselves as quickly as possible. Mr. White calls for another man to assist in the administrative work at Teheran so I am taking Mr. Robinson with me. We shall do well to start within a week's time. Working in military zones is extremely slow and this is made more difficult by the demobilization in progress.

Mr. Bentley is better but young McDowell has had a relapse and his condition is so serious that the authorities sent for his father, so Dr. McDowell is now here, having come from Mosul, and just crossing Mr. Allen who was in his way to Mosul for a conference with him.

I have been greatly impressed by the fine work that our unit has been doing at Bakuba. The refugee camp will soon be breaking up as the British will take the people back to their homes in the north in the early spring.

My freight got through to Basrah in pretty good condition and I hope to find it intact when it arrives here. The sewing machines and sewing goods will be given to the Bakuba workers for distribution and the medical supplies and milk divided and sent

forward
probably
all

COPY

Bagdad, January 2, 1915.

Rev. E. W. MacCallister, M. D.
1 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. MacCallister:

I did not expect to be still here at this time, but was delayed 9 days at Bagdad waiting for my freight to be assembled and on a train to come up here, and though Dr. Johnson and I arrived in Bagdad nearly two weeks ago the freight is still on the river and will not be here till tomorrow at the earliest. My time has not been actively wasted, however, for we have been

arrangements for food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and other necessities. According to instructions sent us by Dr. Johnson, and other matters as many preliminary arrangements for our trip as I have been able to make.

Transportation is the great and serious question here, especially at this season. We have had to exchange our Ford truck for the small Ford van that the military has, and which was also capable of going over our rough roads in winter. We got 9 vans for the 6 trucks and as the former carry only 125 500 each our transportation is greatly limited. 5 of the 6 cars had the first part of the trip at Bagdad in a broken down condition and the remaining three are in use. In the month with much difficulty we were able to get 3 additional new vans from the Government at 1,250 each and they have just given us permission to forward one of our trucks to Tehran by military animal transport. The latter being slower, as camels cannot go over the mountains north the spring. So all we can do is to send a very small supply of the essentials to each of the 6 stations above mentioned and such on ourselves as possible. Mr. White called for another man to assist in the administrative work at Bagdad as I am taking Mr. Johnson with me. He shall be well to start within a week's time. Working in winter is a very slow and tedious job and even now it is difficult to get things in progress.

Mr. Hamlet is better but poor. McDowell has had a relapse and his condition is so serious that the authorities want to let him leave, so Dr. McDowell is now here, having come from Mosul, and just opening his office. He has been in his way to Mosul for a conference with him.

I have been greatly interested by the fine work that our unit has been doing at Bagdad. The refugee camp will soon be made up as the British will take the people back to their homes in the north in the early spring.

My friends get through to Bagdad in pretty good condition and I hope to find it intact when it arrives here. The sewing machines and sewing books will be given to the British women for distribution and the medical supplies and milk divided and sent

forward to the centres above mentioned as opportunity offers, probably by camels when spring comes. I shall leave the cases all packed and labelled in a good Khan in Mr. Heizer's charge. The ton which the military will forward will be at reduced rates or free, but at present the regular rates are prohibitive -- about \$1000 a ton to Teheran, or fifty cents a pound! There will probably be a rapid fall in prices as the season advances.

I telegraphed you that Mr. White called for five additional workers for Azerbaidjan. Mr. Gifford will soon be back from Bombay and the Pittman party will also be coming, but as Mr. White doubtless knows this we suppose the call was for workers in addition to these.

I also telegraphed you that I would have to leave for Turkey in the spring. I learn that our hospital in Konia was seized by the Turks and want to be on the ground as soon as possible after peace has been signed in order to look into the situation. In the short time at my disposal at Teheran I shall endeavor to get into as close touch with the other station in Persia by wire as possible and send a detailed statement of medical and general needs for the coming year to New York. Probably the best route in the future for relief supplies will be through Batoum and Baku.

A wire from Hamadan just received says that Mr. Vaile is convalescing satisfactorily, which is very comforting. Our Commission has certainly been hard hit as regards the health of its members, four of the original six being invalided.

Wishing you the greetings of the season,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilfred M. Post.

45
January 23, 1919.
249 Addison St.,
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson:

Dear sir;

There are two of us fellows anxious to know something about the oil fields of Russia. We thought that we might study oil, and possibly you could tell us of some companies that are going to operate in Russia after the war is over. Could you refer us to some companies and also what periodicals to get? Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

Warren S. Shaler.

January 28, 1919
February 6, 1919

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I shall then be
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Mr. Warren S. Shaler
249 Addison St.
Washington, Pennsylvania

Chicago, January 28, 1919
Chicago, February 6, 1919

Dear Sir:
Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 23 addressed to
Your favor of the 23d of January I find on my
President Judson is received in his absence. He is
return to Chicago. I have no knowledge of any
expected to return in a short time, and I shall then be
particular changes in the Russian oil situation. Perhaps
glad to place your letter in his hands.
If you would write to Mr. Maurice Wertheim, 30 East
Forty-second Street, New York, you might get some
information.

Yours very truly,
Private Secretary
very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Warren S. Shaler
249 Addison St.
Washington, Pennsylvania
Mr. Warren S. Shaler
249 Addison St.
Washington, Pennsylvania

Chicago, January 28, 1919

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 23 addressed to
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expected to return in a short time, and I shall then be
glad to place your letter in his hands.
Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. Warren G. Shaler
243 Addison St.
Washington, Pennsylvania

Chicago, February 6, 1919

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d of January I find on my return to Chicago. I have no knowledge of any particular changes in the Russian oil situation. Perhaps if you would write to Mr. Maurice Wertheim, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York, you might get some information.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Warren S. Shaler
249 Addison St.
Washington, Pennsylvania

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INCLUSION'

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DESL 212:
DESL 212:

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Списокъ вольныхъ е' 1818

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Finance Bureau,
American E. F.,
27th January 1919.

Harry Pratt Judson, Esquire,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Judson:-

I was very pleased to receive your letter of
January 21st from Brest.

Attached kindly find a copy of cable sent as
requested by you. Since I was not certain that "Vicherey" was the
proper person to be notified, and being familiar with many mistakes
of the French Telegraph when sending messages in English, I thought
it well to send you the original telegram in order that you might
know the reason, in event a mistake was made.

Assuring you that it was a pleasure to take care
of this, and hoping you had a most pleasant voyage home, I beg to
remain,

Cordially Yours,

Lawrence S. Whiting

Finance Bureau,
Elysee Palace Hotel,
PARIS.

Minneapolis Bureau,
American E. R.,
27th January 1919.

Harry Pratt Judson, Graduate,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

My Dear Mr. Judson:-

I was very pleased to receive your letter of
January 14th from New York.

Attached kindly find a copy of cable sent as
requested by you. Since I was not certain that "Victory" was the
proper person to be notified, and being familiar with many mistakes
of the French Telegram when sending messages in English, I thought
it well to send you the original telegram in order that you might
know the reason, in event a mistake was made.

Assuming you find it was a pleasure to take care
of this, and hoping you had a most pleasant voyage home, I beg to
remain,

Cordially Yours,

James M. Smith

Minneapolis Bureau,
Riviera Palace Hotel,
PARIS.

CABLEGRAM

Paris, January 22, 1919

Arnett
University Chicago
Chicago

Sailing Adriatic instead Celtic due New York about thirtieth Advise
Vicherey

JUDSON

O.K.

Major Lawrence H. Whiting,
Executive Officer,
Finance Bureau,
Elysee Palace Hotel, Paris.

CHARLES M.

Paris, January 22, 1919

Arrest
University Chicago
Chicago

Selling Abolitionist Interest and New York about thirteen
Vicherey

JUDSON

O.K.

Major Lawrence H. Whiting,
Executive Officer,
Finance Bureau,
Riviera Palace Hotel, Paris.

**Signification des principales indications éventuelles
pouvant figurer en tête de l'adresse.**

D..... = Urgent.	XPx..... = Exprès payé.
AR..... = Remettre contre reçu.	NUIT... = Remettre même pendant la nuit.
PC..... = Accusé de réception.	JOUR... = Remettre seulement pendant le jour.
RP..... = Réponse payée.	OUVERT = Remettre ouvert.
TC..... = Télégramme collationné.	
MP..... = Remettre en mains propres.	

Indications de service.

Dans les télégrammes imprimés en caractères romains par l'appareil télégraphique, le premier nombre qui figure après le nom du lieu d'origine est un numéro d'ordre, le second indique le nombre de mots taxés, les autres désignent la date et l'heure de dépôt.

Dans le service intérieur et dans les relations avec certains pays étrangers, l'heure de dépôt est indiquée au moyen des chiffres de 0 à 24.

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par la voie télégraphique. (Loi du 29 novembre 1850, art. 6.)

Timbre
à date.

ORIGINE.	NUMÉRO.	NOMBRE DE MOTS.	DATE.	HEURE DE DÉPÔT.	MENTIONS DE SERVICE.
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= BREST 4341 33 21 18,30 =

PLEASE CABLE QUOTE ARNETT UNIVERSITY CHICAGO SAILING ADRIATIC
INSTEAD CELTIC DLE NEWYORK ABOUT THIRTIETH ADVISE V ICHREY
JUDSON ENDQUOTE AM WRITING YOW WITH FLNDS = JUDSON =

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. **TELEGRAMME** POSTES ET TELEGRAPHES.



2/1

MAJOR LAWRENCE WHITING

FINANCE BUREAU ELYSEE PALACE

HOTEL PARIS

LE PORT EST GRATUIT. Le destinataire doit débourser un récépissé à souche

lorsqu'il est chargé de recouvrer une taxe.

A DECHIRER

Chicago, February 20, 1919

Dear Major Whiting:

Your favor of the 27th of January with enclosed copies of telegram were received. The cable came here, and the misspelling of Vickrey's name did not cause any trouble, as they knew here just who was meant. I thank you very much for your help in the matter. We had a pleasant voyage home, having good weather all the way and a quiet sea. The Adriatic is a big, steady ship, and while rather slow, on the whole nevertheless was quite comfortable.

With sincere regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Major Lawrence H. Whiting
Finance Bureau
American Expeditionary Force
France

Chicago, February 20, 1912

Dear Major Whiting:

Your favor of the 27th of January with enclosed copies of telegram were received. The cable came here, and the mispelling of Vickrey's name did not cause any trouble, as they knew here just who was meant. I thank you very much for your help in the matter. We had a pleasant voyage home, having good weather all the way and a quiet sea. The Adriatic is a big, steady ship, and while rather slow, on the whole nevertheless was quite comfortable. With sincere regards and best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Major Lawrence H. Whiting
Finance Bureau
American Expeditionary Force
France

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT

HOTEL MANHATTAN
NEW YORK CITY

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

7 42

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram).

Form 16

19 my B 81 N S G 528 f
 to Washington DC Feby 3/19
 Dr Harry Pratt Judson
 Hotel Manhattan NY
 William T. Ellis has written me
 from Paris that you have certain
 facts of interest to me regarding
 the Consulate at Tiflis Will you
 do me the favor to write me
 confidentially a frank statement
 of such facts as in your judgment
 I should know I regret that you
 are not to be in Washington so
 that I might have the advantage
 of a personal interview
 Wilbur J. Carr
 Director of the Consular Service

Persia was a neutral power, and further as the Consul
 in question was entering on the jurisdiction of the
 American Consul at Tabriz and of the American Minister

OPERATORS' NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other company when necessary to and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. If for delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in each service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.
6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.
9. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND GENERAL MANAGER.
CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

NIGHT DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted up to midnight, for delivery on the morning of the next day at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows:

TELEGRAMS. Accepted up to midnight, for delivery on the morning of the next day at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows:

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

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SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

the the
foregoing
LOYEE OF THIS COM
CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expe
NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent
SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT
TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent
TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent

FASTEST

at Teheran without knowledge or approval of either.
it struck me as peculiar, to say the least.

Confidential

Yours very truly,
Chicago, February 6, 1919

H.F.J. - L.

Dear Mr. Carr:

Your telegram of the 3d inst. was
duly received. I think it might be better if I
should call on you the next time I am in Washington
on this matter. When I was in Persia I saw certain
correspondence in the files of the missionaries in
Urumia which convinced me that the Consul in question
was actively engaged in the formation of the Syrian
and Armenian Army, which carried on war against the
Turks in that province, and which also was engaged in
more or less hostilities with Persians. Inasmuch as
the United States was not at war with Turkey, as
Persia was a neutral power, and further as the Consul
in question was entering on the jurisdiction of the
American Consul at Tabriz and of the American Minister

-2-

at Teheran without knowledge or approval of either,
it struck me as peculiar, to say the least.

Yours very truly,

H.P.J. - L.

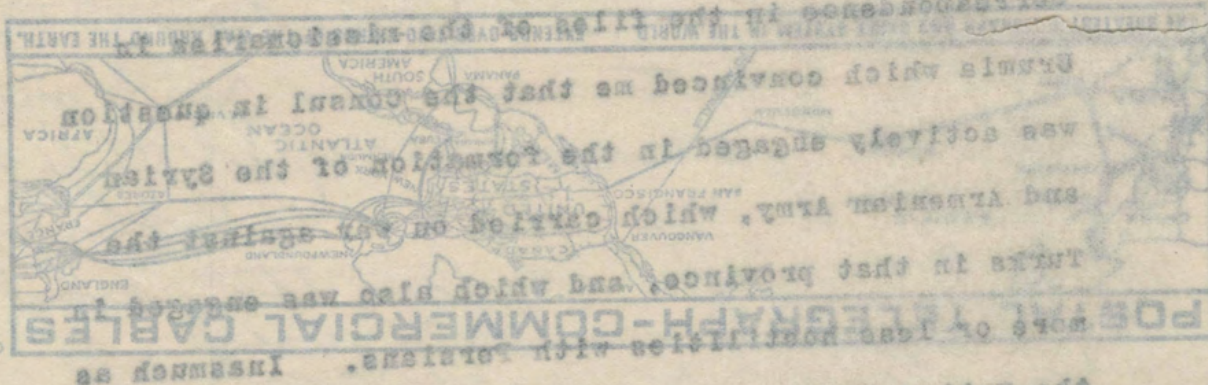
at Tehran without knowledge or approval of either,
it struck me as peculiar, to say the least.

Yours very truly,
J. B. 1919

R. P. J. - J.

THE MESSAGE TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY
When I was in London I saw certain
correspondence in the files of the
British which convinced me that the
Company is engaged in the formation of the
system and Armenian army, which carried on
Turkey in that province, and which also was engaged in
Persia was a neutral power, and further as the Company
in question was entering on the jurisdiction of the
American Consul at Tabriz and of the American Minister

Post-Office TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES
Persia was a neutral power, and further as the Company
in question was entering on the jurisdiction of the
American Consul at Tabriz and of the American Minister
the United States was not at war with Turkey, as
Inasmuch as



OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS
TIME SENT, ETC.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

FOR \$30,000,000—JANUARY 12 to 19, 1919

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 16, 106 NORTH LA SALLE STREET

Long Distance Bell Telephone Franklin 3611

CHICAGO, ILL. February 3, 1919

EDWIN I. STEARNS,
Campaign Director
ALONZO E. WILSON,
Director of Speaking

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Executive Committee

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, CHAIRMAN
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HENRY MORGENTHAU
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES R. CRANE
CHARLES V. VICKREY

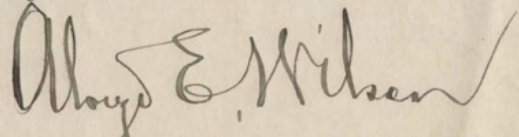
National Committee

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
ARTHUR J. BROWN
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
JOHN B. CALVERT
WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
RALPH W. HARBINSON
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
MYRON T. HERRICK
HAMILTON HOLT
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MC CORMICK
CHAS. S. MACFARLAND
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
HENRY MORGENTHAU
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
KARL DAVIS ROBINSON
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
GEORGE T. SCOTT
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
OSCAR S. STRAUS
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

My dear Dr. Judson:

The Chamber of Commerce in
St. Louis is arranging a noon banquet for February
12th for the purpose of considering their part in
the Armenian Relief. This will be the most import-
ant event in the campaign in Missouri and one of the
most important in the Department. One thousand to
fifteen hundred of the prominent business men of
St. Louis will attend, therefore, we wish to send
to them the best informed speaker in the country,
and are addressing you with the hope that you will
find it possible to accept the engagement. We, of
course, will pay all of your expenses connected
with the engagement. Awaiting your response, we are

Very sincerely yours,



P.S.

If your secretary will telephone us at the earliest
possible moment/your decision, we shall greatly appreciate it.

Chicago, February 6, 1919

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3d inst. I find on my return to Chicago. I told the Secretary in New York that I would be unable to make the appointment which you were kind enough to suggest. I shall do what I can in Chicago in this matter. With sincere regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson
Suite 16, 106 N. La Salle St.
Chicago

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES IN THE
NEAR EAST

Chicago, February 6, 1919

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3d inst. I find on my
return to Chicago. I told the Secretary in New York
that I would be unable to make the appointment which
you were kind enough to suggest. I shall do what I
can in Chicago in this matter. With sincere regards
and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Alonzo H. Wilson
Suite 16, 106 N. La Salle St.
Chicago

Alonzo H. Wilson

7
C O P Y

WASHN DC FEB 3

CHAS. V. VICKREY

ONE MAD AVE. NY

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE QUOTE SITUATION FOLLOW-
ING ARMISTICE MAKES POSSIBLE BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH
INTERIOR CENTERS REPORTING THOUSANDS WOMEN CHILDREN HERE-
TOFORE PRISONERS PRIVATE HOUSES NOW BEING TURNED ADrift BY
CAPTORS. DEPORTED RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES CALL FOR FOOD
CLOTHING BUILDING MATERIAL SEED TOOLS TO BEGIN SELF SUPPORT.
ALL RELIEF CENTERS GATHERING MORE CHILDREN IN ANTICIPATION
OF ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION ENROUTE WITH FOOD CLOTHING FROM
AMERICA. SUBSEQUENT SIMILAR SHIPMENTS URGENTLY REQUIRED
SINCE LOCAL PRICES AND CURRENCY DEPRECIATION INVOLVE GREAT
LOSSES. PENDING REVISION AFTER DISCUSSION WITH COMMISSION
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REQUIRED MONTHLY TO MEET NEW
OPPORTUNITIES. EVERY ORPHAN MEANS A FAMILY. GATES FOWLE
UNQUOTE

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

ACTING SECY OF STATE.

RECEIVED
NEW YORK Feb 4, 1919.

2017

WASH DC MAR 2

CHAS A VICKERS

THE WASH POST

RECEIVED MAR 2 1917

THE WASHINGTON POST

RECEIVED MAR 2 1917

RECEIVED MAR 2 1917

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7
Cm Rel Near East

Feb.
1919

X-53

1 Food 301.

Paraphrase

From: Ammission, Paris
To : Opnav.

Food #301. The following is for the Food Administration for Whitmarsh; Have arranged, through Doctor James L. Barton, for American Committee Armenian Relief to deposit with Grain Corporation all amounts heretofore remitted to their representative in Turkey recently aggregating \$200,000 per month in lieu of which Heinz will give above commission in Constantinople, Turkey at option the equivalent in supplies or Turkish currency. Preferably with written confirmation, please explain to and arrange all details with Barton and Cleveland Dodge. Advise me when the first deposit has been received exchange lexices to be agreed upon between Heinz and Doctor Barton in Constantinople. Signed Hoover. 16328-----
Food 301.

Ammission, Paris.

Page 2

10-1-4

Page 2

Page 2

Page 2

Page 2

OUT-GOINT TELEGRAM
U.S. Food Administration
Washington, D.C.

From: Whitmarsh,

FEB 4th, 1919.

AMMISSION

PARIS.

312 HOOVER FROM WHITMARSH ARMENIAN RELIEF ADVISE THEY WILL FORWARD MONEY THROUGH HEINZ FOR RELIEF AS YOU SUGGEST WILL ARRANGE DETAILS WITH BARNES. AMOUNT FORWARDED PER MONTH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TO TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES BARNES WILL ADVISE DETAILS. REGARDING TOBACCO, LICORICE, RUGS FROM ARMENIA, COMMITTEE HERE ARRANGING FOR RETURN CARGOES ON STEAMSHIPS MERCURIUS, PENSACOLA, AND WESTERN BELLE ALSO ENDEAVORING TO SECURE THROUGH SECRETARY BAKER AND PRESIDENT ARMY TRANSPORTS FOR 250 RELIEF WORKERS AND SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

O P N A V

FY WASHINGTON DC

FEB, 5 AM, 1919.

CHARLES V VICKREY

1 MADISON AVE NYC NY

DEPARTMENT CABLING HECK THAT NAVY VESSELS CAN BRING BACK FREIGHT IF PARIS CONSENTS. WHITMARSH CABLES HOOVER TONIGHT URGING PARIS RAISE PRESENT EMBARGO AGAINST THESE CARGOES BUT WHITMARSH PERSONALLY BELIEVES SUCH ACTION NOW IMPROBABLE LEST IT WEAKENS ALLIED POSITION VISAVIS TURKEY AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

C. W. FOWLE.

$$-(1) = -1 \cdot (1)$$

PERSIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Teheran, Persia.

February 9, 1918.

Colonel Carl G. Westdahl,

Chief of the Police of the Persian Empire,

Teheran.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Persian Relief Committee it was decided to enlarge the committee; your name was suggested and you were unanimously chosen as a member. There are no dues and there will be no assessment or collection, but we would like you to meet with the rest of the committee as often as possible and to lend your valuable aid, advice and assistance in the question of how best we may distribute the funds we have and do the most effective work.

The Committee meets next Friday, the 15th instant at 2 P.M. at the house of Rev. Schuler and each Friday thereafter in regular meeting. Special meetings will be held upon call of the Secretary.

We have recently received quite an additional sum from benevolent people and institutions in America for relief of the Persian poor and would like your assistance in distributing the same.

We are depending on you.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) Mrs. H.C.) A.G.D. Schuler.

Secretary.

PERSIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Tehran, Persia.

February 3, 1918.

Colonel Carl G. Westdahl,

Chief of the Police of the Persian Empire,

Tehran.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Persian Relief Committee it was decided to enlarge the committee; your name was suggested and you were unanimously chosen as a member. There are no dues and there will be no assessment or collection, but we would like you to meet with the rest of the committee as often as possible and to lend your valuable aid, advice and assistance in the question of how best we may distribute the funds we have and do the most effective work.

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We are depending on you.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Mrs. H.C. A.G.D. Schuler.

Secretary.

*Armenian
Affairs*

Chicago, February 10, 1919

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Thank you very much for your generous
contribution for the Committee on Armenian and Syrian
Relief, which has been sent to the Treasurer. I hope
you will excuse me for not giving proper attention to it
yesterday. I didn't at all realize that you were
handing me a check.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Hubert W. Ellis

*Committed to
C. F. Williams*

Chicago, February 10, 1919

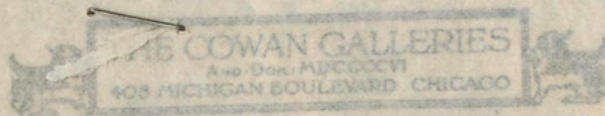
Dear Mr. Willis:

Thank you very much for your generous
contribution for the Committee on Armenian and Syrian
Relief, which has been sent to the Treasurer. I hope
you will excuse me for not giving proper attention to it
yesterday. I didn't at all realize that you were
handing me a check.

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

Mr. Herbert W. Willis



Hovsep Nahigian
ORIGINAL 1903

May 26 - 1919

Chicago, February 10, 1919

Harry Pratt Judson Lib.

My dear Dr. Gunsaulus:

As I was leaving yesterday, Mr. Ellis handed me the enclosed check. I didn't at all realize that it was a check he was giving me, but thought it was a card. I am sending it directly to you, to include in the contributions of yesterday for Armenian and Syrian relief.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D.
Armour Institute
Chicago

advice were received amidst cheers that came from the hearts of our people. Through our leading papers it will reach practically every Armenian in this country.

we hope to have you with us in person some time in the future?

Very truly

H. Nahigian

Chicago, February 10, 1913

My dear Mr. Gurnea:

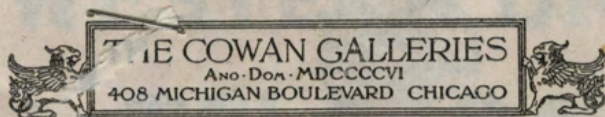
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With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. W. J. - L.

Rev. Frank W. Gurnea, D.D.
Armenian Institute
Chicago



Hovsep Nahigian
ORIENTAL RUGS

May 26 - 1919

ICE	SYMBOL
	Blue
	Nite
	N L
three symbols check (number of message. Other indicated by the after the check.	

AM 12 20

Harry Pratt Judson Ltd.
city

My dear Dr. Judson

I wish to thank you
for the telegram you sent us.
Your good wishes and friendly
advice were received amidst
cheers that came from the hearts
of our people. Through our leading
papers it will reach practically
every Armenian in this country.

May we hope to have
you with us in person some time
in the future?

Very truly

H. Nahigian

Day Letter	Elia
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH

THE COWAN GALLERIES
408 MICHELAN BLDG. CHICAGO

Blue	Nite	Night Message
N L	Nite	Night Letter

May 20 1919

RECEIVED

Harry Best Jackson
City

My dear Mr. Jackson

I would like to thank you

for the telegram you sent me.

Your good wishes and friendly

advice were received and

others that came from the heart

of our people. Through our

papers it will reach practically

every American in this country.

May we hope to have

you with us in person some time

in the future?

Very truly
W. H. Jackson

Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ICE SYMBOL

Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

R630CH 15 36 EX NL

MA CHICAGO ILL 21

DR HARRY PRATT JUDSON

HOTEL MANHATTAN NEWYORK NY

1919 MAY 22 AM 12 20

IN REPLY TO OUR REQUEST THAT YOU SPEAK TO THE ARMENIANS OF CHICAGO NEXT SUNDAY WE WERE SORRY TO LEARN THAT YOU WOULD NOT RETURN FROM NEWYORK UNTIL MONDAY THIS SPECIAL MASSMEETING TO BE HELD AT THE BUSH TEMPLE SUNDAY AT TWO OCLOCK IS IN MEMORY OF THE THOUSANDS OF ARMENIANS WHO FELL IN THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND ALSO FOR THE PURPOSE OF CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF

soon be added the former Armenian Provinces of Turkey.

The meeting will be held in the Bush Temple, corner of Chicago Ave. and Clark St., at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the 25th.

I trust that you will not find it inconvenient to afford us the pleasure of hearing you, even if it is only for just a few minutes.

That we may have time to give your being with us the widest possible publicity, I have asked the messenger bearing this request to await your answer.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Nahigian

For the Committee.

RECEIVED AT

1919 MAY 22 AM 12 20

R630CH SHEET 2/82

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LITTLE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC TO WHICH WE TRUST WILL SOON BE ADDED THE FORMER ARMENIAN PROVINCES OF TURKEY WE WOULD OF COURSE BE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU WITH US ON THIS OCCASION BUT IF YOU CANNOT POSSIBLY BE HERE A MESSAGE OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM YOU TOGETHER WITH YOUR IMPRESSIONS AND SUGGESTION AS A FRIEND OF GREATER ARMENIA WILL BE RECEIVED WITH MUCH SATISFACTION PLEASE WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR THE COMMITTEE

H C NAHIGIAN 408 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD CHICAGO.

The meeting is being held on the first anniversary of the establishment of the little Armenian Republic, to which we hope and believe will soon be added the former Armenian Provinces of Turkey.

The meeting will be held in the Bush Temple, corner of Chicago Ave. and Clark St., at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the 25th.

I trust that you will not find it inconvenient to afford us the pleasure of hearing you, even if it is only for just a few minutes.

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Yours very truly,

H. C. Nahigian

For the Committee.

Hovsep Nahigian
ORIENTAL RUGS

Armenia
Chicago, May 20, 1919.

Harry Pratt Judson, LL D.,
Chicago University,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Judson:

The Armenians of Chicago have been anxiously waiting for an opportunity to hear you ever since your return from the East.

I have been instructed by the Committee in its meeting last night to request your presence and your message to the Armenian Colony of Chicago at a mass-meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon.

This special gathering of the Armenians of Chicago is in memory of the thousands of Armenian heroes, fallen in the world's struggle for liberty, and of the eight hundred thousand victims of Turkish barbarism. The meeting is being held on the first anniversary of the establishment of the little Armenian Republic, to which we hope and believe will soon be added the former Armenian Provinces of Turkey.

The meeting will be held in the Bush Temple, corner of Chicago Ave. and Clark St., at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the 25th.

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Yours very truly,

Hovsep Nahigian

For the Committee.

THE COWAN GALLERY
A. B. MURPHY
100 N. MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO

Chicago, May 20, 1919.

Harry Pratt Judson, II, Esq.,
Chicago University,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Judson:

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Yours very truly,

For the Committee.

117

MAURICE WERTHEIM
30 EAST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK

February 10, 1919.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President's Office,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

Under separate cover I am mailing you today a copy of my father-in-law's book, which he has taken great pleasure in autographing.

I hate to trouble you with details, particularly at a time when I know you must be so busy, but before I can turn over to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, the funds which we brought back with us, the Central Union Trust Company, with which they are deposited, to my account as Treasurer, require a letter certifying to my appointment.

May I therefore trouble you to write them such a letter in your capacity as Director of the Commission. Their address is 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

I trust that you have not been overwhelmed with work on your return, and that your health continues as good as ever. I saw Professor Jackson yesterday, and I know that you will be pleased to learn that he is very much improved, and says that he now sleeps very well.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Maurice Wertheim

Chicago, February 16, 1919

shall have to wait patiently, I suppose, for the weather
to change. I am delighted to hear that Professor
Chicago, February 15, 1919
Jackson is better, and have no doubt that home conditions
will make all right with him.

With best regards to Mrs. Wertheim as well as

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Your favor of the 10th inst. is
received. Thank you very much for the copy of Mr.
Morgenthau's book, which has additional value from
his autograph. We had the great pleasure of having
him at the house at dinner Monday evening last. I
caught him on the fly in connection with this conference
of the League to Enforce Peace. I am not a member of
that League, and don't like its name, but I do approve
of the plan in Paris, the substance of which has appeared
today in the despatches. Enclosed find the letter
certifying to your appointment.

I have plenty of work, but it is interesting to get
at it again, and my health is just as good as it was all
the time on the trip. My only regret just now is that I

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
30 West 42d St.
New York City

With best regards to Mrs. Wertheim as well as
 will make all right with him.
 Jackson is better, and have no doubt that home conditions
 to change. I am delighted to hear that Professor
 shall have to wait patiently, I suppose, for the weather
 I

Chicago, February 15, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Your favor of the 10th inst. is
 received. Thank you very much for the copy of Mr.
 Morgenthau's book, which has additional value from
 his autograph. We had the great pleasure of having
 him at the house at dinner Monday evening last. I
 caught him on the fly in connection with this conference
 of the League to Enforce Peace. I am not a member of
 that League, and don't like its name, but I do approve
 of the plan in Paris, the substance of which has appeared
 today in the despatches. Enclosed find the letter
 certifying to your appointment.
 I have plenty of work, but it is interesting to get
 at it again, and my health is just as good as it was all
 the time on the trip. My only regret just now is that I

cannot find a golf course here which is available. I shall have to wait patiently, I suppose, for the weather to change. I am delighted to hear that Professor Jackson is better, and have no doubt that home conditions will make all right with him.

With best regards to Mrs. Wertheim as well as yourself, I am,

The Central Union Trust Company
400 West Forty-second Street & Madison Avenue
New York City
Very truly yours,

Dear Sirs:

H.P.J. - L.

This is to certify that Mr. Maurice Wertheim of New York was duly appointed by me, under authority given me by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, as Treasurer of the American-Persian Relief Commission, and that he holds that position still, and will hold it until the final settlement of the affairs of the Commission with the American Committee in New York.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
30 East 42d St.
New York City

Director

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
30 E. 42d Street
New York City

Chicago, February 10, 1919

I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope you will have a very pleasant trip to Chicago, February 12, 1919. I am delighted to hear that you are well and hope you will have a very pleasant trip to Chicago, February 12, 1919.

With best regards to Mrs. Wertheim as well as

The Central Union Trust Company
Forty-second Street & Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Sirs:

This is to certify that Mr. Maurice

Wertheim of New York was duly appointed by me,

under authority given me by the American Committee

for Relief in the Near East, as Treasurer of the

American-Persian Relief Commission, and that he

holds that position still, and will hold it until

the final settlement of the affairs of the Commission

with the American Committee in New York.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
No. 424 St.
New York City

Director

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, February 10, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

The enclosed will explain itself. I thought it ought to be in your hands. I hope that you will by all means confer with Vickrey in detail as to the financial situation of the Commission. I hope that the Bakubah work is properly provided, and that there will be no shortcoming in providing funds which we appropriated for the various committees.

With cordial regards for Mrs. Wertheim as well as yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
30 E. 42d Street
New York City

Chicago, February 10, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

The enclosed will explain itself.

I thought it ought to be in your hands. I hope that

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we appropriated for the various committees.

With cordial regards for Mrs. Wertheim as well as

yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
30 E. 42d Street
New York City

(COPY)

WAR TRADE BOARD

Washington

In Reply Refer to
EC-17

February 11, 1919

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

Attention C. V. Vickrey

I take pleasure in handing you herewith special export license RAC-73 authorizing the exportation of any amount of any commodity which the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief may desire to export to any of its representatives in Asia Minor and Palestine.

In making shipment under this license, it will be necessary only for you to note on the export declarations covering your shipments in the space provided for the export license number, the number "RAC-73".

Collectors of Customs will be advised concerning this license.

Very truly yours,

WAR TRADE BOARD

(Signed) C. A. Richards
Director, Bureau of Exports

WHD/HMC

N.C. 284

(COPY)

THE TRAIL BOARD

Washington

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

NO-12

February 11, 1938

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief

1220 Avenue

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 27, 1938.

I take pleasure in sending you herewith special

check number 122-75 authorizing the expenditure of any

amount of any sum which the American Committee for

Armenian and Syrian Relief may desire to expend in any of

the projects listed in this letter and schedule.

In making shipment under this letter, it will be

necessary only for you to note on the check destination

concerned your reference in the space provided for the ex-

port license number, the number "122-75".

Enclosure of letter will be retained for your

file.

Very truly yours,

THE TRAIL BOARD

1220 Avenue

Director, Bureau of Investigation

WHD:ms

ENC. 222

Bow C. Redlands Cal. ¹⁴⁵

Feb 11. 1919.

My dear St. Judson:-

May I welcome you home. I am
very thankful that you have come back safely, and
I trust you have enjoyed the trip and are in perfect
health. Will you kindly give my kindest regards
to Mrs Judson and assure her that I am more
thankful than I can say that she let you go and
has you safely home again.

I am most interested in hearing about your
trip and experiences after leaving Bombay. May
I ask you for a copy of your report?

When I heard in India that my wife could
not get a passport to join me I decided at once
to come home and it is very fortunate I did.

When I reached home I found that my eldest
brother had died of influenza in October and
that my youngest brother had been killed in
France in a railroad wreck on his way to receive
orders to come home. My mother found had

been my seriously ill following influenza
if there ever was a time I was needed as
is now. I plan to stick by Mother indefinitely
as long as she needs me.

Persia is in the background and our
return there is most uncertain and at present
unlikely. However I feel that in having helped
to persuade you to go to Persia I have served
Persia better than I ever did or ever could.

With kindest regards to you and to Dr
Post and Mr Wertheim I am

Very sincerely Yours

Joseph W. Cook.

*influence
needed as
mother
and our
a dream*

Chicago, February 19, 1919

Mr. Joseph W. Cook
Redlands, California

My dear Dr. Cook:

Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand.
It certainly was wise for you to return to this country,
under all the circumstances. I am greatly distressed
to hear of the sad news which reached you. I am sure
your place now is at home, and I hope and believe that
you will fully recover your own health in the near
future. The journey to Persia seems to me now almost
like a dream. I think we accomplished what we set out
to do, both in the way of relief and in the way of
report for our Commissioners in Paris. If I had been
selecting the Commission originally, there are some of
the good men who went out with you on the Pacific whom
I fear I should have left at home, and I strongly suspect
that you and I would have concurred in those judgments.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

him very seriously ill following influenza and
if there ever was a time I was needed at home it
is now. I plan to stick by mother indefinitely
as long as she needs me.

Chicago, February 12, 1919
Brain in the background and our
return there is most uncertain and a present
only likely. *Joseph W. Cook*
Redlands, California

to persuade you to go to *Joseph W. Cook*
Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand.
It certainly was wise for you to return to this country.

Under all the circumstances, I am greatly distressed
to hear of the bad news which reached you. I am sure
your place now is at home, and I hope and believe that
you will fully recover your own health in the near

future. The journey to Paris seems to me now almost
like a dream. I think we accomplished what we set out

to do, both in the way of relief and in the way of
report for our Commissioners in Paris. If I had been
selecting the Commission originally, there are some of
the good men who went out with you on the Pacific whom
I fear I should have left at home, and I strongly suspect
that you and I would have concurred in those judgments.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

7 Am Com
for Relief in
the Near East

The following three cablegrams received February 13, 1919 via Commercial lines from Tiflis indicate very clearly that communications are reestablished with the Caucasus with prospect of increasingly effective work.

(1) "ARRIVED TIFLIS TODAY HAVE TAKEN CHARGE AMERICAN RELIEF IN TIFLIS. POTI KARAKILLIS ALEXANDROPOL DILIJAN NOVO BAYARD ERIVAN ASHTARAG ETCHMIDZIN KAMALOO. BRITISH ESTIMATE TOTAL REFUGEES IN CAUCASUS REQUIRING AID 330,000 TO FEED ALL FOR SEVEN MONTHS AND REPATRIATE 120,000 OF THEM BRITISH ESTIMATE TWO AND HALF MILLION STERLING REQUIRED \$12,500,000. THEY EXPECT US TO TAKE OVER ALL CAUCASUS WORK. MANY ADDITIONAL WORKERS NECESSARY. WIRE IMMEDIATELY WHAT CREDIT YOU ARE PLACING WITH US IN FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY LONDON. CAN DRAW ANY SUM THROUGH BRITISH ARMY. HAVE DRAWN DRAFT FOR SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY THREE POUNDS STERLING FAVOUR LIEUT COLONEL NEWCOMBE. PLEASE DEPOSIT SAME TO OUR CREDIT FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY LONDON."

Elmer Arroll Maynard

(2) "BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE CAUCASUS HAVE OPTION ON PURCHASE OF 2400 TONS RICE WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT TO BAKU AT ONCE AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART CAUCASUS. WILL YOU AUTHORIZE US TO DRAW ON YOU FOR ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AT ONCE TO PURCHASE RICE. THIS IS MOST AVAILABLE FOOD SUPPLY IN CAUCASUS AND UNLESS WE CAN GET IT AT ONCE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LOOKING TO US FOR HELP WILL DIE OF STARVATION. OPTION MUST BE CLOSED AT ONCE AS THERE ARE OTHER BIDDERS FOR PURCHASE RICE."

Elmer Arroll Maynard

TIFLIS FEB 12

VICKREY LAYMEN

NEW YORK

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIRD FROM ELDER ERIVAN. "FOOD SHORTAGE TERRIBLE WHEAT ALEXANDROPOL EXHAUSTED. SUPPLY NOW IN ERIVAN WILL LAST SIX DAYS ONLY EVERY WEEK DELAY COSTS THOUSANDS LIVES"

ARROLL TIFLIS.

Am. Com.

Chicago, February 18, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

I have the copy of cables received by the Committee recently, and among them note one signed "Elmer Arroll Maynard." It is interesting to me to see that our British friends have succeeded in unloading the entire Caucasus relief work upon the Committee. As a matter of fact, when I was in Baku the British fully intended and expected to be responsible for the major part of that relief work, and would have been highly gratified if we had expressed our willingness to do one-half of it, as we did in the relief camp at Enzeli. Our good missionary workers are very meek.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Wm. C. C.

Chicago, February 18, 1912

Dear Mr. Vickers:

I have the copy of cables received by the Committee recently, and among them note one signed "Homer Arrell Hayward." It is interesting to me to see that our British friends have succeeded in unloading the entire Chinese relief work upon the Committee. As a matter of fact, when I was in Paris the British fully intended and expected to be responsible for the major part of that relief work, and would have been highly gratified if we had expressed our willingness to do one-half of it, as we did in the relief camp at Ennelli. Our good missionary workers are very meek.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
Mr. O. V. Vickers
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

CABLES RECEIVED BY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN
THE NEAR EAST FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

GIBRALTAR, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

"PARTY WELL. CONTINUING TODAY. SUGGEST SENDING ROPE AND BLOCKS
FOR LOADING TRUCKS"

PARTRIDGE

(the above is from the S. S. PENSACOLA. The S. S.
MERCURIUS which sailed a week earlier, and the WESTERN
BELLIE with the seven thousand tons of flour, all doubt-
less in or near Constantinople by this time, though
no report has been received)

Copy of cable from Beirut via Port Said

"IN PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PERMANENT RELIEF AND ORPHANAGE
WORK THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CHOSEN FROM PERSONNEL
OF FORMER SYRIAN RELIEF AND RED CROSS COMMITTEES TO CONSTITUTE
IN SYRIA AGENCY FOR ALL AMERICAN RELIEF. NICOL CHAIRMAN
DANA TREASURER PATCH DODGE WILLIAM JESSUP DOOLITTLE CRAWFORD.
DURING MILITARY OCCUPATION DESIRABLE TO USE SEMIMILITARY OR-
GANIZATION OF RED CROSS WHEREVER POSSIBLE UNTIL THEIR WORK
CEASES NEXT JULY. WE ARE MAKING MORE THOROUGH SURVEY OF ENTIRE
FIELD IN ANTICIPATION OF ARRIVAL OF NEW WORKERS AND SUPPLIES
LEAVING ADMINISTRATIVE PLANS FLEXIBLE UNTIL THEN. OUR COMMITTEE
WILL KEEP YOU FULLY ADVISED OF PRESENT NEEDS AND PLANS FOR
REHABILITATION AS WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE NEAR EAST COMMITTEE
WILL FROM JULY REPRESENT ONLY SOURCE OF ORGANIZED AMERICAN AID."

DODGE DANA

TELEGRAM FROM DR. BARTON CONSTANTINOPLE
RECEIVED NEW YORK Feb. 21-1919

Constantinople
Dated February 18, 1919
Recd. 19th., 7:26 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

61, eighteenth.

For Laymen Vickrey, New York, "All necessary flour and other food stuffs obtainable from local food administration and other sources therefore send no more food unless ordered cancelling all possible purchases. Motor trucks and ambulances on MERCURIUS are without bodies and all makes of motor are without spare parts or tires. Unless these are on PENSACOLA now on way to Beirut forward immediately liberal supply with repair tools.

Important Commission be advised of amount of funds available for distribution and for local food purchases. Wire Constantinople through State Department. Washburn is starting for Beirut overland eighteenth to investigate conditions on way, meet PENSACOLA and consult Finley. Main arranging Caucasus expedition, taking flour, clothing and workers. Elmer brings report of wide spread and desperate need amid severity of winter. One million dollars needed immediately to purchase seed for spring sowing to prevent famine next year as seed grain have been eaten

Moore leading expedition Central Anatolia with Riggs, Irwin and others to establish hospital and relief centres Konia Caesarea has Malatia and Harpoon taking food supplies and clothing. Barton planning extensive investigating tour across entire country down into Syria where refugees are congregated awaiting repatriation. Every facility for protection travel and transportation afforded by dominating powers. Barton."

HECK AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

1994年12月

MAURICE WERTHEIM
30 EAST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK

Feb 13, 1919

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and have carefully noted the enclosure, as well as your suggestion that I confer with Mr. Vickrey on the financial situation of our commission, so that the activities which we have established may not lack funds.

You will be pleased to learn that I had arranged a conference for next Monday night at my house with Mr. Vickrey as well as the other members of the Finance Committee to discuss all financial matters in which I could be helpful, and at that meeting I will go over the funds of our committees, and do my best to see that proper arrangements are made.

With kindest regards and cordial remembrances to Mrs. Judson, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Maurice Wertheim

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President's Office,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

*P.S. Herewith my address will be
4. Hallgarten & Co
5 Nassau St
New York City.*

MAINTENANCE
DEPARTMENT
BOSTON

Jan 15, 1910

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th
inst., and have been thinking of you
ever since. I am sorry that I cannot
give you a more definite answer at this
time, but I am sure that you will
understand my position.

I will be glad to hear from you
again, and I am sure that you will
be able to give me the information
I need. I am sure that you will
be able to give me the information
I need.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enclosed find

the [Name]

Yours truly,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Address]

(C O P Y)

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, Washington, D. C.

February 14, 1919.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secy.,
American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
1 Madison Avenue., New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:-

It now appears that the total supplies selected by your Committee from the Red Cross amount to something less than One Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Final figures have not yet been secured. We anticipate, however, that unless it develops that you have selected a larger amount, we will donate these supplies to your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

N.C. 286.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, Washington, D. C.

February 14, 1919.

Mr. E. W. Vinton, Esq.,
American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Vinton:

It now appears that the
supplies ordered by your Committee from the Red
Cross are not being sent to the Near East.
These supplies are being held in the United States
and have not yet been shipped. We understand, however,
that unless it develops that you have ordered a
larger amount, we will donate these supplies to your
Committee.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Committee for Relief in the Near East.

E. W. Vinton.

Am. Committee

154

FIVE NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Feb. 17. 1919.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

A few days ago the New York Evening Post asked me for an interview, of which the enclosed is the result. I sincerely hope that you may approve of what I have said and that you may like the way it was put. You will notice that I took pains to avoid mentioning anything that was in any way confidential and I am rather satisfied with the result except for the more or less sensational title head, over which I naturally had no control.

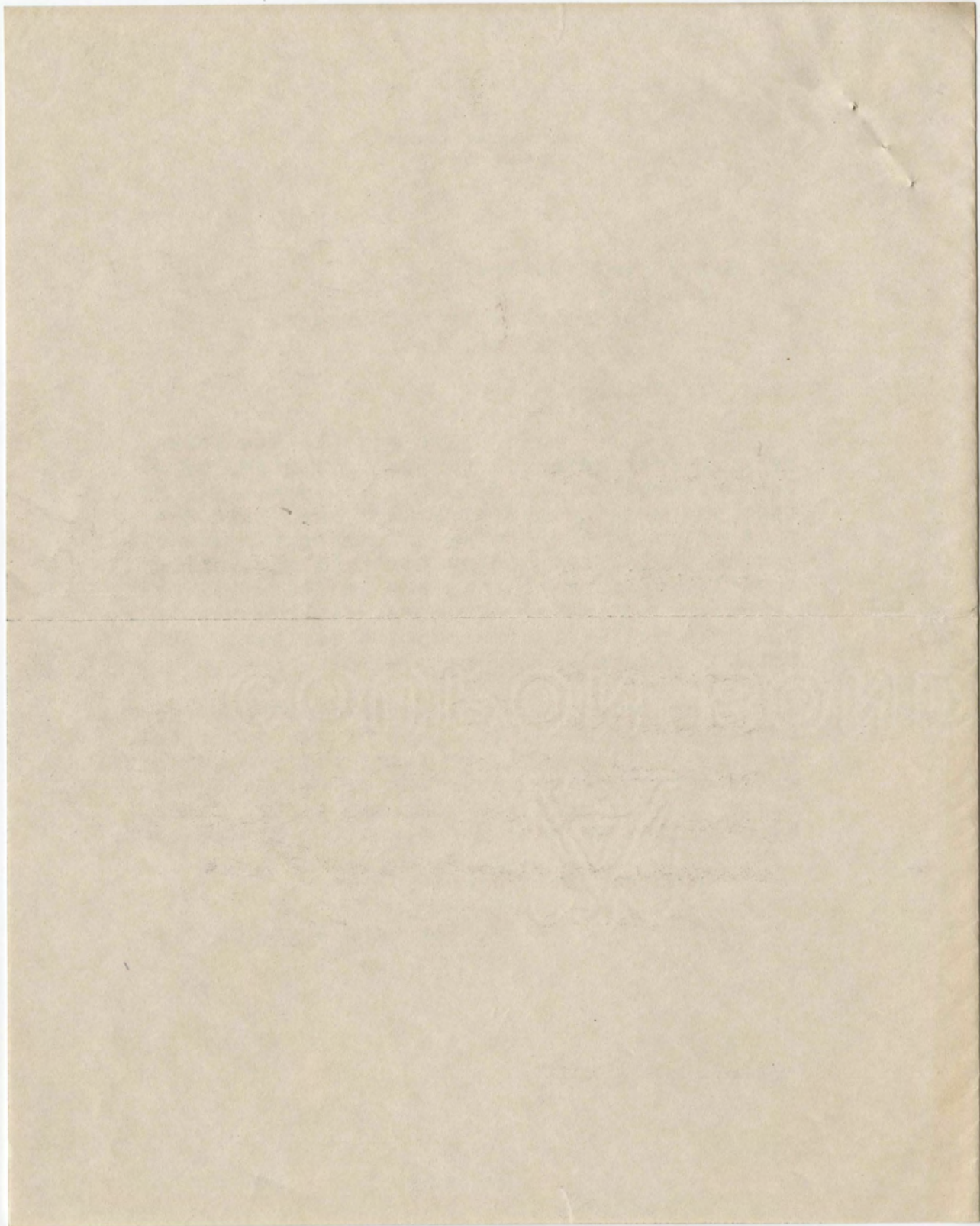
I am particularly interested to know your impression of the first part of the interview, because I tried in it to carry out the suggestions which were made to us in Paris. Perhaps you would like to send the enclosed to Dr. Mezes, to show that we have not forgotten his request.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Maxwell Perkins

Encl.: Interview.



Chicago, February 20, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Thank you very much for your note of the 17th inst. with the interview in the Evening Post. I have read the latter with much interest, and think you covered the ground admirably. I am not quite sure that the Convention of 1907 between Russia and Great Britain really virtually destroyed Persian sovereignty. As I look at it, it was primarily a commercial matter. However, that is entirely a minor point.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St., New York City

Chicago, February 20, 1913

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Thank you very much for your note of the 17th inst. with the interview in the Evening Post. I have read the latter with much interest, and think you covered the ground admirably. I am not quite sure that the Convention of 1907 between Russia and Great Britain really virtually destroyed Persian sovereignty. As I look at it, it was primarily a commercial matter. However, that is entirely a minor point. With all best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

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Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St., New York City